

THE

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NOTES OF THE QUARTER.

LITTLE that calls for permanent record has happened in the county during the last quarter, and, happily, the death-roll has been unusually short.

Lightship and Coast Communication. WE are glad to see that in the interim report which the Royal Commission has drawn up, it is recommended that five lightships and a certain number of rock light-houses should be connected with the coast by telegraph cable. We trust this tentative measure will lead to permanent and lasting results. It is constantly seen on our own coast how great is the need of some means of communication (*cf.* E.R., i, 3, 4). On December 9th, the steamer *Dilsberg*, of Glasgow, was wrecked in broad daylight on the Kentish Knock, in full view of the Sunk, Kentish Knock, and Longsand lightships, and within easy distance of half-a-dozen lifeboats. The signals made by the perishing crew were not observed; six were drowned, and the captain died the next day while being conveyed with the survivors to the Kentish Knock lightship. A schooner was also engulfed, with all hands, on the same sands the same night. The recent telephonic connection between coastguard stations and post-offices on the most dangerous parts of the coast, has already proved of service, and led to the saving of many lives. The need for this larger measure of lightship communication has long been forcibly and emphatically

illustrated. It is strange that this should be so long coming around the coasts of the biggest maritime country in the world. Professor Preece's recent discoveries may lead to electrical communication being inductively flashed to and from our lightships without the intervention of a wire or cable.

County Council. THE polling for the election in the Epping Division, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. S. Barclay Heward, took place on October 18th. Mr. John Chilton, of the "Robin Hood," Loughton, polled 426, and Mr. Chisenhale Marsh, the high sheriff of the county, 355. Mr. Chilton was therefore elected.

Mayors. ON November 9th, the following gentlemen were elected as Mayors of our now seven Essex boroughs: *Chelmsford*, Councillor FRANK WHITMORE; *Colchester*, Councillor W. GURNEY BENHAM; *Harwich*, Councillor M. D. KING; *Maldon*, Councillor JOHN CHARLES FLOAT; *Saffron Walden*, Councillor JOHN PARKINSON ATKINSON (re-elected); *Southend-on-Sea*, Councillor THOMAS DOWSETT; *West Ham*, Alderman G. W. KIDD. Mr. J. E. RICHARDSON was elected deputy-mayor of Brightlingsea, under the parent cinque port of Sandwich, and on the occasion Mr. John Bateman (ex-deputy-mayor) presented a chain and badge to be worn by the deputy-mayor of this cinque port. The badge is a very handsome opal, said to be the largest in the world, cut into a curious nautical design, and the chain consists of twenty-six links, alternately, of crossed sprats in silver, and oyster-shells in gold. That portion of the chain from which the badge is suspended bears the inscription: "Pulchræ matris filia pulchrior" (of a lovely mother, a lovelier daughter). Councillor CHRISTIE EDWIN MAULDON was elected Mayor of *Sudbury*. Portraits of the mayors of Chelmsford, Harwich, Maldon, Saffron Walden, and Sudbury appeared in *The Essex Standard* for November 12th, and that of the deputy-mayor of Brightlingsea in the issue for November 17th. *The Daily Graphic* of November 18th contained a portrait of the mayor of Harwich; November 19th, of the mayors of Chelmsford and Sudbury; and November 21st, of the mayors of Colchester and Saffron Walden.

Essex Electorate. THE following table shows the number of voters in the different Parliamentary Divisions of the county, and gives the figures for 1892 for the purposes of comparison. The increase in the Romford and Walthamstow Divisions,

it will be seen, has again been enormous, the Romford Division now containing twice as many electors as there are in the Saffron Walden Division. In the Saffron Walden and Maldon Divisions there have been slight decreases.

Division.	1893.	1892.	Inc.	Dec.
Chelmsford	9,607	9,333	274	—
Epping	9,757	9,476	281	—
Harwich	11,234	10,924	310	—
Maldon	10,131	10,160	—	29
Romford	18,455	16,750	1,705	—
Saffron Walden	8,980	9,098	—	118
South-Eastern	12,664	11,960	704	—
Walthamstow	16,682	15,323	1,359	—
Totals	97,510	93,024	4,633	147
Nett increase ... ..	...	...	4,486	...

In addition to the above there are 14,723 names upon the register of persons who are registered as county electors only, making a total of 112,233 names in all, against 108,702 last year.

ON October 20th was opened by the Lord Mayor, **Castle Park,** surrounded by a large and distinguished company, a **Colchester.** public park for Colchester. The proceedings were in every way successful and enthusiastic. The park consists of about seventeen acres, sloping down from the Castle to the river Colne, occupying probably the most ancient centre of old Camulodunum, a fact testified to by the various interesting relics discovered during the necessary excavations. Surrounding the old Castle baily, it is an historic site in many ways, full of interesting memorials. Many skeletons (with their heads laid upon and surrounded by Roman tiles), a Roman cloaca, and part of the foundations of a Roman wall (now partly uncovered), a tessellated pavement (part of which has been preserved for exhibition *in situ*), and many lesser antiquities, have been found. Dr. Laver read a paper on these recent discoveries before the Society of Antiquaries on December 8th, and it seems possible that the Castle itself will still be proved to have been built, at any rate, on a Roman foundation, and probably represents the old Forum and Temple of Claudius. Colchester has been especially favoured in the way of donations and bequests of late: this park is primarily due to the late Mr. Richard D. Catchpool and the liberality of the Catchpool family; but there have been since many other benefactors. From the site of the present park the picturesque picture of Colchester was painted by J. M. W. Turner, R.A., for his

water-colour *Views of England and Wales* (London: Moon, Boys and Graves, 1833), probably between 1827 and 1830. A copy of this interesting picture was printed on the official programme of the opening ceremony, and reproduced in *The Essex Standard* of October 22nd, together with a plan of the Castle Park, the only existing photograph of the late Mr. Richard Catchpool (he is on horseback), and portraits of the Lord Mayor of London (Sir David Evans), and the Mayor of Colchester (Mr. Wilson Marriage).

Balkern Gate, Colchester. THE corporation of Colchester has taken steps to preserve those portions of the Roman wall surrounding the town, and has put the remaining portion of the Decuman Gate, known locally as the Balkern Gate, into repair—judicious repair, sufficient to preserve this magnificent monument of Roman construction; no attempts at restoration have been made.

Musical Notes. OWING to scarcity of materials, musical events being somewhat rare in the summer months, we have postponed our notices till the present number. We note with great satisfaction increased efforts for the production of good music in the county by Essex people. The intelligent study of the art is what we, by all means, desire to promote and encourage; and our record for the last six months, showing as it does how much has been done, should stimulate our local musicians to achieve still larger results.

CHELMSFORD. The Chelmsford Association of Church Choirs held its annual meeting on August 26th. The Rev. E. F. Gepp was elected a vice-president, and the name of Mr. C. W. Parker was added to the committee. The meeting accepted, with great regret, the resignation of Mr. F. B. Jackson, who for many years has discharged the duties of secretary with great zeal and efficiency. The committee are fortunate in having secured the services of Mr. Sargent as Mr. Jackson's successor. June 20th, 1893, was fixed for the next Festival at St. Mary's, Chelmsford. The accounts show a balance in hand of £15 8s. 1d.

On November 16th, Mr. Charles Byford gave an evening concert in the Corn Exchange. A programme of a very high order was efficiently disposed of by the Chelmsford Philharmonic Orchestra, assisted by a few professional instrumentalists. Miss Eleanor Rees and Mr. H. Lane Wilson were the vocalists. Notwithstanding some little want of balance in the band, the strings being somewhat weak,

the Overture to Weber's *Oberon* was given with good effect. Mendelssohn's *Pianoforte Concerto, No. 1 in G minor*, was admirably played by Miss Gertrude Byford, with orchestral accompaniment. Miss Edith Byford (accompanied by her sister) played a well contrasted sequence of two pieces on the violin—a Wedding March, by Grieg Saurez, a composition we should be inclined to describe as clever rather than pleasing—followed by Dr. Mackenzie's *Benedictus*, which was most delightfully played. The same two young ladies contributed each a number to the second part of the programme, Miss Gertrude Byford giving a charming rendering of two piano solos, Chopin's *Prelude in D flat* (No. 15, Op. 28), and Liszt's *Etude de Concert* (No. 3). Miss Edith Byford's subject was Wieniawski's *Violin Concerto in D minor* (No. 2), which she treated in such a manner as to show that she has both intellectual grasp and finished execution. Miss Eleanor Rees and Mr. H. Lane Wilson won well merited applause from an audience to whom the former, at least, is well known. The first part concluded with the inevitable "Intermezzo" from Mascagni's *Cavalleria Rusticana*, and the second with a march from Wagner's *Tannhauser*. The concert throughout gave good evidence of sound work being done by the Chelmsford Philharmonic Society, under the able direction of Mr. Byford.

The Chelmsford Musical Society performed Cowen's *Rose Maiden*, and Stanford's *Revenge* at the Corn Exchange on Tuesday, December 13th, to an audience which should have been larger. The chorus, though rather weak in tenors, showed a knowledge of their parts which spoke volumes for the care with which the rehearsals have been conducted by Mr. Frye. The solo parts were sustained with great success by Miss Emily Davies, Miss Tunnicliffe, and Messrs. Harry and George Stubbs. Mr. C. Byford led a band of about thirty, chiefly local instrumentalists. Mr. F. R. Frye, Mus. Bac., Cantab, conducted.

A private society in Chelmsford meets once a month for the study and practice of classical part music. The following are some of the items of the last programme. *Sweet honey-sucking Bees*, Wilbye; *Where the bee sucks*, Arne and Jackson; *When winds breathe soft*, Webbe; *Sweete flowers, ye were too faire*, Walmisley; *Laugh not, youth, at age*, Pearsall; and *When Allen-a-Dale went a hunting*, by the same composer. We commend this most laudable effort to interpret good music to the imitation of our readers. A

little trouble would bring together such a gathering in many a town where the names of such composers and their works as we have mentioned are hardly known, to say nothing of their transcendent merits being entirely unrecognised.

CHIGWELL AND DISTRICT. An organ recital was given on October 3rd, in Chigwell Church in connection with the Harvest Festival by Mr. H. Riding, F.C.O. Garrett's *Harvest Cantata* and Stanford's *Dresden Te Deum* were sung very finely by an augmented choir, numbering nearly 100 voices. Mr. Riding played selections from Rheinberger, Hoyte, Riding, Handel, Guilmant, Beethoven, and others. The organ accompaniments to the vocal music were played by Messrs. Horace Norton and Donald Penrose.

The Theydon Bois organ was re-opened after enlargement on June 15th. A very good rendering of Gaul's *Holy City* was given by a special choir under the direction of Mr. Donald Penrose. Mr. Horace Norton and Mr. H. Riding were at the organ. The same work was repeated with a larger choir under the same direction at Epping Parish Church on July 27th.

We hear of open-air music—vocal at the Warren, Wanstead, and instrumental at Kendal Lodge, Epping, under Mr. Norton's direction, with Mr. Riding at the piano. The Rev. N. R. Fitzpatrick has conducted orchestral selections at Woodford.

The Epping Forest Association gave their Twelfth Annual Festival in Canterbury Cathedral on June 18th, and contingents from the same society took part in the services at St. John's, Epping, on September 3rd, and in Loughton Parish Church on September 18th. Mr. Kellyett conducted, with Mr. Riding at the organ.

The Loughton Choral Society gave a concert in St. John's College on December 14th, when Alice Mary Smith's *Ode to the North-east Wind*, and some part-songs by modern composers, were excellently rendered by a choir of seventy voices. Mr. Riding accompanied, and Mr. J. H. Laver conducted.

We have further notes from Woodford—of a performance of Weber's *Jubilee Cantata* at the Harvest Festival at All Saints' Church; and of the Choral Society's Concert, with Hiller's *Song of Victory*, on December 13th, conducted by Mr. J. P. W. Goodwin.

COLCHESTER. A musical society, called the Colchester Vocal and Instrumental Society has been set on foot by Mr. J. W. Case. They begin with Haydn's *Spring*.

DUNMOW. We are glad to note the formation of a Musical

Society at Dunmow. They gave their first performance on December 13th, Pattison's *Sherwood's Queen*, and a miscellaneous second part, with much success. They announce *The Messiah* at the end of the season.

HALSTEAD. We have to record further work of a most excellent kind done by the Halstead Orchestral Society. Under very difficult circumstances, they pursue their labours with increasing success. On Tuesday, November 16th, they gave a concert under Mr. Leake's direction, with a programme such as is rarely attempted outside the largest and most wealthy centres of population. There was a complete orchestra of fifty; and Miss Kate Flynn contributed vocal numbers with much success. As our office is rather to give a general record of good work than to attempt a detailed critique, which other sources supply, it will be enough for any of our musical friends to be told that the programme included the following numbers:—Cherubini's *Overture in G*, representing the musical art of 1760–1842; earlier, therefore, than the Overture of Mendelssohn, and the Symphony of Beethoven, which came later in the programme: Beethoven's 7th *Grand Symphony*, a work somewhat less known than others of the "Immortal Nine," but "illustrating the highest development of the poetic faculty": Mackenzie's *Benedictus* (from Op. 37, No. 3); and Mendelssohn's Overture *The Hebrides*, or as it is perhaps better known, *Fingal's Cave*. It was refreshing to hear a solo on the slide-trumpet from Mr. Solomon, who demonstrated with great power the superiority of his instrument to the comparatively woolly-toned cornet-a-piston, which is often made to do duty in the "brass" parts: and on the bassoon, from Mr. E. F. James, whose buffo utterances served at once to display his own powers of execution, and to excite the *amused* as well as the musical interest of the audience. We hope that the Halstead Orchestral Society will persevere in its career of useful work, undaunted by the dismalness and smallness of the room in which its concerts have to be heard; but can nothing be done to build a better one? We should like to hear before long a "yes," and a *practical* "yes," in answer to our query. The conductor, Mr. Geo. Leake, asks for support in carrying on the work of the Society, either by subscriptions, or by proposals to join the orchestra from musicians who may be within reach of his rehearsals.

Mr. Leake gave one of his popular organ recitals on September 25th, after Sunday evening service. A large congregation listened

most attentively to an interesting programme. Mr. H. Liffiton was a very successful vocalist, his solos being rendered with much care, and great religious fervour.

The "People's Concerts" organised by the excellent committee of the Early Closing Movement, are evidently as popular and successful as those held last year. They supply, in the winter months, a much needed form of recreation for our shop-hands, who, it seems, are not slow to appreciate the efforts made for their enjoyment.

Mr. Tyler gave a concert on November 2nd, when his *large* band of *small* fiddlers made their second appearance before a Halstead audience. As the proceeds were to go for school improvement at the new Congregational Chapel, one must withhold criticism. We can only express a hope that if the band comes forward again next year, they will present a programme of better music, for the age has long gone by for compelling people to listen to quadrilles, waltzes, etc., outside a ballroom.

The Halstead Branch of the Co-operative Festival Choir gave an evening's entertainment on December 14th, the programme being made up mostly of the music which was performed at the Crystal Palace last summer. Mr. French was the conductor, and the concert was attended by a very large audience.

KELVEDON. We are glad to know that at a meeting held on October 3rd, under the presidency of the vicar, the Rev. E. F. Hay, a resolution was passed "That the Kelvedon Musical Society be continued." Among other disasters, the Society has recently encountered a serious attack of influenza, and a strong appeal is made for recruits—specially in the male voice parts—in the chorus.

WALTHAMSTOW. The Musical Society gave *The Creation* in the Victoria Hall, on November 17th, with a chorus and orchestra of 150 performers. Mr. Frederick Birch conducted; the solo parts were very efficiently sustained by Miss Kate Cove, Mr. Harper Kearton, and Mr. Robert Hilton. There was a large attendance.

Church Restora-
tions,
etc.

BARKING.—A handsome chancel-screen has been presented to the parish church, (St. Margaret's), by Mr. and Mrs. Marriott, of Manor Farm, Barking, as a memorial of their son, who was lost at sea, 6th November, 1891. The screen, which is of solid oak, with rich carving of excellent workmanship, has a large oak cross on the top; and on the side facing the chancel is carved the inscription: EGO SUM RESURRECTIO

ET VITA. On one of the chancel pillars is a brass plate with the following inscription :

To the glory of God and in affectionate memory of Philip Marriott, 21st May, 1874—5th November, 1891. Lost at sea; lat. $50^{\circ} 31'$ south; long. $153^{\circ} 31'$ east. This chancel-screen is erected by his sorrowing parents, William Kenaz and Maria Marriott, as the witness of a great trouble made bearable by a greater hope. "If I take the wings of the morning and dwell in the uttermost parts of the sea, even there shall Thy hand lead me, and Thy right hand shall hold me."

EASTER, GOOD. Two of the church bells, destroyed by fire in 1885, have lately been replaced, and the peal of five was rung on September 22nd, at the harvest festival.

HATFIELD BROAD OAK. The fine recumbent, cross-legged, stone effigy of Robert de Vere, Third Earl of Oxford (died 1221), has been removed from the inside of the altar rails to a cenotaph in the chancel. The beautiful work on the shield and on the side of the monument can now be seen. Previously, this was almost impossible, as the monument was quite against the north wall of the chancel. The Rev. F. W. Galpin, vicar, has found traces of gilding, and thinks that probably the whole monument was once gilt. This interesting monument is figured by Stothard (*Monumental Effigies*, pl. 36), and Chancellor (*Ancient Sepulchral Monuments of Essex*, pl. i.); the former gives the colouring on the shield and camail.

HEDINGHAM, CASTLE. The Communicants' Guild have recently presented to the church coloured lights for the west window.

ILFORD. The heavy portions of the gallery on the north and south sides of the parish church have been removed, and the end gallery extended to the walls. The walls and ceiling have been tastefully recoloured, and the seats grained and revarnished. The new vestry is being erected in the south-west angle of the tower.

INGRAVE. A handsome addition has just been made to the parish church by the presentation of a new communion table, the gift of Mr. P. G. LAURIE, of Heron Court. The table is of plain oak with three arched panels and a cross in the centre panel, the super-altar being similar in character and surmounted by a gilt cross set with large stones, presented by Mr. LAURIE last year.

LOUGHTON. An alabaster chancel-screen, with mosaic panelling, on the design of a screen in the church of San Clemente, Rome, has been erected in S. John's. Marble steps at its foot correspond with the chancel-steps. On the north wall of the chancel a repre-

sensation of Christ weeping over Jerusalem has been added at the side of the other decorative work, with which it corresponds. On the left of the organ an oblong slab of mosaic work has been inserted in the wall.

PLAISTOW. The memory of the Rev. H. SKRIMSHIRE is perpetuated in a handsome window and brass, dedicated in August. The window shows S. Columba seated in a flowing blue robe, holding a crosier in his left hand and a ship in his right, with the crown he refused lying at his feet. The brass bears the inscription :

This tablet, and the painted window of S. Columba in the south clerestory, dedicated to the glory of God and in memory of HENRY SKRIMSHIRE, priest, by the clergy, congregation, and friends, to commemorate his work and residence in the parish as assistant curate for six years. He fell asleep on August 31st, 1891, ætat. 47. R.I.P.

STISTED. Mrs. SAVILL ONLEY has presented the parish church with a new organ, as a memorial to her husband. It was dedicated with appropriate services on July 14th.

WANSTEAD. Christ Church has lately been decorated with a reredos, given by Mr. and Mrs. LIDDON WALTERS, in memory of Mrs. MARY CHARLETON, mother of the latter. A new oak altar has also been added. It stands about twelve inches higher than the altar did formerly, the stone floor having been raised by the addition of two steps. The reredos is of oak, with five open panels. The centre panel is wider than the rest, and in it stands a massive brass cross. The adjacent panels contain brass vases. Inscribed on a brass plate at the foot of the centre panel are the words : "To the glory of God, and in memory of Mary Charleton, March 13th, 1892." The centre panel has a conventional pomegranate *fleur-de-lis* on brick-red ground. Those on either side have a dark background, the design being vine leaves and corn, very conventionally treated. The decoration of the outer panels consists of a foliage treatment upon a very delicate coloured background, with the letters A and Ω. The east wall on either side of the altar has been panelled with a pomegranate ornament and waves of gold upon a dark green ground-work.

THE REV. GEORGE NUGEE, who founded St. Austin's Obituary. Priory, Walworth, in 1872, more generally known later as Father Nugée, was the moving spirit of the St. Osyth's Home for the Work-girls' Protection Society at Walton-on-Naze. After a distinguished career at Cambridge, he was ordained in 1845 to the curacy of St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, he subsequently became the first

warden of the London Diocesan Penitentiary, and from 1858 to 1872 held the rectory of Widley, Hants. He then gave his time to various philanthropic and charitable but religious purposes, and worked hard and successfully until his death on October 5th last.

Councillor JOHN TAYLOR, fourth Mayor of Chelmsford, died at his residence in the county town on October 7th. Mr. Taylor was born in London on September 9th, 1831, and began life as a practical printer. In 1858 he came to Chelmsford, and was for four years in *The Chelmsford Chronicle* office. In March, 1862, in conjunction with his brother-in-law, Mr. Edward Robbins (who died on November 17th last) he established *The Essex Weekly News*—the first Essex county paper published at a penny, which almost from the first proved itself a successful venture, and has become the parent of four other Essex journals. Mr. Taylor showed considerable interest in the public business and public institutions of Chelmsford, and in the closing months of the old Local Board he was elected a member of that body, and after incorporation was returned to the Town Council, for the north ward, at the first election in 1888. After the sad and sudden death of Mr. John Champ, on October 19th, 1891, who had been informally selected as mayor for the ensuing year (*cf.* E.R., i, 15), Mr. Taylor was unanimously chosen, and filled the office until his decease, with general satisfaction. He was the vice-president of the Newspaper Society when he died, having formerly served as a member of the executive council. He leaves a widow, six sons, and six daughters; all the sons followed his remains to the Writtle Road Borough Cemetery on October 12th. The funeral was a most impressive ceremony, and was very largely attended, all the inhabitants of the borough and neighbourhood showing their deepest regret for the loss of one with such wide sympathies, and who had attained to so distinguished a position through his zealous and courteous tact and ability. Alderman A. G. E. Morton was re-elected mayor of Chelmsford, in the place of the late mayor, on October 17th.

The Rev. GEORGE EDWARD SYMONDS, J.P., one of our oldest Essex clergymen, died suddenly on November 30th, whilst on a visit to his eldest son, the Rev. E. Symonds, vicar of Stoke-by-Nayland. He was educated at Lincoln College, Oxford, and was ordained deacon in 1843; was appointed curate of Felstead in 1852, vicar of Tilty, 1856, and has been vicar of Thaxted since 1859, where he conducted the service the Sunday before his death, apparently in his

usual health ; he was greatly respected and beloved. Mr. Symonds qualified as a justice of the peace for the county in May, 1872, and has been a member of the Essex Archæological Society since 1866. He was buried at St. Mary's, Stoke-by-Nayland, on December 5th, the service being conducted by his old friend the Rev. W. E. L. Lampet, vicar of Great Bardfield.

Mr. HENRY PARRY GILBEY, J.P., of the Cottage, Stanstead, left his home for town on the morning of December 12th apparently in the best of health ; but was suddenly struck with paralysis when between Kentish Town and St. Pancras : he expired at the Pantheon, Oxford Street, the same evening. The news of this awfully sudden seizure was received by his many friends in north and west Essex with the greatest dismay. Mr. Gilbey was the eldest son of the late Mr. Henry Gilbey, of Bishop's Stortford, and was born in that town on March 24th, 1824. He was educated at Christ's Hospital, of which institution he acted as a governor up to the time of his death. Throughout his long business career he was associated with the wine and spirit trade, starting in the firm of Messrs. Smith, Bailey and Co. in 1839, subsequently entering into partnership with Mr. Edward Southard, under the style of Messrs. Southard, Gilbey and Co., at St. John Street, Crutched Friars, and St. Dunstan's Hill. Guided by his advice, his two younger brothers, Walter and Alfred, started the now well-known world-wide firm of W. and A. Gilbey in 1857, in which colossal business Mr. H. P. Gilbey became a partner in 1864. He was a particularly successful man of business, and one to whom all his large circle of friends and acquaintances became devotedly attached. He leaves a widow, one son, and two daughters. His kindliness of disposition and great liberality and popularity among his poorer neighbours was abundantly testified to at his funeral, which took place at Bishop's Stortford on December 15th. An article in *The Herts and Essex Observer* thus concludes: "That his kindly heart was unspoiled by his worldly success, his life-long and intimate connection with this district bears ample and continuous testimony, to which the striking demonstration of Thursday was at once the expression and the seal."

Mr. HUBERT MAJENDIE GEPP, B.A., was the son of the Rev. E. F. Gepp, vicar of High Easter, and was born on December 12th, 1857. He was educated at Felsted School and at Hertford College, Oxford, where he was distinguished, not only for hard work, but as an all-round athlete. Mr. Gepp settled for several years in Christiania, and

by his extensive travels in Norway became an authority on the topography of that country and a Norwegian scholar of repute. He was best known by his admirably-written English edition of Nansen's account of his travels *Across Greenland*, and as an independent authority on "ski" or Norwegian snowshoe travelling. In 1889 he was appointed to the post of English lecturer in the University of Upsala, which he held until his death. From the brief account that has reached this country, it appears that on December 13th he was crossing the frozen lake of Orsa on "ski," when the ice gave way, and, being encumbered with a knapsack, camera, etc., was unable to save himself. He was buried at Upsala amid every token of respect, showing how brilliant had been his career, and how many were his Swedish friends.

TERLING CHURCHWARDENS' ACCOUNTS.

BY H. G. GRIFFINHOOF.

AMONG the notices of Church collections selected by the Rev. C. Boutflower (E. R., i, 235-239), is one under the date of April 23rd, 1671, "for y^e Redemption of Captives," and he asks whether these were captives taken by the Dutch when they sailed up the Medway in the summer of 1667. I think that in all probability he will find the collection was one of those frequently made throughout the country in the seventeenth century in aid of captives in Algiers and other places on the Mediterranean. For instance, alms were collected at St. Nicholas, Durham, on Nov. 22nd, 1668, "ffor the reliefe of the Captives in Tunis and Algiers," and again in the same church on Feb. 8th and 12th, 1679, "for ye redemption of some Stockton Seamen taken by the Turkes." Similar briefs are to be found recorded at Toddington, *Beds*; (1668) Penrith, *Cumb.*; (1680) "For the redemption of a multitude of poor christians being in slavery by the Turkes at Algiers, Sally,* and other places"; Ormskirk, *Lanc.* (1700) and so on.†

* Sallee, Salee, Salli, or Sla, was formerly the great stronghold of Moorish piracy. So late as November, 1851, it was bombarded by a French armament in consequence of an act of piracy committed upon a French vessel by the inhabitants of the town.

† In R. E. Chester Waters' *Parish Registers in England* (2nd ed., p. 80), we find "SCRAFTOFT, CO. LEICESTER. '1679, July 28. Collected, to redeem Thomas, son of Mr. Owsley, Rector of Glooston, taken by the Algerines, £1 11s. 3d.' WEEDON BECK, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE. '1680, Aug. 9. Collected for y^e redemption of Christians (taken by y^e Turkish Pyrates) out of Turkish slavery, £1 8s. od.' The danger of being sold into captivity by Mediterranean pirates was so well appreciated at the end of the seventeenth century, that there were insurance offices in London and other capitals, where an insurance could be effected to provide the ransom exacted by the pirates. At St. Peter's, Ipswich, there are the following three entries: '1673. Brief for the Release of the poor Seamen taken ought of Slaverie, 1s. 6d. For the poor Captives in Algiers,

Of "y^e Briefe for y^e sugar bakers" in 1672, I have never seen, and therefore cannot offer, any explanation; and, unless I am mistaken, the late Mr. Cornelius Walford did not give one in his "King's Briefs, their Purposes and History" (*Trans. R. Hist. Soc.*, vol. x, pp. 1-177, 1882), though he mentioned a collection (in 1674) for the "Shugar House scituate in Coleharbour in the Parish of Allhallowes."[†]

With regard to the title of the "proclamation," for which a shilling was paid on the 28th Jan., 1714, I am able to state (an original copy, printed in black letter, is before me) that it reads:

"By the King, A PROCLAMATION, For the Encouragement of Piety and Virtue, and for the Preventing and Punishing of Vice, Prophaneness and Immorality" . . . "George R. We most Seriously and Religiously Considering, That it is an Indispensible Duty on Us, to be Careful, above all other things, to Preserve and Advance the Honour and Service of Almighty God, and to Discourage and Suppress all Vice, Prophaneness, Debauchary and Immorality, which are so Displeasing" [etc., etc., and then it goes on to remind] "all Persons of whatsoever Degree or Quality within this Our Realm" [that] "the Statute made in the Nine and twentieth Year of the Reign of the late King Charles the Second Intituled, An Act for the better observation of the Lord's Day, commonly called Sunday . . . and all other Laws now in Force for the Punishing and Suppressing any of the Vices aforesaid" [are to be put in Execution].

The Royal arms at the head of the proclamation are those of Queen Anne. The initial letter W is in the centre of an engraving ($2\frac{1}{2}$ in. square) of amorini, dolphins, scroll-work, etc., and under a small picture of a three masted vessel, one of the stock blocks § which John Baskett, printer to the King's most excellent Majesty, was in the habit of using. The proclamation was "Given at our Court at *St. James's*, the Fifth Day of *January*, 1714, in the First Year of our Reign," and was ordered to be read, at least four times in every year, immediately after Divine Service. The sheet measures $14\frac{1}{8}$ in. by about $18\frac{1}{2}$, and is a specimen of very thin and poor paper.

18. 4d. 1692. For the Redemption of Captives in Algiers and other places, £3 11s. 11d.' (the largest amount produced by any brief), and sixty-three are recorded from 1666 to 1706 (*East Anglian*, n. s., i, 144). An interesting entry comes from North Walsham. 'Aug. 4, 1700. Collected to the brief for Redeeming Slaues frō K. of Morocco and Fex in Mechanes 300 slaues charg about 14,000 lb. Collected in London 4,000 lb. £3 9s. 10d.' (*East Anglian*, n. s., i, 271).

In the very long list of Briefs collected in the Church of Stanton St. John, Oxfordshire, (contributed to the *Reliquary*, vol. x, pp. 9-13, 74-80, by Edward Peacock, F.S.A.), we find:

1668. Coll. for Captives in Algiers and Sally	0 3 1
1670. Coll. for prison ^{rs} in Sally	0 3 2
1670. Coll. for the poore slaves under y ^e Turkish Pirates, the first week of Novemb	1 15 11
1680. Collected for y ^e Redemption of Captives and Slaves under y ^e Turkish Pirates in Algiers, Zally, &c., from Aug. 30 to Sept. 5, 1680, y ^e Summ of Two pounds, eight shillings and sevenpence halfpenny.—Ed.	

† Peacock, *loc. cit.*, notes, "1673, Coll for y^e Sugar House in Coldharbor, London, 0 4 0.—Ed.

§ I have a Bible, which belonged to the Rev. Nicholas Griffinhoofe, Rector of Woodham Mortimer (1740-1789), printed by Baskett in 1755, wherein the first letter, more or less inappropriately embellished, of the first chapter of each book was evidently printed from some block at hand. On second thought, perhaps the introduction of the ship in the W block was an intentional reminder that the King had come from over the sea—"For your goods, my good peoples," as the Kielmansegg said on a certain occasion.

COLCHESTER FESTIVE PLATE.

BY CHARLES GOLDING.

AN opportunity having occurred to me, on examination of some of the Colchester Corporation Muniments for other historical purposes, to make extracts of the following ; and being permitted by the courtesy of the Mayor to transcribe them, I send them to you for publication, as they have never yet been printed. The appended notes as to donors are gathered from various sources.

October the third, 1670.

Mr. Thomas Greene¹ late Chamberlin did deliver to Mr. Joseph Thurston² the now prefont Chamberlin the Chest standing in the Councell Chamber wherein the Townes plate and lynnyn is keppe and in the said Chest were contained theis peeces of plate being Eighteene in number, vizt—

- 2 One greate filuer beere cupp with a filuer and guilt Cover which was Mr. Whitacre's guift.
- 2 twoe greate filuer and guilt beere cupps which were Mr. Synneles³ guift.
- 4 fower filuer beere cupps which were y^e guift of Thomas Hazlewood.
- 2 twoe filuer wyne cupps the guift of Mr. Gilbert.⁴
- 2 one greate filuer and guilt Salt with a filuer and guilt Cover of the guift of Mr. Rob^t Mott.⁵
- 2 twoe filuer and guilt Trencher falts of Mr. Hazlewood guift, marked T. h.
- 1 One greate Siluer falt Mr. Hawes⁶ guift.
- 1 One greate Siluer Tankard which was Mr. Johnson's⁷ guift.
- 2 And one filuer Cawdle Cupp with a Cover to the fame all wrought which was the guift of John ffurley⁸ with this motto, The light is the way of life.

In all 18.

¹ Some of the Greenses resided in East Street, then a most flourishing part of the town. Richard Greene issued a Trade Token for the use of small change about the year 1660.

² Mr. Thomas Thurston was one of the Aldermen in 1620. One of the Thurston family, John Thurston, died a prisoner in Colchester Castle for religion's sake. This was in 1557.

³ Was a descendant of Richard Symnell, Gent., who was M.P. for Colchester in 39th Elizabeth (1597), and 43rd Elizabeth (1601). Mr. Richard Symnell took his wages as M.P. from the Corporation.

⁴ This was either Ambrose Gilbert who by will, proved in 1649, left lands at St. Osyth to found a Fellowship and Scholarship at St. John's College, Cambridge, in connection with the Colchester Grammar School; or else George Gilbert, Esq., whose gift to All Saints' Parish, in Colchester, has been lost.

⁵ Probably Alderman Mott, or a relative of Samuel Mott, who was mayor in 1686 and 1693. Alderman Mott, in 1694, was disfranchised for various misdemeanours and for making a person "free" without the consent of the Common Council.

⁶ The Rev. Thomas Hawes, Rector of St. Leonard's in Colchester. He gave some books to the town in 1635.

⁷ Abraham Johnson was elected M.P. in 1658 in Oliver Cromwell's Parliament. In 1659 the town made a petition through the Mayor and Commonalty, that he was not duly elected, having been elected "by the Burgesses and Inhabitants," and not by "the Free Burgesses" only. It was decided to be a good election, and that Johnson's election was valid.

⁸ John Furlie was mayor in 1638 and 1650.

twoe dozen and fve of Holland Napkins three dozen and twoe of
Dyaper napkins one Dyaper table Cloth and 2 holland table-
clothes. 2 Dreffer Clothes one holland Cloth to fet y^e plate on.

(In a side-note, also :)

John Newton now acknowledges to have in his custody belonging to
y^e Town 3 Case of Knives 6 in each Cafe twelve pewter difhes and
a pewter tankard 10 Dozen of trenchers.

This list is repeated, and confirmed by an entry of October 2nd,
1671.

Further on, the following, whereby we find the eighteen pieces of
plate had increased to twenty ; the additions were gifts of Mr. Fre-
mantle and Mr. Johnson.

It reads thus :—

1680.

The Accompt of the plate delivered by Mr. John Stilleman late Chamberlaine
of this Towne, to Mr. John Phillipps now Chamberlaine, this first day of Septem-
ber 1680.

Imprimis one great Siluer and guilt beere Cupp with siluer and guilt Cover
Mr. Whitacres guift.

Item two great Siluer and guilt beere cupps of Mr. Sninills guift.

Item fower siluer beere cupps wth marke T. h. of Mr. Hazlewoods guift.

Item two siluer wyne cupps of Mr. Gilberts guift.

Item one great Siluer and Guilt Salt and Siluer & guilt cover of Mr. Robert
Motts guift.

Item two Siluer and guilt trencher Salts marked T h.

Item one great Siluer Salt of Mr. Hawes gift.

Item one great Siluer Tankard of Mr. Johnfons guift.

Item a Siluer Cawdle cupp with a Siluer Cover wrought noted ' the light is
the way of life.' John ffurleyes guift marked J. ff.

A Tankard of the guifte of Mr. Andrew ffromanteele.⁹

Item one large cupp guilt beinge the guift of Mr. Abraham Johnson.

In all is twenty peeces of plate with the Covers.

The "Lynnen," Napkins, Table Cloths, and Knives are not
recorded in this last account, and, as it is ten years later in date,
they probably had been used up or parted with.

I may add that the Corporation do not now possess the plate,
although it was given *since* the time of the memorable siege, but it
has been sold or disposed of at various times.

⁹ Andrew Fformantle was Mayor in 1667. He issued Tradesmen's Tokens, which bear his
name ; some with the date of 1662. There are three varieties of these in existence.

ESSEX CHURCHES.

IV. ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST'S, DANBURY.

BY FRED CHANCELLOR, J.P., F.R.I.B.A.

SITUATED upon the summit of one of the highest hills in the county, this church since its erection must always have been a prominent feature in the landscape. Although the names of the adjoining parishes are derived from the Saxon language, yet the name of this parish is unquestionably of Danish origin, which seems to indicate that very early in the conflict between the two nations, the Danes became masters of this district, and thereupon gave it the name of Danes' Town.

In the time of the Saxons, it was held by one Arling, and at the General Survey, by Geoffrey de Mandeville. The manors and lands in the parish have been held from the time of the Conquest in succession by members of many of the old Essex families. Beginning with the De Mandevilles, we pass on to the St. Cleres, De Veres, De Bohuns, De Greys, Darcys, De Braybrokes, Richs, and Mildmays.

The commanding position of this hill must have attracted the attention of the Romans, and probably formed the half-way connecting link between Chelmsford and Maldon. It would thus become necessary to construct defensive works, and it is reasonable to suppose that what is now known as the Danish Camp, which includes the whole top of the hill, had its origin in one of the defended positions constructed by the Romans, if not dating back to even a remoter period.

After the departure of the Romans, the Saxons would naturally, as was their wont, seize upon this fortified position, as being one of the most important in the county; and it having been subsequently wrested from them by the Danes in one of their fierce onslaughts, they in their turn would hold it at all hazards, as giving them an important footing to enable them to conquer the whole country round, which they eventually succeeded in doing.

No doubt, therefore, from the site of the present church, which stands in the centre of the Camp, might have been seen in far back times many a fierce struggle between the Romans and the ancient Britons, and subsequently between the Saxons and the Danes.

Even so late as the end of the last century the advantageous position of the surrounding lands, from a military point of view, was recognised, as it was then the site of military camps, and so remained for some few years.

Newcourt tells us that

"in ancient time, by reason of the plenty of the fruits, the fertility of the fields, the largeness of the parish, and the multitude of the parishioners, the rectory was divided into two moieties, and two rectors were instituted and inducted into them as into two distinct benefices; one moiety whereof was given by Earl William de Mandeville, who died 2 Ric. I, to the Priory and Convent of St. Bartholomew in West Smithfield, London; the other moiety was in the gift of lay patrons, and to each moiety the respective patrons continued to present, as they became void, till in the year 1440, and then to wit, in the last of May, Robert (Gilbert), Bishop of London, after an inquisition made, and certified in due form of law of the value of each moiety, and of other things requisite on that behalf, and particularly that Robert Darcy Esq. was patron of one of them; out of the other of which he paid a pension of xxs. yearly to the Priory of St. Bartholomew aforesaid, and that the moiety which did belong to the said priory, was then void by the death of Rich^d. Smith, the late rector, and that the rector of the other, namely, John Bell, was consenting, did at the earnest desire of the said Rob. Darcy, unite, consolidate, and reintegrate these two moieties into one rectory and benefice, and ordained the cure to be served for the future by one rector only, and decreed it to continue so for ever, reserving a pension of iiis. to the bishop of London and his successors, and xviii. to the archdeacon of Essex and his successors, to be paid to them respectively for their indemnity, at the feast of S. Michael the Arch-Angel yearly, by the rector here, for the time being for ever."

According to the preamble of this quotation, the multitude of the parishioners being one of the reasons for the ancient division of the benefice would seem to indicate that there must have been another church; but history is silent upon this point, and I have never heard of any tradition of there having been another, although of course, if it was destroyed in 1440, all trace of it now, after a lapse of 450 years, would probably be gone.

The church consists of a nave with north and south aisles, chancel with a south aisle and tower at west end; a vestry on the north side of the chancel, and a north porch to the north aisle.

The nave is separated from the north and south aisles by arcades of three arches, each resting upon two clustered columns and two half-columns or responds; by the casual observer these two arcades would be described as similar, but a careful examination discloses several small differences, *viz.*, in the diameters of the clustered columns, the height of base and capital and form of arch and the contour of mouldings, all of which point to the fact that the north arcade is somewhat earlier in date than the south, and I

think it may be attributed to the time of Edward I—the south arcade being probably a few years later, of the time of Edward II. The arch between the tower at the west end and the nave is square, with chamfered edges, and the arch is very lofty and very pointed, and is presumably earlier than the arcades. The chancel arch is modern. The roof of the nave consists of two principals with tie-beams with king-posts, having moulded caps and bases; from the caps spring four curved braces, those to the N. and S. finishing against the braces of the roof, those to the E. and W. against a poll plate secured to the underside of the collars. The bulk of the roof

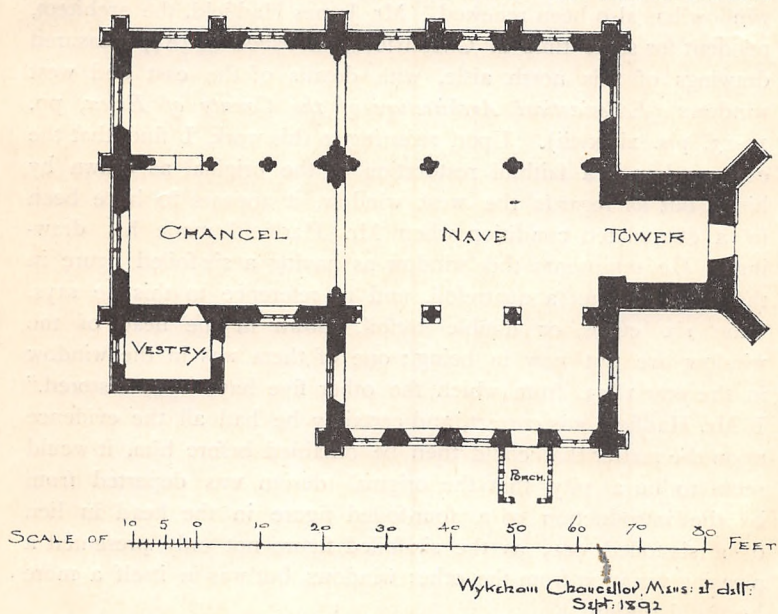


FIG. I. GROUND PLAN.

consists of twenty pairs of rafters with puncheons, braces, and collars framed together and resting upon a simple moulded inner wall plate and plain outer plate. The tie-beams have moulded chamfers with stopped ends, and are somewhat deeper in centre than at the ends. Morant says that on the 24th May, 1402, the body of the church and half the chancel were destroyed, and the roof I have described would probably have been reconstructed at about that date.

The north aisle is lighted by four windows on the north side;

each window has two lights with trefoiled heads, with a quatrefoil set square in the traceried head over; the original stonework is still fairly perfect inside, but externally the whole has been covered with cement. There is also a lofty 3-light window at the east end, with trefoiled head to each light, and interlacing tracery in the head over; there are small shafts with caps and bases inside on the jambs and mullions; the internal arch is splayed and moulded and is very effective; the whole of this window has been renewed. There is also a lofty 2-light window at the west end, with trefoiled heads to the lights and a quatrefoil set square in the head over. This window has also been renewed. Mr. James Hadfield, the architect, resident for some time in Chelmsford, published in 1847 measured drawings of this north aisle, with details of the east and west windows (*Ecclesiastical Architecture of the County of Essex*, pp. 10-13, pls. xiv-xviii). Upon referring to this work, I find that the east window is a faithful restoration of the original as drawn by him; but as regards the west window, it appears to have been in a dilapidated condition when Mr. Hadfield made his drawings. He represents this window as having a six-foiled figure in the head and not a quatrefoil, and in reference to this he says, "the six cusps, or double trefoil, shown in the head of the window are not now in being; one of them was in the window in the year 1823, from which the other five have been restored." If Mr. Hadfield was correct, and certainly he had all the evidence upon the matter that could then be obtained before him, it would seem to be a pity that the original design was departed from by the introduction of a four-foiled figure in the head in lieu of a six-foiled one, as the six-foiled figure not only presented a pleasing variation from the other windows, but was in itself a more beautiful design.

The north door is a charming specimen of the work of the period. On either side is a shaft with moulded cap and base set in the jamb, with a very delicately moulded arch over; there is also a somewhat uncommon label moulding with two heads for stops; the oak door is modern. There are the remains of a holy-water stoup on the west side of this door inside. This is an unusual position, as stoups were generally placed outside the door.

Under the two easternmost of the north windows are two arched recesses having engaged shafts with caps and bases forming the jambs, supporting slightly stilted flat arches of good design. This is

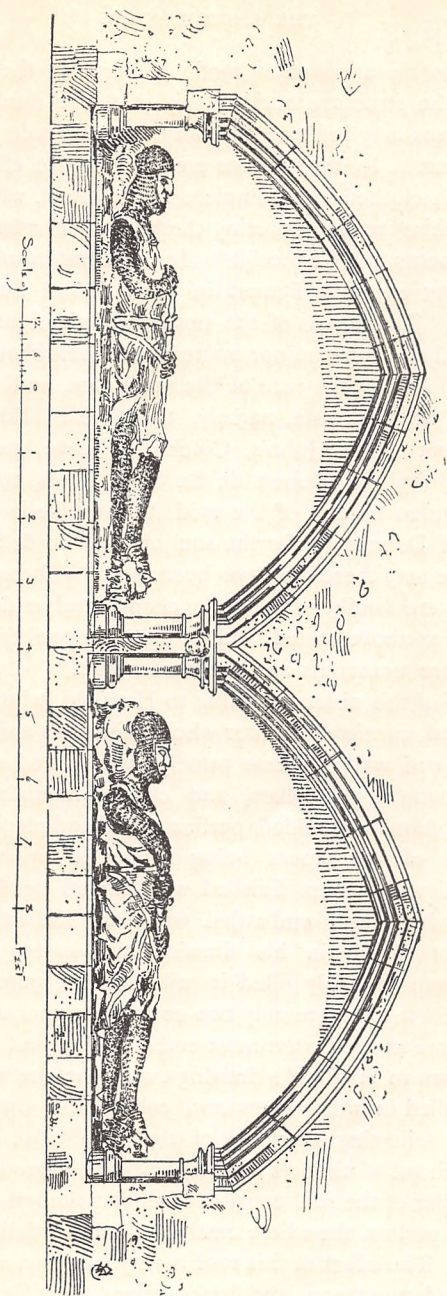


FIG. 2. THE ST. CLERE MONUMENTS IN N. WALL OF N. AISLE.

by no means an uncommon mode of forming the tomb of the founder of the structure, and in this case the duplication of the arched recesses may indicate the fact of the founders of this aisle being brothers. In the recesses are two life-size effigies in oak of warriors, each clothed in a complete suit of mail, with a sleeveless surcoat, reaching to and covering the knees. For further details of these monuments, see Chancellor's *Ancient Sepulchral Monuments of Essex*. They are also figured in Rev. Alfred Suckling's *Memorials*, p. 90. The details of the position of the figures and of the form of sword and other minor matters vary somewhat, but there can be no doubt but that they are of the same date, and of the date of the erection of this aisle, namely, the time of Edward I or II. Robert, Abbot of St. John's, Colchester, gave, 3rd Edward II, "license to John and Robert de St. Clere, Knts, to give all their lands in Munden holden of the said Abbot's fee in poore alms to the chapel of Danewbury for the soul of William de St. Clere."

This aisle may therefore have been built by these two members of the St. Clere family as a family chapel, and endowed with the above lands as above stated, and we may reasonably infer that the two effigies are memorials of these two knights.

The roof of this aisle, according to Hadfield, whose work I have before quoted, consisted of four whole principals and two half ones against the end walls. These principals consisted of main rafters, hammers, puncheons, collars, and curved moulded braces, into which were framed moulded purlins and head-piece or poll-plate, the bottoms of the braces being supported upon oak corbels, the ends of which were finished with carved heads. There was a deep moulded and embattled wall-plate on either side, and, although not shown in his drawing, the spaces between these principals were probably filled in with rafters, puncheons, collars, etc. At present there are only two complete principals and one half one; these are at the easternmost end of the aisle. These are the same as shown in Hadfield's drawings, the space between the principals being filled in with rafters and collars, and curved puncheons and braces following the line of the principals; and the space between each set of timbers is filled in with curved oak boarding. The remainder of the roof consists of similar timbers, but without the boarding or purlins, the whole resting upon moulded and embattled wall-plates. The effect of this roof is very pleasing, as the repetition of the curved puncheons and braces gives the effect of a semicir-

cular roof. The first impression made was that, as the first part of the roof extends just as far as the sepulchral monuments, this part of the aisle having been formed into a chapel, the roof was somewhat more enriched than that of the remainder; but upon looking at the evidence we have, it would rather seem that half the principals were found to be defective at the restoration of the building in 1866-67, and that the sound ones were left and the space to the west filled up with ordinary timbers.

That the east-end of this aisle was originally a chapel is supported by the fact that a squint was formed through the south-east angle of the aisle, close up to the pier of the arcade (see fig. 3), which would give a view of the high altar at the east-end of the chancel from the east end of the aisle. Under the squint is a piscina, and by the side a small niche, the whole forming a picturesque group.

The interior walls of this aisle were formerly painted, as there are still remains on the east, north, and west walls of the oft-recurring pattern of stonework formed with double lines in red.

A helmet still hangs on a bracket fixed in the east wall; the crest being a lion rampant, it is no doubt a memorial relic of one of the Mildmays who were buried here.

The walls of this aisle were faced outside with what is commonly known as plum-pudding stone, a conglomerate of gravel and iron found in the neighbourhood and in other parts of the county; now and again we find fragments of Roman bricks and a few septaria mixed with pebbles, the pebbles predominating towards the top of the wall. A careful inspection of these walls shows that the material was laid in courses, which is strongly indicative of Norman work. There are buttresses at each of the north-east and north-west corners, but they only project fifteen inches, with only a slope at top, which again is evidence of early work.

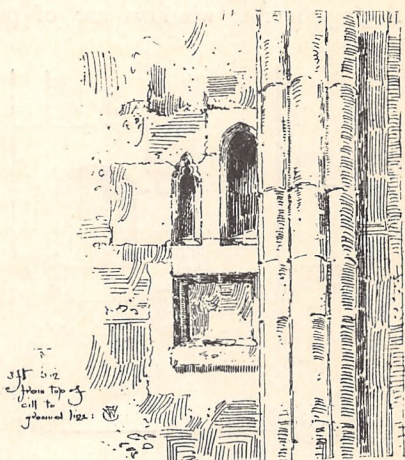


FIG. 3. HAGIOSCOPE AND PISCINA IN NORTH AISLE.

The south aisle was rebuilt in 1866-67; previous to that the aisle then pulled down was of brick with three semicircular-headed windows and built about 1776. Its predecessor was no doubt similar in character to the north aisle, for although the arcade on the south side of the nave (as before remarked) has features which indicate a slightly later date, yet the two arcades and aisles were probably originally designed by the same person; but in those days building was so slowly developed, and the growth of Gothic architecture and the alteration in details so rapid, that the work executed towards the completion of a building varied from the work of the commencement. I pointed this out in the tower of Boreham church, where the ringing-chamber windows are of pure Norman work with semi-

circular arches, whilst the windows of the belfry have slightly pointed arches, showing the gradual transition of Norman work into Early English work.

The builder of 1776, however, appears to have used in his wall the stones of the arched recess, similar in design and detail to those in the north aisle, and which were found when this aisle was pulled down, and put together again under the easternmost window in the south side of the present aisle when re-built in 1867.

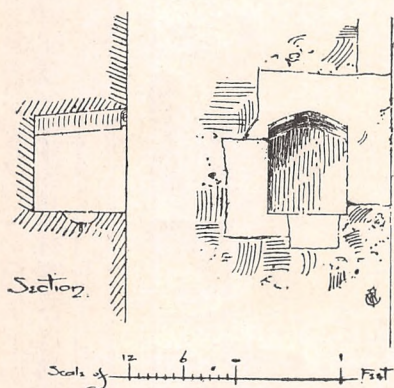


FIG. 4. HOLY-WATER STOUP IN NORTH AISLE.

The design of this aisle is now a repetition of the north aisle as regards windows and roof, but at the east-end is an archway which connects it with the new chancel aisle, also built in 1866-67. Adjoining the recess and to the east of it is a piscina, a restoration of one found in the old wall; it is of the same date as the arched recess.

The recess is occupied by another effigy in oak similar in general design to those in the north aisle, but varying in detail; for instance, the surcoat is more open, the sword is secured by a broad instead of a narrow belt, and the hands are pressed together in the act of prayer, whereas in the other two the hand grasps the sword.

At the first glance this effigy would appear to be arrayed in plate armour, which would refer it to a later date, but a careful

comparison seems to indicate that this effigy was never completed, and that what appears to be plate armour is really the groundwork out of which the mail armour would be carved. We must therefore conclude that this effigy is of the same date as the others or within a very few years, and also commemorates another member of the same family. The piscina would indicate that there was also a chapel at the east end of the south aisle.

The chancel, although no doubt originally coeval with the nave, has undergone considerable alteration if not re-construction, so that none of the original features are left. At present the north and east walls are constructed of the same material (conglomerate) as the north aisle, and this is the only evidence of the walls, or portions of

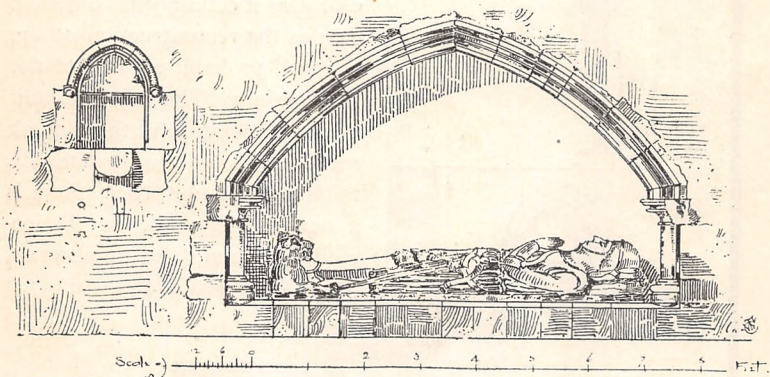


FIG. 5. THE ST. CLERE MONUMENT IN S. WALL OF S. AISLE.

them, being of the same age; very considerable alteration was made in the Late Perpendicular period, probably in 1402, as there still remains a 3-light window of that period in the north side, and although the 3-light east window is all new, it is probable that it is a restoration of the previous one, as the detail is of the same period as that. An old photograph shows that in the south wall were a 3-light and a 2-light window of the same design as the one in the north side; these have, together with the greater portion of the south wall, been removed to allow of the construction of an arcade with three arches to connect the chancel with a south chancel aisle built in 1866-67. In the portion of the south wall left is a piscina of the Early Decorated period; adjoining are the remains of sedilia, and

the old 3-light window has been refixed in the new south wall, and apparently a restoration of the old 2-light window also. On the north side of the chancel is a Perpendicular doorway leading to the sacristy, which is coeval with this door; there is also a curious squint or opening between the chancel and the sacristy within 3 ft. of the east wall, of the same date as the doorway; this opening is narrow, and has a trefoiled head and a trefoiled cill. The roof of the chancel is of a 15th century type very common in Essex, consisting of several pairs of rafters, framed together with hammers,

puncheons, collars and braces, and resting upon inner moulded plates and plain outside plates.

The sacristy or vestry is interesting, as it certainly is of the same date as the reconstruction of the chancel, probably a work of the 15th century. The walls are built of conglomerate, and the old oak roof has a moulded wall-plate with rafters, puncheons, &c.; there is a new 2-light window of Decorated character, and an external door was added in 1837.

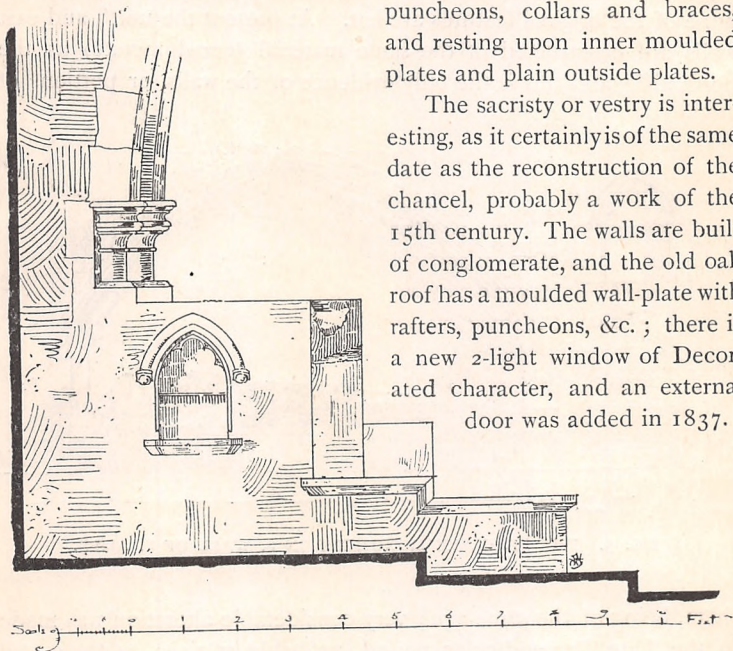


FIG. 6. PISCINA AND REMAINS OF SEDILIA.

The tower stands at the west end of the nave, with a plain pointed arch opening thereto. The walls of the tower at the bottom are 4 ft. 4 in. in thickness; there are two very large angle buttresses in the west front, projecting 7 ft. from the face of the west wall, and 3 ft. thick; these buttresses are of unusual projection, and give an air of massiveness to the design. The west facade has on the ground floor a lofty Decorated doorway with label, which is continued as a string up to the buttresses on either side, a similar string being continued over the head of the doorway; between the two strings on either side of

doorway are two beautiful cusped niches with moulded jambs, arches and labels. On the next stage over the door is a 2-light Decorated window ; above this in the ringing chamber is a single-light window with cusped head and square label ; this window is repeated on the north and south sides. The opening on the east side opens into the roof of the nave.

On the bell-chamber floor there is a single-light trefoil-headed window on the west and east sides, but on the north and south sides there are 2-light windows, now much dilapidated, but evidently of the same date as the other windows. The whole tower is surmounted by an embattled parapet, and terminated by a lofty spire, the broaches being covered with copper, the upper part with oak shingles, and the top with lead. There is a bold plinth of Kentish rag round the north, west, and south sides ; with this exception the whole tower is plastered over. The construction of the spire is a fine piece of carpentry, two massive beams 18 in.

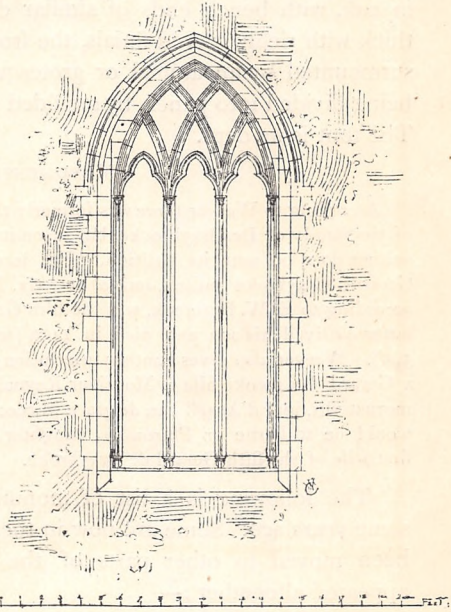


FIG. 7. INTERIOR OF E. WINDOW OF N. AISLE.

by 14 in. cross the centre of the tower from east to west and north to south, with smaller beams from each corner to the centre. From each of the first, spring curved braces supporting a centre post, with cross braces from post to rafters, and this cross bracing is repeated for at least seven times, so that looking upwards a mass of oak timbers meets the eye ; the construction is further strengthened by posts, beams, and braces carried down to the set-off at the level of the bell-chamber floor, so that in point of fact the whole construction has this set-off for a foundation and the resistance of the walls, the whole height of the bell chamber. The walls of the tower are 4 ft. 4 in. thick on

the ground-floor up to the ringing-chamber, where they are 4 ft. thick, and reduced in the bell-chamber to 3 ft. thick. The belfry contains five bells. No. 3 and the tenor bear date 1645, 1622, cast by Gray, of Sudbury. No. 4 and the treble are dated 1759. No. 2 re-cast by Mears in 1856. In 1885 the bells were re-hung by H. Bowell, of Ipswich.

The north porch is entirely of recent construction.

Three of the old 15th century bench ends with which the church was formerly furnished now remain ; the church has been rebenched in oak, with bench ends of similar design. These ends are 4 in. thick with richly carved finials, the front being shaped as a buttress surmounted by an animal or grotesque ; the fronts of the benches being divided into panels by moulded stiles and filled in with tracery. The font is modern.

MONUMENTS:—

According to Weever there was formerly the following inscription to a member of the family of De Braybrooke, but he omits to say whether it was upon a brass, neither does he note its position, "Hic jacet Gerardus quondam filius et heres Gerardi Braybroke militis, qui obiit xxix. Marcij M.cccc. xxii." This Gerard, according to E. W. Brabrook, was the fifth Gerard, son of Gerard the fourth ; the latter outlived his son and died in 1429 (see *Trans. Essex Archæol. Soc.* v. 297-309). Weever also gives another inscription as follows :—"Icy gist perne femme a Gerard Braybroke fille a Monsieur Reynold de Grey seignour de Wilton, que morust viii. jour d'Aueril l'an de grace M.cccc. xiii. a qui Dieu fait mercy." This would be to Perne or Petronilla, daughter of Reginald de Grey of Wilton and first wife of the fifth Gerard de Braybroke.

The following is a list of monuments in the church, compiled some years ago. Some are now in their original positions, some have been moved to other parts of the church, and some have disappeared altogether :—

In the north aisle on a slab is an inscription on brass to Humphrey Mildmay, son of Sir Walter Mildmay, Chancellor of the Exchequer and Privy Councillor to Queen Elizabeth, by Maria Walsingham, sister of Francis Walsingham, Private Secretary to the same Queen. He died 9 Aug., 1613. In the same aisle are two slabs with matrices of brass inscription and shields. Also another slab with matrices of cross and inscription plate. Also another slab with an inscription on brass to Edward Mildmay, third son of Humphrey Mildmay, who died 22 Feb., 1635. Slab to John Mildmay, son of Sir Humphrey Mildmay, died 10 Aug., 1673. Also a slab to William Mildmay, eldest son of Sir Henry Mildmay, of Wanstead, died 1 June, 1682, aged 60. Also a slab to Frances Ffytche, died 11 Oct., 1779, aged 68. Tablet to Dame Frances Elizabeth Hillary, daughter of Lewis Disney Ffytche and wife of Sir William Hillary, Bart., born 29 Aug., 1786, died 9 Aug., 1828. Slab to Frances Emily daughter of William and Elizabeth Hilton, died 21 Feb., 1832, aged 13.

IN THE CHANCEL :—

Slab to Thomas Langham, born 16 Sept., 1622, died 25 Jan., 1669, also Sarah Nicoll, relict of Thomas Langham and wife of John Nicoll and daughter of Thomas Turgis, died 9 Jan., 1683, aged 54. Tablet to George Withers, rector of Danbury from 1572 to 1605, and Archdeacon of Colchester, died 15 Nov., 1605, aged 80. Tablet to John Nicoll, died 13 Sept., 1690, aged 58 yrs. Tablet to Mrs. Margaret D' L'Angle, widow of Rev. Theophilus D' L'Angle, buried 14th Mar., 1782, aged 80. Also of their only son John Maximilian D' L'Angle, rector of this parish, buried 5 June, 1783, aged 60. Slab to Robert Cory, D.D., Archdeacon of Middlesex, rector of this parish, died 2 Mar., 1704, aged 66. Slab to William Nicholson, died 6 Aug., 1750, aged 53. Tablet to Joyce Masters, relict of James Masters, and daughter of Sir Christopher Turner, died 27 Jan., 1719, aged 73. Tablet to Louisa Jane Bridges, born 29 May, 1832, died 23 Nov., 1837. Also to Adelaide Harriet Bridges, born 14 May, 1841, died 16 Jan., 1844. Also to Caroline Harriet Maria Bridges, born 29th May, 1835, died 3 Nov., 1846. Children of Rev. Thomas Pym and Sophia Louisa Bridges.

IN THE SOUTH AISLE :—

Slab to Captain Samuel Cooper, died 23 May, 1677, aged 46. Also Samuel Cooper, died 10 Dec., 1819, aged 91 years; also Susanna his wife, died 15 April, 1813, aged 75.

IN THE NAVE :—

Slab to John Bygrave, died 22 Sept., 1809, aged 50. Also of Sarah Ann, wife of Lt.-Col. John Duffy, and daughter of John Bygrave, died 28 Feb., 1816, aged 25. Also Sarah Bygrave, died May 5, 1854, aged 89. Tablet to Marianne Hales, daughter of Sir Thomas Pym Hales, Bart., died 14 Sept., 1833, aged 68. Tablet to William Fellows and Elizabeth his wife, he died March, 1778, aged 38.

Lands consisting of 31 a. 3 r. 0 p. in Purleigh, 4 a. 0 r. 0 p. in Woodham Walter, 3 a. 3 r. 16 p. in Cold Norton, and a messuage and 1 a. 1 r. 0 p. in Danbury, according to a document dated 13 Dec., 1771, form an ancient charity for the reparation of the church and relief of indigent poor people. It appears by a deed of the date of 6 Edward II., the lands in Purleigh were given by John Laudisdale and Margaret his wife. The accounts of this charity from 1603 to the present time are nearly perfect, and by them it would appear that from time to time moneys have been expended in repairing the church. The following are some of the principal items :—

	£	s.	d.
1603. Clapper made to great bell, &c.		12	8
1605. Glazing chapel and church windows			
1611. All bells rehung			
1614. Setting up a dial on church green		7	0
1622. Work to bells by Gray, bellfounder, and others	23	19	0
1632. Communion table and rails	7	5	6
1640. For shingling pinnacle		5	0
1644. Cross on spire removed		5	0
1648. King's arms removed			6

	£	s.	d.
1661. The Commonwealth arms erected		1	0
1675. Clock case removed and set-up again			
1694. Bellfounder's bill for treble bell	7	5	6
1695. Bellfounder's bill	5	17	10
1701. Painting altar	8	0	0
1718. Clockmaker, for part new clock	10	12	6
1728. Shingling the steeple	8	0	0
1750. Steeple burnt down			
1758. Planting trees in churchyard		6	0
1760. Paid for new running the bells	4	6	8
1764. Spire weather-boarded and new belfry floor, etc.	20	7	3½
1768. Shingling spire	8	11	0
1772. Work on the steeple	7	17	0
1787. Church porch	19	0	0
1794. North aisle plastered	8	8	0
1801. Tower repaired	23	3	11
1803. Flagpole for the spire	2	6	6
1806. Spent on the church	37	5	4½
1812. Repairing church roofs and altering pews	60	0	0
1814. Spent on steeple and new floor and belfry	39	0	0
1817. Spent towards repairs of church	60	0	0
1819. Do. do.	40	0	0
1820. Leadwork to steeple	20	2	6
1823. Stove pipes	6	13	0
1824. E. Bright, building new galleries	43	0	0
A. Wilson, ceiling and whitening	17	17	9
New stove	11	6	6
1828. Stove pipe	4	18	0
Ironwork to steeple	6	15	2
1832. E. Bright, building 2 new pews	19	7	6
1837. Painting and writing 10 Commandments, repairing church window, new vestry door, &c.	1	4	7
1840. A large ornamental cast stove	9	5	0
1843. Repairing and beautifying inside of church, repairing and painting steeple, &c.	70	0	0
1844. Further for beautifying church	11	17	10¾
1845. Do. and ordinary repairs	17	17	4½
1852. Bright, for shingling steeple, painting and gilding vane	24	17	6
1854. Paid by Lord Bishop for extra face to church clock	10	0	0
Spent on church, including repairs to bell wheels, and stone- work to windows	103	9	4
1856. Mears, for re-casting 2nd bell	15	16	8
Bright, for rehanging same	5	0	11
1857. New font	11	2	4

LIST OF RECTORS OF ONE MOIETY.

Incumbents.	Date of Institution.	Patrons.
William de Drayton		{ Priory and Convent of St. Bartholomew, in West Smithfield, London.

Incumbents.	Date of Institution.	Patrons.
Galfred de Mere	1344	As above.
Nicholas de Hennie . . . .	. . . .	Ditto.
William de Coleyne	Feb., 1363	Ditto.
Theodore de Colonia	Mar. 1364	Ditto.
John de Hesingham . . . .	. . . .	Ditto.
William de Crayke	Aug., 1369	Ditto.
John How	Dec., 1372	Ditto.
Thomas Gowthere . . . .	. . . .	Ditto.
John Newton	June, 1382	Ditto.
John Canynges	June, 1387	Ditto.
John Fisher . . . .	. . . .	Ditto.
John Puttenham	Oct., 1400	Ditto.
John Betts . . . .	. . . .	Ditto.
John Elliot	Sept., 1428	Ditto.
Richard Smith	Feb., 1429	Ditto.

RECTORS OF THE OTHER MOIETY.

Simon de Stanbourne	Sept., 1321	Hugh de Vere and wife.
Thomas de Clare	Mar., 1326	Ditto.
Thomas de Merden	Nov., 1331	Hugh, son of Sir Simon de Vere.
William Tankard	June, 1334	Ditto.
Henry Belle . . . .	. . . .
Henry Person	Jan., 1362	Sir Edward le Fitz Simon, Knt.
John Blokeley . . . .	. . . .
John Belle	June, 1397	{ Robt. Braybroke, Cl., and Sir Gerald Braybroke.

RECTORS AFTER CONSOLIDATION.

Thomas Long	June, 1440	Robert Darcy.
John Thurston	Mar., 1452	Ditto.
John Bempowe	June, 1452	Ditto.
Bartholomew Collett	Oct., 1453	Ditto.
John Trafford	Nov. 1455	Ditto.
Robert Chantry	Feb. 1456	Ditto.
Thomas Waryne	Nov. 1457	Ditto.
John Hardsych	April 1460	Ditto.
Nicholas Saxton	May 1461	Ditto.
John Lindesey	Dec. 1471	{ Richard Hawte, Senr., in right of his wife.
Thomas Johnson	Nov. 1487	{ Lady Elizabeth, widow of Sir Robt. Darcy.
Richard Hawyt	Jan. 1499	
Richard Clarke	Feb. 1504	Roger Darcy.
George Windham	Mar. 1512	{ Sir Thomas Windham, in right of his wife.
William Closevile	June 1514	Ditto.
Robert Clopton	Dec. 1518	Ditto.
William Claxton	Jan. 1547	Sir Walter Mildmay.
John Hale	Sept. 1554	Ditto.
Hugh Taylor	Dec. 1568	Ditto.
George Withers	Nov. 1572	Ditto.
Edmund Hopkins	Nov. 1605	Humphrey Mildmay.

Incumbent.	Date of Institution.	Patrons.
Clement Vincent	{ Sequestered in 1642 for loyalty to Charles I. .	
Richard Man		
William Clotterbooke . . .	Oct. 1662 .	Humphrey Mildmay.
Robert Cory	Feb. 1665 .	{ Sir Thos. Piers, Bart., Thos. Lake, and Jas. Masters.
Thomas Pocock. . . .	Mar. 1704 .	{ George Piers, Thos. Lake, and Streynsham Masters.
William Petvin	1746 .	Elizabeth Waterson.
John Maximilian D' L'Angle .	1770 .	Sir Brook Bridges, 3rd Bart.
Brook Bridges	1783 .	Ditto.
Brook Henry Bridges . . .	1793 .	Sir Brook Bridges, 4th Bart.
Thomas Pym Bridges . . .	Nov. 1855 .	{ Sir Brook Bridges, 5th Bart., afterwards Lord Fitzwalter.

PARISH REGISTERS.

III. DANBURY.

BY ROBERT H. BROWNE.

BY permission of the rector of Danbury, and the courtesy of the curate, Rev. J. B. Plumtre, I am enabled to make the following notes on the registers of the parish.

The register of Danbury commences in the year 1673, the first 135 years having been lost or destroyed ; and the early account consists of two books, the first well bound, labelled, and in excellent condition ; the second not nearly so good. The paper being poor, and several leaves quite loose, it would be a good and wise act to have this volume bound at once, and so save the record from any further loss. All that is so interesting in parish records during the early part of the seventeenth century is gone ; and as the history commences thirteen years after the Restoration, we cannot learn from it how the parish fared during the Rebellion, and whether a lay "Register" was appointed in 1653 or not. For the same reason we find no record or account of the visitation of the plague, etc., and I did not notice a single reference to an epidemic of any kind. There is no mention of politics, and very little of either local or general interest. I have noted the following entries :

BAPTISMS.

1673.

Elizabeth Ffletcher, da. of John, his Ann, his wife was Baptized
7th day of October.

1676. Mary Cory, da. of Robert Cory, D.D., Rector of this parish, and Mary his wife, 15th Feby.
[The marriage licence of Dr. Cory, D.D., is at the registry, Chelmsford.]
1678. John and Elizabeth [children of the above] Baptized—
1686. Sep. to Feby. 1687. No entry of Baptism, and only four for the latter year.
1688. Seven only.
1689. None.
1690. None.
1691. One only—John Belcher.
1692. Two Baptisms—Cowland and Denny.
1693. Seven.
1694. Two—Belcher and Cowland.
1695. About twenty, after which the items are more numerous, but for the most part they are simply a repetition of names.
1780. Many children of soldiers were baptized at this period.
1786. 25 Oct. Robert, son of George and Mary Anderson, of Graces, privately Baptized about five weeks ago, was received into the Congregation. Benjamin Bridge, Rector.
1804. 18 Jany. John Hugh, son of John and Sukey Hipsey (Nicholls).
[The maiden name given in parenthesis: an instance of this peculiar but useful custom may be seen at St. Mary's, Maldon.]

In MARRIAGES the only noteworthy item is:—

1706. Daniel Reynolds, of Baddow Parva, married 2nd April. [Wife's name not given. I do not remember another instance of such omission.]

BURIALS.

1673. 6th Feby. John Fen, Sen^r.
1674. None [which is very unlikely].
1677. Mary, da. of Robert Cory, D.D.
- 23 Mar. A stranger found dead.
1678. 11 Augst. Ellen, wife of John Aylet, was bur^d [and on the opposite page] no affidavit that she was buried in wollen only.
[The next is] Henry Doughton . . . no affidavit.
Samuel Dorrington . . . an affidavit that he was buried in wollen only.
Dorothy Argall . . . an affidavit within the time limited 17th 9^{ber} 78 [17th November, 1678].
1680. 18 Jany. An Irish stranger, his name was not known.
[In 1684 the affidavits are mentioned with the entries of burial, which makes them cramped and less easy to read.]
- 1687 to 1707, a period of twenty years, no burials were put down. It is not easy to assign a cause for this neglect.
1713. 21 Oct. The widow Baytrop, bur^d æt. 96—
1714. 17 Dec. Mr. Philip Turner, "Bro to my Hon^d Mo: Masters."—
[Probably uncle to the Rector.]
1718. 14 Oct. The Rev^d Mr. Thomas Weedon, Rector of Norton.—
1718. 18 Nov. John Stevens, of y^e parish of Gingrave [? Ingrave]—

1720. 14 Oct. Elizth Brockden, da. of Rev^d Mr. B. . . Curate.
 1721. 21 Mar. A stranger from y^e Hyde.
 1722. 15 May Thomas Jealous, a stranger.
 1728. 18 Sep. William Fytche, Esq., was bur^d from ye Bath [?].
 1730. 17 Feby. Thomas . . . a stranger dyed at John Cottices.
 1730. 29 May Elizth, da. of John and Joan Crockson, of Purleigh.
 1731. 23 July Robert Harris (the smith).
 [Previous to 1740 the entries are not only well written, but the surnames are put down in the margin in addition, which consequently forms a sort of double entry of great convenience in making searches.]
 1740. 23 Jany. Susannah, da. of Mr. Mason, Rector of Cold Norton.
 1760. 4 Sep. Ann, wife of Rev^d Mr. Mason.
 1765. 20 May The Rev^d Mr. Mason.
 1779. 18 Oct. Mrs. Frances Ffytche, aged 68, sister to Thomas Ffytche, of Danbury Place, Esq.
 1782. 14th March Margaret D' L' Angle, widow of the Rev^d Theophilus D' L' Angle, M.A., late Vicar of Tenterden, Rector of Snargate, and Minister of Goodnestone, in the County of Kent, and Mother of the Rev^d John Maxmilian D' L' Angle, M.A., the present Rector of this parish, died Mar. 8, 1782, aged near 80 years, and was buried in the chancel.
 1783. 5 June The Rev^d John Maxmilian D' L' Angle, M.A., Minister of Goodnestone, Rector of this parish, and of Woodham Ferrers in this county, died May 29, and was buried in the Church, aged about 60 years.
 1783. 5 Oct. Margaret Campion, of Little Baddow.
 1787. 6 Oct. James Chapman, of Slough House, killed by the kick of an Horse.
 1791. 28 May W^m Sammon, of Great Baddow, accidentally killed by the upsetting of a waggon.
 1792. Mr. Richard Wilson—Schoolmaster.
 " Thos. Osborne—Victualler.
 Benjamin Scale was Curate at this time.

The two following Briefs are copied into Book I.

1680. Feby. Gathered to the Brief of Redemption of Slaves in Algiers the sum of two pounds and four shillings and seven pence, w^{ch} was paid to Mr. Knightbridge for the use thereof.
 1686. 10 May. Gathered towards the Brief for ffrrench Protestants the sum of five pounds twelve shillings and four pence, w^h was paid to Mr. John Knightbridge. [This comparatively large amount is an indication of the popular feeling at the time.]
 The Clock. A new clock and dial plate put up 25 Nov. 1718, made by John Fordham.
 Thomas Pocock—Rector. John Moody } Ch. Wardens.
 Thos. Witham }
 1720. 30 Apl. A new Surplice bought p^r 3l 10s. od.
 Thos. Pocock, Rector. Will Fytche } Ch. W^{dns}.
 Rob^t Brooks }

- | | | | |
|-------|----------|--|---|
| 1725. | Augst. | The Church was new paved. | |
| | | Thos. Pocock. | Rob ^t Brooks }
Fr Millington } Ch. W ^{dns} |
| 1725. | 28 Sept. | The Beacon was blow ^d down this night by a violent gale of wind. | |
| 1728. | 20 May | A monument was erected for Mrs. Joyce Master. Mr. Carpenter at Hyde Park Corner made this and another for Ja. Master, Esq., set up in y ^e Church of St Bartholomew y ^e Great in West Smithfield, London. | |
| 1728. | Sep. | The Steeple was repaired with shingles. | |
| 1735. | 12 Oct. | Daniel Polley was chose Church Clarke of this parish. | |
| 1749. | 5 Feby. | The top of the Stedel was set on fire by a flash of lightening and burnt it down sixteen feet. | |

BOOK II.

Note.—This book was bought by Mr. John Nichols, Ch. Warden, in the year of our Lord, 1758.

1767. Sep. Cranmer Harris was choze Clark by the Rev^d Will Petvin.
[Cuttings from newspapers referring to the burial of Mrs. Frances Fytche in 1779, and the discovery of the remains of the Knights—St Clere's, and some account of the arms of the family, explained by the Rev^d Dr. Gower, of Chelmsford, are preserved at the end of this book.]

THE ESSEX NEWCOMENS.

BY C. FELL SMITH.

THE family of Newcomen, of Saltfleetby, Lincolnshire, is one of great antiquity, and may be traced back to the time of Edward I (*Genealogist*, vol. vi, pp. 270—272). For present purposes, however, it is sufficient to recur to one Martyn le Newcomen, of Saltfleetby, who died in 1536. His son Brian became the father of John Newcomen, who appears to have dropped the “le.” John married Alice, daughter of John Gascoigne, Esq., of Leasingcroft, in the county of York, and they had three sons, John, Thomas, and Stephen. In the visitation of 1592, Thomas is entered as a “priest,” and Stephen as a “student at Cambridge.”

It is not certain what connection or attraction the county of Essex held for the members of this family, but two out of the three sons of John and Alice Newcomen, of Saltfleetby, settled in Essex livings. Thomas, the second son, was presented to the living of Heydon (not Hallingbury Magna, as is stated in a note to the Register of Admissions to the Royal Grammar School, Colchester. *Trans. Essex Archaeol. Soc.*, n.s., vol. iv, app., p. 11) on 13th July,

1588. He married in the following year an Essex wife, Prudence, daughter of Robert Luckin, of Takeley. Their son Thomas, born in 1590, became a barrister of the Inner Temple, and settled finally at Bishop Stortford, having married at St. Bartholomew's, Exchange, London, on 13th June, 1620, Mary, daughter of John Cooke, clothworker, of that parish. The age of the youthful bride was seventeen. Thomas Newcomen's descendants were eventually more connected with Hertfordshire than Essex, so we return to his brother Stephen, two of whose sons became remarkable men.

Stephea Newcomen was presented to the vicarage of St. Peter's, Colchester, on the 18th July, 1600. He held this living until his death, which took place about the end of 1630, or the beginning of 1631, his will being proved on 31st May, 1631. There is but little information about the vicar of St. Peter's. History is not busy with his name. The worst thing we know about him is that his parish registers received but little of his attention, and the thirty years of his charge show but a few and insufficient pages of entries. In politics, in those stirring times, and among the advanced thought and strong puritanism of Colchester, he seems to have played no part. Not so his sons. For the two elder ones, Thomas and Matthew, came out in strong contrast to each other, one on either side, in the forefront of the dissensions which were then dividing England.

It is apparent that both Matthew and Thomas received their early teaching at the Royal Grammar School, for they were the two first scholars elected, upon 6th November, 1622, and 8th November, 1626, respectively, to the Foundation at St. John's College, Cambridge, of Robert and Mary Lewis, of Colchester. A reference to the Foundation deed, through the kindness of the Bursar, informs us that the scholars were to be from the Free School of Colchester, and sons of free burgesses of Colchester. In default of this, the bailiff of Colchester, the "general preacher of the town," and the schoolmaster were to nominate to the college "a scholar of school." The name of Thomas appears in the Register of Admissions to the school (*Trans. Essex Archæol. Soc.*, n.s., vol. iv, app., p. 6) appointed the first scholar on the above foundation, by resolution of the Corporation, 23rd May, 1621.

Not long after leaving college, Thomas was presented to the living of St. Runwald's, Colchester, and on 10th November, 1628, he was preferred to that of Holy Trinity. He soon became a

pronounced royalist, and was terribly hated in parliamentary Colchester. His zeal for the cause of Charles I seems to have been only equalled by his neglect of his parochial duties. He was complained against before the Committee for ejecting scandalous ministers in Essex on many grounds, the principal being that he was absent as much as nineteen months at a time, providing no substitute, and leaving his cure utterly uncared for. Whether he was serving the royal cause during this interval is not certain; but it is possible that he may have held a second living in Lincolnshire at the same time. He was, at any rate, rewarded at the Restoration by the magnificent gift of a Prebend's stall at Lincoln, and an honorary D.D. degree. Such were the Stuarts' recompenses. In *Mercurius Rusticus*, pp. 1—6, will be found a history of his united action with Sir John Lucas, in raising a troop for the king. When on the point of starting to join the royal army at Nottingham, at one o'clock in the early morning of 22nd August, 1642, they were surprised by the watchful burgesses of Colchester, both were arrested, and carried by an infuriated mob to the Moot Hall. On the Friday following, they were conveyed by strategy, for fear of the people, in Sir John Barrington's coach to London, and safely deposited in the Fleet. Sir John Barrington and Sir Harbottle Grimston, the Members for the Borough, accompanied them with a strong guard. Newcomen was discharged on the 24th September following, not having been called for. Of his death, which took place some time after 1660, we have no account at present.

Matthew Newcomen, the younger brother of Thomas by three or four years, and his successor both at school and at college, was noticed at both, as Calamy says, "for his curious parts." He showed an independence of thought which at once drew him towards the nonconforming party. Upon the death of John Rogers, the well-known Puritan lecturer at Dedham, Matthew Newcomen was recommended by his friend, John Knowles, the lecturer at Colchester, to fill his place.

In 1636, therefore, he took up his residence at Dedham. His duty was to preach every Tuesday morning, and on Sunday afternoons. The lectureship was supported by voluntary contributions. Newcomen had a hearty coadjutor in the vicar, George Smith, of Emanuel College, Cambridge, who had been appointed 2nd July, 1631. Both shortly came to the front of the strong church reform party in Essex. Newcomen's first appearance as a writer was as

joint author, with Edmund Calamy and three others, of the curious work "by Smectymnuus," of which some account has been given in a former paper (E. R., i, 108).

He was chosen one of the Westminster divines, and preached the opening sermon before the Assembly, and both Houses of Parliament, on the afternoon of Saturday, 7th July, 1643. He was constant in his attendance, and served on many of the committees.

In 1648 Newcomen was foremost in drawing up the *Testimony of the Ministers in Essex*, which was sent up to the ministers in London, fifty-eight of whom had signed a similar *Testimony* against the *Toleration of the Errors, Heresies, and Blasphemies of these Times*. In the following year, the Essex ministers issued *The Essex Watchmen's Watchword*, signed by sixty-two of them, headed by Rogers of Wethersfield, Samuel Collins of Braintree, and Newcomen and Smith of Dedham.

In 1654 Newcomen was appointed an assistant to the commission of "Triers of Scandalous Ministers," and the following year he was town lecturer at Ipswich. In 1660 he was appointed a member of the abortive Savoy Conference. He was offered by Charles II the office of chaplain; but this he firmly refused, although Calamy, Young, and Spurstow, three of the Smectymnuans, accepted. On the 10th October, 1661, Matthew Newcomen was created D.D.

On the passing of the Act of Uniformity, 24th August, 1662, Newcomen was ejected from Dedham. He preached his last sermon "Ultimum Vale," and took his farewell of the people among whom he had laboured for nearly thirty years. In December of the same year he was called to be pastor of the English congregation at Leyden. Thither he removed, with his wife and "five poore and sicklye children," and there he continued to labour until suddenly stricken down with the plague, about September, 1669.

Matthew Newcomen's wife was Hannah Snelling, sister of Calamy's first wife, and daughter of Robert Snelling, M.P. for Ipswich from 1614 to 1625. He was her third husband. They had eleven children, six of whom died in childhood.

Newcomen's eldest surviving son Stephen, born at Dedham September, 1645, entered as a "student in philosophy" at Leyden University 28th May, 1663. It is probable that he, too, entered the church, and there seems some reason to believe that Stephen Newcomen, vicar of Braintree from 1709 to 1738, was his son, but proof is yet to be found.

Martyn le Newcomen, of Saltfleetby, Lincs., *d.* 1536.

Brian le Newcomen.

John Newcomen of Saltfleetby, = Alice, dau. of John Gascoigne, of Leasingcroft, Yorksh.

1. John, = Prudence, dau. of Robert Luckin, of Takeley.	3. Stephen, <i>B.</i> at Barwick in Elmet, Yorksh. <i>Pres.</i> St. Peter's, Colchester, 18 July, 1600. Will proved 31 May, 1631.	<i>M.</i> (1) — (2) Mary —
Thomas, of the Inner Temple. <i>B.</i> 1590; <i>m.</i> 13 June, 1620, Mary, dau. of John Cooke, cloth-worker, of St. Bartholomew's, London. Lived at Bishop Stortford.	Thomas, <i>B.</i> Matthew, <i>cir.</i> 1608. Educated at Colchester Grammar School & St. John's, Camb.; lecturer at Dedham, 1636-1662; Lincoln, 1660. A pronounced Royalist.	Richard Daniel. John.
	= Hannah, dau. of Robt. Snelting, M.P., Ipswich, widow of Gilbert Reyney, rector St. Mary Stoke, Ipswich.	Stephen, <i>B.</i> 1625.
		? Stephen, B.A. Kath. Coll. Camb., 1698; M.A., 1702. Rector, Laindon <i>c.</i> Basildon, 11 June, 1719. <i>Res.</i> 1749.
		Stephen, B.A. Kath. Coll., 1742; M.A. 1746; rector Laindon, 11 Dec., 1749. <i>D.</i> 30 Oct., 1770, <i>act.</i> 49. <i>Bur.</i> at Laindon.
		Stephen, of Billericay. <i>D.</i> 18 Feb., 1794, <i>act.</i> 34. <i>Bur.</i> Laindon.
1. Matthew, 2. Hannah, <i>B.</i> 1641. <i>D.</i> 1642.	3. Matthew, 4. Stephen, 5. Thomas, 6. Hannah, 7. Martha, 8. Martha, 9. Alice, 10. Sarah, 11. Sarah, <i>B.</i> 1644. <i>D.</i> 1653. <i>B.</i> 1646. <i>D.</i> 1645. <i>B.</i> 1646. <i>D.</i> 1646.	<i>B.</i> 1651. <i>B.</i> 1652. <i>D.</i> 1654.
Stephen, vicar of Braintree, 1711-1738.	Judith, = Elizabeth, vicar of Braintree, 15 Aug., 1716.	= Solomon Gibbs, of St. Andrew's Parish, Holborn.
Stephen, <i>Bur.</i> 18 Jan., 1711-12, at Braintree.	Mary Elizabeth, <i>B.</i> 31 Dec., 1711.	Judith, <i>B.</i> 26 July, 1716. <i>Bur.</i> 9 Mar., 1717.
		Stephen, <i>B.</i> 30 July, 1721.

Matthew Newcomen's father, Stephen Newcomen, by a second marriage, had a fifth son, Stephen, born 1625, and educated at the Royal Grammar School, Colchester, as a free scholar. Of his after life no details are to hand. It is at least presumable that Stephen Newcomen, B.A. of Katherine College, Cambridge, 1698, M.A. 1702, presented rector of Laindon cum Basildon 11th June, 1719, and Stephen Newcomen, B.A. of the same college 1742, M.A. 1746, and his successor in the living of Laindon, were his son and grandson. A son of the second rector of Laindon, Stephen Newcomen of Billericay, died 18th February, 1794, aged 34, and was buried in Laindon Church. The frequent occurrence of the name Stephen is somewhat bewildering, and it is with the hope of eliciting further information about the Essex Newcomens that the foregoing biographical fragments have been so far pieced together.

TWO ESSEX LADIES.

BY J. EWING RITCHIE.

ONE of the delusions of the age in which we live is that at length woman has discovered her true mission; that she has burst the bonds of ages; that at length she has become free; that for her in the coming years there remains a loftier destiny and a purer fame. I much doubt this. Noble women have always adorned our land, and purified our national life. All that we need is that the women of the future shall not fall short in morals, in learning, in loftiness of life, in devotion to all that is great and good, of the women of the past. In the darkest ages of our history there have been women whose souls were as stars and dwelt apart. In a licentious age, they were purer; in an age of little minds, they were truly great and grand; they led unsullied lives in the atmosphere of a corrupt court; and it is well to record their lives and imitate their virtues in these wild days of what we are told is advanced thought and emancipated womanhood.

In the County of Essex there were two of such whose names deserve to be rescued from oblivion: one was Mary, Countess of Warwick; the other, Lady Margaret Maynard. They were among the leading women of the Restoration. Lady Russell was another, and so was the Mrs. Godolphin of whom Evelyn writes in such loving terms. She, at any rate, was nearly allied to Essex, for her

father and mother were both of them natives of Suffolk, and on the Restoration, he, Colonel Blagge, was made Governor of Yarmouth and of Languard Fort.* And it was during a long residence in Suffolk at the time of the plague, that Margaret Blagge, as she then was, contracted that love of a country life which, her biographer tells us, never afterwards forsook her. But this is a digression, as I am writing of ladies who lived in Essex, and were for a long time leading women in the county.

Personally, we may presume, Lady Warwick was a fair woman. According to her portrait, she had a fine head of hair, which she wore in curls parted in the middle, with a good forehead and bright eyes, and was evidently well qualified to take her place amidst court ladies had she been so disposed. Fortunately for her true fame she chose the better part. In her day, few ladies led a loftier life than Mary Boyle, Countess of Warwick, a daughter of Richard, first Earl of Cork, and sister of the illustrious philosopher, Robert Boyle. She was born in Ireland in 1624, and married at Shepperton to Charles Rich, afterwards Earl of Warwick. After the wedding, the newly-married couple went to live at Leighs, near Braintree, the seat of Lord Warwick, who was made Lord High Admiral by the Long Parliament, and who was a close personal friend of Cromwell, whose daughter Frances married his grandson, Robert Rich. At the installation of Cromwell as Lord Protector, the old Earl was one of those who stood in the great man's presence with a drawn sword. He died not long after; as did his grandson, who had left Cromwell's daughter a widow after a married life of under four months.

Our Countess of Warwick had a longer lease of life. Leighs was the seat of a very godly family. The chaplain was Dr. Gauden, the author of the *Eikon Basilike*. He was succeeded by Dr. Anthony Walker, who exercised considerable influence on the countess' religious life. Many were her family trials and troubles. Her husband had not the best of tempers and suffered from the gout. At Leighs, Lady Warwick often retired into the "wilderness," a plantation with an arbour in the grounds, to refresh her troubled spirit by meditation and silent communion with God. It was there that she heard that London was all on fire, and that their town house in Holborn was burnt. On November 20th, 1666, she writes:—

"In the morning as soon as ready I prayed to God to go along with me on my journey to London, and then took coach to go and by the mercy of God got safely thither without any misfortune. As soon as I entered the burned city, my eyes

* Languard Fort is, officially, in Essex.

did affect my heart, and the dismal prospect of that once famous city being nothing but rubbish did draw many tears from me, and made me pity and pray for those who had their habitations burned, and beseeched God to make up all their losses to them and give them patience to bear them. When I came to Warwick House to my Lord, I found him, blessed be God, pretty well."

Two or three days after, she went back to Leighs for Christmas, leaving it shortly after for Chelsea, where her brother the famous philosopher and chemist had a house. In January she writes :—

"I had much good discourse with my lord about things of everlasting concernment and I did with great earnestness beg him to consider what he came into the world for. While I was pressing him to walk more closely with God and to watch against his passion and the sad effect of it—his swearing, which I with great plainness told him I observed he did more than when I left him; I shed many tears, and God was pleased not only to give him patience to hear me, but he seemed to be also affected at what I said."

Her ladyship acted a friendly part towards many of the Essex Nonconformist ministers. At Felstead, for instance there was an ejected minister of the name of Billio. He was, we are told, greatly befriended by "the good Countess of Warwick." She sometimes joined in prayer with him in her chamber and in her banqueting house in the "wilderness," and allowed him five pounds *per annum* towards his educating his eldest son for the ministry, and continued this till 1678, when she died. In the days of Robert, Earl of Warwick, we find his house spoken of as the common rendezvous of all schismatic preachers in those parts. Nevertheless, the lady was a devout church-woman.

Another of her good qualities was that she was not eaten up with false pride. For instance, her father-in-law had married a second wife, the daughter of a London alderman. The countess was evidently not a *persona grata* to her step-son. When she heard that Charles Rich was going to bring home his young bride, she thought she had better get out of the way, and paid a long visit to avoid a meeting which she evidently dreaded. "Because she was a citizen, she was not so much respected in the family as in my opinion she deserved to be," wrote the Lady Mary, in later years, adding, "She was one that assuredly feared God."

When Charles I. was beheaded, the Countess expressed a great abhorrence of that bloody act. She had some experience of the Civil War, as, when the rising in Essex took place in favour of the king, Lord Goring and Sir Charles Lucas visited Leighs in search of arms, and remained to dinner. When her husband became Earl of Warwick, they lived in great state and entertained much company,

both at Leighs, and at their London residence. Lady Warwick often regrets that the discourse of her fine friends was vain and frothy. One of her pleasures, when in Essex, was to visit her young friend and neighbour, Lady Maynard of Little Easton Lodge. In the summer of 1661, she received some rather severe injuries in a carriage accident, when going to visit at Easton, in company with her nieces, and later on there came a great sorrow in the loss of an only son.† In her charity she was conspicuous. In the country, especially, she visited her rich and poor neighbours, relieving when necessary their distresses. She distributed beef and bread twice a week both at Leighs and London.

Lord Warwick was not an ideal husband ; his gout and careless living affected his temper,‡ which was sometimes more than his saintly wife could stand. On one occasion she writes, under the date of November 26th, 1667 :

"My lord, without any occasion given by me, fell into a great passion with me which troubled me so much that I fell into a dispute with him, wherein I was very passionately affected, and spake unadvisedly with my lips, telling him that I was so much troubled with his unkindness to me that I was weary of my life. After I came from him, too, I wept much ; but afterwards I went to prayer and therein did beg God's pardon for my shedding so many tears for anything but my sins, and for not being content for what His providence was pleased to order for me."

Like all of us, more or less, the poor Countess had her fair share of earthly trouble ; and, as is the case with some of us, it was her religion that gave her true peace and joy. It was her custom when she was in town to miss no opportunities of hearing sermons by Ken, Stillingfleet, and the famous preachers of the day. At that time the pulpit was a power in the land. Even at the death-bed of her husband she was consoled. She writes :—

"When at any time I saw him come to himself, I did earnestly beseech him that though he could not speak, he would lift up his heart to God for mercy, and once when I did so he answered me, 'So I do, so I do !' and called upon me to pray for him, which was a great comfort to me."

And thus we leave "the good Countess of Warwick," as some of the old women seemed to have termed her.¶

† See Dr. Walker's sermon, *Planctus Unigeniti et Spes Resuscitandi ; or The bitter sorrows for a First-Born. . . . Funeral Sermon, at Felsted. . . .* May 23, 1664. . . . *Charles Lord Rich, the Only Child of the Right Honourable the Earle of Warwick.* viii, 60 pp, 4to. London, 1664.

‡ See *Autobiography of Sir John Bramston* (Camden Soc. 1845), pp. 114, 115, for an account of how the Earl was affected by the election of 1660.

¶ Dr. Walker's funeral sermons over the Earl and Countess respectively, are entitled :—*Lee's Lachrymans, a Sermon delivered at the Funeral of Charles, Earl of Warwick. . . . at Felsted. . . .* ix, 31 pp. 4to. London, 1673, and "Ευρηκα, Ευρηκα. *The Virtuous Woman found: A Sermon preached at Felsted in Essex, April 30th, 1678. . . . Mary, Countess Dowager of Warwick.* xii, 213 pp. 8vo. London, 1678. This latter has 90 pages of the Countess' letters and

[On the death of the Countess in 1678, the "Secular Elysium, a worldly Paradise," as Dr. Walker styles it in his funeral sermon on the Earl, the Priory passed to his nephew, the Earl of Manchester, whose grandson, William Montague, sold it to the trustees of Edward Sheffield, Duke of Buckinghamshire, who died in his minority in 1735, when his brother sold the Priory to the Governors of Guy's Hospital. In the *Autobiography of Sir John Bramston* (p. 119) we read as follows respecting the marriages of this Robert Montague, Earl of Manchester :

At this election the Earle of Warwick appeared not in person ; in truth the Kinge had caused the Lord Chamberline who married his father's widow at last as he had done his daughter and his neece at two former marriages, soe that he married the Earle of Warwick's daughter, the Earle of Warwick's neece, that is, his sister's daughter, and the Earle of Warwick's wife ; and as Dr. Creton [Robert Creighton] say^d, could any but a Presbiterian doe this ?—ED.]

Another of the devout and noble women of that era was Margaret Lady Maynard, whose husband, Lord Maynard, was Comptroller of the Household to Charles II. She resided at Little Easton Lodge, a few miles from her friend Lady Warwick. Almost all that we know of her is from the funeral sermon, § preached on her death in 1682, by Thomas Ken, who was rector of Little Easton till he became bishop of Bath and Wells. He remained on terms of intimacy with Lady Maynard all the rest of her life. She was to him, writes Grace Johnstone in her *Leading Women of the Restoration*, the very type of a virtuous and spiritually-minded woman, and there is little doubt from abundant internal evidence that she was the original of Hilda in his epic of *Edmund*.

Lady Maynard was a daughter of Earl Dysart. She married, when about twenty years old, Lord Maynard, a widower with two children, some fifteen years her senior. Lady Maynard lost her mother when her father was in exile, and when she was only twelve years old. As a girl she attended the ministrations of Dr. Mossom, rector of St. Paul's Wharf, one of the few divines who had the courage to perform the services of the Church of England during the Commonwealth. A friend of Nicholas Ferrar of Little

meditations, and portrait by R. White. Later editions were issued in 1680, 1686, and 1687. An Abstract of the biographical part and a contemporary abstract of Lady Warwick's diary, by her chaplain, Rev. Thomas Woodrooffe, was published by the Religious Tract Society. 320 pp. 8vo. London, 1847. About 1845 the English Monthly Tract Society published a 12mo Memoir of the Countess of Warwick, and in 1848 appeared the only perfect edition of her diary, under the title of *The Autobiography of Mary, Countess of Warwick*, edited by T. C. Croker, from a transcript in possession of Lord Brooke (Percy Society, vol. xxii). xii, 50 pp. 8vo. London, 1848.

§ *A Sermon Preached at the Funeral of the Right Honourable the Lady Margaret Maynard at Little Easton in Essex, on the 30th June, 1682.* iv, 32 pp. 4to. London, 1682. Ed. iii. 4to. London, 1688.

Gidding was another of her teachers, and she seems also to have been much influenced by Dr. Duppa, at that time Bishop of Salisbury. They helped to make her what she was, and so well did she learn her lesson, that she divided a portion of her yearly income to the relief of the Royalists, personally ministering to the needs of many of them. After her marriage with Lord Maynard, she was often at court; but all the while she attended daily public prayer and was careful in training her two children to follow in her steps. She had little thought of the world, or its ways, or its amusements. Her last wish for her son was that he might never pass for a wit or a fine gentleman. According to Ken, her understanding was admirable, her humility was great, her charities to the sick and needy were numerous. She was buried in the mortuary chapel attached to the church of Little Easton, in which there are many memorials of the Maynard family. "She ever," such is the testimony of Ken, "preserved her baptismal innocence and kept herself unspotted from the world." During her last illness she was moved from Whitehall to Easton Lodge; not for any hope of recovery, but that she might die in a place which she loved, and where she had done much good among the people. She died in June, 1682.

THE MONUMENTAL BRASSES AT LITTLE WALTHAM CHURCH, ESSEX.

BY MILLER CHRISTY AND W. W. PORTEOUS.

THE note on these brasses by Mr. G. W. J. Potter, which appears on another page, has been communicated to us privately by the editor. As the brasses in question are of some interest, and as they are not referred to by the Rev. Herbert Haines in his standard work on Brasses, we think it well to give some further information about them. The illustrations used will appear in our work, *The Monumental Brasses of Essex*, upon which we are now engaged. The brasses are two in number, and may be thus catalogued:—

I. *Inscription to Richard Waltham, Esquire, 1426.*

The inscription (which is on a plate measuring 19 by 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches and lying on the north side of the chancel) runs as follows:—

Hic iacet Ricardus Walthm qui obiit xxviii die mensis Octobr
A° dñi M°CCCCxxvi° cuius Aīē ppiciet' deus Amē.

It may be translated :—Here lies Richard Waltham, who died the 28th day of the month of October, in the year of our Lord 1426, upon whose soul God have mercy. Amen.

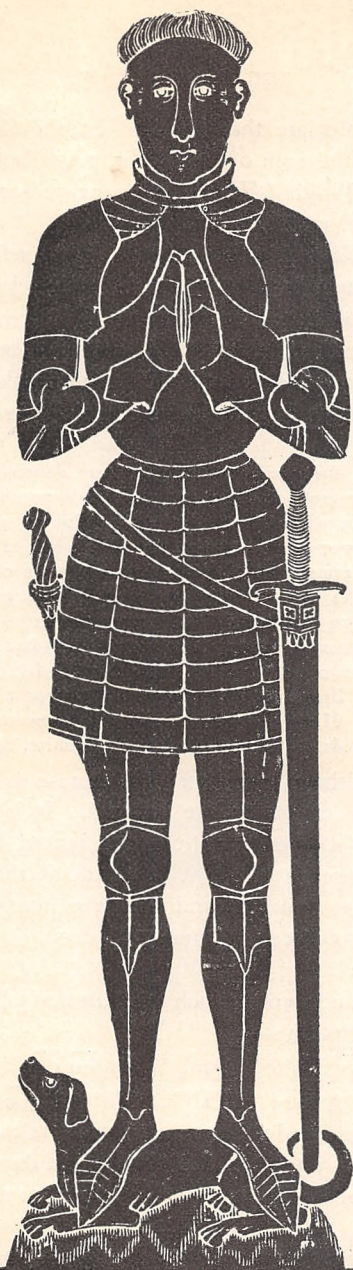
According to Morant (1768), John de Clifton, who held the Manor of Little Waltham in the fourteenth century, mortgaged or sold it (probably to raise money for a voyage to the Holy Land) to Richard de Waltham and Margaret his wife. "His son, John Waltham [adds Morant] succeeded him, and died 28 November 1418. He lies buried in the chancel of this church, with an inscription in which he is styled 'Lord of this vill.' Richard Waltham, his son, was the next possessor, and died 28 October 1426. He is also interred in this church."

The last-named is undoubtedly the man commemorated by the inscription ; but, while he may have had a father John, Morant's statements as to his parentage are obviously incorrect. It seems probable that the Richard Waltham in question was identical with the Richard Waltham to whom John de Clifton sold the estate, and

**RICARDUS WALTHAM QUI OBIT XXVIII DIE MEN-
SIS OCTOBRI ANNO DOMINI MCCCXXVI CUIUS ANI IMPERII DEUS AMPLI-**

INSCRIPTION IN BRASS TO RICHARD WALTHAM, ESQUIRE, 1426, IN LITTLE WALTHAM CHURCH, ESSEX.

not his grandson. As to his having been the son of a John Waltham, it will be made clear, from what follows, that the reputed John Waltham, his father (whom Morant says died 28th November, 1418, and was buried in the church with an epitaph) was not named Waltham at all, but *Maltoun*, while he died on December 21st, 1447. The whole blunder evidently arose from Morant's careless reading of the inscription to John Maltoun, Esquire, mentioned hereafter. The confusion is rendered still worse by the fact that Morant goes on to state that Richard Waltham was succeeded by a certain John Mabon, who, he says, died 11th December, 1447, and was also buried in the church with an epitaph. This man is evidently the same man he has previously spoken of as John *Waltham* (meaning Maltoun). Thus, apparently, his having carelessly read this inscription led him to speak of the same man as John Waltham and John Mabon (both of which names are wrong) ; to state that he was the father and also the successor of Richard



Hic iacet Johannes Maltoun armiger quondam domus sue ville qui
 obiit xxi die Decembris a dñi m cccc lxxviii cui aue pñet r' aue

BRASS OF JOHN MALTOUN, ESQUIRE, 1447, IN LITTLE WALTHAM CHURCH,
 ESSEX.

Waltham ; and to declare that he died on the 28th of November, 1418, and also on the 11th of December, 1447 (both of which dates are also wrong). Wright (*History of Essex*, p. 202 ; 1831) slavishly copies from Morant most of these errors.

II. *Effigy of John Maltoun, Esquire, 1447, with foot-legend.*

The effigy, which is thirty-eight inches in height, lies in the chancel. It is represented in complete plate armour, with the feet resting upon a hound, which is looking upwards but not backwards. In almost every respect, this brass is an admirable example of that class of military effigy of which Haines says (*Monumental Brasses*, p. xcii) :—

"About and after the year 1445, knights were generally represented bare-headed, with the hair cropped close, and the hands very frequently uncovered. A few brasses remain which possess also the following characteristics :—The breast-plate was of a more globular form, and had a curved groove at each side. The defences of the arms were of equal size, and made of smaller pieces than before. The epaulières were encircled by a strap passing round the neck ; in front of them were worn pauldrons, which were plates extending at first just over the shoulders and parts of the arms. The skirt of taces had now longitudinal, as well as transverse, lines of partition, and was thereby divided into a number of small oblong plates. Brasses representing the above peculiarities, and without tuilles, are at South Mimms, 1448, Hayes, and Isleworth, *c.* 1450, Middx. ; Marston Morteyne, Beds., 1451 ; and Morley, Derbyshire, 1454."

The Little Waltham brass perfectly represents all these peculiarities, except that the hands are covered. It is an exact counterpart of the effigy at Isleworth (*c.* 1450) figured by Haines, except that it shows a dagger at the right hand side of the body (which the Isleworth figure has not got) and that the hounds differ slightly. In both, the skirt of taces is unusually deep, consisting of no less than ten bands.

The plate of the legend (which measures $21\frac{1}{2}$ by 3 inches) bears the following inscription :—

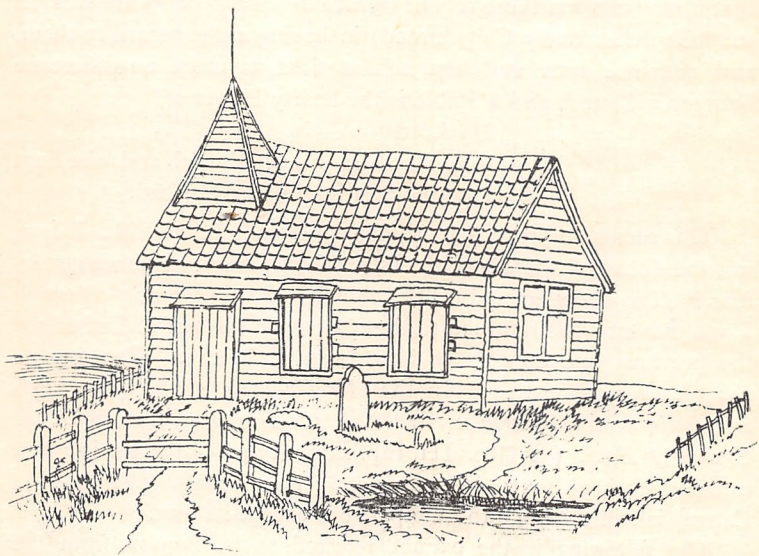
Hic iacet Johēs Maltou Armig' quondm dūs isti' Ville qui obiit xxi die Decembr' A° dñi M°CCCC°xlvii° cui' aīe ppiciet' de' amē. This may be translated : Here lies John Maltoun, Esquire, once lord of this Manor, who died the twenty-first day of December, in the year of our Lord 1447, upon whose soul may God have mercy. Amen.

As Mr. Potter's remarks show, the name has been frequently misread as *Waltham*, while the date has often been wrongly given as 1418. Morant fell into both these errors, among others, as already pointed out.

CANVEY CHAPEL.

BY EDWARD A. FITCH.

OF this chapel, Morant (*History of Essex*, vol. i, p. 267) says :
 "A timber chapel was built here for the use of the Dutch inhabitants employed in draining the isle. It being decayed another was built at the charge of Mr. Edgar, an officer in the victualling office, and consecrated the 11th of June, 1712. This being also decayed, a new one was built about the year 1745," etc. This information is copied by "a gentleman" and by Wright in their histories, and we get no fresh information till we come to Benton's



DUTCH CHAPEL, CANVEY, 1712.

History of Rochford Hundred, vol. i, pp. 85—88. After referring to the Dutch Presbyterians, Benton continues: "The chapel referred to having fallen into decay, another was built for service according to the rites of the Church of England, at the charge of Mr. Edgar, an officer of the victualling office, and consecrated the 11th June, 1712, as appears from an entry in the South Bemflete registers, and dedicated to S. Katherine. Salmon says this ceremony was performed by the Bishop of London" (*l. c.*, p. 86). This chapel appears

to have been very shortlived, as another was erected in its place about 1745. I have in my possession *A Sermon preach'd at the consecration of the Chappel of S. Catherine in Canvy Isle in the County of Essex, on the 11th of June, 1712.* By Samuel Hilliard, M.A., Prebendary of Lincoln and Rector of Stifford, in Essex. London, 1712. The dedication is as follows :

To the Right Reverend and Right Honourable Henry, Lord
Bishop of London.
May it Please your Lordship,

At your Lordship's Commands, and the Request of the Generous Gentleman* who gave and endowed the Chappel Your Lordship has lately Consecrated, this plain Discourse appears in Publick, that it may confirm those of our own Communion (who are blessed with Churches duely Consecrated) in having a due regard to them, and convince such stubborn schismatics as make no difference between a Church and a Stable is the hearty Prayer of,

My Lord

Your Lordship's most dutiful and obedient
Humble Servant Samuel Hilliard.

This seems to prove that Abraham Otger, and not Mr. Edgar, was the donor of the chapel. Is anything known of either gentleman? The lately erected (1875) church—at the opening of which I was present—has returned to the old patron saint of S. Catherine; the previous one appears to have been S. Peter's. Can anyone suggest a reason for this? In the *Act for more effectually embanking, draining, and otherwise improving, the Island of Canvey in the County of Essex* (32 Geo. III, cap. xxxi; 1792) no name is given to the chapel, although it is frequently mentioned. The land on Canvey is still titheable to nine parishes except its own.

The following is the extract referred to by Benton, from the Register of S. Bemfleet Church :

On Wednesday June 11th 1712 being the Festival of S. Barnabas ye Apostle, the Chappel in Canvey Island by ye name of S. Catharine's Chap. was consecrated by Henry the L^d Bishop of London with a Salvo to the rights and privileges of the Mother Church of Laindon, in which parish the Chappel is situated, and of eight churches more claiming right of Tythe and other profits in that Island.

Thomas Cave, Rector of Southchurch, and Edw. Roberts, Vicar of this parish, were present at the Consecration, and caused their own and all the other churches to be specified in an instrument drawn by Dr Harry Newtown, Chancellor

* Abraham Otger of London, Gent. (marginal note).

of the Diocese, and Edw Alexander, Register, which is lodged in the Bishop's Registry for their common security.

A sketch of the old Dutch church is here copied from John Southerden Burn's *History of the French, Walloon, Dutch, and other Protestant refugees settled in England* (1846). We there read:—

From papers at the Dutch church and from the books of the "colloque" * the following particulars have been gathered.

The first notice of the congregation is on the third of September, 1641, when they were represented at the synod held in London by their minister, Mr. Cornelius Jacobsen, and their elder, Peter Priem. At the synod, 1644, they were represented by their minister, Mr. Abraham Busk, and in 1647 by their minister, Mr. Daniel Katelar.

In 1655, the following persons held the offices of Elders, Deacons, etc., in this church: Anthonius Diericksen, Peter Priem, Gilles Van Belle, Steven de Kien; and a paper dated 2nd of September, 1655, is signed by Pr. Boije, Jan Malstof, Anthenin de Smedt, Anthenne Lanvijcke, Daniel Rosel, Jan Van Gent Bruijgghe, Matthieu Lucsie, Franchois Manandijse, Guilliame Manandijse, Robert Walspeck, Adriaen Vander Biest, Andrew de Clerck, Maximilen Rousselle, Jan de Vos, Jacob Polley, Cornelius (Amplut), Jacob Amplut, Cornelius Classen, Yacop Clement, Heninghe Cornelys, Masm Steenighe, Marijnes Claeijsen, Jan de Schildeze, Pieter Veijneer, Volant Sanders, etc.

THE AUTHOR OF THE CHEVELEY NOVELS.

BY CROLY DANVERS.

He has outsoared the shadow of our night,
 Envy and calumny and hate and pain
 Can touch him not, and torture not again;
 He is secure! and now can never mourn
 A heart grown cold, a head grown grey in vain.—SHELLEY.

SOME fifteen years ago there was a considerable stir in literary circles, owing to the appearance of a new writer,† who had just published, through Messrs. Blackwood and Sons, the first shilling monthly part of *A Modern Minister*, which was the title chosen for the first work of a series to be published anonymously, under the general designation of *The Cheveley Novels*.

A Modern Minister was quickly issued in orthodox book form, comprising two volumes of over 1,000 pages, profusely illustrated, nicely printed, neatly bound, and altogether presented to the reading public in a most attractive appearance—worthy of the work.

* *I.e.*, Conferences.

† See *Essex Review*, vol. i, p. 177.

The critics were much exercised in their minds respecting the advent of another master in the world of fiction ; and irresistibly their judgment of his handiwork turned to praises "all along the line." Various guesses were publicly made as to the actual authorship of the book—the work in turn being assigned to many contemporary popular favourite writers ; still the author himself so far sought no public parade of his name.

That an interest was awakened by the first instalment of *The Cheveley Novels*, not customary to the mind of even a reflective reviewer, in gauging the merits of a new candidate for honours in the literary world, is at once apparent from a cursory glance at the opinions of the press upon *A Modern Minister*.

Inter alia, *The Times* said :

"Pre-eminently a study of character. The author strikes ahead with a steady and powerful stroke. The ladies are very gracefully outlined, and there are delicate sketches of children. The novel exhibits considerable powers. Should the author succeed, he will deserve all the credit due to one who has soared a flight of extraordinary boldness.

The Saturday Review (*mirabile dictu*) discovered

"originality in form and audacity of treatment. Representatives of each class and type of modern society play their parts ; the pathetic is blended with the humorous, and social scenes are depicted in almost bewildering variety. The writer's ambition does not rest on the development of a single literary speciality. We feel that the writer's power must be altogether out of the common. His success will be very striking."

The British Quarterly informed its readers :

"This novel specially challenges public attention. The ability of the story is great. Wide knowledge of human nature, keen observation, a vigorous grasp of character, and considerable powers of description separate it by an ample space from the ordinary novels."

Additional acknowledgments of the author's merits, although unable to lift the veil of anonymity, reached him in the retirement of his study, which he quitted only when the troubles of a chest-affection drove him southward to winter. His quiet habitude and surprisingly modest estimate of his own literary powers left him unspoiled by the consensus of public praise ; but stimulated toward the attainment of an even higher standard. His second work, *Saul Weir*, was considered by some judges to be superior to the first. It was similarly issued in parts, and afterwards published in two volumes ; yet, strangely enough, its reception fell short of that accorded its predecessor.

The Dundee Advertiser, reviewing *Saul Weir*, said :

" *The Cheveley Novels* will be worth reading. They reveal the existence of a new genius, a master of modern life, with a style of his own which startles and captivates the sated readers of fiction. The author has raised curiosity and expectation to tiptoe height. He at first fixed his own standard at the highest reach of the novelist's art. People are compelled to judge of his performance by the CLASSICS of the branch of literature in which he seeks to shine. The second *Cheveley Novel* rivals the first in all the delicacy and power which won *A Modern Minister* its reputation."

The Sussex Daily News said :

"The chapter entitled 'The Heron's Haunt' is a masterpiece of poetic description. The work is quite a study."

The author's third venture, *Souls and Cities*, was well received ; eliciting, among other favourable notices, the following from *The Globe* :

"The author of *The Cheveley Novels* has perhaps done still better in his latest story, *Souls and Cities*. If the purpose of fiction be to give a picture of life, this tale possesses ample justification for its existence. It relates with an almost painful fidelity the manners and customs of a certain section of society. It is true that the shadows stand out more clearly than the lights which are thrown upon the groups of characters with which it has to do ; but if this is a fault, it is one which, in these artificial days, must be placed to the credit of the author. The theme is treated without exaggeration, and with considerable power. The author possesses a caustic pen, his style is easy, and he excels in dialogue. To have succeeded in such a task as he has set himself calls for no slight praise."

Here *The Cheveley Novels* seem to have been brought to a close. The author, following a new departure, tried his hand in the wider fields of religious romance, by publishing through Elliott Stock (1885), *The Record of Ruth*—a small volume of seventy-six pages, containing passages of striking beauty, both in portraiture and diction ; but the work attracted little attention from the author's former following, and soon passed out of notice. To quote a couple of paragraphs from it :

"I find that real thankfulness is the best preservative of health ; if we lengthen God's praise, God will lengthen our days. I have seen more sickness than enough, and I have always found that sin is the mother and sickness the daughter. Man never saw the one till he matched himself with the other."

"The undying stars that watch o'er death love silent grief."

The following is worth quoting from *A Modern Minister* :

"It is not just to see only the narrow and mean side of life, nor generous to use ability but to satirise. Fine qualities are lifting men heavenward daily, while the endurance of some women might be the envy of angels."

Some years after I had transcribed these lines, the author of *A Modern Minister* called in at a London library for the purpose

of hunting up some data ; and in my capacity as librarian I was enabled to be of some slight service to him then, and upon subsequent occasions of reference.

When he quietly announced himself as the author of *The Cheveley Novels*, I was obliged to admit that our public library, even, had not a single copy of any one of the series ; but that I had heard of *A Modern Minister*, and I quoted the above passage from my common-place book.

Although possibly pleased at my intended compliment, I was particularly struck by the calm manner in which he spoke of his works ; whence I gathered that he was girding up his strength for higher flights in the realms of fiction ; his watchwords, meanwhile, being "work and wait."

During his subsequent visits to me at the library, his remarks upon *Books and their Authors* were agreeably entertaining ; and his opinions of contemporary pen-brothers were always kindly expressed.

Among living authors George Meredith ranked high in his estimation—*The Ordeal of Richard Feverel* and *The Tragic Comedians* being always emphatically praised.

Mr. Valentine Durrant, the author of *The Cheveley Novels*, was in his thirty-second year when *A Modern Minister* came before the public.

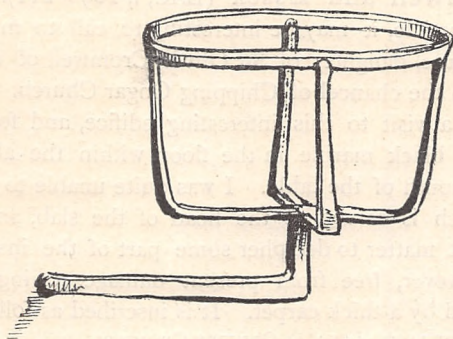
It would be interesting to learn, perhaps, from some one among the few contemporaneous authors, who seem somewhat unable to account for the undoubted success of *The Cheveley Novels*, of similar instances in the records of authorship, where an unknown writer at the age of thirty-two, with his first successful book, could show a net profit in his publishers' ledger of £3,000 ; yet this is what the amiable author of *A Modern Minister* adroitly accomplished.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Daniel Defoe.—Did Defoe's connection with Essex extend to residence in the county for any notable period ? He owned tile-works at Tilbury, and the Kingswood Heath estate near Colchester, which he gave to his daughter Hannah. His intimate friend, the Rev. William Smithies, chaplain to the Earl of Sandwich, was rector of St. Michael's, Mile End, Colchester. Mr. Thomas Wright, of

Olney, is preparing an exhaustive life of Defoe, with many details not previously published, of the private life of this illustrious author. He will be glad of any information, and such as relates to Essex will be most acceptable to us.—ED.

Hour-Glass Stands in Churches.—In E. R. i, 112, 179, 243, reference has been made to these interesting relics of a past age, the names of several places being given in which the stands exist; but of Stifford Church it was said that there was one therein *till* 1861. I am pleased to note that the stand is there now, or was when the Essex Archæological Society visited that Church in August last. Record has thus far appeared of six Essex Churches in which the stands remain—Hazeleigh, Heydon, Ingatestone, East Mersea, South Ockendon, and Stifford.—I. C. GOULD, Loughton.



Hour-Glass Stand at Norton Mandeville.—It is stated on p. 160 of *Durrant's Handbook for Essex* that the pulpit in Norton Mandeville Church is of old carved oak, and beside it still remains the ancient iron support, used by the preacher for his hour-glass. Mr. Miller Christy, of Broomfield, and Mr. Henry Corder, of Bridgwater, have both kindly sent me sketches of this stand. From them Mr. F. C. Gould has drawn the accompanying illustration. The stand is fixed (but very loosely) into the window-jamb at the back of the pulpit. Mr. Corder writes: "The windows at Norton are curious, being Decorated, in round-headed openings. The north door has a round head, and it is a question if these windows are not enlargements of Norman ones."—ED.

Essex Roads in 1599.—The following description of the high road from Chelmsford to Braintree, not three centuries ago, is taken from *Kemp's nine daies wonder*. It refers to the ground

between Little Waltham and Little Leighs, where for nearly two miles continuously stiff clay forms the surface.

This foule way I could finde no ease in, thicke woods being on eyther side the lane; the lane likewise being full of deep holes, sometimes I skipt vp to the waste; At length, comming to a broad plash of water and mud, which could not be auoyded, I fetcht a rise, yet fell in ouer the ankles at the further ende. My youth that follow'd me tooke his iump, and stuck fast in the midst, crying out to his companion, "Come, George, call yee this dauncing? Ile goe no further," for indeede hee could goe no further, till his fellow was faine to wade and help him out. I could not chuse but lough to see howe like two frogges they laboured. . . .

In the Rev. A. Dyce's notes to the facsimile edition of the Camden Society, 1840, "plash" is rendered "pool." Compare note on Platimore, in *ESSEX REVIEW*, vol. i, p. 58.

Oliver Cromwell and Essex (E.R., i, 209—211).—As an addition to this article, it may be interesting to call to mind that Oliver's cousin, Jane, daughter of Sir Oliver Cromwell of Hinchinbrook, is buried in the chancel of Chipping Ongar Church.

I lately paid a visit to this interesting edifice, and found her memorial slab of black marble in the floor, within the altar rails, and immediately south of the table. I was quite unable to read the coat of arms which is carved at the head of the slab, and I also found it a difficult matter to decipher some part of the inscription. The slab is, however, free from present damage, owing to the protection afforded by a thick carpet. It is inscribed as follows:

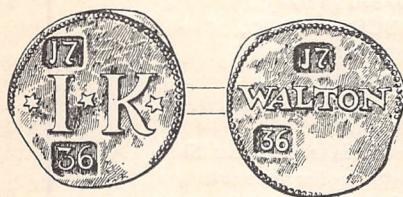
HIC JACET IANA D OLIVERI CROMWELL
HINCENBROCHENSIS E SEDIBUS HYN
TINCTIONIANIS EQVITIS BALNEENSIS FILIA
VXOR TOBLE PALLAVICINI ARMIGERI
EX ILLVSTRI NOMINIS ILLIVS IN AGRO CANTA
BRIGIENSI FAMILIA ORIVNDI AD QVADRA
GESIMVM ÆTATIS ANNVM ET FERME
TERTIVM PERTINGENS QVOD MORTALE
FVIT IN ILLA OFFICIO VITAQ FVNCTA IN
HOC PVLVERE DEPOSVIT
XXIIII MARTIJ ANNOQ
CHRISTI
MDCXXXVII.

JOHN T. PAGE.

The Peers' Disability Act and Maldon Election, 1698.—W. F. WALLER, in *Notes and Queries*, 8, ii, 185, records the following as the origin of the Peers' Disability Act. On July 21, 1698, Sir Eliab Harvey and Col. Irby Montagu were returned for Maldon, Essex. Their opponent was a Mr. William

Fitch. Sir Eliab's return was not disputed. He died February, 1698—9, and John Bullock was duly elected in his room. But Mr. Fitch petitioned against Col. Montagu's return, on the ground that it had been secured by one vote, and that vote the Earl of Manchester's. On December 7, 1699, a committee sat upon Mr. Fitch's petition, and decided that Col. Montagu had been duly elected. On December 14, the House confirmed this view by 171 to 96. But "immediately after, they resolved that no Peer of the Realm has a right to vote in any election for a member of the House of Commons."

A Walton-on-the-Naze Token of 1736.—A few weeks since, being at Walton-on-the-Naze, I happened to find, in the possession of Mr. W. Crick, the local dealer in curiosities, etc., a considerable number of copper tokens of the year 1736, similar to that shown in the accompanying illustration. The tokens are about seven-eighths of an inch in diameter, and all alike. They are rudely stamped upon irregularly-circular discs of copper, like many old farthings of the last century. The obverse bears the initials



"I. K.," in large letters of the period, with a small star on each side of the letters, and another between them. Above the letters, the number "17" had been stamped, evidently with a punch, while

below the letters the number "36" (making the date—1736) has been similarly stamped. The whole is surrounded by a border-circle of small dots. The reverse bears the word "Walton" across the middle, in similar letters, while the "17" is also stamped in above, and the "36" below, and the whole is surrounded by a border-circle of small dots, as on the obverse. Owing to the convexity at two different spots on each side (due to the stamping-in of the two portions of the date on the other side), the tokens were all so worn that (among, perhaps, fifty) it was impossible to find a single one with both sides in good condition. This token may be known to collectors, but it was quite strange to me as an Essex piece. I, therefore, secured a few examples, and shall be glad if any of your readers can throw light upon its history. Mr. Crick informed me that it was locally supposed to have been issued by the Walton Copperas Company; but further information is desirable.

Morant (1768) simply says, under Walton :—"Here is a famous Copperas house." The initials "I. K." may possibly be those of the John Kirby who, as Morant says, "hath also an estate here."—MILLER CHRISTY, Pryors, Broomfield, Chelmsford.

The Tomb of John Locke at High Laver.—In his article on "Oliver Cromwell and Essex" (E.R. i. 209) Mr. J. Ewing Ritchie incidentally states that "the church of [High Laver], as most Essex people know, contains the tomb of Locke." Churchyard would be more correct, and perhaps under this heading I may be allowed to reproduce the following description of Locke's tomb, taken from my "Resting Places of Eminent Men," now appearing in the *East London Magazine*.

Buried in the churchyard at High Laver, Essex. The altar tomb erected to his memory is close to the S. wall of the church, and is surrounded by tall iron railings. The sides of the tomb are built up with bricks set upon a stone plinth, and the top is covered in with a large stone slab. On the wall of the church, immediately above the tomb, is a tablet, surmounted by a coat of arms and crest. On this tablet is inscribed the Latin epitaph which was written by himself.

[INSCRIPTIONS.]

(*On upper slab of tomb*)

JOHN LOCKE, ESQR.,

DIED OCTOBER 28TH

1704.

(*On tablet*)

Siste viator.

Hic juxta situs est IOHANNES LOCKE. Si
qualis fuerit rogas, mediocritate suâ
contentum se vixisse respondet. Literis
innutritus eousq. tantum profuit, ut
veritati unice litaret. Hoc ex scriptis
illius discas, quæ quod de eo reliquum
est majore fide tibi exhibebunt, quam
epitaphii suspecta elogia. Virtutes si quas
habuit, minores sane quam quas sibi
laudi, tibi in exemplum proponeret. Vitia
una sepeliantur. Morum exemplum si
quæras, in Evangelio habes, vitiorum
utinam nusquam, mortalitatis certe (quod
prosit) hic et ubiq.

Natum Anno Dom. 1632 Aug: 29°

Mortuum Anno Dom. 1704 Oct: 28°

memorat hæc tabula brevis et ipsa
interitura.

JOHN T. PAGE.

Sculptures in Castle Hedingham Church.—There are some ancient carved misereres in Castle Hedingham Church. I

recollect one grotesque carving was of the devil carrying away a monk, whom he has slung over his shoulder and holds by the heel. There is also in the church a beautiful Decorated rood screen ; but this apparently has replaced an older one, the doorway still existing in the north wall of the nave.—F. W. SMAILES, *Notes and Queries*, 8, ii, 336.

Jagg.—(E. R., i, 238.) “1695. For fetching a jagg of wood.” This word jagg or jag is not in Dr. Charnock’s *Glossary of the Essex Dialect*, and a friend living on the northern side of the county has never heard it about there. Grose gives it in his *Provincial Glossary* as belonging to Norfolk. Is it still in use in Essex? —H. G. GRIFFINHOOFE.

[Dr. Gatty states (*Notes and Queries*, 8, ii, 476) that in S. Yorkshire *jag* means a small cartload, such as one horse can draw.]

Brasses in Little Waltham Church.—It is desirable that the discrepancies in the various accounts of the two brasses in Little Waltham Church should be cleared up ; I have, therefore, compared some of the leading historians with that view.

In *Magna Britannia* (1720), p. 700, we read :

“The Manor of this Town was anciently in a family of the same Name, as appears from this ancient Inscription upon a Grave-Stone in the Floor of the Church about the middle of the Alley, *viz.*, *Hic jacet Joannes Waltham* Armiger, quondam Dominus hujus Villæ, qui obiit 28 Novemb. 1418 Cujus Animæ propitiatur Deus. Amen. There is another Tomb-Stone in the Chancel with the like Inscription for *Richard Waltham*, ’tis probable his Heir and Successor, who died in 1426, October 28, but we have no farther Account of the Family.”

[William Holman’s MS. gives the full inscriptions with the dates 28th November, 1418, and 28th October, 1426. Upon the same page of his MS. we find :

“Black Noteley—Upon a marble stone lying along the north wall of ye church in Saxon characters this inscription, ‘Sire Walter de Waltham icy git, Dieu de sa alme eit Mercy.’”—ED.]

Morant (1768) evidently copied from this work, as he reproduces the same dates in his account.

The next in chronological order, *The History of Essex by a Gentleman* (1770), has the following :

“Hic jacet Johannes Waltham, Armig. Quondam dominus hujus Villæ Qui obit XXI die Decemb. an Dom. MCCCCXVIII.

“Hic jacet Richardus Waltham, Qui obit XXIV die mensis Oct. An. Dom. MCCCCXXVI.”

Wright (1831) following this, gives the epitaphs with translations, but in the account of Richard Waltham, he very curiously writes

27 die . . . in the Latin form, although he has 24th Oct. in the translation. Coller, upon compiling his *History* (1861), notices the slip of Wright, and artfully leaves out the day and month, giving only the year. In *Durrant's Handbook* (1887) the dates are given as 1418 and 1426. Neither Haines nor Macklin mentions Little Waltham in their lists of Essex churches containing brasses.

Walford, in his *Tourists' Guide to Essex* (1882), is the only one that assigns the correct date, viz., 1447, to the later brass. The epitaphs as they appear in the church are :

Hic iacet Ricardus Waltham qui obiit xxviii die mensis Octobr' A dni M^oCCCC^oxxvi^o ejus Hic ppiciet' dus Am̄.

Hic iacet Johes Waltham Armig' quondam dñs isti' ville qui obiit xxi die Decembr' A dni M^oCCCC^oxbij' ej' aie ppiciet' de' ame.

The mistake has been caused by taking the left hand side of the v to belong to the l, thus making xviii out of xlvii. [The correction of the error in the name is due to Mr. Miller Christy, see p. 48.]—G. W. J. POTTER.

Platimore.—(E. R., i, 58.) Halliwell has "*Plouter*, to wade through anything, to be busied in 'dirty work. *North*. Grose has *Plowding*, wading." J. T. Brockett, in his *Glossary of North-country Words*, explains that *plouter* is to wade through water or mire. It is still used in Antrim for walking through mud or slush. Plod seems akin to this.—G. W. J. POTTER.

Sciddinchou.—What is the derivation of this ancient name for Manningtree and Mistle? In Domesday book this name appears in place of the modern appellations. Morant tells us, also, "'Tis otherwise written in records, Scidmehau, Sedingho, Sidingho, Shedham, Chedingham, Chedingho." . . . It suggests somewhat of a similarity in sound with Chiddingstone (Kent), which is said to be of Saxon origin.—I. C. GOULD, Loughton.

[“An old writer on this subject says : ‘The Saxon or Danish name of Sciddinchou (the Cairn of Scidding) has given way to the older British name Manni-tre, the town of the Manni, or Cenimaghi—a tribe which sent an embassy to Cæsar, while encamped at Billericay.’”—*The Tending Hundred in the Olden Time*, by J. Yelloly Watson (1877), p. 73. Can any reader name the writer quoted?—ED.]

Portway Family, Halstead.—By the courtesy of the heir to considerable landed property in this neighbourhood, I have been put in possession of some information concerning the Portway family not

at present known to any other of its members, but which research and examination of ancient documents has recently brought to light. The subjoined facts are especially interesting to one whose lot it has been to re-establish the family in what appears to be its original home—Halstead or Maplestead, being adjoining parishes; and thinking that many bearing the name of Portway, or connected with the family, may be gratified to know that their ancestors nearly six centuries ago were persons of some standing in the County of Essex, I have much pleasure in furnishing these facts, taken from original documents at the Rolls Office and British Museum:—Robert atte Portway was one of the Jury at the Court Leete of the Manor of Hipworth in Halstead, Essex, 1337. John Portway attended the same Court in 1422. Katherine de Panimere in 1357 granted to Henry Toterich and Thomas Portway a house and croft of land in Little Maplestead (adjoining the road from Little Maplestead to Pebmarsh, now called Palmer's Street, a corruption of Panimer's Street). A messuage called "Portways" in Little Maplestead (a house and seven acres of land), was held by Thomas Sewell, and afterwards by William Sewell, 1733. Any information respecting the Portways between the years 1422 and 1750 will be very acceptable to CHARLES PORTWAY, The Croft, Halstead.

Beacon Lights.—A contributor to *The Essex Standard* for December 16th, 1836, writing of old Loughton Hall, just after its calamitous destruction by fire, says :

"It must be well known to all travellers on the line of road, as Mr. Maitland continued the practice of the former inheritors of the property by burning a beacon light at all seasons during the night, from a cupola, at the top of the centre of the building. The light was visible for miles in all directions; and the practice probably had its origin in a hospitable desire to direct night-overtaken travellers to a place of safety and of rest when the country and roads were in a deplorably wild and insecure state. The vicinity of the Forest renders this more probable."

It would be interesting to know whether any record remains of a similar practice obtaining elsewhere in the county; and whether or no a case in point is furnished by the brilliant light which at one time shone by night, and perhaps still shines, from Bishop's Hall, Lamborne, the home of Colonel Mark Lockwood, the present member for the Division.—W. C. W.

Tennyson in Essex.—The *Waltham Abbey Church Monthly* gives some interesting particulars of the residence of the late Lord Tennyson at Beech Hill House, near High Beach, where he lived for three years. Previous to this period, about the year 1837, the

late Poet Laureate lived for a time at Fairmead with his widowed mother, Tennyson's father having died in 1831. The site of the old Beech Hill House is now occupied by the mansion of Mr. A. J. Edwards, J.P. The poet was in the habit of worshipping at St. Paul's, High Beach, which has also disappeared, its place being taken by the beautiful church erected by the late Mr. T. C. Baring, M.P. Whilst at Beech Hill House the poet wrote a considerable portion of *In Memoriam*, and the noble lines commencing—

Ring out, wild bells, to the wild sky,

were inspired, one New Year's Eve, by the chiming of the bells of Waltham Abbey.

Church Music (ESSEX REVIEW, i, 184).—There was a "band" in Fowlness Church till 1847, consisting of violin, violoncello, and clarionet. I remember seeing the 'cello in the house of its owner, though its ecclesiastical functions ceased before my early views on infant baptism were uttered in the quaint old building that had done duty for at least 160 years before its removal in 1850, and of which we hope to give a sketch in some future number.—W. H. DALTON.

Pitt and Essex Labourers.—*Pitt*, by Lord ROSEBERY (1892), contains the following note on page 169 :—

He had spared, he said, no pains to collect information on the subject ; and there is a curious tradition as to this. It is said, that on a visit in Essex (probably to the house of his private secretary, Joseph Smith, at Shortgrove), he was descanting on the prosperity of the country and on the comfort enjoyed by the working classes. His host answered nothing ; but took him next day to the neighbouring town of Halstead. The minister surveyed it in silent wonder, and declared that he had no conception that any part of England could present a spectacle of such misery. The scene produced a deep impression on his mind ; he at once addressed himself to the question ; and not long afterwards he took the opportunity of Whitbread's motion to deliver this sympathetic and thoughtful speech on the condition of the poor ; through even the meagre reports of which there breathes a warm spirit of earnestness and humanity, unlike the political deliverances of that day.

Greengate Street, Plaistow.—Mr. Spencer Curwen, in his agreeable lecture-pamphlet *Old Plaistow*,* says (p. 4,) 'Greengate Street led to the green gate of the marshes.' I venture to submit that it was the road, and not the barrier that spanned it, to which the term 'green gate' was applied. Gate in old time meant the way to go, and not the obstruction to which it now refers ; and the marsh road, innocent of metal or hedgerow, was doubtless *the* green gate of the hamlet.—VIATOR.

* See E. R., i, 191. We are glad to see that a second edition has been called forth.—ED.

Hatfield Broad Oak.—In various newspapers about October 14th, 1892, it is stated that Lord and Lady Rookwood have presented a fine specimen of the "Vinegar" Bible to the Hatfield Broad Oak Church. The volume formerly belonged to Mr. Samuel Ibbetson, brother of the first baronet of that name. It issued from the Clarendon Press in 1717.

The great spoon of Ilford.—*Kemp's nine daies wonder. Performed in a daunce from London to Norwich*, of which the only existing original impression (1600) is in the Bodleian Library, has the following passage on pages 4, 5:—

Therefore forward I went with my hey-de-gaies to Ilford, where I againe rested, and was by the people of the towne and countrey there-about very wel welcomed, being offred carowes in the great spoon,* one whole draught being able at that time to have drawne my little wit drye; but being afrayde of the olde Proverbe (He had need of a long spoone that eates with the deuill), I soberly gave my boone Companyons the slip.

Were such spoons of common occurrence, or was that of Ilford unique?—QUAESTOR.

Henry Winstanley's House at Littlebury.—The following curious advertisement is copied from *The Post Boy*, December 18th, 1712:—

The fam'd House of the late ingenious Mr. Winstanly is open'd and shewn for the Benefit of his Widow with all the Curiosities as formerly: and is lately butif'd and well furnish'd, and several New Additions made by her; it is on the Coach-Road to Cambridge, Newmarket, Berry, Norwich, Lynn, and Yarmouth, and is shewn for 12d. each, and to Liverymen 6d. This is known by a Lanthorn on the top of it; and was built and contriv'd by the same Winstanly that made the famous Water Theater at the Lower end of Piccadily near Hide Park; and are both in possession of his Widow.

I have a rather scarce engraving of the house, eighteen inches by nine, inscribed, *The Prospect of the dwelling house of Hen. Winstanly Gent: att Littlebury in the County of Essex forty miles from London on the Road to Camlridge*. This shows the lantern, surmounted by a vane, on the top of the house: on the front, to the left of the centre, is a clock-face; and to the right is what appears to be intended for a weather-glass. On a low building is a windmill, apparently intended to pump water. Admission to the building is gained by means of a turn-stile, to which probably an indicator was attached. The house, designed and built by Winstanley, stood on the south side of the churchyard at Littlebury; its position is now only marked by a mound planted with shrubs.—THOMAS BIRD, Romford.

* A greate spoone in Ilford, holding aboue a quart.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

Sailing Tours: The Yachtsman's Guide to the Cruising Waters of the English coast. Part I. The Coasts of Essex and Suffolk. By FRANK COWPER. Pp. xxiii, 168, vi. 8vo. London (L. Upcott Gill), 1892. Price 5s.

Although Essex is not now fashionable as a residential county it bids fair to become so as a yachting resort. In our last number we noticed a work dealing with our Essex coast (E.R., i, 253), and now we have a much more comprehensive one before us. Corinthian sailors are largely on the increase, and sailing tours are the order of the day.

In Mr. Frank Cowper's volume, the doings of a twenty days' outing are recorded in as many chapters, concluding with some reflections on how much healthful adventure is to be had at so moderate an expense from these holiday cruises. Our author leads us into every nook and corner on the coast from London Bridge to Aldborough.

This book is full of facts, well used and well arranged, with all the information well up to date (the preface is dated August, 1892). It is illustrated with seven full-page plates, six nice clear charts, printed in colours, but not all of equal merit, and with numerous small illustrations, all by the author. The unreliability of existing charts and sailing directions is referred to in the preface. We have in *Sailing Tours* a reliable guide-book to the coast of Essex, with a good road-book for its "doing," and the cruising directions are from personal experience and observation. The book deals mostly with our own county (there are only two chapters exclusively Suffolk), and our author thus describes it:

"Few counties have finer manor houses, more magnificent monumental tombs, timber work of a nobler architectural character, than Essex. The country is hilly in many parts. The views from the Laindon Hills, Hadleigh Castle, Danbury Church, Ashingdon and Great Totham have a beauty and extent all their own. There is fishing in all the creeks, and sport of every kind ashore. But it is not our business to write a panegyric of Essex; all we have to do is to show what a really delightful cruising-ground there is within an hour or two of London, with much of the interest of Holland, and the quiet seclusion of Devonshire."

With one or two slight errors, our author has given much authentic, descriptive and historical, information about the water-

ways of Essex and their surroundings. Tiptree Heath is not so high as Laindon Hills (p. 60) by over a hundred feet ; there is no village of Stansgate (p. 61) (it should be Steeple) ; the Elizabethan legend repeated on p. 101, is told of many places besides Harwich, and is probably equally apocryphal in all. Many useful suggestions are made, *e.g.*, on the dock-wall and gate at Maldon (p. 62), the closing up of the Spitway (p. 154), etc.

This is the first of a series of guide books to the coasts of Great Britain, it being suggested in the preface that this is an actually existing want. We must not forget Stanford's series. Mackenzie Walcott's *Guide to the Coasts of Essex, Suffolk, and Norfolk* is in many respects an excellent little book ; but is now more than thirty years old, and was not written for the yachting public. Mr. F. Cowper's first guide is a good one, and will no doubt be appreciated by yachtsmen and tourists. We can heartily recommend it as an Essex book, full of reliable information.

Short Stalks ; or, Hunting Camps, North, South, East and West.

By EDWARD NORTH BUXTON. Pp. xiii, 405. 8vo. London (Edward Stanford), 1892. Price 21s.

The subject-matter of this beautiful book is divided into twelve chapters. The first treats of Sardinia and its wild sheep, which were started for the morning after (Jan. 19, 1889) our then High Sheriff had received the intelligence that our first County Council elections—fifty-six in number—for the conduct of which he was responsible, had passed off without a hitch in the arrangements made. The other chapters deal with the chamois in the Engadine ; the Rocky Mountains with their wapiti, moose, and bighorns ; the rim of the Sahara with its Barbary sheep and the big boar ; Norway with the elk, bear, and reindeer ; Asia Minor with the father of all the goats, and with the tantalising, but so nearly successful, quest of its red deer ; and the Pyrenees with their ibex and izzard, or chamois. Although the big game and the successful stalk is the chief feature throughout, there is much interesting information about the localities visited, and the habits of the people met with ; and, apart from the larger animals, there are many notes on the fauna and flora of the various districts.

There are twenty-five full-page illustrations, and numerous others in the text, for which the names of Wolf, Whymper, and George Lodge are sufficient guarantee. Many of the chapters have already appeared in the pages of various magazines ; but all are well worth

reprinting, and in their collected form we have a pleasantly-written and exceedingly well illustrated narrative of sport, and from the nature of the game, as may be imagined, not unattended with some adventure. In his preface the author meets the objection likely to be raised in some quarters, that it may seem sad that an Englishman cannot enjoy himself in foreign countries without killing something, by freely admitting that it is a pity ; but, says he, "I cannot deny that, by most of us, the pursuit of creatures which are hard to catch, whether butterflies or buffaloes, is very pleasant."

Twenty-five Years in the Secret Service. The Recollections of a Spy.

By Major HENRI LE CARON. Pp. vii, 305. 8vo. London, 1892. Three editions, called in.

This interesting record of successful intrigue and daring amongst the stirring scenes of the American War, and the scotched, but not extinct, Fenian movement, is written by THOMAS BEACH, a native of Colchester.

The Perfect Gentleman, His Character Delineated in a series of Extracts from Writers Ancient and Modern. By the Rev. A.

SMYTHE-PALMER, D.D. Pp. 256. 8vo. London (Cassell and Co.), 1892. Price 3s. 6d.

To his previous etymological studies, Dr. PALMER, vicar of Holy Trinity, Woodford, has now added the above-named handbook of social ethics, if we may so style a compilation of diverse, and sometimes even conflicting, opinions as to the meaning of the "grand old name of gentleman." The degrading conceptions of some of the writers quoted, serve as foils to the lofty definitions of the character, at which those who take a lower aim may affect to sneer as "counsel of perfection," but only to their own detriment.

The Blythwood Dairy. By JAMES BLYTH. Pp. iv, 22. 16mo.

A daintily printed account of this sumptuously-appointed dairy at Stansted, illustrated with beautiful autotype views.

Woodford in Olden Times. 12 pp. 12mo. Woodford (South Woodford Printing Co.), 1891. Price 4d.

Consists of more or less interesting extracts from the three vestry books of the parish of St. Mary's, ranging from 1641 to 1850. In many places collateral explanatory evidence would render the information more useful, but the compiler contents himself with adherence to the text, without note or comment.

Twenty-five Years Ago ; or, Woodford as I first knew it. By E. POULTNEY. Reprinted from the *Woodford and Wanstead Advertiser*. 20 pp. 12mo. Woodford, n.d. [1892]. 4d.

Notes on the local arrangements in respect of travelling, churches, music, lectures, debates, readings, schools, cricket, fire-brigade, volunteers, bathing, literature, lighting, trade, etc., in the time referred to, and the subsequent extension of the town. The omission of date is a blunder detracting from the future value of the record.

Selections from Sydney Smith. Edited by ERNEST RHYS. London (W. Scott), 1892. Price 2s. 6d.

Sydney Smith, as a native of Woodford, is entitled to receive mention in these pages of every reproduction of his discursive work. In this case the selections are made with the editor's usual skill.

Wise Words and Quaint Counsels of Thomas Fuller. Edited by AUGUSTUS JESSOPP. Pp. xxxi, 245. 8vo. Oxford, 1892.

The editor's name is a sufficient guarantee of the care taken in the selection. His sketch of the life of this noted Essex divine might with advantage have been—Fuller.

Robert Zaccheus Pitts, M.R.C.S.E. : A Memorial Sermon preached in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Springfield, on Sunday, November 13th, 1892. By A. CYRIL PEARSON, M.A. Pp. 8. 8vo. Chelmsford (E. Durrant & Co). [1892] Price 6d.

A short sermon by the Rector of Springfield in memoriam of a Chelmsford surgeon, whose untimely death from typhoid fever was much and widely lamented.

The Holy City : Jerusalem, its Topography, Walls, and Temples. By S. RUSSELL FORBES, Ph D. Pp. 82. 8vo. Chelmsford (E. Durrant & Co.), 1892. Price 3s.

Dr. Russell Forbes, who was born at Colchester, and who has has done so much historically and archæologically for Rome, has now apparently turned his attention to another city that is probably only second to Rome in general interest. The Holy City has been three times destroyed, and its site ploughed over, to say nothing of the sieges and captures she has undergone, and the destructive action of fire. Our author tells us the accumulation that covers ancient Jerusalem is immense, and doubtless there are many important discoveries still to be made, and some theories thus to be modified. Our present knowledge of the old as compared with the modern city is fully and clearly dealt with, and in no dogmatic spirit ;

neither is there any attempt to fit facts to some favourite theory. The book is well arranged and concisely written, and the six plans drawn by the author are very helpful. A good historical and topographical account of the Holy City is here given, and doubtless the little book will be found most valuable as a guide to visitors to Palestine and Jerusalem.

The committee of the South Shropshire Choral Union having requested Mr. ARTHUR H. BROWN, of Brentwood, to compose the morning and evening service-music for their festival-book, he prepared a *Te Deum* and *Benedictus* in F for the former, and for the latter a *Magnificat* and *Nunc Dimittis* in G, which was sung at the festival services of the Union last June.

Bell's Weekly Messenger, May 30th, contains an engraving of High House, Upminster, which is known to be at least 300 years old. The celebrated Dr. Derham lived here, and at the beginning of this century it was in the occupation of "young gallant Howard," who was killed at Waterloo. The allusion to his death in *Childe Harold* (partly composed here) is well known.

The Christmas number of *Atalanta* contains a short poem, entitled *The Winter Dressmaker*, by Miss OLIVE M. WALFORD, second daughter of the well-known authoress, Mrs. L. B. WALFORD, of Cranbrook Park, Ilford. The lines describe the clothing of the trees by the "good dressmaker snow."

Mr. WILSON MARRIAGE, ex-Mayor of Colchester, is the subject of an article in *The Miller* of November, 1892, illustrated with an excellent portrait of him in his robes of office. Of course, the writer dwells principally on Mr. MARRIAGE's connection with the milling industry, and the great assistance he has been always ready to give in matters connected with its welfare. The family is of Huguenot origin, and has been settled in Essex about 250 years.

Another Report has been published by the *Essex Agricultural Society* of their wheat-growing experiments, the authors being, as with previous reports, Dr. BERNARD DYER and Mr. EDWARD ROSLING. Selection of the most prolific varieties, and due feeding of the soil, are of course points of primary importance; but one of the causes of loss in agriculture—and a large factor in Essex—is the neglect to keep the land clear of weeds. If the crops are starved by the misappropriation of nutriment, the most skilful garnering and after-treatment will not recover the loss.

THE

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[VOL. II.]

NOTES OF THE QUARTER.

WE have again to report that very little that calls for permanent record has happened during the past quarter.

High
Sheriff.

ARTHUR JANION EDWARDS, Esq., J.P., of Beech Hill Park, High Beech, and 112, Queen's Gate, S.W., has been "pricked" as High Sheriff of the County, in succession to William Swaine Chisenhale-Marsh, Esq. Mr. Edwards is the eldest son of the late Robert Edwards, Esq., and his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Janion, Esq., of Rock Savage, Chester. He was born in 1853.

Technical
Instruction.

THE Technical Instruction Committee of the Essex County Council have just issued a most comprehensive Report and Handbook dealing with the scheme which they are elaborating for Essex. Technical Education has taken such an important position within the last few years, that any information must be of interest to our readers. We have carefully read through the book, and can confidently recommend it to all persons interested in education in the county, while as a record of the first year's work of technical instruction in Essex it possesses additional attraction.

Commencing with paragraphs from the Technical Instruction Act of 1891, defining the meaning of the term, and the limitations to be applied in the working of the Act, the report proceeds

with a list of eighteen extra subjects, the teaching of which is sanctioned for the county; followed by a draft-scheme of action, financial and administrative, put forth tentatively in the previous year, and recognised as liable to extensive alteration in detail as experience may dictate. A leading feature in the scheme is the creation of fifty-two District Committees, covering the whole county. The education of teachers was necessarily a matter of primary importance, and in this good progress has been made, but in some branches there is still an insufficient staff, and the training is continued. Particulars of the classes held are next given, and certain special resolutions dealing with the work of the District Committees are set out in detail, and scholarships in connection with the endowed schools in the county are dealt with.

The report next details under each district, with subordinate division into parishes, the subjects taught, range of dates, number of classes, average attendance, number of students on register, names of teachers or lecturers. Then follows a balance-sheet, comprised in a single line for each district, with three columns, balance and total of receipts, and six columns balance and total of expenditure, a model of perspicuity. Then come the scheduled replies to queries addressed to the local committees, viz :—

How far each subject has satisfied the Committee as suitable, or should any be discontinued?

Whether more subjects would be desirable, and what?

Have the Committee been satisfied that the money has been well spent, or can they suggest any improvement thereon for their district?

Favour with any suggestions of a practical character that may benefit the Committee's deliberation.

The general tenor of the replies is one of complete satisfaction; the suggestions for change vary much with the idiosyncrasies of the committees.

A list of districts and grants for the present session make up this report and handbook, which, we believe, is the most complete that has yet been published on the subject.

The Committee are certainly to be congratulated on the substantial work they have done. For details we must refer our readers to the book itself, but roughly speaking, we may say that the scheme may be classed under three heads:—1st, The Work of District Committees; 2nd, Normal Classes; 3rd, Scholarship Scheme.

1st. Dealing with *District Committees*.—It appears that during the session 1891-92, classes were held in the following subjects,

the number of persons who received instruction at these classes being estimated at 22,807.

Classes.				Classes.			
Agriculture	...	...	35	Health Lectures	...	...	19
Ambulance	...	...	50	Languages	...	...	8
Bee Keeping	...	...	15	Nursing	...	...	20
Butter Making and Dairy Work	...	...	18	Shorthand	...	...	25
Cookery	...	...	152	Wood-work	...	...	54
Domestic Economy	...	...	7	Other subjects	...	...	66
Drawing	...	...	86				—
Dressmaking	...	...	18	Total of separate Classes held	...	...	580
Geometry	...	...	7				—

2nd. *Normal Classes*.—The difficulty of providing teachers, especially for rural districts, was so great, that special classes were arranged for school teachers, their travelling expenses being paid on condition that they undertook to teach at local classes as should be required. These Classes were held at convenient centres in the county, and over 150 teachers went through courses of instruction in such subjects as Wood-work, Mechanics, Agriculture, Chemistry, Biology and Cookery.

3rd. *Scholarships*.—Under their scheme for scholarships the Committee have made grants to four of the county grammar schools, with the view of providing additional teaching and the fitting-up of laboratories at the schools, the Governors undertaking to receive scholars holding County Council Scholarships into their schools.

Several scholarships have been granted to selected boys, ranging in amount to £40, regulated according to the means of the parents.

A general scheme of Scholarships for Children (boys and girls) between 12 and 14 years of age comes into operation next month, and all children are eligible, whose parents or guardians have resided in the county for one year previous to July, *and who are scholars at public elementary schools within the county*. Children not in elementary schools desirous of entering must make a special application for permission. Full particulars of this examination are set out, and we cannot but think that these scholarships will in time produce far-reaching and important results, as the Committee have higher scholarships outlined, practically bringing within the reach of boys and girls of ability and merit—no matter how poor they may be—opportunities of obtaining an education suitable to their talents,

opening a way for the best even to the highest existing educational institutions.

The scheme of the Committee, as a whole, appears to be conceived and carried out in a broad and generous spirit, and their work must in time have a most important and beneficial effect in the county generally.

BADDOW, GREAT.—On March 20th, the Musical Society gave its Annual Concert, under the direction of Mr. F. R. Frye, Mus. Bac. The programme included Beethoven's Overture to *Egmont*, arranged as a pianoforte duet, Romberg's Cantata, *The Lay of the Bell*, Tennyson's *Crossing the Bar*, arranged as a solo, and other selections. There was a very good attendance.

BRAINTREE.—The *Messiah* was performed on January 31st to a very full audience. Mr. James Newman conducted. The band and chorus numbered 120, and the whole performance was in the highest degree creditable to the society and their conductor. We are glad to see that local musicians bore a prominent part in the work—Miss Minnie Chamberlain as a vocalist, and Mr. A. H. Chapman in the trumpet obbligato, *The Trumpet shall Sound*. The energetic work of Mr. Piper, the hon. sec., conduced very largely to the success of the concert.

CHELMSFORD.—The Private Society for the Practice of Strict Glee and Part-Song Music (unaccompanied) still pursues its unobtrusive but most useful career. We should like to hear of similar gatherings, with a like purpose, in every town in Essex. If lovers of vocal part-music would furnish us with notes of work on this excellent line they would receive a hearty welcome. We shall at all times be glad to give hints, if desired, as to the formation of such societies; and the rich collection of musical gems, which for the most part is lying in silent seclusion, pleads for the interpretation which only the living voice and the cultured taste can give it.

We are glad to record good work of a distinct educational value done by the Chelmsford Pianoforte and Vocal Clubs, under the direction of Mr. F. R. Frye, Mus. Bac. The Clubs, which are composed exclusively of ladies, meet monthly at the Vestry Hall. Four "At Homes" have been held during the winter season, and on each occasion a lecture has been given by Mr. Frye, with vocal and instrumental illustrations by members of the Clubs. The subjects have been: Bach, Handel, Beethoven, and Mendelssohn,

with a sketch of their lives and works. Miss K. Dobson is hon. secretary.

At a lecture by the Rev. Rev. R. E. Bartlett, on the Poetical Works of the late Poet Laureate, Lord Tennyson, delivered at the Shire Hall on December 27th, 1892, musical illustrations were given (solos, duets, and quartetts), by Miss L. Durrant, Miss Mary Holgate, Rev. Dr. Rogers, and Mr. George Sargent, with Mr. Frye, Mus. Bac., at the piano.

An organ recital was given by Mr. F. E. Swan, A.C.O., at the London Road Congregational Church, on March 22nd. His selection, mostly from the modern school, gave the following variety of music: *Offertoire in C* (Wely), *Prayer* (Guilmant), *Fugue in G Minor* (Bach), *Barcarole* (Sterndale Bennett), *Postlude in D* (Smart), *Pastorale* (Wely), *Verset de Procession* and *Toccata in G* (Dubois). Mr. Braxton Smith, of the St. James's Hall and Monday Popular Concerts, gave the tenor solos: *Refrain thy voice from weeping* (from Sullivan's *Light of the World*), *The soft southern breeze* (from Barnby's *Rebekah*), and *Cujus Animam* (from Rossini's *Stabat Mater*). Two anthems, *It is high time to awake* (Barnby), and *The radiant morn* (Woodward) were rendered by the choir, assisted by the friends, and the hymn *One there is above all others* was sung by the choir and congregation to Gounod's setting.

On the same evening, to the loss of both audiences, the choir of the Baddow Road Congregational Chapel, assisted by a few friends, gave a performance of the cantata, *Esther, the Beautiful Queen*, in the Baddow Road schoolroom. Mr. W. S. Kevan sung Gounod's song, *Nazareth*; and the duet, *David and Jonathan* (Root), was sung by Messrs. J. Rumbles and A. Tibbett. The cantata was then proceeded with, the connective readings being given by the Rev. J. Burgess, and the choruses sung by the choir. The solos and duets were sung by the following: Miss A. Wybrow (*Esther*), Mr. W. S. Kevan (*Ahasuerus*), Mr. A. Tibbett (*Haman*), Miss Hare (*Zeresh*), Mr. J. Rumbles (*Mordecai*), Mrs. Young (the queen's maid of honour), Mr. T. Kevan (*Hegai*), Miss J. Loveday (*Mordecai's sister*), and Mr. A. Wybrow (*prophet*). The orchestra was constituted as under: 1st violins, Mr. J. Young and Mr. A. Bragg; 2nd violins, Miss Jackson and Miss Bragg; viola, Mr. G. Bragg; cornet, Mr. G. Lee; flute, Mr. C. Simpson; clarionet, Mr. Hayward; violoncello, Mr. H. Hemmings; piano, Mr. J. Hamilton; conductor, Mr. H. Lee.

EPPING.—The Epping Choral Society gave Schubert's *Song of Miriam*, in February, conducted by Mr. Donald Penrose, with much success. We regret to find that the Church Choir Association is in financial difficulties. We wish that the good work done by such institutions were more widely recognised as a means of improving the quality of our Church music and the efficiency of our services. The Epping Association is not the only one which is suffering from the apathy of the public on this matter. Surely something can be done to meet the deficiency reported, and to put the society on a better financial footing.

HADLEIGH.—The position of Rev. H. T. Armfield, in lecturing to the Hadleigh Mutual Improvement Society on February 13th, hardly needed the justification with which he began his address. Mr. Armfield's literary power and musical accomplishments are very widely known and recognised. We wish he had explained a little more fully what constitutes the eminence of Salisbury Cathedral Choir, historically, among "all the Churches of England." Does he allude to the fact that the Bishop of Salisbury is Precentor of the Episcopal College of the Southern Province, or to the leading position which the ancient Church of Sarum once held? The lecturer pointed out the soothing effect of music on the weary brain and anxious mind, an excellent point to make, and one which has been recognised ever since David played with his hand upon the harp before Saul, and the evil spirit departed from him. He also paid a very just tribute to the musical feeling of the people of East Anglia, though regretting their small achievements as executants "through inherited neglect." Is it quite fair to throw the burden on our fathers? Surely, we ought "no more to use this proverb in Israel."

HALSTEAD.—The Choral Society gave a concert on February 14th, at the Town Hall, under the conductorship of Mr. Ham. The orchestra and chorus numbered eighty performers. Handel's *Acis and Galatea* formed the first part of the programme, with a miscellaneous second part, including Mendelssohn's *Trio in D minor*, Andante con Moto, which received a most finished interpretation at the hands of Messrs. Ham (pianoforte), F. B. Smythies (violin), and Rev. J. B. Andrewes ('cello). Mr. Ham's own work, *Lord Ullin's Daughter*, was beautifully rendered by the society, and met with repeated and well-deserved applause. There were also some excellent vocal solos, and a horn solo by Mr. Joseph Smith, accompanied by Mr. Leake on the piano.

LOUGHTON.—On February 8th, at Loughton Church, after a special service, an organ recital was given by Mr. Henry Riding, who played a most interesting selection from the compositions of Deshayes, Wagner, Handel, Haydn, Guilmant, Rossini, and Driffield. Mr. Brand directed the choir in their performance of anthems by Barnby, Handel, and Roberts.

Stainer's *Crucifixion* seems to keep its hold, and that deservedly, on the affections of our Church choirs. It was performed in Loughton Church by the combined choirs of Loughton, Ilford, and Chigwell, with Mr. Riding as organist, on March 14th; a week later, under the direction of Mr. Brand, at Ilford; and again, on the 27th, with a choir of 100 voices, at Chigwell.

ONGAR.—Mr. Riding conducted a very successful "fancy dress concert" before a crowded audience in the Budworth Hall, on February 1st. Why "fancy dress"? Is good music still so far a "pill" that it wants gilding before people can be induced to venture on it?

STRATFORD.—The prizes won in the competitions of the Musical Festival were distributed at the Town Hall, on March 16th, in the presence of a large audience. An excellent concert was given by the winners of prizes. The competitors were chiefly drawn from the West Ham, Stratford, Leyton, Forest Gate, Upton, Leytonstone, Woodford, and Plaistow districts, with a few from Chelmsford, Brentwood, Romford, and Hornchurch. The arrangements were admirably carried out by the enthusiastic secretary, Mr. Graham, and the list of adjudicators contained such eminent names as those of Dr. J. F. Bridge, Dr. Creser, Mr. Shakespeare, and Mr. Walter Macfarren. The prizes of the society will doubtless be more and more recognised as rewarding real musical attainments, and encouraging sound and honest study in the various departments of its work. We wish the competition in strict glee-singing and male-voice quartetts, was more attractive than it appears to be by the Report.

New Churches. BARKING.—The new church of St. Paul's in the Ripple Road is in the Late Perpendicular or "Third pointed" style, and is planned, when completed, to accommodate 891 persons, including a choir of 14 men and 16 boys. It consists of a nave 86 ft. by 25 ft., aisles 86 ft. by 15 ft. 9 in., chancel 35 ft. by 25 ft., a south chapel 31 ft. 9 in. by 18 ft. 6 in., and on the north side, organ chamber, vestries, etc. The choir vestry is placed over

that used by the clergy, and is reached by a turret staircase from a porch placed on the north side. The walls above the brick footings, consist of an outside casing of broken flints, with quoins, etc., of red brick—an inner casing of red brick built in alternate courses of headers and stretchers—the space between these two casings being filled in with a core of Portland cement concrete. The columns of the nave arcade are of red bricks, specially made, with a similar core. All the external wrought stonework, including the windows, as also the caps and bases of the column of the nave arcade, is in Box-ground Bath stone. The other internal stonework is in Corsham Down stone. The floors, with the exception of the chancel, sanctuary, porches, etc., which are of mosaic paving, are laid with wood blocks. The open timber roofs are constructed principally of fir, that of the nave being covered with tiles, while those of the aisles, south chapel, etc., are covered with lead. Clerestory windows are placed over each bay of the nave arcade; windows of the same description and a large east window light the chancel. The chancel, which is divided from the nave by a dwarf wall, is raised two steps from the floor of the nave, and it gradually rises up to seven steps before the altar table is reached. A temporary door is erected at the west end; but when the church is completed, there will be a large central western door, and doors at the north-west and south-west corners of the aisles. The bell is now placed on the outside on a temporary wall, but this will be carried in a turret placed at the west end. The cost of the whole building will be about £9,000. At present, however, only two bays of the nave, in addition to the chancel, south chapel, organ chamber, vestries, etc., have been carried out. The lighting is by pendants from brackets in nave and chancel, and from the beams in the aisles. The altar-table of oak has a black marble super-altar. Consecration of the incomplete building took place on Feb. 11th.

CLACTON, GREAT.—The new mission hall on Magdalen Green was opened by Canon Mayor on March 11th. It is a red brick building, 60 by 50 ft in area, with slate roof.

LANGLEY.—A new Baptist chapel has been built, replacing that of 1828.

LEYTONSTONE. — The new church of St. Margaret, Harrow Green, situated at the junction of Woodhouse and Cobbolds Roads, is a brick building of thirteenth-century style. It has a fine nave with lofty barrel roof, clerestory windows, and north and south

aisles. The chancel is shut off from the nave by a dwarf screen, and is approached by three or four steps. Another flight of steps leads to the altar. The organ-chamber is on the north side of the chancel, and the morning chapel, not yet completed, on the south side. The columns supporting the arches of the nave are of dark red brick with Bath stone dressings. The nave is furnished with plain open benches. The Misses Wigram have presented communion plate, and the Misses Nutter an oak altar-table, the carving of the three panels of which is descriptive of "The Good Shepherd." Above the panels is carved in raised letters the inscription,

Dedicated to the service of God, in memory of Thomas Legh Claughton, D.D., father in God, first Bishop of St. Albans.

MANOR PARK.—A new iron church, St. Saviour's, in Carlyle Road, was consecrated on Feb. 9th for the Reformed Episcopal Church.

UPTON PARK.—The new Wesleyan chapel here seats about 800 people.

Church BARTLOW.—An organ has lately been provided for the Restora- parish church.

tions, BRENTWOOD.—The following is the specification of the etc. new organ of the County Asylum Chapel :

Great organ : Open diapason, 8 ft. ; Stopped diapason, 8 ft. ; Clarabella, 8 ft. ; Gamba, 8 ft. ; Principal, 4 ft. ; Flute, 4 ft. Swell organ : Open diapason, 8 ft. ; Lieblich gedacht, 8 ft. ; Vox angelica, 8 ft. ; Gemshorn, 4 ft. ; Fifteenth, 2 ft. ; Hautboy, 8 ft. ; Cornopean, 8 ft. Pedal organ : Bourdon, 16 ft.

BROOMFIELD.—Through the liberality of Frederick Nield, Esq., a credence and sedilia have been added on the north side of the chancel, designed to harmonise with the reredos which was erected a few years ago.

BUCKHURST HILL.—A stained-glass window, representing Christ blessing little children, has been placed in the north aisle of St. John's Church, Buckhurst Hill, by Mrs. W. R. Hodge, in memory of Mrs. Amy S. Leonard and her infant daughter.

CHELMSFORD.—St. Peter's Mission Church has been furnished with a new two-manual pedal organ, thus specified :

Great organ : Compass CC to G (56 notes). Open diapason, metal, 8 ft. ; Gedacht, wood and metal, 8 ft. ; Dulciana, wood and metal, 8 ft. ; Harmonic flute, metal, 4 ft. Swell organ : Compass CC to G (56 notes). Salicional, wood and metal, 8 ft. ; Vox Angelica, wood and metal, 8 ft. ; Salicet, metal, 4 ft. Pedal organ : Compass CCC to F (30 notes) ; Bourdon, wood, 16 ft. tone. Couplers. Swell to Great ; Great to Pedal.

The Dulciana, Salicet, and Bourdon stops are constructed on Messrs. Brindley and Foster's patent "Metechotic" system, affording economy of space and money, whilst, with the aid of artistic voicing and special scales, the perfect tone balance is maintained. The action work is the firm's patented tubular pneumatic, which dominates every part, including windchest, coupler, key, pedal, and drawstop actions. There is not a tracker or a slider in the organ. Perfect attack repetition is obtained, and a touch equal in lightness and firmness to a grand pianoforte, which never varies, no matter whether couplers be used or not.

GESTINGTHORPE.—In the restoration of the chancel, lately completed, the sacarium has been extended to include the sedilia, and paved with mosaic. The work has been presented by Miss Branwhite as a family memorial.

HARLOW.—A memorial window has been erected in the parish church to the late Mrs. Ethelston.

HAROLD WOOD.—The church here has lately been improved by the addition of a chancel and other alterations.

NEWPORT.—The widow of the late Mr. Thomas Shirley has placed a memorial window in the parish church.

OCKENDON, NORTH.—A latten-brass memorial, with inscription and coat of arms, has been put up to the memory of Major W. H. Poyntz, chief constable of Essex for seven years.

SALCOT-VIRLEY.—These two parishes, which were formerly separate benefices, were united a few years ago. The church at Virley was very small, in a ruinous condition, and inconvenient for the parishioners, and therefore the church at Salcot, standing in the middle of the village, was selected as the future church of the united parishes. The tower of this church had been restored by a previous rector, the Rev. F. Watson. The chancel and about one-third of the nave were pulled down many years ago, and the east end of what remained of the nave was enclosed by timber framing, plastered inside and outside. The old walls of the nave have been preserved where sound, and rebuilt with the old materials where defective, and lengthened, and a new chancel erected. The rector, the Rev. Edward Musselwhite, has, with untiring perseverance, collected the greater portion of the funds necessary for the work; but he still requires further assistance to enable him to complete the pavements, benching, and fittings, and the restoration of the interesting porch.

SOUTHMINSTER.—The parish church (St. Leonard's) has under-

gone thorough restoration and great improvement, at a cost of about £2,000. It was possibly founded in the latter half of the seventh century by Cedd, Bishop of the East Saxons ; but the earliest portions of the present building point seemingly to the reign of Edward the Confessor, as traces of work of that period are to be found in the south doorway (with two curious dedication crosses) and in the tower. Other alterations to the church followed in the Norman period, and in about 1430 it was rebuilt, the very handsome porch with its room above, called a parvise, being then erected. In 1819 the present transept and apsidal chancel were erected, the money necessary for the work being raised under Act of Parliament by means of a church rate. Some years afterwards an organ was purchased, and a gallery, cutting off one-third of the church at the west end, was built, and a wall run up to the ceiling, which made a complete division of the church, and left the vestry in the tower, with a region of desolation between it and the church proper. Several improvements have since been made in the church, and now the work has been thoroughly completed from designs by and under the personal supervision of the vicar, the Rev. W. H. Lowder. The building has been cleared from end to end of all encumbrances, and the transepts have been screened off for a vestry and organ-chamber in the north side, and for a chapel for occasional use on the south side. A choir has been formed in front of the chancel ; it is enclosed by a handsome screen of oak, and is provided with choir-stalls of the same material. The chancel has been raised, two new windows inserted on the north and south, and a beautiful reredos in white stone, and an arcading round the sides of the chancel erected. The organ has been enlarged, improved, and removed to the north side of the church. The specification for it was as follows :

Great organ : Open diapason, 8 ft. ; Stopped do., 8 ft. ; Dulciana, 8 ft. ; Principal, 4 ft. ; Flûte harmonique, 4 ft. ; Fifteenth, 2 ft. ; Mixture, 3 ranks. Swell organ : Double diapason, 16 ft. ; Open do, 8 ft. ; Liebhich gedacht, 8 ft. ; Viole d'Orchestre, 8 ft. ; Principal, 4 ft. ; Mixture, 2 ranks ; Cornopean, 8 ft. ; Tremulant. Pedal organ : Open diapason, 16 ft. ; Bourdon, 16 ft. Couplers ; Great to pedal ; swell to pedal ; swell to great ; swell to great sub. Composition pedals : 3 to great, 2 to swell.

There are separate reservoirs on different pressures of wind for great and swell organs. A new altar table has been placed under the reredos, iron standards fixed for an altar-rail, and a pavement of stone, interspersed with red and black tiles, laid on the platforms, which have old black marble steps inserted for the rise to them.

The new pulpit stands on the south side of the main screen. The nave is seated with open pitch-pine benches. The tower arch and the west window have been opened out, and the font stands in the centre of the tower. New oak doors have been fixed at all the entrances to the church. The unsightly gallery in the west end has also been removed. Two windows plastered over were discovered in the porch, and these have been well restored and filled with cathedral glass. Hot water apparatus has been furnished, and the effect of all this work is that, in place of a chilly, echoing, barn-like building, Southminster possesses a comfortable and beautiful church, capable of accommodating over 500 worshippers. The bulk of the work was effected by local tradesmen, and the vicar not only designed and supervised the whole, but with his own hands took part in the delicate carving of the pulpit.

TILBURY, WEST.—An east window of stained glass, illustrating the twenty-third Psalm, has been put up by Mr. Wilfrid J. Home-wood, in memory of the late Mrs. Sawell, of West Tilbury.

WALTHAM, GREAT.—The vicar, Rev. H. E. Hulton, not content with restoration, at his own cost, of the parish church tower (E.R., i, 142), has accorded similar generosity to the church at Ford End in rebuilding the chancel upon a solid bed of concrete, eight feet thick. The roof was supported by underpinning during the re-erection of the walls, in which an organ-chamber has been added on the north side.

The Zoar Chapel at Ford End has undergone alteration and improvement internally and externally.

WOODFORD.—A handsome new reredos has been placed in the parish church in memory of Mr. and Mrs. H. FORD BARCLAY.

Obituary. CAPTAIN SIR WILLIAM WISEMAN, Bart, R.N., of Writtle Priory, died of pneumonia at Plymouth on January 11th. He caught a severe cold, which speedily proved fatal, when acting as one of the members of the court-martial on Admiral Fairfax. Sir William was the only son of Admiral Sir William Saltonstall Wiseman, eighth baronet, by Charlotte Jane, only daughter of Admiral Charles William Paterson. He was born in 1846 and succeeded to the title in 1874; he entered the navy in 1859, and served with his father in the New Zealand War in 1863-5, and in the Niger Expedition in 1869. In 1878 he married Sarah Elizabeth, third daughter of Mr. Lewis Langworthy. He was a J.P. for Essex.

The Rev. ROBERT STEWARD DOBSON, rector of Little Leighs,

died on January 22nd in his eighty-sixth year. He was appointed to Little Leighs in 1885, having previously held the donative of Little Saling for forty-four years and the chaplaincy of the Braintree Union house since 1839, he being the first chaplain appointed for the Union and about which there was then so much stir. *An account of the proceedings of the present Board of Guardians of the Braintree Union, with copies of the Poor Law Commissioners' orders and communications to the Board on the subject of the appointment of a chaplain to the Union-house, also an appendix containing the correspondence between the Board and the Clergymen and Dissenting Ministers residing in the Union.* By an Elected Guardian. (29 pp. 8vo. Braintree and London, 1838), gives a full account of this.

The Rev. CHARLES BROWNE DALTON, senior Prebendary of St. Paul's Cathedral, died at Rochester on February 20th. He was the second son of the Rev. Charles Dalton, vicar of Kelvedon, where he was born on May 22nd, 1810, and received all his school education from 1820 to 1829 at Felsted under the head-mastership of Dr. Squire, and ere he left for Oxford, Dalton was the head boy of a school of four. His eldest son, the Rev. Herbert A. Dalton, is now head-master of that very different school. C. B. Dalton did well at Oxford, obtaining a scholarship at Wadham, and took his degree with a double second in 1833; he was ordained priest in 1836 and became private tutor of Lord Robert Clinton; in 1837 he was appointed chaplain to Lincoln's Inn, and in 1843 became also domestic and examining chaplain to Dr. Blomfield, then Bishop of London, whose daughter he afterwards married. In 1846 he was appointed rector of Lambeth, and in 1854 was transferred to the vicarage of Highgate, where he laboured faithfully and too well till 1878, when a breakdown from over-work compelled him to resign. He then removed to his daughter's at Saffron Walden, and four years later to Rochester with Canon and Mrs. Jelf. He was buried at St. Michael's, Highgate, when the service was read by the Dean of St. Paul's in a church crowded with old parishioners, none of whom had forgotten his loving care through the fourteen years of absence.

The Rev. WILLIAM BUSWELL, who was born on May 28th, 1808, and appointed rector of Widford in 1840, died at his rectory on February 24th. He was the author of *Plain Practical Sermons on Important Subjects*, published in 1842. His failing health and advancing years compelled him, about two years ago, to resign the chaplaincy of the Chelmsford Union-house.

ESSEX CHURCHES.

V.—ALL SAINTS, PURLEIGH.

BY FRED CHANCELLOR, J.P., F.R.I.B.A.

UPON referring to Norden's Map of Essex, it will be seen that, starting from Hadleigh, a nearly straight road is shown passing through Rayleigh across the Crouch on to Purleigh, thence by Hazeleigh to Maldon. I do not suggest from this circumstance that there is any connection between these four places ending in leigh or ley, but merely draw attention to the coincidence. Morant, who was fond of speculating upon the origin of names of places, cast on one side the Saxon origin from *per*, a pear, and *ley*, a pasture, and, following Salmon, suggests that Purleigh derived its name from Purlieu, which seems to have been the name for the ancient border of a forest (this parish being the Purlieu of Dengie Forest), whilst he derives the name of the adjoining parish Hazeleigh, from the Saxon for hazelnut, and *ley*; Rayleigh from *raa*, a wild goat, and *ley*; and Hadleigh from *head*, high, and *ley*. But although the origin of the name is doubtful, the eminence upon which the church is erected, must have been, from the earliest times, an important strategic position, and the Romans, who excelled in military engineering, were not likely to overlook its natural advantages, not only as commanding extensive views over the surrounding country and the River Blackwater, but also as a connecting link between Chelmsford, Danbury, and the ancient camp at Othona, now Bradwell-juxta-mare. True it is that we have no absolute proof that the site of this church was a Roman Station, but the presence of a considerable quantity of septaria, with some Roman bricks, tends to show that at any rate there was either on the site or in the vicinity some Roman buildings. In the time of Edward the Confessor the lands here were in the possession of Edeva, Gudmund and other Saxons. At the time of the Survey they were holden by Eustace, Earl of Boulogne, Hugh de Montfort, Robert Gernon, Walter the Deacon, and Ralph Baignard, all members of well-known Norman families. They were succeeded by the De Greys, De Veres, the Battails, the Barouns, and the Brianzons, and in more recent times by the Capels, Comyns, Maynards, Abdys and Mildmays.

The advowson was given to the Priory of Horton in Kent by

Robert de Vere in the reign of Henry II, and it continued as part of the possessions of that Priory until the suppression, when it came to the Crown. Newcourt says :

The church dedicated to — is a rectory of old, in the gift of the Prior and Convent of Horton in Kent, which church, Robert son of Bernard de Ver, founder of that Priory, temp. Hen. II for Cluniack monks, making it a cell to the Abbey of Lewes in Sussex, among others, etc., by his Charter, wherein he styles himself Constabularius Angliae, and Adeliza his wife gave to God, and St. Mary, and St. John and St. Pancras, and to the Monks of Lewes serving God at Horton. Which Charter was confirmed by Henry II and by Richard, Archbishop of Canterbury in which Robert de Ver and Adeliza his wife, and the particular lands, etc., by them given to the said Priory and amongst them this Church of Purly, with all the Tyths, etc., are specify'd.

I think there must be some mistake about the name of Bernard. Aubrey de Vere, who came over with the Conqueror, had several sons: the eldest, Aubrey, succeeded him, and built Hedingham Castle; his fourth son, Robert, married Adeliza de Mountfort, and had a daughter Alice, who married Henry de Essex. It would seem, therefore, more probable that the Robert de Vere alluded to was this Robert, fourth son of Aubrey. In support of this we find that Robert de Essex, temp. Hen. II, founded Prittlewell Priory for Cluniack Monks, and subjected it as a cell to the Abbey of Lewes, as Robert de Vere had made Horton a cell to the same Abbey.

The advowson remained vested in the Crown until the latter end of the reign of James I, when it was granted to the family of Horsmanden, with whom it remained until 1730. In that year it was purchased for Oriel College, Oxford, of the Executors of Daniel Horsmanden for the sum of £1,250, arising from a bequest of £1,000 under the will of Dr. George Carter, Provost of Oriel, and by him directed to be laid out in the purchase of a living to be held with the Provostship.

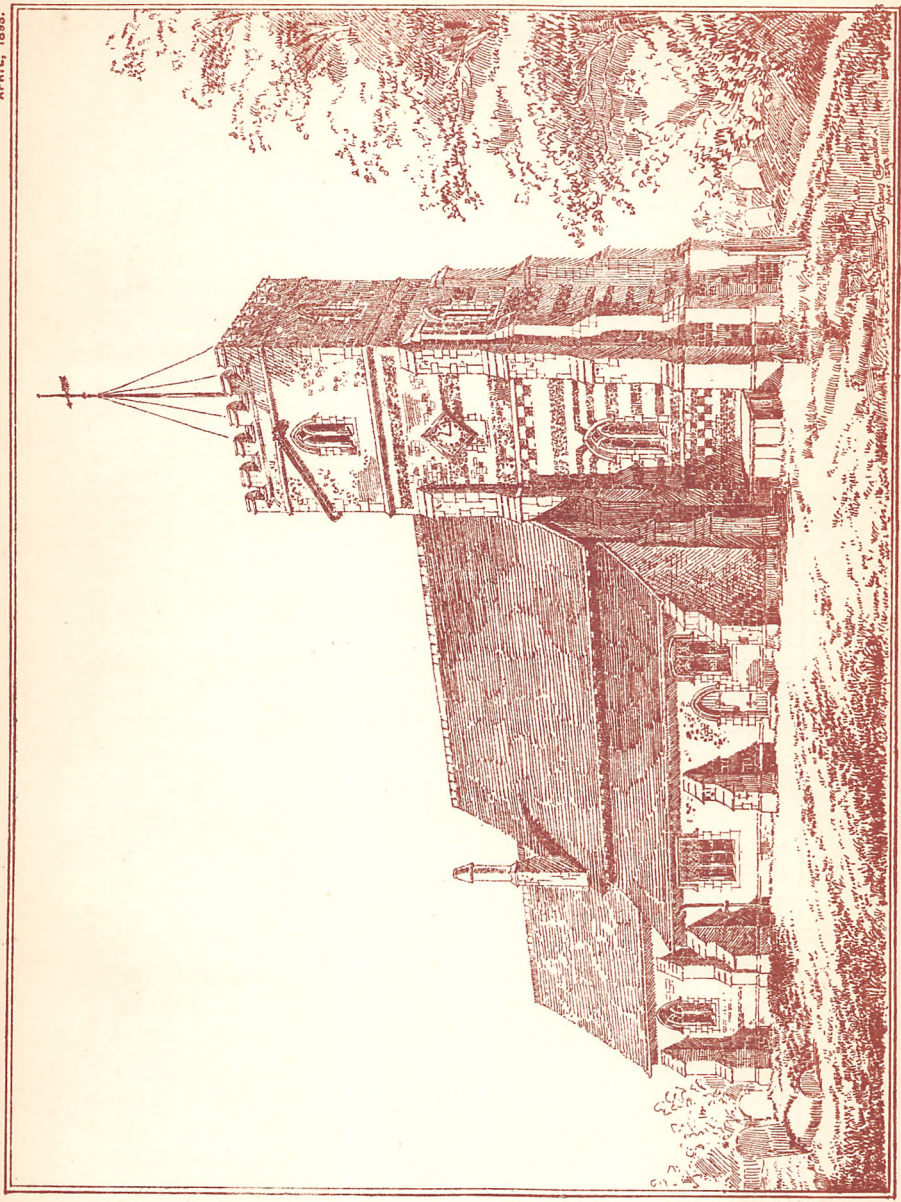
In 1767, the Rectory was by a Private Act of Parliament (8 Geo. III) permanently annexed and united to the office of Provost of the College.

In 1881, under the provision of the Universities and College Estate Amendment Act, 1880, the college, by deed dated 22nd July, charged the emoluments of the rectory with a payment of £700 a year to the provost, secured by the assignment of specific tithe rent-charges, amounting to £846 8s. 10d., and issuing out of certain lands containing 2651 a. 2 r. 8 p., part of the said parish; and thereby upon the next vacancy of the provostship, which happened

18th November, 1882, upon the death of Dr. Edward Hawkins, the rectory was dissevered from the provostship, and the advowson thereof became vested in the college.

The church, dedicated to All Saints, consists of nave, north and south aisles, chancel, and tower. With the exception of the tower, the whole has been recently restored, and an opportunity has been afforded of obtaining information not otherwise available. There must have been a church here in Norman times, and probably what remains of the west wall of the nave is of that date. There are many churches in this county which at the time of foundation in the Norman period consisted of a nave and chancel only; as time went on, and the population increased, a north or south aisle, or both, became necessary, and so the old Norman north and south walls were pulled down, arcades of the period inserted, and new aisles erected. Then the chancel was not considered of sufficient importance, the chancel arch was enlarged, and the chancel itself either rebuilt or lengthened, windows of the period being inserted in lieu of the small narrow ones of the Norman period. Lastly the bell cot at the west-end had to give way to a tower; so although every architectural feature of Norman work may have disappeared, yet fragments of the old Norman walls may still remain.

This is what has happened at Purleigh, the old Norman church, probably consisting of nave and chancel only, was found to be too small, or not sufficiently imposing; therefore, in the 14th century, the north and south walls of the nave were removed and two arcades constructed, consisting of three arches with two columns and two responds each, and north and south aisles added; a few years later the chancel was entirely rebuilt, and at a later period the chancel arch was reconstructed. About the same time as the chancel was rebuilt, a great portion of the west wall of the nave, to a width of 12 feet 6 inches, was cut away, the jambs of the old wall being carried up straight with stone quoins, and the tower built against this west wall with an arch opening into the nave. Judging from the mouldings of the capitals of the columns of the nave, their assignable date would be early in the 14th, if not late in the 13th century, but on the easternmost column and the respond of the north aisle are two shields; the sinister half of that on the column and the dexter half of that on the respond, have been cut away, apparently to insert a screen, but as both shields bore the same bearings an entire shield can be constructed out of the two halves.



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PURLEIGH CHURCH, ESSEX.

The shield (Fig. 1) is a Gyronny of twelve [arg. and az.] over all a bendlet [gu.] for difference. The Arms of Brianzon are Gyronny of eight [arg. and az.]. The Manor of Barons in this parish belonged to Giles Brianzon and his great-nephew John Brianzon from about 1350 to 1370. The shields are somewhat roughly carved, and were probably executed by a local man who was not very well versed in the details of heraldry, hence the discrepancy in the

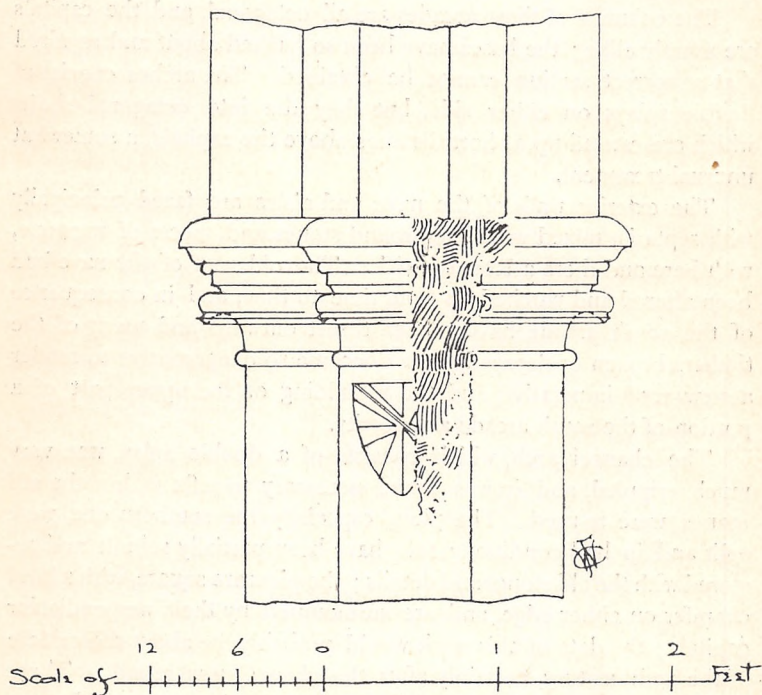


FIG. 1. COLUMN WITH SHIELD

number of Gyrons. The shield as it should be blazoned is Gyronny of twelve a cottice (cost or riband) coupé in sinister base. This cost, riband or bendlet is evidently one of the modes of differencing, which in early periods were very curious and interesting. The Brianzons were an important and ancient family, having possessed lands in the parishes of Aveley, Canewdon, Chignal, Cressing, Cricksea, S. Fambridge, Fyfield, Terling, Thurrock and Great Wakering, as well as Purleigh, for various periods, extending from

the reign of Henry II to that of Edward III, after which we hear no more of them. As these shields form part of the solid stone, and must have been provided for when the columns were erected, it would seem to follow that a Brianzon was the builder of the two aisles (unless the actual builder left these shields blank and they were subsequently utilised by a Brianzon who might have founded a chapel here).

The columns of these arcades are all octagonal, and the capitals are exactly alike ; the bases have been so hacked about and repaired that a correct section cannot be obtained. The arches consist of double splays on either side, but they die into octagonal shafts which are carried up a short distance above the capitals, a somewhat unusual treatment.

The exterior walls of the nave and aisles are faced principally with septaria, mixed with large round stones and pieces of ragstone, with here and there a Roman brick. The old roof of the nave had been altered and patched up from time to time, and in consequence of the south arcade having been thrust outward and many of the timbers broken or decayed, it had become so dangerous as to render a new roof imperative, and the rebuilding of the upper part of a portion of the south arcade a necessity.

The chancel arch, which consists of a double splay, was very much crippled, and it was found necessary to refix it, but the old stones were re-used. The piers, especially the southern one, were split and in bad condition ; they have been partially rebuilt and restored with the old stones and details ; the piers are square, with a bold chamfer on either edge, and are surmounted by their perpendicular capitals ; the date of this work would probably be about the middle of the 15th century, certainly after the chancel was rebuilt. These jambs are constructed of Kentish rag, whereas the nave arcades are principally built of clunch.

The north aisle is lighted by a two-light Early Decorated window at the east end, a three-light Late Decorated square-headed window on the north side nearest the east, and a two-light Early Perpendicular window on the north side nearest the west ; there is also a Decorated doorway in the north wall with the original oak doors, somewhat badly repaired, but the old ironwork remains. The east window, which has an internal hood-moulding, and the door, appear to be coeval with the arcades, but the other two windows, which have no internal hood-mouldings, are later insertions. There are

some fragments of 15th century painted glass in the tracery of the windows, consisting of canopy work ; and in the tracery of the centre light of the three-light window are two quatrefoils, in the dexter one of which is a red, and in the sinister one a white, rose.

The parcloles which enclosed the chapel at the east end of the aisle are quite gone, and all that remains to indicate their position are the chases cut in the stone columns to receive them.

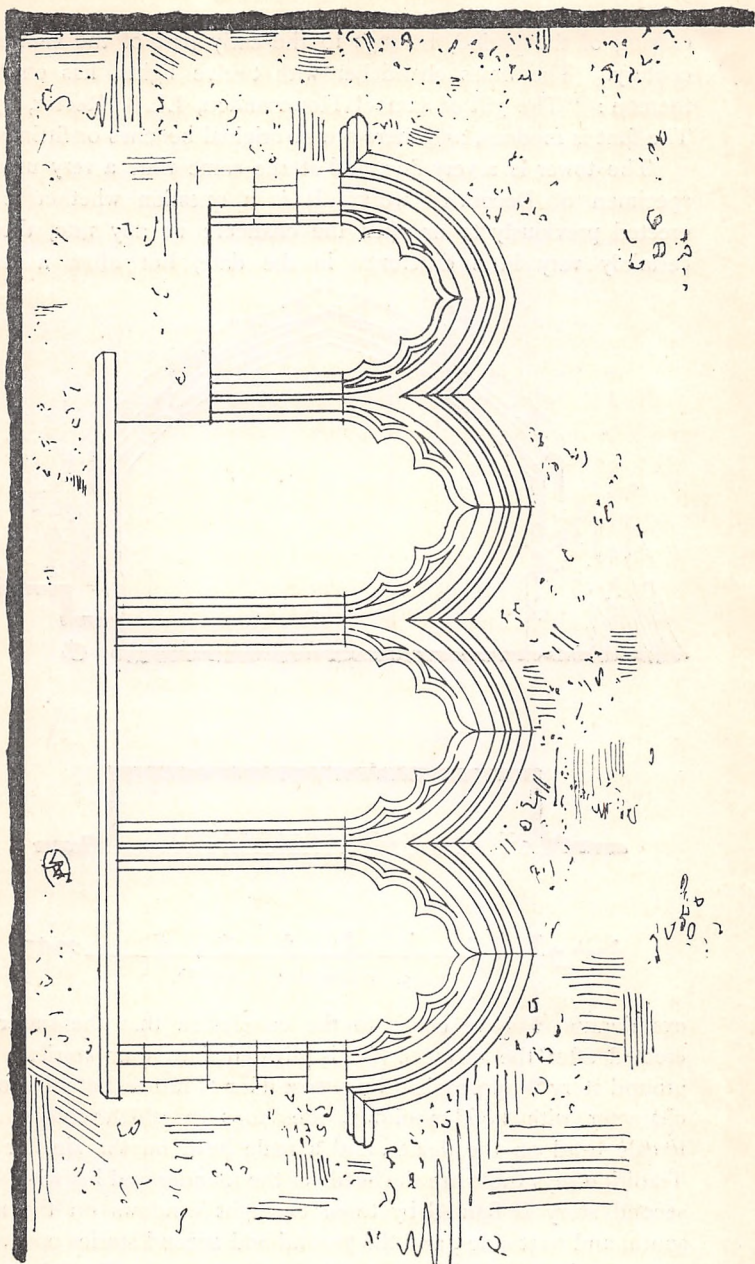
The old roof consisted of principal rafters with wall-pieces and punchons, with purlins framed into these principals, which supported the intermediate rafters, wall-pieces, and punchons ; the old roof was much decayed, but it has been renewed in conformity with the old work.

The south aisle is lighted by a two-light window at the east end, similar to that in the north aisle, a three-light window also corresponding to that in the north aisle, and a two-light west window. The last is filled with painted glass to the memory of Josephine Isabella Young in 1853, and the stonework seems at that date to have been entirely renewed, but whether it is an exact copy of the original there is no evidence to prove. Fragments of painted glass, canopy work, still remain in the other two window heads. There is a good Decorated doorway on the south side, the old oak folding doors being badly repaired, but the old wrought-iron straps or hinge-irons still remain, and on the middle strap is the original twisted iron ring-handle. There is a piscina in the south wall near to the east window, which seems to indicate that there was a chapel here, as well as in the north aisle. There are massive buttresses to both aisles.

The chancel is a very important feature, not only on account of the beauty of its design and details, but also on account of the very unusual mode of construction of the walls in the district. Externally they are built with squared rag-stone in courses about 4 inches thick with courses of brick 2 inches thick introduced : the number of courses of stone between the courses of brick varies ; sometimes there are four courses of stone, at others three, or sometimes only two. Voussoirs are formed over the hood-mouldings of the windows, consisting of squared rag-stone and brick alternately ; the whole was covered with plastering some years ago, but this has been stripped off, and this very interesting specimen of masonry again exposed to view, as it undoubtedly was when built. Some of the bricks are red and certainly Roman, but the bulk are of a brimstone colour similar to the white pammments of the present day. We have generally been

accustomed to believe that the Romans made none but red bricks, but I see no reason why they should not have made white or yellow bricks; the character of the clay must have had some influence upon the colour; in hardness and size those referred to certainly correspond with the red Roman bricks. There are two square buttresses at the north-east and south-east angles; those however at the south-east angles have been rebuilt in brick, probably about 150 years ago; the bottom stone slope of buttress is continued along the east end, forming a bold string under the sill of the east window, but it is not continued round either the north or south side: there is a buttress in the centre on both north and south sides. The east window is a fine three-light Decorated one with very pointed tracery and delicately-moulded jambs and mullions; there are two two-light windows on both north and south sides, all of the same design, but the sill of the eastern one on the south side is raised to allow of the construction of the sedilia. The tracery of these windows corresponds with that of the east window, but the mouldings are not quite so rich. There are hood-mouldings to all the chancel windows internally and externally with stops of different design; and there are some fragments of old painted glass in the heads of the windows. There was originally a south door, and the internal reveals with hinge-hooks, still remain; but the external stonework appears to have been cut away and walled up. Under the north-east window was discovered a double aumbry, constructed with 2 inch oak bottom, top, sides, and division, rebated for doors, which had disappeared; the whole had been bricked up and plastered over, and the wood was quite decayed; it has been restored as before, and the two doors added. Under the south-east window is a piscina and three sedilia; the heads are cusped, the centre cusping being of somewhat unusual form for early work (Fig. 2). Between the north windows, but rising from the pavement, is a recessed niche with a flat arch on stilted jambs, the whole moulded; the hood-moulding has, however, been chopped off: the recess is 6 feet 6 inches long by 5 feet high by 1 foot 4 inches deep, and probably formed the founder's tomb (Fig 3, p. 90). The present panelled oak reredos, with painted figures of Moses and Aaron, dates probably from about the middle of the eighteenth century.

The original roof had been altered, and being in a very dilapidated condition, has been replaced by a new oak roof. The octagonal oak pulpit, panelled on either face with some good



Scale of ————— 12 6 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 Feet —————

FIG. 2. PISCINA AND SEDIILIA.

carving of the period, belongs to the early part of the eighteenth century. The brass chandelier with twelve lights, has engraved thereon: "The gift of Samuel Horsmanden, LL.B., Rector, 1758." The font is modern, and there are no original benches or fittings.

The tower is a very fine, and at the same time a very unusual, specimen of Decorated work. It is a question whether it was erected previously to or after the chancel; at any rate, there is certainly very little difference in the date, but after a careful

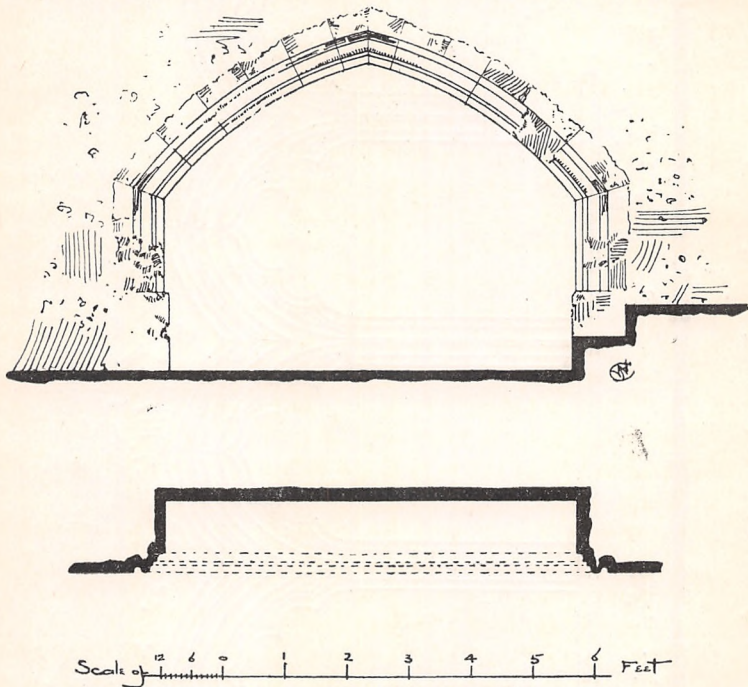


FIG. 3. FOUNDER'S TOMB (?).

examination I have come to the conclusion that the tower was erected after the chancel. It is divided into four stories. The ground story is approached by a west door of rather Late Decorated character with hood-moulding, the stops to which consist of a female head on the dexter, and a male head on the sinister side. Tradition says these are the heads of the founder and his wife. The second story is lighted by three two-light windows on the north, south, and west sides, and the ground and second stories open on to the nave by a lofty, narrow arch in the eastern wall of the tower.

The ground story walls are plastered internally, but those of the second story are lined with blocks of chalk, and the reveals and arches of the windows are constructed of similar material. These windows bear a very strong resemblance, and are, in fact, of similar design to the north and south windows of the chancel. The third story is now occupied by the clock; it was originally lighted by three two-light windows, but those on north and south are now blocked up by the clock-faces, the western window alone remaining open; there is a narrow opening on the east side into the roof of the nave; the walls of this story are faced internally with pebbles. The fourth story is the bell-chamber, lighted by four two-light windows, one on each face. In the bell frame five bells are hung; the roof over is a modern one, flat and covered with lead, and surrounded by an embattled parapet.

It is, however, to the external design of the tower that I would direct especial attention. The walls are about 4 feet thick on the ground story, diminished to 3 feet 6 inches on the top story. Starting from the base, there is a double plinth of stone and cut flint; the walls are then carried up to a height of about 8 feet to a string, the work on the north and south sides between the plinth and the string being as follows:

One course of squared rag stone, 1 foot thick.

Cut flint, 2 feet 6 inches thick.

Three courses of yellow bricks, 8 inches by 2 inches thick.

Another course of rag 10 inches thick.

Two courses of rag and cut flint, laid chequer-wise, 10 ins. thick each.

A course of cut flint, 6 inches thick.

A course of rag, 6 inches thick.

A course of cut flint, 4 inches thick.

On the western side the courses of rag and flint are formed into voussoirs over the western door. The walls in the next story are formed of courses of rag and cut flint, but of various thicknesses; and here again they are formed into voussoirs over the windows on the north, south, and west fronts, giving an Italian character to the work, this mode of construction, but in rusticated work, being a common feature in many of the Italian palaces. The same construction of alternate courses of rag stones and cut flint is continued on the third story, but the various courses of rag and cut flint are much thicker. The walls of the bell-chamber are faced with the ordinary pebble work of the county.

Massive buttresses are added on the north, south, and west faces, and the rag and flint construction is continued round them. The windows on the second story are so similar in design to those of the chancel as to suggest that the same architect designed both parts of the structure; the windows of the upper stories are of Decorated character, but much simpler in design. All the tower windows throughout have hood mouldings with stops. The porch is a red brick building of about A.D. 1500, with angle buttresses and a splayed set-off just under the roof. On the east side is a two-light window enclosed under one arch; on the west side is a one-light window nearly equal in width to the other two. The roof has a very bold moulded plate continued all round, with rafters, collars, braces, and punchons, and a poll-plate under the collar with a curved bracket at either end.

The monuments in the church are as follows:—

1. On a brass plate on the north side of the sanctuary:—"Hereunder lieth buried ye bodie of Mr. John Freake, Batchelor of Divinitie, late Parson of Purleigh and Archdeacon of Norwiche, whoe died the 4th daie of September, 16c4, in the 60th yere of his age, having had issue of his Bodie Begotton 6 sonnes and 7 daughters."

2. Also on a brass plate:—Margareta Rande chara conjux Joannis Freake Rectoris huius ecclesiae obiit 29 Martii anno domini 1592. Beati mortui qui in Dño moriantur. Apos. 14.

3. Also on a brass plate, south side of sanctuary:—Cecilia Freake Foemina bona et vidua pia relicta reverēdi pr̄is Edmundi Freake olim ab eleemysynis Divæ Elizabethae reginae praefecti Roffensis postea Norwicen demum Wigornien Ep̄i ac quondam hujus ecclesiae rectoris excessit satura dierum 15 Julii A° Dmi 1599.

Christus mihi et vita et morte lucrum ad Philipp Joannes et Edmundus Filii ac Martha filia Mater in observantiae signum posuerunt.

4. In the centre of the sanctuary is a slab with this inscription:—"In this vault is deposited the body of Barrington Horsmanden, Esq., formerly one of the sworn clerks of the High Court of Chancery. A bad state of health obliged him to quit business some time before his death. He was a man of indefatigable labour and industry in his Profession, whereby he gained many friends and great practice. He acquired an easy fortune with lasting credit, which he disposed of among his relations. He dyed on the 28th day of Dec., 1756, in the 61st year of his age. Here are also the remains of Wharham Horsmanden, Esq., and Susannah his wife, who dyed in 1691, aged 64 years. Of Susanna, wife of Daniel Horsmanden, A.M., Rector of this Parish; she dyed on the 31st January, 1713, in the 48th year of her age. Also to the memory of Mrs. Ursula Horsmanden, youngest daughter of Daniel and Susannah Horsmanden, died the 17th Sept., 1773, aged 81 years."

5. On a slab on the north side of the chancel, under the present choir seats:—"Here lieth the bodye of Elizabeth Burton, wyfe of John Burton of London, Gentleman, who had issue by him three sons and five daughters, and shee departed this life the 16th of July, 1624."

6. On a slab on the south side of the chancel, under the choir seats:—"Sacred

to the memory of the Rev. Thomas Shaw, Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, Rector of Little Stambbridge and many years Curate of this Parish, who died 29 Jan., 1785, aged 36 years. South of this stone are deposited the remains of Anna, wife of the above-named Rev. Thomas Shaw, who died Dec. 29th, 1814, aged 62 years."

7. Slab in chancel :—" Beneath was buried on the 10th February, 1810, the Rev. Roger Hayne, aged 43 years. He was Curate of this Parish full 20 years, during which time he was much respected by the Rector, Dr. Eveleigh, and his Parishioners. He married Elizabeth, the Daughter of John Crozier, Esq., she with five children now lament their great loss. Also was interred on the 20th Sept., 1817, Elizabeth, the relict of the above, aged 47 years, leaving behind her five children to deplore the loss of so affectionate a Parent."

8. On the north wall of the chancel a mural tablet :—" To the Rev. Samuel Horsmanden, LL.B., Rector of this Parish, who departed this life 17th April, 1769, in the 71st year of his age. Also of Mrs. Lucretia Horsmanden, widow of the above, who died Aug. 13, 1800, aged 81 years."

9. On the south wall of the chancel a mural tablet :—" Sacred to the memory of the Rev. R. F. Walker, M.A., who died Jan. 31, 1854, aged 65 years, Curate of this Parish for nearly 30 years. Also to the memory of Frances, wife of the above, who departed this life Dec. 6, 1824, aged 33."

LIST OF RECTORS.

RECTOR.	DATE.	PATRON.
Ivo de Lawency.	16 Sept., 1344.	King Edward III.
John Philipp.	27 July, 1349.	do.
John Wyles.*	16 Sept., 1384.	King Richard II.
John Wyles.*	19 Dec., 1384.	Prior and Convent of St John, at Horton, Kent.
William Dorkin.	23 May, 1386.	do.
William Botaill.	12 Dec., 1386.	do.
John Spryngthorp.	11 Nov., 1393.	do.
Nicolas Hosteler.		do.
John Fisher.	28 Aug., 1409.	do.
Baldwin Creting.		do.
Nicolas Potter.	18 Oct., 1426.	do.
Peter Watlington.	23 Nov., 1429.	do.
Richard Tousener.	22 June, 1439.	do.
John Badby.	24 Nov., 1442.	do.
William Hall.	6 May, 1445.	do.
John Wode.	4 Feby., 1490.	do.
Richard Gloucester.	13 Nov., 1527.	Ed. Brysley.
William Webster.		
John Saunderson.	14 Feb., 1544.	T. Baker.
Edmund Freake.	13 June, 1567.	Queen Elizabeth.
John Freake.†	22 Sept., 1575.	do.
Edward Livelye.	6 Oct., 1604.	King James I.

* John Wyles was admitted Rector Sept. 16, 1384, at the King's Presentation, the Priory of Horton being Priory-Alien; but finding the King's Title not to be good, because the Abbey of Lewes, etc., was made Indigena by Edward III Reg. 47, he, the said John Wyles, resigned the same, procured a Presentation from the Prior and Convent of Horton, and was thereupon admitted Dec. 19 following.

† Buried 6 Sept., 1604, according to register.

RECTOR.	DATE.	PATRON.
Roger Morrell.*	22 May, 1605.	King James I.
Thomas Horsmanden.	1624.	
Laurence Washington.†	14 Mar., 1632.	Jane Horsmanden.
John Head.	2 Mar., 1658.	Richard Horsmanden.
William Whitehand.	2 April, 1674.	Warham Horsmanden.
Daniel Horsmanden.	12 Oct., 1680.	do.
Samuel Horsmanden.	12 Nov., 1726.	Daniel Horsmanden.
John Clarke.‡	12 Feb., 1768.	Oriel College, Oxon.
John Eveleigh.‡	5 Dec., 1781.	do.
Edward Coplestone.‡	22 Dec., 1814.	do.
Edward Hawkins.‡	31 Jan., 1828.	do.
Edwin Hatch.	1883.	do.
Reginald Taverner Love.	1890.	do.

There are no churchwardens' or other account books to throw any light upon any repairs carried out.

The register of deaths commences in 1592, and the first book consisting of fourteen leaves of parchment, contains the register from 1592 to 1631 inclusive. It appears that this book was at some time taken away, for in November, 1820, the churchwardens received it back, returned anonymously, enclosed in a piece of paper, with the following endorsement: "On looking over some old books the enclosed register belonging to the parish of Purleigh was found, and is returned to the churchwardens of Purleigh, it being of value. November 10th, 1820." This is an example which should be followed by every one who finds himself in possession of any similar documents.

There is a hiatus from 1631 until 1662, when the second register book begins. This contains some baptisms from 1662 to 1674, written in without any order as to dates. From 1674 the registers of baptisms, marriages, and burials appear complete down to the present time.

In the second register book are the following memoranda:

The Assizes for Essex holden at Chelmsford began July 18. 1683. *Sr. ffran^s.* Pemberton and Baron Atkins were *y^e* Judges.

Memd. July ye 18. 1683. The Rever^d. Mr. Daniel Horsmanden, Rector of Purleigh upon a Tryall at *y^e* Assize held at Chelmsford, Baror Atkins being Judg in *y^e* Nisi Prius Court, had a verdict given against John ffiliall senior churchwarden and Mr. Walker of Cold Norton Hall, for a trespass committed in Legals Hall (nicknamed by ye Parishioners and called Belrope mead) wherein my Lord

* Buried 22 Dec., 1623, according to register.

† Laurence Washington, who became Rector 14 Mar., 1632, is stated by Newcourt to have been ejected by sequestration for his loyalty in the rebellion of 1642. He was great-great-grandfather of General Washington.

‡ Provosts of Oriel. Coplestone was afterwards Bishop of Llandaff.

Chief Baron directed ye Jury to find for ye Plaintiff & y^t y^e said feild was Gleabe belonging to ye Rectory of Purleigh & Nota, y^e Court on Mr. John Allen's evidence (owner yⁿ of Hazeley Hall) & for y^t it was never cessed or p^d Tithe wth ye Parish of Hazeley, determined it to be in y^e Parish of Purleigh. So y^t point also is quieted by this Triall, & there can be no future doubt but it is in y^e Parish of Purleigh.

Sam^l Hewetson of Steeple, John Longshirts & James Stanley of Burnham & Richard Pennock of Hazeley Hall were y^e 4 Jurors out of Dengy hundred, witness my hand

Daniel Horsmanden
Rector of y^e s^d Parish of Purleigh.

August 19. 1691.

Memoran. John Green was bound to Daniel Horsmanden Rector of Purleigh till he was four and twenty years of age by y^e Churchwardens and Overseers of y^e s^d Parish yⁿ being wth were

The s ^d J ⁿ Green was borne at Purleigh January 30 th . 1681 his ffather was a blacksmith in the Parish.	{ Warham Horsmanden Edward May Augustus Turnidg William Reeve	{ Chwardens. Overseers.
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Mem. Sept. 9. 1699. Ye Right Rev. Father in God, Henry Compton Lord Bishop of London came between seven and eight o'clock at night from Billerikey to Purleigh Parsonage, ye Rever^d. Mr. Daniel Horsmanden being ye Rector of ye said Parish, ye next day being Sunday, his Chaplain Mr. Millington preached in Purleigh Church in ye morning, his Lordship preached in ye afternoon and after sermon confirmed (I believe) above two hundred men, women and children : he lay at ye Parsonage two nights and went from Purleigh to Maldon on Monday morning betwixt eight and nine of ye clock where he yt-day held a conference with his clergy & ye Rev. Mr. Lister Rector of Rochford preached before his Lordship and in ye afternoon his Lordship went for Colchester also.

Mem^d. July 31. 1700. Mr. Samuel Palmer Preacher to a Dissenting Congregation in London was ordained Priest by Henry Compton L^d. Bishop of London in y^e Parish Church of Purleigh & at ye same time Mr. Thomas Halsall y^t was a Minister in Carolina was ordained Priest wth him & Dr. W^m. Bramstone & I Daniel Horsmanden Rector of Purleigh were assistants to his Lordship at y^e ordination, after wth we had a Sacrament & in y^e afternoon y^e Rector preached & his Lordship confirmed a considerable number. His Lordship, Esq^r. ffytyche, Dr. Bramstone, Col. Humfreys Mr. Jⁿ. Bramstone, y^e two new ordained Priests cum multis aliis dined with y^e Rector this day.

Mem^d. Purleigh Novem. ye 26. 1703 about one of ye clock in ye morning, there arose ye most outrageous tempest that ever was heard or read of in England, it held till seven or eight o'clock in ye morning, it layd naked most peoples dwelling houses, Barns, Stables and all other out houses, and multitudes of them were levelled with the ground, it blew down Steeples, unript our Churches and made thousands of tall and sturdy Oakes, elmes and other trees root and body and branch to submit to ye violence of an outrageous blast, yt brought ym to ye ground and made ym fitt fuel for ye flames.

In the register of burials, between a burial on 12th January, 1598, or, properly, 1599, and the next day, 13th January, the following memorandum is written in a different and very clear hand: "Concordat cum Originali per Thomasn Spigurnett." The entries both before this memorandum, that is, from 1592, and afterwards down to January 24th, 1600, are all in one handwriting. It has been often asserted, that the clergy, in the early days of registers, used to keep rough memoranda of baptisms, marriages, and burials, and that certain skilled writers travelled from parish to parish and periodically posted up the registers. This memorandum is evidence in support of this suggestion, but from its being in a different handwriting it would seem that Spigurnett was not the actual writer, but examined and testified to the accuracy of the entries.

In the burial register, 1769, is the following :

To the honour of God & our Saviour Jesus Xt
For the due celebration of His Holy Sacrament,
The Rev. Mr. Sam^l. Horsmanden LL.B.

Late Rector

In his sincere piety bequeathed to this Church
A magnificent service of Communion Plate
Thereby likewise testifying his constant affection
For the place of his Nativity
And that of his Ancestors for many generations
Gentlemen

Highly loved and esteemed in this neighbourhood
Nor is this a single instance
Of the pious Munificence
Of the Horsmanden Family
For to it in an especial manner
Is this Church indebted

For its many Ornaments and great Decency
That the memory of this Munificence

May descend to Posterity
We in gratitude have borne
This our Publick Testimony to it

John Clark Rector

Rob^t. Brooks }
H. Phillipson } Churchwardens.

Mr. Horsmanden's bequest consisted of a large chalice, a cup, a paten, and a plate of silver weighing in the whole 104. oz. 17 dwt. and bearing date 1769. These are still in use.

I am indebted to the present rector, the Rev. R. T. Love, for much information relative to the registers, &c.

A ROYAL BADGE FORMERLY IN ARKESDEN CHURCH.

BY H. G. GRIFFINHOOFÉ.

IN the year 1855, it was determined by the parishioners of Arkesden to take down the tower of their church, rebuild it, and restore other parts of the ancient edifice. During the course of the repairs much more mischief was disclosed in the decayed walls than was suspected, and it became necessary that a thorough renewal of the whole church should be effected. In 1859, the late Rev. Thomas John Griffinhoofé, who at the time the works were carried out acted as curate to his father, the Vicar of Arkesden, drew up a short account of those points of interest which existed in the old church, and which he considered worth being remembered and entitled to the notice of the antiquary. This account was copied by the late Mr. Charles K. Probert on some blank leaves of a book of 34 pages, bound in vellum, containing the "Antient Coates of Armes, Monuments and Matches of, and belonging to the Name and Family of Fox, in the County of Essex." The entries concerning the Fox Family were made in August and September, 1639, and at some later date an engraving of Sir John Cutts (1607) "taken from the original picture in the collection of the Earl of Leicester," has been inserted. Thanks to the kindness of the present Vicar of Arkesden I have been enabled to see the book, which is now the property of the parish, and is kept with the registers.

Among the various things mentioned in the notes of 1859 is, "Under the whitewash, over the chancel arch, was painted a Prince of Wales' Feathers with the letters C. P. and the date 1624 (?)" This discovery was not a little curious in more ways than one, and though it was made many years ago, my uncle's record of it is none the less interesting to those who care to bestow a few moments' thought on the men, the things, and the days of yore.

John de Ardern, physician to the Court of Edward III, states in his Medical Treatise, of which several copies exist, that Edward Prince of Wales took the "Ostrich fether" from the King of Bohemia, whom he slew at Crécy.

"pennam acquisivit de Rege Boemiae quem interfecit apud Cresse in Francia ; et sic assumpsit sibi illam pennam quæ dicitur **Ostrich fether**, quam

prius dictus Rex nobilissimus portabat super crestam." (Quoted by Sir N. H. Nicholas in *Archæologia*, vol. xxxii, p. 33, from the Sloane MSS. 56, f. 76, and 335, f. 67, with a reference to Hearne's edition of Walter de Hemingford's *Historia de Rebus Gestis Edw. I, II, et III*, vol. ii, p. 445, note.)

The earliest known mention of the feathers is in a document of the XIV century, which gives a list of the plate of Queen Philippa, in which one piece is described as bearing "a black escutcheon with ostrich feathers," which it is conjectured she bore as a daughter of the House of Hainault. Ostrich feathers were borne as a badge with his shield of arms, by her husband (Edward III), by her sons, the Black Prince (who in his will, twice expressly calls them "noz bages dez plumes d'ostruce"), John of Gaunt, and Thomas of Woodstock. They were adopted by her grandson, Richard II, and borne by the succeeding princes, both Lancastrian and Yorkist; by at least two of the Beauforts; by the Princes of the House of Tudor, and by their successors, the Stuarts.

The Rev. Charles Boutell, in his *English Heraldry*, p. 240, states that :

"It is certain that the Ostrich Feathers were held to be a *Royal Badge* from the time of their first appearance in the Heraldry of England, about the middle of the fourteenth century; and that in that character they were adopted by the successive Sovereigns, and by the Princes, sometimes also by the Princesses (as in the instance of a Seal of Margaret Beaufort, the mother of Henry VII.) of the Royal Houses, without any other distinction than some mark of Cadency, and without the slightest trace of any peculiar association with any one member of the Royal Family. From the time of the accession of the House of Stuart to the Crown of the United Kingdom, however, the coroneted plume of the three Ostrich Feathers appears to have been regarded, as it is at the present day, as the special Badge of the Princes of Wales."

At the first either a single feather was borne, the quill generally transfixing an escroll, or two feathers were placed side by side. An author, whose name escapes me at this instant, has stated "Henry Stuart, son of James I, established the arrangement of three feathers within a prince's coronet." But Mr. Charles Boutell, whose *English Heraldry* was published in 1867, was of opinion that "the plume of three feathers appears to have been encircled with a coronet, for the first time, by Prince Edward, afterwards Edward VI, but who never was Prince of Wales." Be that as it may, three feathers were first grouped together by Arthur Tudor, eldest son of Henry VII.

The Royal Badge is not common in churches. It appears either

as a single feather, transfixing an escroll, or as two feathers placed side by side, on the stately monument of Prince Arthur Tudor in Worcester Cathedral. Other badges adorn the tomb. An early example of three feathers grouped together, with an escroll, is to be seen on a Miserère in Ludlow Church. It was in Ludlow Castle that Prince Arthur died on April 2, 1502, and—if tradition may be accepted—in Ludlow Church that his heart was deposited.*

Another early plume of three feathers is carved in lieu of a crest on the tomb of Thomas Ramryge†, Thirty-seventh Abbot of St. Albans, and the immediate predecessor of Cardinal Wolsey, who was invested with the temporalities of the Abbey on the 7th December, 1521. The date of Ramryge's death is uncertain (*see Nicholson's Abbey of St. Albans*).

Examples of three feathers encircled with a coronet, each differently treated, occur at Peterborough. The feathers are to be seen—so a well-known architect is good enough to tell me—at Hitcham Church, Suffolk. They are carved on the shields forming the termination of the hammer-beams of the beautiful open roof of late fifteenth or early sixteenth century work.

It will be seen from the above-cited examples (others might be given from Canterbury, Westminster, Oxford, etc.), that where they are found, they are represented carved either in stone or wood. The peculiarity of the one discovered at Arkesden was, I think, in its being a decoration painted on the flat surface of the wall, and dated. No work that I have been able to consult ‡ instances a *Prince of Wales' Plume* so treated, and in admitting my failure to find one thus described, I have also to confess my inability to learn that any drawing of the badge was made before the chancel-wall was taken down. There certainly is not one among the sketches in my possession, which were made by the late Mrs. Massy-Dawson at Arkesden, during the Fifties. The omission (assuming that such was the case) is to be regretted, for a drawing of the feathers would have been valuable in showing whether the then (*i.e.*, in 1624) comparatively modern fashion of placing the plume within a coronet, was adopted, or the older plan with a label was still retained.

* *Vide* Hodge's *History of Ludlow Castle*, concerning the recovery of the leaden box, which was taken up on opening a grave in the chancel, and sold by the gravedigger to a plumber.

† The Arms of Ramryge, whose name was originally Ramrugge, from a place so named near Kimpton, are *gu, on a bend or, three eagles displayed gu, in chief a lion rampant, and in base a ram rampant gardant arg.*

‡ An example of the *Royal Arms* painted in distemper was to be seen over the chancel at Laindon Hill old church in 1853. (See Mr. H. W. King's notes in *Palin's Stifford and its Neighbourhood*, p. 144; 1871.)

The letters C. P. of course stood for 'Carolus Princeps. The date, about which there appears to have been some uncertainty, when the whitewashers' sins were found out, was probably read correctly, though it is quite possible that the date may have been 1623, because in the autumn of that year Charles returned from Spain a free man, and great was the joy throughout the land, the contemplated alliance with Maria, Infanta of Spain, never having been popular.* Immediately on landing (Oct. 5, 1623) at Portsmouth the Prince and Buckingham hastened to Royston, where James I. was staying. Royston is within a few hours' ride of Arkesden. True, it may have taken longer in those days to cover the same distance, but not so long that Richard Cutte, of Wood Hall, the parson, the farmers and their labourers, would not have "heard tell of" the good news as soon as, if not earlier than, most country folk. It, therefore, does not require much stretch of imagination to suppose that the group was painted at the end of 1623 or the beginning of 1624, to commemorate a national rejoicing.

Those of my readers who would suggest a subsequent date—1634 for instance—as more probable than 1624 (because Salmon, Morant, and other historians of the County, tell us that John, son of Richard Cutte, Esq., who died 26 July, 2 Car. I, "was in wardship to the King, who presented to this [Arkesden] living in 1632 and 1634, during his minority"), will, I trust, show whether it was likely, whether with any propriety, a Prince of Wales' plume could have been painted in the church when there was no Prince of Wales. Prince Charles (afterwards Charles II.) was *styled* Prince of Wales after he was made a Knight of the Garter in 1638, but there is nothing to support the idea that he was ever *created* Prince of Wales. In 1641 John Cutte was of age (that is assuming he did attain his majority, a fact not stated in the Cutte pedigree) and then the times were too out of joint for me to think it was a date when a Royal Badge would be newly emblazoned in a small village church. No, I hold to 1623-4.

It is pretty safe to presume that the space over the chancel-arch was selected for displaying the badge, because there, in post-Reformation times, the royal arms were frequently placed in churches. Whether the exact position chosen was the best for such a purpose need not be discussed. Unfortunately (and—it should be added—

* "There was not one good *Englishman* but what had ever considered the *Spanish* match as very prejudicial to the Kingdom."—RAPIN, vol. ii, p. 227.

unavoidably) feathers, initials, and date, a combination rare, perhaps unique, have perished, but though hidden awhile and forgotten as completely as is the humble peasant in his turf-covered grave, they existed for more than two centuries as a record, it is not unreasonable to believe, of a day when church-bells * merrily proclaimed a people's happiness, and as a memorial of a Prince who lived to play one of the most tragic parts in "our rough island story." However poor and weak the badge may have been in design and execution, however valueless it appeared to the generation which sanctioned its obliteration, it was, nevertheless, a quaint relic of the Stuart period, and one which possessed a historic interest that was increased (so it seems to me) by being linked with the memory of the second Stuart Prince of Wales, better known in history as Charles the First.

A BRONZE-AGE FIND IN ESSEX.

BY W. H. DRAPER.

FOR many years past, a large number of antiquities, often of great interest, have been brought to light in the south-eastern corner of the county, which, from its position upon the coast, might well have been expected to yield material for historical testimony. Much, I might almost say most, of what has been discovered in the vicinity of Shoebury and Wakering, has passed into the hands of Mr. Philip Benton, whose *History of Rochford Hundred* is of great value to local archaeologists. Late in the year 1891, Mr. Benton received from a labourer in the "brick-lands" of Shoebury, the interesting "find," of which I propose to give some description. At the request of Mr. Benton, I communicated with Mr. Franks, of the British Museum, upon the matter, and then took the most curious of the articles to show to him. Ultimately, Mr. Read visited Mr. Benton, and acquired from him the whole find, which Mr. Franks has presented to the Museum collections.

In May, 1892, a paper † was read before the Society of Antiquaries, by Mr. Read, who is the Honorary Secretary, and from this, by his kind permission, I have gathered practically all the

* "1623. Item to ye Ringars at ye returne of Prince Charles from Spayne.....£o os. 6d."—*From the Churchwardens' account of Youlgrave, Derbyshire.*

† *Proc. Soc. Antiq., London*, ser. 2, vol. xiv, p. 174.

material for this account. To the Society we are indebted for leave to reproduce figures 3, 4, and 5.

Mr. Read's list of the hoard is as follows :—

- 12 socket celts.
- 3 fragments of others, similar.
- 1 palstave with loop and flanges hammered over.
- 1 fragment of another, similar.
- 1 palstave (without loop).
- 1 adze blade of foreign type.
- 2 portions of sword blade.
- 1 penannular armlet.
- 6 portions of copper cakes.

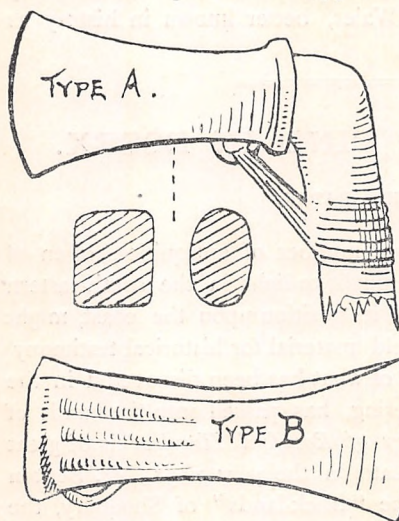


FIG. I. SOCKETED CELTS.

Ten of the more ordinary socket celts are quite plain, and of no great finish; they are of type A (fig. 1), although with slight variations in form. The remaining two "having three vertical ribs upon each face, and of quadrangular section," are compared by Mr. Read to specimens from a Cambridge fen (Type B, fig. 1).

The first palstave (fig. 3), and fragment of a second, are of a form comparatively rare in Britain, and rather continental.

Two pieces remain of a leaf-shaped sword, one of which shows air-holes in the fracture, obviously produced in the casting; there are also evident the rivet-holes, by which the blade would be fastened to the handle.

Of the six copper-lumps, such as are usually found in similar hoards, we give a sketch of one, that best shows the curved edge (fig. 2, p. 104).

With the other three articles, Mr. Read deals in more particular detail.

"The palstave is of a somewhat unusual outline, is rough cast, with blunt cutting edge, and having the two runners still remaining at the butt, and from the

SCALE
 $\frac{2}{3}$

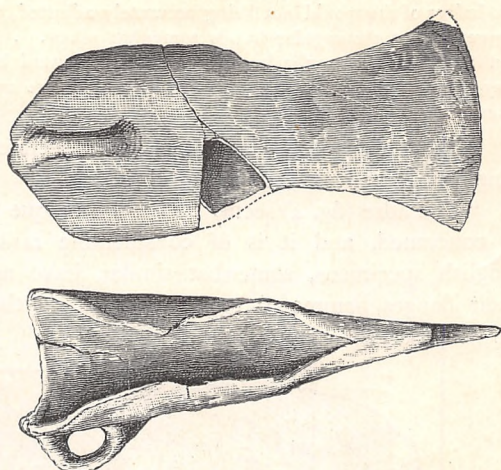
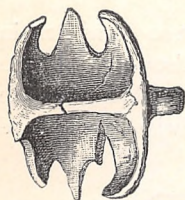
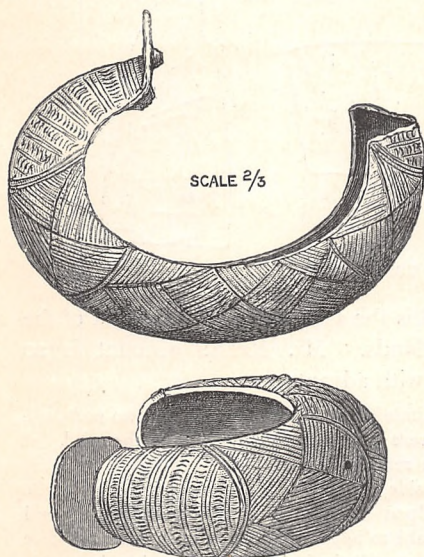


FIG. 4 ADZE.



SCALE $\frac{2}{3}$

FIG. 5. ARMLET.

SCALE
 $\frac{1}{2}$

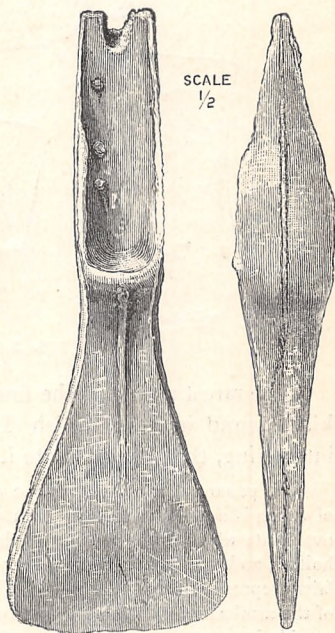


FIG. 3. PALSTAVE.

two halves of the mould not being accurately adjusted, the section through the flanges is not rectangular but is somewhat askew. . . . It has no loop, and its distinctive peculiarity is, I think, the inward bend of the two sides as they approach the cutting edge, giving it a spatulate appearance instead of the more usual crescent shape."

Although this is a French type, six specimens have occurred in England, three from certified localities.

"The adze (fig. 4) seems to be of a unique type so far as Britain is concerned, and it is of considerable rarity elsewhere." Two English specimens, somewhat similar, have not the loop, nor are their flanges hammered over. Bonn and the Swiss lakes have furnished closer examples.

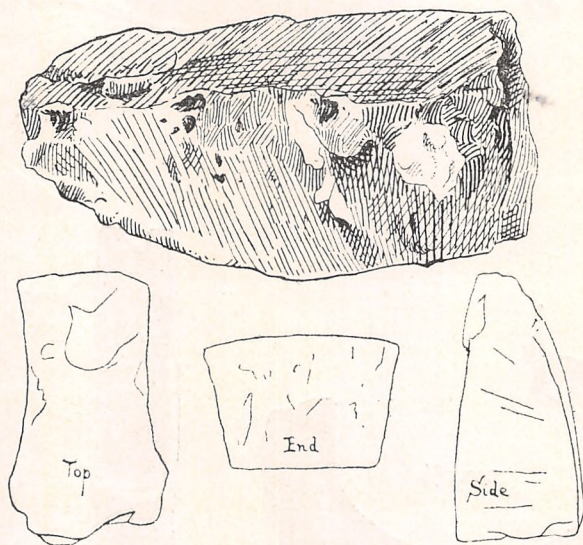


FIG. 2. COPPER-LUMP.

The rarest article in the find is the armlet (fig. 5), the first of the kind found in the British Islands. Mr. Read's account is so interesting, that I may quote it with advantage.

It is penannular, of oval outline, diminishing in size towards the two ends, one of which is now wanting, but both were doubtless provided with the solid, flat oval plate which forms the end of the remaining one. The body of the armlet is hollow, and open towards the inner side, so that a transverse section would be fairly represented by the letter C. Upon the face of the plate forming the end of the armlet is a projection which I take to be the runner left in the casting. The outside is covered with a lozenge pattern filled with diagonal hatching, in a style that may almost be called characteristic of the Bronze Period. This ornament has

been executed subsequently to the casting, not at the same time, and it seems probable that it was while this pattern was being added by punching, that the armlet broke, for the presence of the end of the runner on the terminal-plate shows that the armlet never was quite finished, and obviously the ornament would not have been bestowed upon it if already broken.

It is a singular fact that armlets are of very rare occurrence in British finds, singular for the reason that in the technical processes and tricks of casting, as well as in the composition of the bronze itself, the artificers of the Bronze Age had very little to learn, and bronze lends itself to ornamental treatment better than any other metal, except gold and silver. The fact is, however, that armlets and personal ornaments are found but rarely, when compared with weapons or implements.

Certain fragments of pottery which were handed to Mr. Benton, as having been discovered with the bronze articles, are not to be accepted as part of the original hoard. The facts that we have not more than a tenth of the vessel indicated by the pieces, that, being well-made on the wheel, it must have been of a later date, and that the fragments were associated with a varied collection of other periods, compel us to attribute their juxtaposition to accident.

I may perhaps say that certain of the articles in the hoard as now exhibited complete in the Museum, were rendered up by the different hands into which they had fallen; and as an eleventh commandment for archæologists, I may well transcribe Mr. Read's concluding sentence:—

It is scarcely necessary to point out how greatly the value of these hoards is increased by the certainty that the whole of the objects found are before one, for such completeness not only proves the contemporaneous existence of particular types, but, to some extent, the relative scarcity or the reverse of these types.

THE CHURCH BELLS OF ESSEX.

BY REV. CECIL DEEDES AND E. J. WELLS.

II.—ARCHDEACONRY OF COLCHESTER.

DEANERY OF ARDLEIGH AND HARWICH.

ANY corrections of the following particulars, notices of re-castings, and notes of special uses of the bells, are earnestly invited.

Assistance is solicited to verify and complete particulars of several Deaneries, especially Colchester and St. Osyth.

All communications to be addressed to Rev. Cecil Deedes, 2, Clifton Terrace, Brighton, or to Edward J. Wells, 4, Mallinson Road, Wandsworth Common, London, S.W.

ARDLEIGH.

ST. MARY.

Eight Bells.

1. } Two new bells supplied by Mears & Stainbank, 1892.
 2. }
3. 29 in. IOHN ∞ DARBIE ∞ MADE ∞ ME ∞ 1676.
 4. 31 in. IOHN ∞ DARBIE ∞ MADE ∞ ME ∞ 1675.
THOMAS LVFKIN. C.W.
 5. 33 in. A new bell supplied by Mears & Stainbank, 1892.
 6. 35 in. CHARLES ∞ NEWMAN ∞ MADE ∞ MEE 1689.
 7. 39 in. J: BRIANT HERTFORD FECIT 1802. P: BROMLEY &
 T: COOPER. C: WARDENS.
 8. 42 in. † Sum Rosa Pulsata Mundi Maria
 Vocata †




The former No. 5 was inscribed

THOMAS * GARDINER * SUDBURY * *
 FECIT * * 1727.

LITTLE BENTLEY.

ST. MARY.

Five Bells.

1. 32 in. ROBT. KING CH WARDEN    LESTER & PACK
 OF LONDON FECIT 1764.
 2. 36 in. □ Paul ◇ Bayning of ◇ * London ◇
 Alderman ◇ Oweth this Bell ◇ Made
 In ◇ May ◇ anno ◇ 1599 * R ● M
 3. 39 in. The same.
 4. 42 in. The same.
 5. 44 in. MILES GRAYE MADE ME 1626

The three middle bells each bear a shield three times repeated on the crown, charged with three bells, and on the waist a large shield bearing the arms of the donor with crest and mantling. This Paul Bayning was Alderman and Sheriff of London, and was the father of Sir Paul Bayning, who was Sheriff of Essex, Knight, Baronet, Baron and Viscount, which titles became extinct on the death of his son *s.p.m.* in 1638. The family arms were: *Or two bars sable each charged with two escallops of the first.*

Itm too hand bells and iiij chyme bells.

Itm one bell and a sawnse bell.

Goods that was stollen oute of the churche of lytell bentley in the seconde yere of Kyng Edward the syxte.

Itm iiij bellys taken away by Sr Wyllyam pyrton, Knyght, about this tyme xij monethe, what weyght, of what value, or to what use we can nott Tell.

Inventory of Church Goods, 6th Edw. VI., in Trans. Essex Archæol. Soc., n.s. i. 9.

BRADFIELD.

ST. LAWRENCE.*

One Bell.

1. 33½ in. * I O AM O KOC O OF O THIS
 O FLOC O WIT O GLORIA
 O TIBI O DOMINE

Imp'm* belonging vnto the said pishe chirche iij grett Bells, whearof S^r John Raynsforth, Knyght, beynge lorde of the same p'ishe, hadd awaye ij of the Byggeste of them, the rest of them they knew not, so one Bell Remaynyng styll in the chirche.

Itm ij hande Bells and ij candilstycks.

Inventory, etc., loc. cit.

It has been suggested that in the quaint inscription of the remaining bell, WIT should be SIT.

GREAT BROMLEY.

ST. GEORGE.

Six Bells.

1. Mears and Stainbank Founders London 1879.
 2. 31 in. IOHN THORNTON SUDBURY ME FECIT O. 1717. O.O.
 3. 34 in. THO= GARDINER * * * SUDBURY * *
 FECIT * * 1743 *
 4. 36 in. THOMAS MEARS & SON LONDON FECIT 1806. ◇◇◇◇◇
 5. 39 in. G. MEARS FOUNDER LONDON 1860.
 6. 44 in. THOMAS * * GARDINER * * SUDBURY
 * * FECIT * * 1726 ❀❀❀❀ ●●●●

LITTLE BROMLEY.

ST. MARY.

Three Bells.

1. 33 in. + Sancta Katerina Ora Pro Nobis.
 2. 34 in. LESTER & PACK OF LONDON FECIT 1765.
 3. 36 in. + Domen Domini Benedictum. +

DOVERCOURT.

ALL SAINTS.

Two Bells.

1. 33 in. ❀ PRAYSE ❀ THE ❀ LORDE
 ❀ AN° 1572 ❀ R^Q M ❀ U

N.B.—The "S" in Prayse is reversed.

2. 40 in. + ID ❀ MULLIS ❀ ANNIS
 ❀ RESONET ❀ CAMPANA
 ❀ IOHANNIS

St. Augustine's Church was consecrated February 26th, 1884, and any bell or bells it may have may be assumed to be modern.

* St. John Baptist or St. Lawrence.—*Morant.*

ELMSTEAD.

ST. ANNE.*

One Bell.

1. 32 in. IOHN SIMONS * C. W. * THO= GARDINER
SUDBURY FECIT 1756

HARWICH.

ST. NICHOLAS.

Eight Bells.

1. 27 in.)
2. 28 in.)
3. 30 in.)
4. 32 in.) T. MEARS OF LONDON FECIT 1821. ◇◇◇◇◇
5. 34 in.)
6. 35 in.)
7. 38 in. WILLIAM WHINFIELD B.D. VICAR
CAST FOR THE NEW CHURCH HARWICH 1821.
PHILLIP CLOSSON }
WILLIAM BULL } CHURCH WARDENS
T. MEARS OF LONDON FECIT.
8. 44 in. T. MEARS OF LONDON FECIT 1821.

LAWFORD.

ST. MARY.

Three Bells.

1. 30 in. MILES ÷ GRAYE ÷ MADE ÷ ME ÷ 1667
2. 32 in. IOHN THORNTON MADE ME 1714
3. 35 in. IOHN THORNTON MADE ME 1714 SIMON ARCHER
C W

MANNINGTREE.

ST. MICHAEL.

One Bell.

1. 22 in. F. B. C. MANNINGTREE CHURCH 1860.

MISTLEY.

ST. MARY.

One Bell.

1. 31 in. THO= BRIDGES * C-W * THO= GARDINER
* FECIT * 1747 *

GREAT OAKLEY.

ALL SAINTS.

One Bell.

1. 43 in. THOMAS MEARS OF LONDON FECIT 1810. ◇◇◇◇◇
A. FEARES E. COOPER CHURCH WARDENS.

The names of the Churchwardens are incised.

* St. Anne and St. Lawrence.—*Morant*. St. Anne or St. Lawrence.—*Newcourt*.

LITTLE OAKLEY. ST. MARY. Four Bells.






1. 24 in. MILES GRAYE MADE ME 1612
2. 26 in. MILES GRAYE MADE ME 1615
3. 28 in. MILES GRAYE MADE ME M 1633
4. 33 in. MILES ÷ GRAYE ÷ MADE ÷ ME ÷ 1652

Itm. iiij Belles remaynyng in the steple.

Itm we have solde ij latten candelstycks, a Sawnce Bell and Crosse of Copp' and ij grett (?) Bells to one clewett a pewterer dwelling in Wicks, for the S'm v's. iiij^d.

Inventory, loc. cit., p. 20.

RAMSEY. ST. MICHAEL. Five Bells.

1. 29 in. * * * THOMAS * GARDINER * FECIT * *
1724 *
2. 32 in. * THO = GARDINER * SUDBURY * * *
FECIT * * 1745 *
3. 35 in. MILES GRAYE MADE ME 1638
4. 40 in. WILLIAM AMES C W. IOHN  DARBIE 
MADE  ME  1676 
5. 44 in. As No. 1—with impressions of coins, apparently all of the reign of Queen Anne, for ornamentation.

WIX. ST. MARY. One Bell.

1. 37 in. ⊕ Sit Nomen Domini Benedictum   U

Such ornaments as be remayni'g still in oure church and churchyarde.

It. iij bells in the stepyll, w^t a litill bell in the chawncell.

Inventory, loc. cit., p. 26.

Two handbells, among other things, were sold to "Thomas Chawes the peterer dwellyng in Lawforde"; and at the end there is an account ending, "which money wth the said bells are dd. to Nicholas Steward to the Kings use, and the residew of the p'myssees which do remayne are dd. to the churchwardens ther for dyvyne s'vyce."

WRABNESS. ALL SAINTS. One Bell.

1. 27 in. J. WARNER & SONS, CRESCENT FOUNDRY, LONDON, 1854.

DEANERY OF BRAINTREE.

BOCKING. ST. MARY. Six Bells and Clock Bell.

1. 31½ in. JOHN DARBIE MADE ME 1682

I.W.

2. 34½ in. JOHN DARBIE MADE ME 1682

3. 36 in. JOHN DARBIE MADE ME 1685

4. 39 in. JAMES BARTLET MADE ME 1682 JOHN
-
- MARYON DANIELL TREW CHURCH-
-
- WARDENS



5. 41 in. C. & G. MEARS FOUNDERS LONDON.

C. E. HOLMSTED }
A. L. BARNARD } CH. WARDENS 1856.

6. 49 in. The same.

Clock Bell. CAST BY JOHN WARNER & SONS. LONDON, 1883

These inscriptions were *copied*, not *rubbed*. The bells were set up when the tower was visited.

BRAINTREE. ST. MICHAEL. Six Bells and Clock Bell.

1. 28½ in.

2. 29½ in.

3. 32 in.

4. 34 in.

5. 37½ in.

6. 42 in.

G. MEARS FOUNDER LONDON 1858.

No. 6 has also :

HENRY JACKSON

GEORGE LACEY MAY

} CHURCH WARDENS.

Clock Bell. Inaccessible.

FELSTEAD. HOLY CROSS. Five Bells and Clock Bell.

1. 32 in. MILES GRAYE MADE ME 1628.

2. 34 in. MILES GRAYE MADE ME 1638.

3. 38 in. JOHN WAYLETT LONDON FECIT PETER . . . VEY RICH
- ^D
- . . . E

C. W 1731.

4. 42 in. LESTER & PACK OF LONDON FECIT 1764

PETER SEWELL . . . OWN CH WAR . . .

5. 44 in. T. MEARS OF LONDON FECIT 1818 ;

Clock Bell. Inaccessible.

The third and fourth are broken in the crowns so that the names of the churchwardens are incomplete.

FINCHINGFIELD. ST. JOHN BAPTIST. Eight Bells and Clock
[Bell.]

1. 29½ in. JOHN BEDDALL JOHN ABBOTT ECCLESIAE DEI PROMOTORIS
T. OSBORN FECIT 1781.
2. 30½ in. MUSICK IS MEDICINE FOR THE MIND. T. OSBORN FECIT
1781.
3. 32 in. JOHN HINSON HUMPHRY SMITH C. WARDENS T. OSBORN
FECIT 1781.
4. 34 in. CUM VOCO VENITE. T. OSBORN DOWNHAM FECIT 1781.
5. 36 in. HUMPHRY SMITH JOHN HINSON C. WARDENS. T. OSBORN
FECIT 1781.
6. 38 in. PERCUTE DULCE CANO : T. OSBORN DOWNHAM FECIT
1781.
7. 41 in. ED^d. COLMAN & JNO BEDDALL CH. WARDENS LESTER
& PACK OF LONDON FECIT 1766.
8. 45½ in. JOHANNES MARRSOTUS VICA DE FINCHINGFIELD FIDEI
VERE CHRIST STRENUUS DEFENSOR T. OSBORN
DOWNHAM FECIT 1781.

Clock Bell. Inaccessible.

The Rev. John Marriott, of Alford, Lincolnshire, was Patron in 1770, and the name on No. 8 is probably a blunder for MARRIOTUS.

CORNISH HALL END. ST. JOHN EVANGELIST. One Bell.

Bell supplied by T. Mears in 1841. Weight 3 cwt. 0 qrs. 24 lbs.

PANFIELD. ST. MARY AND ST. CHRISTOPHER.* Three Bells.

Until 1887, the treble and middle bells were by Miles Graye, the elder, dated 1607, the tenor by Miles Graye, the younger, about 1656. The middle bell now remains, and the other two were replaced by two from J. Warner & Sons. (Jubilee year was fatal to a large number of bells.)

RAYNE. ALL SAINTS. Five Bells.

1. 27 in. : 2. 28 in. : 3. 29 in. : 4. 32 in. : 5. 34½ in. :
- all have THOMAS MEARS FOUNDER LONDON 1841,
and No. 5 has also : THE REV^d W. CAPEL RECTOR.

* *Morant* says St. Christopher only. *Newcourt* says St. Mary.

GREAT SALING.

ST. JAMES. One Bell and Priest's Bell.

1. 40 in. MILES GRAYE MADE ME 1623.

Pr. Bell. 22½ in. W^M MEARS & CO. LONDON FECIT 1777.

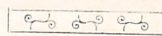
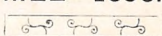
SHALFORD.

ST. ANDREW.

Five Bells.

1. 29 in. T. MEARS OF LONDON FECIT 1828

2. 30 in. CHARLES NEWMAN MADE MEE 1690.

 SIR SAMVELL 
 HVS BANDS CHVRCH WARDEN.

3. 33 in. RICARDVS  ∞  ∞  BOWLER  ∞  ∞ 
 ME  ∞  ∞  FECIT  ∞  ∞ 
 1601.  ∞  ∞ 

4. 34½ in. + RICHARD : BRETON :
 AND : THOMAS : PYE :
 CHVRCH : WARDENS :
 1601.

RICARDUS BOWLER ME FECIT.

5. 38 in. CAST BY JOHN WARNER & SONS LONDON 1886

The former tenor was from the Bury foundry and was inscribed :

  
 + Sancta □ Maria □ Ora □ Pro □ Nobis

STEBBING.

ST. MARY. Five Bells and Clock Bell.

1. 29 in. THOMAS MEARS FOUNDER LONDON 1839.

JOSEPH SMITH & JAMES WEBB WILLIS CHURCH
WARDENS.

2. 30 in. THOMAS MEARS OF LONDON FECIT 1799.

3. 33 in. THOMAS MEARS FOUNDER LONDON.

JOSEPH SMITH
 JAMES WEBB WILLIS } CHURCH WARDENS 1839.

4. 36 in. DAVID STARN & JNO JOSLIN CH WARDENS PACK &
 CHAPMAN OF LONDON FECIT 1772. ◇◇◇◇◇

5. 39 in. PACK & CHAPMAN OF LONDON FECERUNT 1780.

Clock Bell. 18 in. By Mears (inaccessible).

STISTED.

ALL SAINTS.

Six Bells.

All inscribed. JOHN BRIANT HERTFORD FECIT 1799.

The tenor (38 in.) has also : THE REVND JOHN BARLOW SEALE DD
 RECTOR J. BAINES J. SIBLEY C: WARDENS.

WETHERSFIELD. ST. MARY MAGDALENE. Six Bells and Clock
[Bell.]

1. 29 in. G. MEARS FOUNDER LONDON 1858.
REV^D WILLIAM MARSH VICAR.
CHARLES BENJAMIN LIVERMORE } CHURCHWARDENS.
JOSEPH CORNELL . }
 2. 31 in. The same.
 3. 33 in. THOMAS MEARS OF LONDON FECIT 1804 ◇◇◇◇
 4. 35 in. Same as 1 and 2.
 5. 38½ in. T. MEARS OF LONDON FECIT 1821 ◇◇◇◇◇◇
 6. 42½ in. MILES GRAYE MADE ME 1623.
- Clock Bell. Inaccessible.

WETHERSFIELD. ST. MARY THE VIRGIN. One Bell.
Modern Church, presumably modern bell.

THE ESSEX & CHELMSFORD MUSEUM AND PHILOSOPHICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

A RETROSPECT.

BY EDMUND DURRANT.

ON March 6th, 1893, a letter signed by Mr. Edmund Durrant, Hon. Sec. of the Essex and Chelmsford Museum, and Mr. William Cole, Hon Sec. of the Essex Field Club, was sent to each subscriber to the Museum, informing them that the two societies had joined forces as from Jan. 1st, 1893, and that thenceforth the work hitherto carried on by the Committee of the Museum, would be continued and elaborated by the Council of the Essex Field Club. It may, therefore, not be out of place to record in the pages of THE ESSEX REVIEW a few interesting details of the past history of the "Essex and Chelmsford Museum," a history which extends over no less a period than 64 years.

On October 7th, 1828, a meeting of gentlemen (called together by advertisement) was held in Chelmsford for the purpose of establishing a Philosophical Society in that town. About eighteen were present, and Dr. Forster was called to the chair; the Society

was successfully established, and the first weekly meeting was held on October 21st, 1828, when Dr. Venables delivered an introductory lecture, the title of which is not recorded. These weekly meetings were held each winter for several years, and exceedingly interesting papers were read by well-known men who have since gone over to the majority. The subjects selected were mainly of a philosophical and scientific character. Among the readers of papers may be mentioned Dr. Venables, Dr. Forster, the Rev. Isaac Taylor, of Ongar (who gave two lectures on "Mines"), Mr. T. C. Neale (whose pet subject was Geology), and Mr. John Disney, F.S.A. In all, nearly fifty lectures were given during the first seven years of the existence of the Society. The first hon. sec. was Mr. E. S. Chalk, a name long associated with the Essex press. He was succeeded annually by other townsmen, but on February 6th, 1832, Mr. Thomas Clarkson Neale, Governor of the County Gaol, was elected hon. sec., which post he held until 1856. Mr. Neale was a born collector; he commenced his collection of fossils when he was ten years old, and to the day of his death, which occurred in 1862, he continued to add to his stores, all of which are now in the Museum. It was the custom of the members to bring to the meetings curious and interesting objects illustrating the papers read, and on rare occasions the surplus funds of the Society were devoted to the purchase of some scientific instrument for use at the lectures. The first so purchased was an air-pump, which was bought on December 22nd, 1829, for £7 7s.; the next purchase appears to have been a "coffee-pot," it being the custom at each meeting for the members to refresh themselves with coffee, as the minutes always commenced with the words "After coffee," but on February 16th, 1836, the following words occur, "no coffee," and the members seem to have been without their favourite beverage for some weeks. The first thought that occurred to the writer was that possibly the coffee-pot had become worn out, and that the state of the funds would not allow of another being purchased: but, on searching the minutes, the fact is disclosed that Mr. T. Durrant had started a discussion upon the "cause of the corky state of port wine"; this question was adjourned from time to time, and as coffee was not re-introduced until the subject had been disposed of, it is fair to suppose (although there is no entry in the minutes to throw light upon the matter) that the members being called upon at each meeting to sample the "corky wine," could very well dispense with the coffee.

From the first, Mr. Neale seems to have cherished the laudable desire to start a library and museum in connection with the Society, for the benefit and instruction of the youth of the town; to quote his own words, "The young men of the day should be encouraged to study nature, in the hope that by that study they might be led up to nature's God." On April 30th, 1833, he presented two books, viz., *Burke on the Sublime and Beautiful* and *The Dictionary of Quotations*, with the following note, "These books are presented as an inducement for each of the other members to contribute at least



From a photograph by F. Spalding, Chelmsford.

MR. T. C. NEALE, FORMERLY GOVERNOR OF THE COUNTY GAOL, AND
FOUNDER OF THE ESSEX AND CHELMSFORD MUSEUM.

one book towards the formation of a permanent library for the use of the Society: it is a very humble offering, which is not too expensive to be imitated, and which may properly and easily be exceeded." It was then and there resolved that each member be requested to contribute a book, a medal, or a specimen of some article of natural history, or of vertu, to assist in the foundation of a library and museum for the use of the Society; and at a meeting on June 23rd, 1835, it was resolved, "That it is expedient that a museum should be established in the town of Chelmsford, and that the members now present will use every endeavour to recommend

their friends to contribute specimens of natural curiosities and other articles suited for the purpose."

On October 7th, 1835, being the seventh anniversary of the founding of the Society, the museum was formally opened to the members and their friends in a room (lent by Mr. Neale) in the old Gaol, near the Stone Bridge, a building which has (with the exception of a small portion) been long demolished. Mr. T. C. Neale was the first hon. curator, his contributions to the collection being very large and generous. Mr. John Disney, F.S.A., of the Hyde, Ingatstone, founder of the "Disney Professorship of Archæology" at Cambridge, became its first president, and to these two gentlemen, to the late Mr. George Meggy, and the late Mr. William Baker, both of Chelmsford, the present museum may be said to owe its origin.

The first annual dinner of the Society was held at the White Hart Hotel, Chelmsford, on Saturday, October 29th, 1836, when Mr. John Disney presided. Among the distinguished guests present was Mr. John Brown, of Stanway, the eminent Essex geologist. The first toast was the "King," followed by the "Duke of Sussex, President of the Royal Society," after which the chairman gave an eloquent address on "The progress of science all over the world." Mr. Disney referred to his meeting at the Royal Society, some years back, with Mr. Davy, afterwards the well-known Sir Humphrey Davy, the inventor of the Davy Safety Lamp, and he concluded his address by stating what, in his opinion, should be the aim and object of the Chelmsford Philosophical Society, viz., to study science, disperse its benefits, and promote human happiness within their sphere, however limited that sphere might be; and he ventured to prophesy that their sphere was extending, and that ultimately the Society would contribute its share in extending the progress of science for the good of those who are ignorant, or who are yet uneducated. At the annual dinners it was usual to propose success to the Chelmsford Mechanics' Institute; the two societies were on very friendly terms; leading members of the Museum Committee occasionally gave lectures at the Institute, and on Easter Monday and Tuesday the members of the Mechanics' Institute and their friends were admitted free to the Museum. The Museum remained in the old Gaol until 1843, when it was removed to its present quarters in the New London Road. The Museum building was erected by the late Mr. George Meggy, and rented to the Museum Committee. The original idea

was to form a botanical garden in the rear, but want of sufficient funds prevented this plan from being carried out.

The Museum was formally opened to the public in its present home on July 11th, 1843, and a public meeting was held the same day at the Shire Hall, when the President, Mr. John Disney, F.S.A., delivered an inaugural address to a crowded audience, and the Museum was fairly launched as a County institution. From that day to the present time many valuable articles have been added to the Museum by gift, loan, or purchase. Among the principal gifts may be mentioned, a collection of shells presented by the family of the late Rev. John Nottage, valued by an eminent conchologist at £350. Two valuable collections of fossils were presented, one by the family of the late Mr. Ashurst Magendie, of Castle Hedingham, and the other by Mr. Justice Wright, formerly of Vange. Mr. John Disney also presented a model of Canova's statue of Hebe and some antiques. Mr. R. H. Hills, formerly of Maldon, has also presented a good collection of silver and bronze coins.

After the retirement of Mr. Neale from the post of Hon. Sec., the Museum seems to have fallen upon troubled times; for upwards of ten years little work appears to have been done, but in 1868 a public meeting under the presidency of Mr. T. W. Bramston, M.P., was held in the Museum, with the result that a fresh start was made. It is curious to note that one speaker at this meeting suggested that "discussions on earthquakes and on Ireland might tend to attract attention to the Museum." Winter lectures were inaugurated; and with one or two short intervals, these were carried on to the winter of 1887. Among the lecturers may be mentioned Mr. Alderman Mechi, Rev. Stanley T. Gibson, Rev. R. E. Bartlett, Rev. J. G. Wood, Dr. J. E. Taylor, etc., etc. In addition to the lectures, the Society successfully carried out four—1878 to 1881—scientific, musical, and art exhibitions at the Shire Hall which were largely attended, and which have done something to foster a love for science and art in the county town; during these years the Museum was thrown open for a few evenings each winter to the working classes, with the happy result that during one winter no less than 3,000 persons entered the doors of the Museum, and on these occasions short lectures were given, illustrating some special exhibits.

From 1888 to 1892 courses of literary and scientific lectures were given in the Museum by members of the University of Cambridge,

under the Cambridge University Extension Movement. At the close of each course, examinations were held and certificates granted to successful students; a very fair number passed, and the examiners reported a good deal of useful work had been done. From 1866 to 1879 the posts of Hon. Sec. or Curator have been held by Rev. C. W. Arnold, Mr. T. Moss, Mr. T. B. Arthy, Mr. F. H. Meggy, Mr. F. Whimore (the present Mayor of Chelmsford), Mr. H. S. Corder, and the Rev. R. E. Bartlett, all of whom have done good and earnest work on behalf of the Society. The last President, or Chairman as he has been called of late years, was Mr. F. Chancellor, J.P., who has always taken a keen interest in the affairs of the Museum. When Mr. Neale founded the Museum in the early part of the century, at a time when very little interest was taken in literature and science by the majority of the population, he lit an intellectual lamp in Chelmsford, which at times has burnt very brightly, and at other periods has appeared, to outsiders at least, almost to go out; but when its light has been most dim, friendly hands have always been found ready and willing to retrim it, and the writer, who has been one of the Hon. Secs. since 1879, resigns his office with every confidence into the hands of his successor, Mr. W. Cole, feeling that under the fostering care of the eminent scientists who control the destinies of the Essex Field Club, the old Essex and Chelmsford Museum will take a new lease of its life, and will before long realise the intention of its founder, Mr. Neale, by becoming one of the very best Natural History and Scientific Museums in East Anglia.

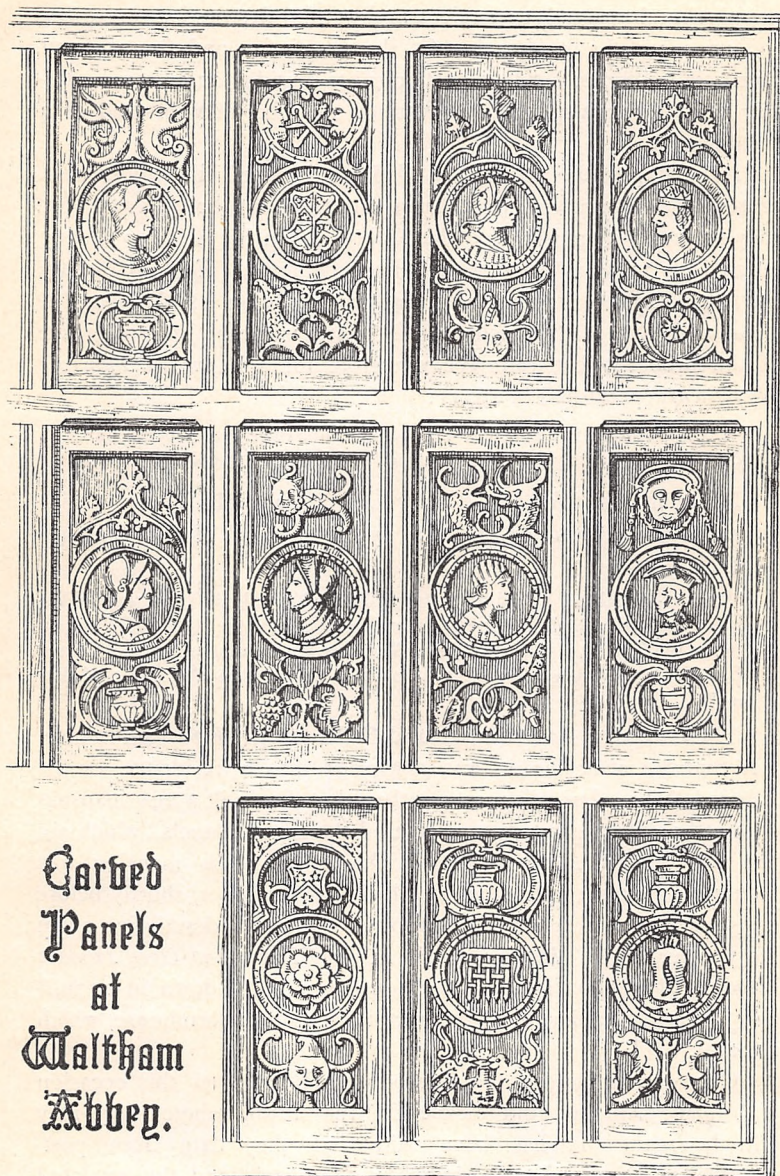
MINOR ANTIQUITIES.

III.—CARVED PANELS AT WALTHAM ABBEY.

BY I. CHALKLEY GOULD.

THE stately grandeur of the Abbey church with its great central tower, its transepts, choir, and Lady chapel, probably suggested to Henry VIII the idea of including Waltham in his "scheme of Bishopricks," for we find "Waltam" among the "Names of the Busshoprickes and colleges newly to be erected by the Kinges Highnez."*

* Edited by H. Cole, from papers in the Augmentation Office. Published in 1838.



Carved
Panels
at
Waltham
Abbey.

To the loss of our county, the scheme was abandoned, and the grand church passed to neglect and wanton destruction, excepting the nave and Lady chapel. Of the remainder, and the adjacent monastic buildings, hardly a vestige exists, besides an entrance gateway and the curious beautifully-vaulted chamber now misused as a potato-house.

It is impossible to form a definite idea of the appearance presented by the monastic buildings, but there can be no doubt that they included a mansion for the Abbot, when Sir Anthony Denny secured his 31 years' lease of the Abbey demesne. Edward Denny, the grandson of Sir Anthony, was made Baron of Waltham in 1604, and Earl of Norwich in 1626; it was during his possession of the property that John Weever wrote for his *Ancient Funerall Monuments* (published in 1631):

"This Monasterie is now one of the mansion houses of that honourable Lord, Sir *Edward Denny* Knight, Baron *Denny* of Waltham, and Earle of Norwich."

Fuller in his *Worthies of England* (1662), tells us in quaint language of a "relation, written by the pen of Master Thomas Smith."

"It so fell out that I served Sir Edward Denny (towards the latter end of the Raig of Queen Elizabeth of blessed memory), who lived in the Abbey of Waltham Crosse, in the County of Essex, which at that time lay in ruinous heaps, and then Sir Edward began slowly now and then to make even and re-edify some of that Chaos."

These extracts from Weever and Fuller may convey the impression that the abbey-house was converted into a residence for Sir Edward Denny, but it appears rather that he built a new mansion within the Abbey grounds, and re-used the carved panels, which are the subject of the accompanying illustration. His mansion was altered to the taste of the day by Charles Wake Jones, shortly before 1735, as appears from the illustration and glowing description given by Farmer in his *History of the Ancient Town and Once Famous Abbey of Waltham* (1735). The house was pulled down in 1770,* and its great stables, near by, were turned into a farmhouse, which remains.

Over one hundred of the panels were bought on this occasion and placed in an old house in the town, where they may still be seen. It has been said that they date from post-reformation times, but judging by their style and the repeated

* Winter's *History of the Ancient Parish of Waltham Abbey*, 1888.

occurrence of the pomegranate, portcullis and Tudor rose, I venture to assume that they were carved at the commencement of the sixteenth century, either in the later days of Henry VII, or early in the reign of Henry VIII, to decorate the walls of the Abbot's mansion, before the crash was foreseen which was shortly to sweep away abbot, canons, and all the establishment of the great monastery.

Two coats of arms * appear on the panels, but the charges are of so common a character, or are so imperfectly rendered, that, at present, I am unable to say more than that they do not represent the arms of the Denny family of Waltham,—negative evidence in favour of the early date of the work.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Sir James Bouchier (E. R., i, 209).—For some interesting particulars concerning Sir James Bouchier of Little Stambridge Hall (father-in-law of Oliver Cromwell), and an abstract of his will, by Mr. H. W. King, see *Trans. Essex Archæol. Soc.*, vol. iv, pp. 21-24, and n. s. vol. ii, pp. 202-206, where a pedigree is given. The lands of Little Stambridge Hall adjoin those of Rochford Hall, the residence of Lord Rich, where he died in 1568. Mr. King makes the suggestion that the probable friendship existing between these near neighbours in Rochford Hundred led to Bouchier's grandsons being placed under Rich's new foundation at Felstead.—ED.

Shakespeare at Saffron Walden.—J. O. Halliwell Phillips, F.R.S., LL.D., the well-known Shakespeare scholar, in pursuit of his favourite object, visited many towns (about seventy) to examine the local records, under the hopes of finding materials illustrative of the life of Shakespeare, or of the "stage," at the time he flourished.

At Saffron Walden he met with the following entry :—

"Item, givin to the King's plaiers vjs viij^d—entry in 'the accompte of Mr. Benedicte Growte, late Treasurer of the towne Corporate of Walden aforesaid, Mr. Robert Newton and Mr. Robert Baker then also Chamberlaines of the same towne, taken and allowed the seaven and twentieth daie of December, Anno Domini 1606, in the years of the raign of our sovereign Lord James, by the grace of God of England, France, and Ireland, Kinge, defendor of the faith, &c, the fourth, and of Scotland the fortith.'"

Mr. Phillips adds, that "The Saffron Walden accounts having

* Thanks are due to the Rev. Henry L. Elliot, of Gosfield, for assistance in the endeavour to identify the imperfect armorial bearings.

always been made to the Sunday after Michaelmas, it follows that Shakespeare's company were (*sic*) there at some time between the sixth of October, 1605, and the fifth of that month in 1606."—*The Visits of Shakespeare's Company of Actors to the Provincial Cities and Towns of England.* 1887.

In the preface, Dr. J. O. Halliwell Phillips says that :—

"From December, 1594, to the end of his theatrical career, it is certain that Shakespeare was one of the Lord Chamberlain's actors, a body that was distinguished as the King's Servants soon after the Accession of James."

He explains that he "uses the term 'Shakespeare's Company' for the sake of convenience"; and adds that

"the Poet was never the manager either of Theatre or of a Company. As a Dramatist he was the chief writer for the Lord Chamberlain's or the King's Servants, but as an actor he was never more than a sharer."

In course of conversation, Dr. Halliwell Phillips mentioned that, at the time under consideration, it was not the custom to put on play-bills or to publish the names of the actors in the places the King's Company visited; and he pointed out that, although there is no positive proof of Shakespeare having been in Saffron Walden at the time mentioned, he was a prominent actor; and, as there is no evidence of his being ill, or away from any cause, when his company was there, it is but reasonable to suppose he was one of those who performed before the inhabitants of Saffron Walden on the 27th day of December, 1606.—BENJAMIN WINSTONE, Ockeridge, Epping.

Canvey Chapel (E. R., ii, 49-51).—It has been asked if any one can suggest a reason why the chapel of 1745, which was built "partly by a contribution of the inhabitants, but mostly by the benefaction of the late Daniel Scratton, Esq., owner of considerable estates in Prittlewell" (Morant, vol. i, p. 267), was dedicated to St. Peter. Unless any better suggestion can be given, I would submit that it was so dedicated because a good deal of the land belonged to the Abbey (St. Peter's) of Westminster, and the Dean and Chapter may have joined in the "contribution of the inhabitants."

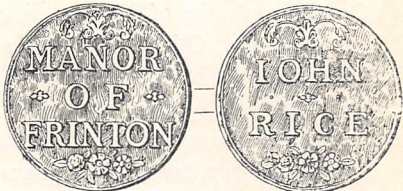
Whilst facts relating to Canvey Island are being mentioned in the E. R., perhaps the following quotation from Cox's *Essex* is sufficiently curious to be worth printing :—

"It [Canvey] lies low, and so is sometimes flown by the Tide; but the Sheep, which are fed here in abundance, so readily retreat to some Hills in it, that few are lost. In Mr. *Camden's* Time, the Farmers milked their Ews, and made Cheese of the Milk, as they did also in many other Places of this County; but now that Custom is disus'd, because their Milk makes the Cheese strong."

34, St. Petersburg Place, W.

H. G. GRIFFINHOOFÉ.

A Walton-on-the-Naze Token (E. R., ii, 57). — The supposition that this token was issued by the Walton Copperas Company is doubtless a correct one. In the *Colchester Mercury* some 15 or 16 years ago, there appeared a letter from the late Mr. Philip S. Sparling, of Colchester, giving some reminiscences of Walton. He mentions the copperas works there, and says, "At the time of which I am writing (*i. e.*, about 60 years ago) the Copperas grounds at Walton were being worked, giving employment to the wives and children of the labourers, who went out to gather the ore from the sands; a small coin or token of the value of twopence was current then, which they received in payment."—THOMAS BIRD, Romford.

A Frinton Token.—I have a brass token in my possession somewhat similar to that of the Walton one, and which was probably used for the same purpose, *viz.*, for the payment to the persons collecting copperas, of which there were large quantities on the beach at Frinton as well as at Walton. I recollect both places more than fifty years since, and can testify to the abundance of the ore upon the shores at that time. The token is an inch in diameter, and has on the obverse JOHN RICE, in two lines, and on the reverse MANOR OF FRINTON, in three lines.—

 THOMAS BIRD, Romford.

Saxon Mints at Maldon and Colchester.—In 1876, a labourer, working at Sedlescomb, Sussex, discovered a metal vessel full of Saxon silver coins, of the reign of Edward the Confessor. After considerable dispersion had taken place, the matter came to be known, and steps were taken to secure what remained. The coins were minted in forty-four places in the kingdom, but five of those recovered had been struck at Maldon, and six at Colchester. Mr. W. A. Raper tabulated in the *Sussex Archaeological Collections*, vol. xxxiii, pp. 1-38, a list of 1,136 coins and the towns where they had been struck. The five coins of Maldon mintage are entered as follows:—Ealdwine on...eal; Godric on Mæld (2); Godwine on Maeldvn; and Lodwine on Meldvn. The six struck at Colchester are entered as:—Brintric on ...olece; Bronhese on Colec (2); Bronhese on Coceit; Lodwine on ... ece; Wylfwine on Colec. He estimated that there were between two and three thousand coins, all much oxidized, and some fragmentary.

Mr. Raper suggests that they may have been part of Harold's military chest, or a store sent inland for safety. A few pieces from among the general collection are deposited in the museum at Lewes Castle.—E. W. FITCH, Hastings.

[In Edward Hawkins' *Silver Coins of England*, fourteen types of Maldon mintage are described, belonging to Æthelred II, Cnut, Edward Confessor, Harold II, William I and II, showing a range of dates from 978 to 1100. See also below, p. 128, foot.—ED.]

Oliver Cromwell and Essex (E. R., i, 209-211; ii, 56).—In Mr. J. Ewing Ritchie's interesting paper on the Cromwell Family we read: "At the Grammar School at Felstead were educated four of Oliver's children, and in the church one of them, Robert, was buried, of whom we know little more than that he was named after his grandfather and died young." But as there seems to be some confusion here between Oliver the Protector and Sir Oliver Cromwell, of Hinchinbrook, perhaps it is better to put the following evidence on record.

On the authority of Morant (ii, 421), we learn that three of the Protector's sons, Oliver, Richard, and Henry, were educated at Felstead School, but the Robert Cromwell buried in Felstead Church porch, May 31st, 1623, was not a son of his, for the Protector's eldest son was then but nineteen months old, and the entry in the Felstead register is as follows:—

"Robertus Cromwell filius honorandi viri mtis Olivari Cromwell et Elizabethæ uxoris ejus sepultus fuit 31 die Maiiæ. Robertus fuit eximie spei. Juvenis Deum timens supra multos."

Now, the Protector was never knighted; so this Sir Oliver Cromwell must have been his uncle, Sir Oliver, of Hinchinbrook.

Another of these Hinchinbrook Cromwells—Jane, daughter of Sir Oliver Cromwell, of Hinchinbrook, Knight of the Bath—lies buried in the chancel of Chipping Ongar Parish Church. She was the wife of Tobias Pallavicini, and died on March 23rd, 1637, aged forty-two.—C. F. D. SPERLING, Dynes Hall, Halstead.

Plash (E. R. ii, 56).—A modern instance:

"They came at last to a puddle that she could not cross. The little fellow advanced before her, took two steps in the mud, and leaped over the plash, leaving behind him his wooden shoes."—*Quiver*, August 18, 1892, p. 796.

Historical Fragments.—Mr. Chas. Golding, of Colchester, kindly sends us an interesting fragment of a black-letter 32mo of 1652, apparently a summary of suicides, etc., of that year. Pp. 7-9

record, in terms too plain for our pages, the blasphemies and death of Mary Adams, of Tillingham, the details being attested by Mr. Hadley, minister, James Townsworth and Andrew Farmer, churchwardens, and Richard Staffe, constable. P. 12 recounts the spontaneous combustion of Mrs. Day, of Aytrapp, probably Aythorp Roding, where a Mrs. Day is postmistress at the present time.

A Dovercourt Beetle.—Dr. Charnock, in his *Glossary of the Essex Dialect*, p. 59, mentions the proverb: "Dovercourt all talkers and no hearers," and incidentally refers to "a Dovercourt beetle, *i.e.*, one that could make a loud noise." This explanation is not correct, as the following extract from Dale's *History of Harwich and Dovercourt*, pp. 87-98 (1730) will show:—

"In this *Parish* (Dovercourt) grows a strong, Knurly, and Knotted and crooked sort of *Elms*, famous for their several uses in Husbandry, which with using wear like Iron; it is said (because in vain often attempted) they will not grow out of this Place. Old *Tusser*, in the 9th figure of his *husbandly Furniture*, recommends them to his *Husbandman* for this Use in especial, viz., *A Dovercourt Beetle with Wedges of Steel*, &c. Naves made of this *Dovercourt Elm*, are much desir'd by *Wheelwrights* and others, as being very durable, and not subject to split."

H. G. GRIFFINHOOF.

34, St. Petersburg Place, W.

Jag or Jagg (E. R., i, 238; ii, 59).—The word is well known in this district, and is generally understood to mean a small load, as contradistinguished to a full or packed load. Bailey says, a small load of hay. Mr. T. L. O. Davies says jagger is a pedlar, and the word is in use in Cheshire for one who sells coals in small cartloads. "I would take the lad for a jagger, but he has rather ower good havings, and he has no pack." (SCOTT, *The Pirate*, ch. v.)—W. W. GLENNY, Barking.

This word is used in most parts of West Essex, certainly in this neighbourhood. A jag of wood, hay, straw, manure, etc., is intended to mean a little less than a one-horse cartload. The old people round me say that they and their fathers before them have always used the word.—[Colonel] M. LOCKWOOD, Lambourne Hall.

In reply to Mr. H. G. Griffinhoof's enquiry, is the word "jagg" still in use in Essex? I have often heard my father, a native of the Pelhams, in Essex, use the word in the sense of a small cartload, not only of wood, but of corn, hay, etc.—CHARLES B. SWORDER, Epping.

Sciddinchou (E. R., ii, 60).—Since writing our editorial to Mr. Gould's note on the meaning of this name, we have found that the quotation given by Mr. Yelloly Watson, as from an old writer,

is in Mr. Chisenhale-Marsh's translation of Domesday Book relating to Essex (Chelmsford, 1865). P. clxxxii, tit. 54, note c, reads "Mr. Jenkins (of Colchester) observes that the Saxon or Danish name of Sciddinchou"

Beacon Lights (E. R., ii, 61).—I think there is some mistake about the beacon light at Bishop's Hall. There never has been, to my knowledge, a light of that description. The house, however, stands very high, and I have often noticed that the setting sun casts a very strong light on the windows. Of course, this would not account for any light after dark.—[Col.] M. LOCKWOOD, Bishop's Hall, Lambourne.

Halls Family, of Colchester.—I shall be glad of any information as to the birth, parentage, and descendants of James Halls, of Colchester, and of his wife, Amelia Garnett, younger sister of the Very Rev. John Garnett, D.D., Dean of Exeter, who died 1813. One of their sons, John James Halls, became distinguished as a portrait painter at an early age, and painted the picture of his uncle, the Dean, in his robes, of which there was a mezzotint engraving by C. Turner published in 1813. Where is that picture now? He also painted a portrait of the late J. Savill, Esq., of Colchester, which is still in possession of that family. Another son of James Halls is believed to have been a Metropolitan police magistrate. An elder sister of Dean Garnett was wife of General Humphrey Evans Lloyd, whose son, Hannibal Evans Lloyd, became connected with the Foreign Department of the Post Office, and died at Blackbeath, 1847.—F. BROOKSBANK GARNETT, 4, Argyll Road, Kensington.

Waldegrave Family.—Can any of your readers tell me when the Waldegraves of Essex first quartered in their arns three beehives?—C. C. STOPES.

Sir Anthony Deane, Knt., M.P.—The Rev. J. Harvey Bloom, of Springfield, will be glad of any information respecting this member of the Deane family, especially his birth, parentage, burial place, etc.

Rafty.—Is this an Essex word? I heard it many years ago. It was then used in answer to a question as to what the morning was like (about four a.m.); I took it to mean fresh and piercing.

Wright says: "Damp, cold, misty (east)"; Halliwell: "Rancid, fusty (var. dial.); wet, cold, foggy (east)."—W. W. GLENNY, Barking.

[A rafty morning is still well understood in north Essex as meaning a raw morning.]

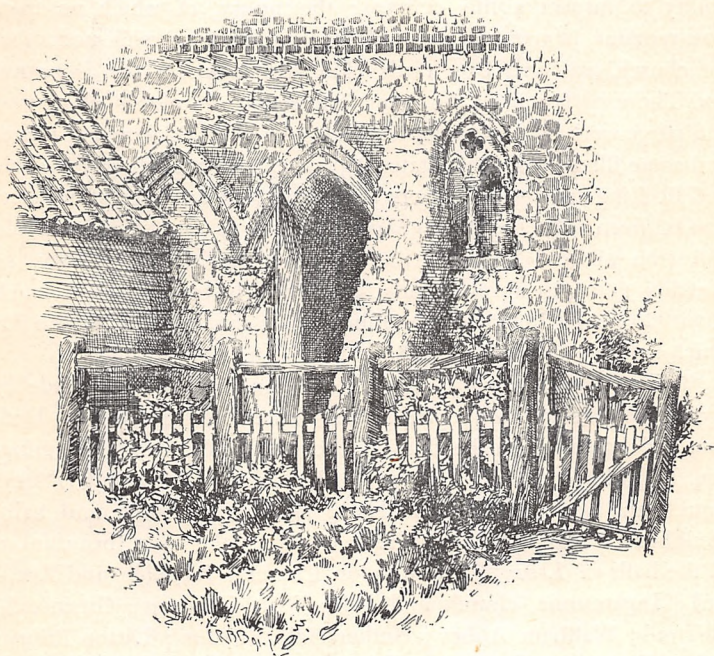
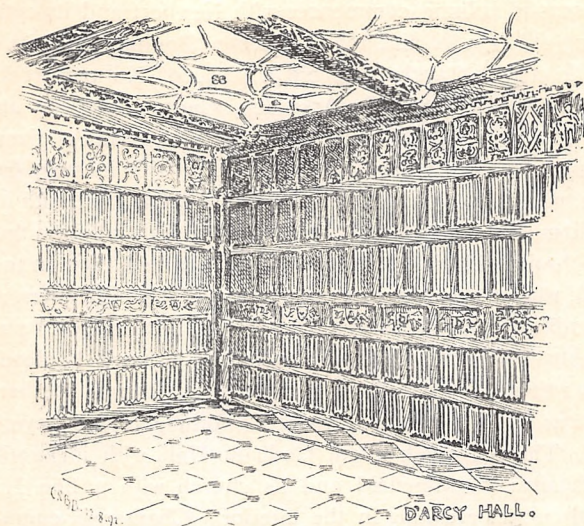
NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

Essex: Highways, Byways, and Waterways. Written and illustrated by C. R. B. BARRETT. Pp. xv, 228; and 2nd Series, pp. xvi, 232. 4to. London (Lawrence & Bullen), 1892, 1893. Price 12s. 6d. each, net. Large paper, extra plates, 31s. 6d. each, net.

It is high time that Essex topography fell into fresh hands. There has been much feeble grafting on Morant and Wright in this generation. The growth of the stock has frequently been aborted, but the scions have produced little fruit, and that mostly of a very inferior description. At any rate, Lord Bacon's dictum "that the scion over-ruleth the graft quite, the stock being passive only," has hitherto not been exemplified in this connection. From the capable hands of Mr. Barrett we now have two handsome volumes, abundantly and judiciously illustrated by the author; many of the etchings are deserving of all praise, and the sketches of antiquarian details and interesting bits are both beautiful and accurate. By the courtesy of the publishers, we are able to give two of these. We have counted stones, bricks, and rafters of the originals, and the illustration is faithful. The history, genealogy, and heraldry may be relied upon; and many interesting extracts and curious particulars gleaned from the State Papers are given.

The first chapter of the first series treats of Maldon and Beeleigh Abbey, the latter spoken of as a relic "at once so picturesque and of so much antiquarian interest, that few places in the county can equal it." The next describes a day on the Blackwater, from Maldon to Bradwell and Mersea; and besides the topographical details there is much about Bate Dudley, wildfowl, and oysters. Then Barking, with historical reminiscences of the abbey, St. Margaret's Church, Eastbury House (extracts from the State Papers in connection with the Gunpowder Plot conspirators are referred to) and Parsloes. Chapter iv deals with Sible and Castle Hedingham, both so rich in antiquarian interest, and many interesting old-time details in each village are alluded to—Sible Hedingham Church and Sir John Hawkwood, Castle Hedingham Church and the Veres, and, of course, that grand old place, the castle itself, the largest keep in existence, which, with "its grand Chapel of St. John" and "the grand hall," is simply unique. The next chapter takes us to

Witham, more especially Chipping Hill ; Feering, with illustrations of the old carving of the Sun Inn ; Feering Church ; the chapel at Feeringbury ; Messing Church, with its fine east window, and the untoward fate of a wooden effigy once therein contained ; Layer Marney and the Marneys, with their short-lived title, the famous Tower, and the church with its Marney Chapel. Then to Felstead and its school ; Little Dunmow and its flitch, with reference to the Fitzwalters ; Great Dunmow, with its interesting and fine old church, and so on, through a fine country to Thaxted, once an important borough, probably dating from Edward III, a veritable Essex Sheffield down to the time of Edward VI. The beautiful church of Thaxted is particularly noticed, then the curious little almshouses and Horeham Hall and the Cutts. Then Coggeshall, with its fine church, its Cistercian Abbey, and its many old houses with carved beams, etc., and a short reference to Great Tey Church. Here we have the first reference to an Essex historian, Morant. Chapter viii takes us to Saffron Walden with its many interesting buildings and "bits," especially the castle and church ; the characters of Marney and Audley, both the favoured servants of the same king (Henry VIII), are compared, unfavourably to the latter ; Sir Thomas Smyth, Gabriel Harvey, the Repel ditches, the Maze, the almshouses, etc., are referred to. Then a chapter upon Colchester and Lexden, with much about the castle and its historical associations, as might be expected from the author of a work upon the White Tower of London ; St. Botolph's Priory, the Lexden ramports, and the Colchester families of Rebow, Jobson, and Grimston. The chapter ends with interesting extracts from the State Papers as usual. This is the largest item in the index, giving no less than forty-four references in the first volume and sixteen in the second. Vol. i ends with a short article on Essex coinage, by Mr. L. A. Lawrence. Commencing with the British coins of Tasciovanus and Cunobelin, and with short reference to Roman coins, he gives some interesting particulars of the Saxon coins struck at Colchester, evidently a very important mint (Æthelred II to Henry II), Maldon (Eadgar to William I or II), Harwich (Æthelred II only), and Witham (unique coin of Hardicanute). Colchester siege pieces next claim attention, and then reference is made to the seventeenth century tokens, of which 359 varieties, issued in 85 different places, are known. A very satisfactory plate gives figures, obverse and reverse, of twenty of these coins. [See also Note on p. 123, *ante*.]



ENTRANCE TO CHAPTER HOUSE, BEELEIGH ABBEY.

The second volume commences with Newport and its extremely interesting old houses and inns ; Wicken Bonhunt and its dilapidated little chapel, "perhaps as old a piece of Norman work as is to be found in the county" ; Arkesden, where a nice cut and description of a remarkable fireplace beam at Wood Hall is given, also of a picture of Prince Henry, son of James I, with its story (*cf.* note on index, page 227) ; on to Quendon and Rickling Hall, with its curious windows ; Rickling Church, records of the Wilfords from the State Papers ; through Elsenham and Broxton to Thaxted, then on to Little Bardfield, where we get a nice illustration of the Chequers, and to Great Bardfield, with St. Mary's Church, "full of interest" ; several references to the Benlowes family, including Edward Benlowes, the poet who ruined his estate by his generosity ; then to Wethersfield, where, as so often happens, "there is nothing to see beyond the church." There is much about Codham Hall, with illustrations of several details ; Finchingfield and its church with a fine Norman tower and curious arcading in the interior. Chapter iii commences with Panfield Hall (where our author regretfully records his inability to inspect a fine ceiling) ; the priory, of which no trace now remains, is referred to ; and then to Bocking, with notices of the church, hall, and Dorewards Hall, and notes on the Doreward and Thoresby families ; the many interesting old pieces of carving and parge-work on and in the various houses of Bocking are noted, and some illustrated ; the State Papers entries regarding Braintree and Bocking are said to be very numerous, and an interesting selection is given. In the next chapter we get to Rayne, with its old hall (the ancient home of the Capells), and Leighs Priory, so speedily going to absolute ruin, with their histories. Then much about Gosfield Church, and nothing about the hall, the reason for which is fully explained on p. 86.

This notice is growing long, so we can only now conclude by saying that the following places were visited and described : Dedham and Langham, in the Constable country ; Wyvenhoe, Fingringhoe, Brightlingsea, and St. Osyth on the Colne ; Tolleshunt D'Arcy, church and hall ; Beckingham Hall ; Hazeleigh, church and hall ; Faulkbourne Hall (in the author's opinion "the most beautiful of all the halls of Essex") ; Rettendon Church ; Rayleigh and Rochford ; Ingatestone, church and hall ; Writtle ; Ongar ; Greensted ; Chigwell ; Waltham Abbey ; Nether Hall, Roydon ; Latton Priory ; and at Harlow our author concluded, with no little regret, his varied

wanderings through the good old county of Essex, "a county," as he justly says, "rich in antiquarian interest and not deficient in natural beauty."

It is to be hoped that these useful wanderings are only concluded for the present. The two series already produced by no means exhaust the districts of which they treat. We could point out many omissions, and we trust it is possible that many of these may yet be made good. We heartily welcome these two beautiful volumes; both are excellent, and have already apparently been appreciated as they deserve—the large-paper edition of the first series is out of print. We should be pleased to see the series further continued. As we have already said, our county is being treated of by an appreciative pen and pencil in a masterly manner. These are volumes to be read and looked at with pleasure, as well as to be studied; but a reference history is not aimed at. They are not crowded with too much historic or genealogical information, but there is enough to give some idea of the importance of the places and families alluded to.

The make-up and turn-out of the volumes is good. There is a short explanatory preface and sufficient index to each; the printing, with few errors, and paper are quite satisfactory. We must also commend the heraldic titles, which are novel, but very effective. The plain binding of the first series is stamped with the arms of Maldon and Colchester; that of the second with those of St. Osyth Priory and Waltham Abbey. The Whatman paper copies (120 printed) are fine, and each volume contains four etchings additional to the nine in the ordinary copies. In the first series they are St. Mary-at-the-Walls, Colchester; Moot Hall, Thaxted; Balcerne Lane, Colchester; and St. Martin's Church, Colchester. In the second series, Gatehouse, Leighs Priory; Beckingham Hall; Hazeleigh Church (interior); and Harold's Bridge, Waltham Abbey.

An Old Parson's Anecdotes and Tales. By the Rev. W. E. HEYGATE, M.A. Pp. iv, 190, 8vo. London (J. Masters & Co.), 1892. Price 2s. 6d.

There are twenty-nine anecdotes and five tales in this little book. Many of the former have reference to Canon Heygate's early life, when he was curate of Great Wakering, then of Hadley, South Benfleet, and Leigh, in this county. Apart from the localities mentioned, the subjects of others, e.g., the cholera, tell of olden days.

To those who know Rochford Hundred, many of the localities and some of the names will be familiar. We give an extract relating to an interesting traditional shibboleth from the only chapter that bears an Essex title, *The Rayleigh Baker* :—

A picturesque range of hills in the south-east part of Essex, begins at Canewdon, runs round to Rayleigh in a rough semi-circle, and then turns on to South Benfleet, where it ends. There are several steep roads down from Rayleigh to the plain on the west, one of them at Thundersley, and the farthest at Bread and Cheese Hill, South Benfleet. A curious name this "Bread and Cheese Hill," and it is supposed by some people to have obtained its name from Wat Tyler's rebellion, which began in Essex at Fobbing, a village not very far off. The notion is this: The rebels hated the Flemings living in England, and when they caught a man whom they thought to be a Fleming, they made him say Bread and Cheese. If he could not do this properly, they killed him. Thus they came to be called Bread and Cheese men. Now, when the rebels retreated before the King's men, they occupied all the high and wooded ground, and probably this range of hills. It is certain that there was a severe fight not far off, namely at Billericay.* Any how, the steep hill down which the road near Jarvis Hall descends, has been called Bread and Cheese Hill time out of mind.

Some Welsh Legends and other Poems. By JOHN H. DAVIES, M.A.

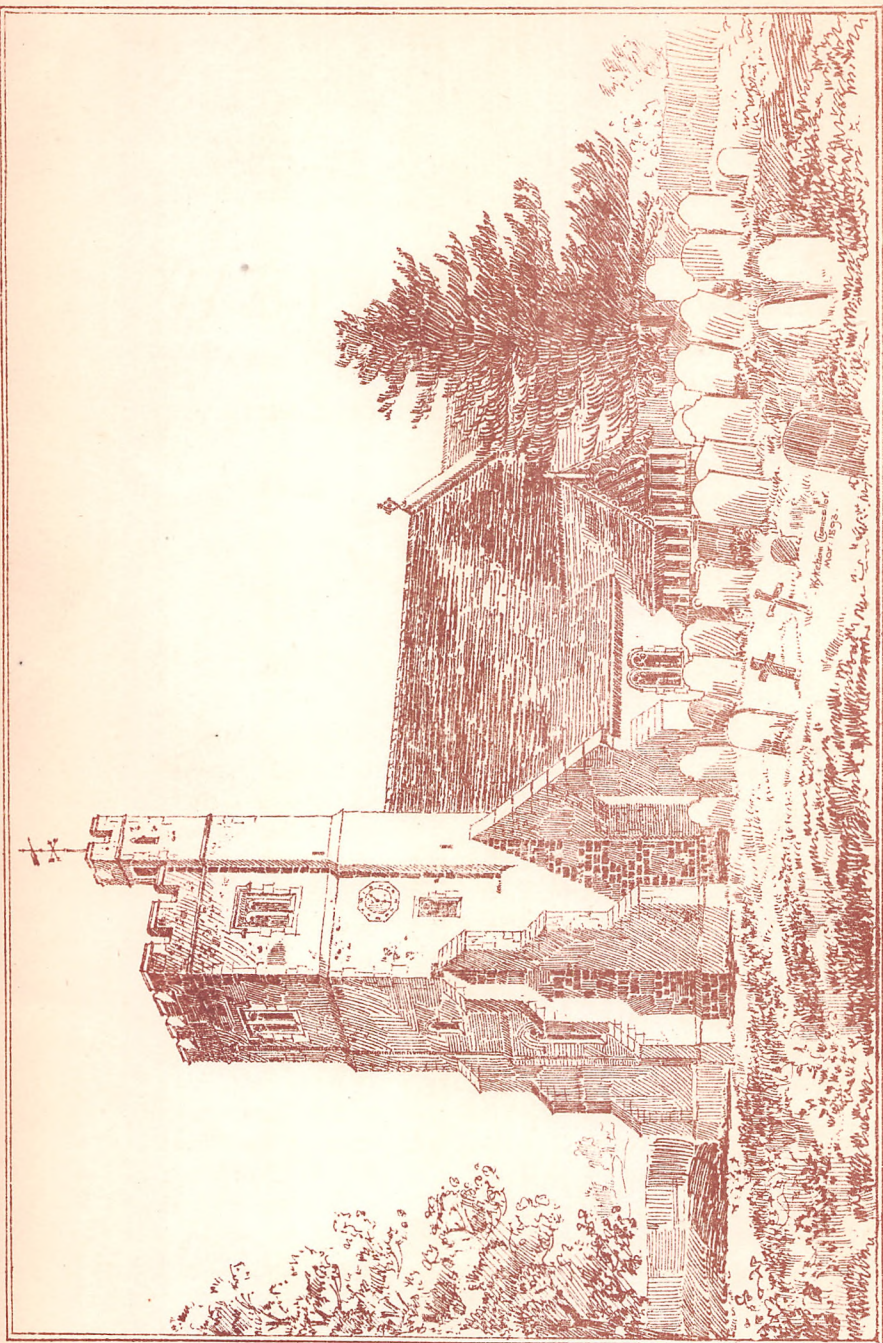
Pp. [4], iv, 325. 8vo. Sudbury (Henry H. Pratt), 1893.
Price 5s.

Here we have a volume of poems from the pen of the rector of Mount Bures, which are at once tender and sweet, yet manly and strong, with that wonderful charm of pathos and humour which goes hand in hand with a true poet. Mr. Davies possesses this gift in a marked degree. It is easy to read between the lines that the writer has known sorrow and loss, but at the grave of love he has found the angel of consolation. *The Old Year* is a gem, as also is *A photograph of myself aged nine*. *The scent of the bean in bloom* carries one away with its rhythmical flow.

For scholarly ease and finish he gives us *Priam and Achilles*. Many readers will find a favourite in *In the Church of St. Osyth*. In *The Fifty Pounder*, *The Letter of Condolence*, and *To the last "Wopse" of Summer*, we have a clearly-defined wit which is as amusing as it is clever.

No one can take up this book without being the better for it, appealing, as it does, to our higher nature by its refined feeling and scholarly taste. We congratulate the author heartily on his work, and sincerely wish for him the success it undoubtedly deserves.

* Since the opening of the new railway station here, this name has become a true Essex Shibboleth—pronounced Billery-ky.—[ED.]



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[VOL. II.

NOTES OF THE QUARTER.

FROM the time of Richard I. (1197), or at any rate, from the twenty-first of Henry III., 1236-7 (see Stow's *Survey of London*, ed. 1633, p. 21), the conservancy of the river Thames has been vested in the mayors of London, the extent of the jurisdiction being recognised as from a place called Colne Ditch a little above the bridge of Staines, eastward to Yantlet on the Kentish shore, and a stone near Leigh on the Essex shore. The Crow Stone is in the parish of Prittlewell; it bears the arms of the City of London, with date 1285; the new obelisk is inscribed with many names, the oldest now legible being Brass Crosby, 1771, and David Salomons, 1856, is the name of the last mayor; their visits taking place every seven years. An Act of 1857 gave the conservation of the Thames to the Corporation of London, twelve conservators to be appointed, three by the Government. There are amending Acts of 1864, 1866, 1867, 1870, 1878, 1879 and 1884-5, but an attempt was made by the London County Council in their General Powers Bill, in the present session, to obtain seven representatives on the Thames Conservancy, as well as

an increased representation on the Lea Conservancy (reconstituted 1868) of from one to three members. The county of Essex, which is interested in the navigation, obstructions, embanking, encroachments, pollution, water-supply, fishing, and other means of preservation and improvement, was to have no voice in or representation upon the controlling body, although it borders on the Thames for a distance of over thirty miles, from Bow Creek to Crow Stone. For eighteen miles the Lea is either in Essex, or forms the boundary between it and Herts or Middlesex. Our County Council naturally objected to this controlling power of the London County Council over our waterways, which was very properly withheld from the old Metropolitan Board of Works. Essex is materially and vitally interested in maintaining at least the strict neutrality of the judicial and governing body. The Select Committee of the House of Commons reduced the number of proposed representatives of the London County Council upon the Thames Conservancy from seven to four, but had confirmed the representation of three upon the Lea Conservancy. Fortunately, however, the Lords' Committee declared the preamble not proved as regards both Conservancies.

County HIS HONOUR JUDGE ABDY, who has been in failing
Court health for some months, has resigned the County Court
Judge. Judgeship of Circuit 38 to which he was appointed in 1871. Dr. J. T. Abdy is a brilliant scholar and was a just judge, an Essex man of whom the county is proud.

The Lord Chancellor has appointed Judge William Paterson, of the same age (seventy) as Dr. Abdy, as his successor. He had previously presided over Circuit 57 (Maidstone), and subsequently 58 (Exeter). He edited *Paterson's Practical Statutes* from 1850 to 1889.

Antiquities THE collection of Romano-British antiquities found by
of Mr. George Joslin is probably the best of its kind in
Colchester. the kingdom, and all the finds are from the Colchester district, chiefly from within a radius of a quarter of a mile of his house, the site of a most important Roman cemetery. Apart from the great value of the specimens themselves it is much enhanced by their preservation in groups as found in the tomb or cist. This collection, which has received many additions since it was catalogued by Mr. John Edward Price in 1888, has been offered to the town of Colchester for the sum of £2,000, and a determined effort is being made to raise the money. A Joslin

Museum Fund Committee has been formed, and a most successful meeting in furtherance of this object was held at the invitation of the Mayor of Colchester (Mr. W. G. Benham) on April 12th. The unanimous testimony offered by the distinguished company should impress upon all the desirability of obtaining this remarkable collection of local remains of antiquity. We sincerely trust the opportunity will not be let slip of thus permanently securing this valuable and striking testimony to the importance of Colchester and our county in Roman times, illustrating in a most remarkable degree the habits and customs of those who, centuries long since, lived and died within its area.

At the Loughton Easter Vestry a resolution was
 The Pre- unanimously passed, instructing the parochial officials
 servation of to hand over from time to time all out-of-date docu-
 Parochial ments, written and printed, to the librarian and trustees
 Records. for the time being of the Lopping Endowment, to the
 intent that they should preserve such of them as seem
 likely in time to acquire an antiquarian value. Loughton is fortunate
 in having "a corporation with perpetual succession" to whom to
 entrust its records, and a local habitation (the Lopping Hall) in
 which to house them. But other Essex parishes would do well to
 consider how best to follow the example set, and take measures for
 the preservation of their own records. The parish chest *should*
 contain materials of exceptional value for local history. That it
 but rarely does so now, should be an incentive to those responsible
 to see that it may do so a couple of centuries hence.

The
 Drought. It is probable that the prolonged drought, which has
 been accompanied by intense heat, is the fact of greatest
 historical importance to the county during the past quarter.
 Commencing unusually early, on the morning of March 1st, and
 immediately after very heavy rain, its effect on the crops has been
 most disastrous. We have received several communications upon
 this subject, notably one quoting the record of the weather of
 1825 in a western county as given in J. L. Knapp's *Journal of a
 Naturalist* (1829) pp. 389-397, resembling that of the present
 season in a most remarkable way; another compares the season of
 1818; another treats of the disastrous effects upon the agriculture
 and water supply of our county, but until the crops are gathered,
 we doubt if these communications can be called complete. Should
 the effects be as bad as they now appear, or the season as extreme,

we shall again recur to the subject, as one affecting not merely the commercial interests of the county, but having a serious bearing on life and health.

CHELMSFORD.—On Wednesday, April 12th, the Musical Society gave a performance of Mendelssohn's *St. Paul*.

Notes. In spite of a somewhat diminished number of performers, both in band and chorus, the effect produced was decidedly good, and reflected much credit on the training which the members receive at the hands of Mr. Frye.

As the work proceeded the chorus warmed to their work, and much more precision and vigour of attack characterised the singing in the second part than in the first, with perhaps the exception of the first movement of the opening chorus. The choruses *Happy and blest are they*, *O great is the depth*, and *How lovely are the messengers*, were particularly well given.

The solos were entrusted to Miss Emily Davies, soprano, who sang with great taste and her usual delightfully clear articulation; Miss Ethel Stanton, contralto; Mr. Harry Stubbs, tenor; and Mr. George Stubbs, bass; the latter gentleman sustaining his part with marked efficiency. We regret to hear that the removal of the Rev. C. C. Naters to Dunmow deprives the society of a most efficient secretary, after but a brief tenure of office. We cannot refrain from again expressing a hope that so useful a society may obtain in the future stronger support, both from those who come to sing and from those who come to listen. Mr. Frye conducted, and Mr. C. Byford, the leader of the band, was ably seconded by his talented daughters and by other local instrumentalists.

The Chelmsford Association of Church Choirs held their annual festival in St. Mary's Church on June 20th. About 350 members of choirs took part in the service. The Processional Hymn, *Lift High the Cross* (Baden Powell), was sung with magnificent effect, the contrast between the singing of the cantors and the responsive refrain of the chorus being splendidly marked. The psalms were chanted, with well-marked expression, to chants of various styles, the changes from unison to harmony, and from male to female voices being particularly effective.

The difficulties in point of compass and accompaniment in Blair's *Magnificat* and *Nunc Dimittis* in B flat were very successfully surmounted, the choirs attacking the grand eight-part chorus of the "Gloria" in each canticle with splendid effect.

The anthem was the opening movement of Mendelssohn's 95th Psalm, *O come, let us worship*, the solo being sung by the Rev. Dr. Rogers, the Precentor. The effect of the subsequent chorus was very fine, and showed how well the choirs had been prepared for a combined effort by their choirmaster, Mr. Frye, Mus. Bac. The various effects of light and shade were reached in a manner which reflected the greatest credit on a body of singers so varying in capacity, and with only one opportunity of simultaneous rehearsal. A novelty in the list of hymns was one the words of which were taken from Cremer's poem, *The Vision of Empires*, set to music by the Precentor of the Association.

Dr. Bridge's setting of *Crossing the Bar*, notwithstanding some little want of expression here and there, was very creditably rendered.

It being the day of the Queen's accession the National Anthem was played (the congregation standing) immediately before the Recessional Hymn. The chorus was supported by a brass quartett as on former occasions, and Mr. T. G. Wood, R.A.M., accompanied on the organ with his accustomed ability. Mr. Frye, Mus. Bac., conducted, and the highest credit is due to him and to Mr. George Sargent, the zealous Secretary of the Association, for the satisfactory manner in which the arrangements were carried out. The modification of the system of seating the chorus, by which some of them are placed in the front seats of the nave, must be considered a distinct success, both in respect of the comfort of the singers and the effect of the music in the church.

On June 7th Mr. Geo. Wilby, R.A.M., gave an invitation concert at the Shire Hall, which was filled by an appreciative audience. The performers were his own pupils, assisted by Mrs. Wilby (vocal), Miss Rodd (violoncello), student at the Guildhall School of Music, and Miss Thresh, a pupil of Mr. Frye.

DUNMOW.—On Wednesday, the 12th April, the Musical Society gave a most successful rendering of Handel's *Messiah*. There was a band and chorus of sixty performers, who acquitted themselves most creditably, showing a marked improvement, both in style and precision, on former performances. Mrs. Scarfe was at the piano, and Mr. Philip Sharp of Bishop Stortford conducted. Three hundred persons were present in the audience, and their comfort was admirably secured by the excellent seating arrangements made by the Secretary of the Society, Mr. E. Piper.

EARLS COLNE.—Dr. Turpin opened the new organ recently

placed in Earls Colne Church, on June 12th. The instrument is by Hill and Sons, and cost nearly £700. That such a sum should be raised in a village is a very remarkable fact, and one which should stimulate some larger communities to go and do likewise. The organ has two manuals and eighteen stops, besides accessory movements. It contains 1,124 speaking pipes. A service was held at 3.30, at which the Bishop of Colchester preached, and at the close of the service Dr. Turpin played Mendelssohn's First Organ Sonata. In the evening at 8 o'clock, he gave an organ recital, the following being his programme :—

MARCH	"Abraham"	<i>Molique.</i>
ANDANTE (From the Quintett op. 16)		<i>Beethoven.</i>
TOCCATA AND FUGUE in D Minor		<i>Bach.</i>
VARIATIONS ON A GROUND BASS		<i>Handel.</i>
(Fifth Organ Concerto, 3rd Set.)		
FANTASIE IN E	"The Storm"	<i>Lemmens.</i>
EVENING REVERIE		<i>Saint-Saens.</i>
INTRODUCTION	"Woman of Samaria"	<i>Bennett.</i>
AIR	"Varied"	<i>Dr. H. Hiles.</i>
OVERTURE	"Athalie"	<i>Mendelssohn.</i>

The performance was brought to a close by a unique interpretation of Mendelssohn's overture for a Military Band.

EPHING.—On the evening of April 12th the Epping Choral Society brought a brilliant season to a close by a concert in the church room. The programme included Spohr's cantata, *God Thou art Great*, Dr. Reynolds' setting of Lord Tennyson's *Crossing the Bar*, and a miscellaneous selection of vocal and instrumental music, including Smart's *Queen of the Night*, Eaton Faning's *Song of the Vikings*, and a pianoforte solo, played with great ability by Mr. Horace Norton—the March from Wagner's *Tannhäuser*. The comic element was supplied with much success by Mr. W. H. Churcher. Mr. Donald Penrose conducted, and Mr. Horace Norton and Mr. Henry Riding proved most efficient accompanists.

On May 3rd a fancy dress concert in aid of the Essex County Cricket Club was given by Mrs. Waters' musical friends, including part songs by Cellier, Barnby, Scott Gatty, &c. A ladies' orchestra discoursed some pleasant music, the whole being under the direction of Mr. Henry Riding, F.C.O.

HALSTEAD.—Mr. Leake gave his tenth annual concert on April 5th. Additional interest arose from the engagement of the famous

"Meister Glee" singers. We have rarely heard such perfect "ensemble" as that achieved by this widely-known and deservedly popular quartett. In addition to numerous part songs each member contributed a solo in very finished style. Mrs. Helen Trust charmed her audience by her pleasing manner and artistic singing of various songs. Her interpretation of Sullivan's *Orpheus with his Lute* was specially admirable. Instrumental music was given by Mr. Philip Cathie (a pupil of Mons. Sauret at the R.A.M.) and Mr. Leake himself. The concert opened with a capital rendering of Beethoven's *Kreutzer Sonata*, and the applause which it evoked shows only too plainly that good classical music finds acceptance at the hands of a Halstead audience. Mr. Cathie's solos were a *Meditation* by Lane-Wilson, a mazourka by Zarzycki, and some Hungarian airs by Ernst. Mr. Leake gave a brilliant performance of Mendelssohn's *Rondo Capriccioso* in E minor. The hall was crowded in every part, and many were unable to find places. Shall we ever see a larger hall in Halstead?

A Choral Festival was held at the Parish Church on Wednesday evening, June 7th, at which about twelve of the neighbouring choirs assisted. Altogether 300 voices assembled under the conductorship of the precentor of the Association, the Rev. J. B. Andrewes, and rendered the fully choral evensong with excellent effect, despite the fact that a full rehearsal was found impracticable. The Anthem was Spinney's *Rejoice ye with Jerusalem*, while the Psalms and Canticles were sung to chants; one being specially written for the occasion by the organist of the Association, Mr. Herbert Ham. Mr. Ham also composed a tune to one of the hymns, all of which were taken from *Hymns Ancient and Modern*.

Space prevents our doing more than allude to the great success achieved by the People's Concerts during the past season.

HERONGATE.—On the afternoon of April 8th, a well arranged and attended Concert took place at Heron Court under the auspices of Mr. and Mrs. Laurie, in aid of the fund for placing a new East Window in Ingrave Parish Church. A party of Instrumentalists under Mr. Byford's direction, and a glee party organised by the Rev. P. L. Claughton, gave valuable contributions to the programme. Miss Bessie Dore's charming contralto voice was heard to good effect in *Never Again*, and *In Years to Come*. A striking number of the programme was Mrs. Campbell's pathetic rendering of Tosti's *Beauty's Eyes*, the violin obbligato being played by her son,

Mr. Guy Campbell. We are glad to record that the amount placed to the credit of the fund was £35.

LOUGHTON.—The Choral Society's concluding concert of the season was held on the evening of April 24th, in the hall of St. John's College, the first part of the programme being a miscellaneous selection of vocal and instrumental music, and the second Mendelssohn's *Athalie*. Both parts were admirably rendered in all respects. The soloists in *Athalie* were Miss Edythe Kemp, Mrs. Day, and Miss Florence Rawe. The reading "links" were rendered by Mr. H. W. Elphinstone, and Mr. Henry Riding, F.C.O., conducted. The accompaniments were divided between Miss Kate Mead, and Mr. J. H. Laver.

WITHAM.—A charming selection of vocal and instrumental music was performed at Witham by local amateurs assisted by a party of Cambridge Part Song Singers, on May 4th in aid of the Parish Nursing Fund.

A sequence of two double duets for two pianofortes (Scharwenka's *Polnischer Tanz* and Garlitt's *Marionette Overture*) was beautifully played by the Misses E., G. and A. Luard and Miss Gimson. Later on in the programme a Rondo for two pianofortes was given with exquisite precision by the Misses G. and A. Luard. Among the songs sung we may mention Mrs. Bagnall's very charming rendering of Sullivan's *Orpheus with his Lute*, and Miss Kitson's very graceful interpretation of Henschell's *O hush thee, my baby*. Mr. Moss sung Handel's *Droop not, young Lover* with much ability, but we venture to think with some misconception of the style called for by the "mighty master's" very muscular composition.

The *pièce de resistance* of the programme was Brahms's *Suite of Liebes Lieder* performed by the Cambridge party, both instrumentally and vocally, in a most finished and praiseworthy manner.

Notwithstanding some little want of balance of tone in the vocal parts, the precision and sound taste with which these exquisite numbers were given is above all praise, and imply a level of execution and a conscientious persistency of rehearsal, without which such music cannot possibly receive efficient rendering. The room in which the concert was given (a miserably inadequate one by the way) was crowded by an attentive and appreciative audience. We hope the pecuniary results were satisfactory.

WOODFORD.—The organ in All Saints' Church has been reopened

after considerable enlargement, by a series of Recitals given by Dr. Martin, Dr. Longhurst, and Messrs. Hodge, Tertius Noble, and the Organist of the Church—Mr. A. T. George.

WE hear of dissatisfaction in some quarters that our "Musical Notes" do not cover a sufficiently wide area—and complaints reach us that they do not give a fair idea of music in the County. We can only say that we at all times most heartily welcome well-authenticated reports of musical events. We have made many appeals for further contributions, without receiving any adequate response. But we again cordially invite the support of our Essex men, and we certainly add Essex women, who take an interest in the cultivation and promotion of sound music. We shall accord to all such communications our heartiest welcome.

CANNING TOWN.—A new iron church (Congregational)

New has been erected in the Albert Road, North Woolwich.

Churches. HAZELEIGH.—A new iron church has been built on a more convenient site than the old and ruinous lath-and-plaster parish church. It is 32 feet long by 18 wide, accommodating some 80 persons. The porch at the west end is 5 feet square, and the convenient vestry on the north-east side 10 feet square. The total cost was about £200, and the site is given by Mr. Geoffery Grimwood.

THURROCK, GRAYS.—The Peculiar People have a newly-built chapel, accommodating 400.

TILLINGHAM.—Here also Peculiarity flourishes in a new timber and slate building, held by the Tansleyan division of the sect.

UPTON CROSS.—The new permanent church of St. Peter, rendered necessary by the rapidly increasing population, is in Upton Lane, facing West Ham Park. The site and the adjoining premises, known as Upton House, were given by the Bishop of St. Alban's Fund. Upton House will not only serve as the Vicarage, but one side of it is used as a club-house and parish-room, all the agencies of the Church in the district being thus centralised. The new edifice is in the Early English style, constructed of stock brick relieved with strings and arches of red brick and stone dressings, and the arches of the nave are supported by stone columns. An effective feature is the chancel screen, formed of three brick arches carried on black Irish marble columns. When completed the church will seat from 900 to 1,000, and the total cost will be about £8,000. In the south aisle a painted glass window has been placed to the memory of

Horatio Francis Blake, who died on the 8th of January, 1892. The iron mission church will now be used as a Sunday School.

Church Restorations. **BOCKING.**—The organ at St. Mary's Church has been renovated, with the addition of a new swell organ, built upon the tubular pneumatic system, and a new full-compass pedal board. The specifications are :

Great organ, old, CC to F, 54 notes ; 420 pipes. Swell organ, new, CC to F, 54 notes ; 258 pipes. Pedal organ, CCC to F, 30 notes ; 25 pipes. Couplers: swell to great, swell to pedals, great to pedals, swell octave, two composition pedals to great organ.

CLAVERING.—In the restoration of the parish Church here, the porch alone remains unfinished. The chancel, tower, and roof have been completed, and the windows of the clerestory and south aisle put in repair.

COLCHESTER, ST. NICHOLAS.—The new pulpit, from the design of the late Sir Gilbert Scott, is of octagonal form and Decorated style; the steps are of Portland stone, and the main portion of Caen stone. The traceried panels are of polished red-veined alabaster, and at each corner of the octagonal the small pillars dividing the panels are of Dove marble.

EPPING.—A new coloured window, given by Miss Whiteman, has been erected in the south wall of the baptistry.

HALSTEAD.—The family of the late Mr. G. W. Harris, for many years churchwarden of St. Andrew's, have erected to the memory of their father a handsome reredos designed by Sir A. Blomfield. It is of carved painted oak in the form of a heptych, with large centre panel containing a copy of a picture of the Crucifixion by Martin Schengeur, an artist of the fifteenth century.

LEIGH.—A memorial window to the late Canon W. King has been erected.

LEYTONSTONE, ST. ANDREW'S.—The recent enlargement at the west end is intended to be final as regards the main structure, though decorative features may be added in future. The building is in Early English style.

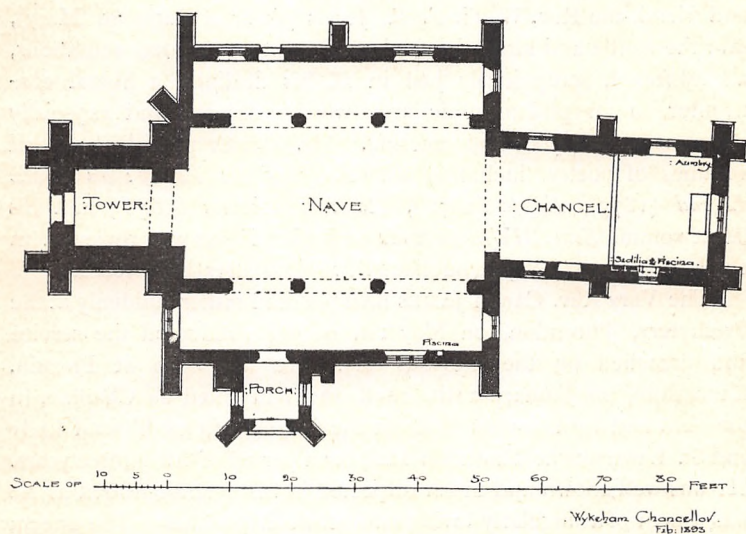
NOTLEY, WHITE.—The steeple has been re-covered with shingles and the tower strengthened internally by knee timbers.

STOCK.—The restoration of the church tower has been successfully effected.

WICKHAM ST. PAUL'S.—The bells in the parish church have

been restored by our valued contributor, Rev. Cecil Deedes, formerly rector here, in memory of his mother. The peal now consists of four, which will be described in due course in the series of articles appearing in our pages from the pens of Messrs. Deedes and Wells.

WOODFORD.—The organ at the Woodford Green Congregational Church, originally built in 1874, has been entirely rebuilt. A choir organ in a separate swell box has been added, and the total number of stops has been increased from 22 to 40. The action throughout is on the tubular pneumatic system.



PLAN OF ALL SAINTS, PURLEIGH.*

WOODFORD WELLS.—The organ in All Saints' Church has been enlarged to the following specification :

Great Organ : Large open diapason, 8 ft. ; Small do., 8 ft. ; Stopped do., 8 ft. ; Claribel flute, 8 ft. ; Principal, 4 ft. ; Fifteenth, 2 ; Mixture ; Trumpet, 8 ft. Swell Organ : Lieblich bourdon, 16 ft. ; Lieblich gedacht, 8 ft. ; Geigen principal, 8 ft. ; Salicional, 8 ft. ; Vox angelica, 8 ft. ; Gemshorn, 4 ft. ; Flageolet, 2 ft. ; Cornepean, 8 ft. ; Hautboy, 8 ft. ; Vox humana, 8 ft. ; Tremulant. Choir Organ : Dulciana, 8 ft. ; Lieblich gedacht, 8 ft. ; Flute harmonique, 4 ft. ; Corno di bassetto, 8 ft. Pedal Organ : Open diapason, 16 ft. ; Bourdon, 16 ft. ; Violoncello, 8 ft. Couplers : Swell to great (pneumatic) ; Swell to choir ; Swell to pedals ; Great to pedals ; Choir to pedals.

* Omitted in our last number.

Obituary. The Rev. JOHN HENRY DAVIES, Rector of Mount Bures, died at the Rectory, from paralysis, on April 16th. He was born on March 2nd, 1850, was a scholar of Jesus College, Oxford, and took classical honours at the University, graduating B.A. in 1873 and M.A. in 1887. After serving the curacy of Tendring and holding a mastership at the Church of England Educational Institute, Bolton-le-Moors, he became curate to his father, the Rev. Prebendary Davies, at Mount Bures, in 1879, and succeeded him in the living he had held since 1873, in 1887. Speaking to his congregation on the Sunday after his impressive funeral his near neighbour and friend, the Rev. W. H. E. R. Jervis (Vicar of Bures St. Mary), said the gentle and kindly-hearted poet-priest was a good neighbour, a kind friend, scrupulously just in all his dealings, a liberal contributor to all philanthropic and worthy objects, and especially generous to the poor and suffering. Mr. Davies published several volumes of poetry, including *The Lady of the Valley: an Essex Legend* (1875), *Egypt* (1876), *Random Rhymes* (1886), and his latest volume *Some Welsh Legends and other Poems* was reviewed in our last number (p. 132), published two days after his decease.

The Very Rev. Canon JAMES BAMBER died rather suddenly at the Presbytery, Thorndon, on May 1st, having conducted the service and preached on the previous day. He was born at Preston, Lancashire, on January 11th, 1818, and had acted as Chaplain to the 12th and 13th Barons Petre at the Church of Our Blessed Lady and St. Lawrence at Thorndon Hall for a period of thirty-three years. He was well-known and much respected in his neighbourhood as he was a man of a singularly loving and gentle disposition. The esteem in which he was held by all classes was shown in a testimonial presented to him a few years ago. He was buried in the private cemetery (Calvary Mount) Thorndon Park, on May 4th.

Nine days later this same cemetery was the scene of another impressive ceremony. WILLIAM JOSEPH, 13TH BARON PETRE, OF WRITTLE, who had died suddenly on May 8th at his residence, 21, Hyde Park Gardens, was here laid to his rest amid every token of deserved respect from his numerous tenantry and friends. He was born on February 26th, 1847, and succeeded to the title upon the death of his father on July 4th, 1884. This last representative of one of the few famous historic families (title dating from 1603) who have remained faithful to the Roman Church, was in holy orders, and was a Domestic Prelate to the Court of the Vatican. It was probably

owing to this that he was but little known in our county, but those few who came in contact with him greatly admired his character, and he was a liberal and considerate landlord over his large estates. He was a man of considerable literary and musical ability, and deeply interested in the education and training of boys, having much to do with Downside College, near Bath, and his new school at Woburn Park. He also wrote a book on education. He is succeeded by his brother, the Hon. Bernard Henry Philip Petre, late lieutenant in the Lincolnshire Regiment, and we believe it is his intention to reside at Thorndon Hall, which will probably be restored to its state prior to the unfortunate fire of the autumn of 1873. The only work of the late Lord Petre in the British Museum is a sermon preached at Salford, *At Antioch Again*, 28 pp. fcp. 8vo., London, n.d. [1886.]

The Rev. JOSIAH BATEMAN, honorary Canon of Canterbury, also died on May 8th. He has been rector of Southchurch since 1873, and although in his 91st year took part in the services of the church until a few months ago. In early life (1832-1838) he went to India as chaplain to his uncle, Bishop Daniel Wilson, whose daughter he married. He was successively Vicar of Marlborough (1838-40), Huddersfield (1840-1855), North Cray (1855-1863), Islington (1863-1864), Margate (1864-1873). He was the author of several works, 24 of which are in the British Museum Library. They include lives of Bishop D. Wilson (1860) and Rev. Henry Venn Elliott (1868), sermons preached in India, Guernsey, and various parts of England, *Seventeen Southchurch Hymns* (1879), two *Southchurch Leaflets* (1878), with four and three hymns respectively, and, under the pseudonym Senex, *Clerical Reminiscences* (1880). His first publication was in Madras (1835); his last a sermon in Canterbury Cathedral (1884).

The Rev. JOHN ALBERT GREAVES, who has been rector of Great Leighs since 1891, died quite suddenly at Hatfield Peverel Railway Station on June 1st, aged 64. He was educated at Uppingham School and Lincoln College, Oxford, and had been engaged in missionary work both in Australia and in the United States.

The Rev. Canon JOHN ELLERTON, who was rector of White Roding from 1885 to 1892, resigning on account of the bad state of his health, died at Torquay on June 15th, at the age of 66 years. He was the composer of many beautiful hymns and one of our greatest living authorities thereon; a literary notice referring to him was crowded out of our last number (see p. 195).

The Rev. THOMAS RUGGLES FISHER, who had been rector of Liston for 38 years, having been presented in June 1855, died there on June 19th, aged 66. He was the son of the Rev. Charles Fisher, of Ovington, and his wife Frances Ruggles Brise.

We also regret to record the deaths during the past quarter of two Essex Justices, Mr. HERMAN PAUL DAVID MEYER, of Little Laver Hall, who qualified as J.P., on April 5th, 1881, and died on April 23rd, and of Lieutenant-Colonel JOHN DAVENPORT SHAKESPEAR, of Fulham, at the age of 69. He was an old Crimean veteran, who resided for some years at Witham. Also of the Rev. ALFRED PYNE, who has been rector of Roydon since 1843, on April 3rd; and of the Rev. CHARLES JOHN WESTROPP, who died at his rectory, Little Yeldham, on May 30th. He had held the living only since 1890, but had taken a special delight in improving his Church and rectory house.

ESSEX CHURCHES.

VI.—ST. NICHOLAS, TILLINGHAM.

BY FRED CHANCELLOR, J.P., F.R.I.B.A.

THE parish of Tillingham is situated on the East side of Dengie Hundred, having a very extensive sea frontage. Morant derives the name from "Tilung," tilling, and "Ham," a village; we may assume, therefore, that the parish, or at any rate the greater part of it, was under tillage in the time of the Saxons, and it has so continued ever since.

The materials for writing a history of the parish are most meagre. This may arise from the fact that the manor, together with the lands attached thereto, granted by Æthelbert, King of Kent, who began to reign in 565, to Mellitus, who was consecrated Bishop of London by St. Augustine of Canterbury in 604, for the endowment of his monastery of St. Paul in London, still remains the property of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's.

As Æthelbert died in 616, this grant must have been made between 604 and 616, so that, for nearly 1,300 years, the ownership has remained unchanged, a title continuous in one corporation, probably unequalled in the country. By the courtesy of the present librarian, the Rev. Dr. Sparrow Simpson, I am able to append a copy of the original grant as preserved in a manuscript of the time of King Stephen, and I also give a translation of the same.*

* From *Registrum Statutorum et consuetudinum Ecclesie Cathedralis S. Pauli, Lond.*: Edited by W. Sparrow Simpson, D.D. 4to, London, 1873. Page 380.

Privilegium ÆDELBERTI REGIS

In Christi nomine.

Æðelbertius Rex, Deo inspirante, pro anime sue remedio dedit Episcopo Mellito terram que appellatur Tillingegeham, ad Monasterii sui solatium, scilicet, Monasterii Sancti Pauli Apostoli Doctoris gentium : et Ego Rex Æðelbertus ita firmiter concedo tibi presuli Mellito potestatem ejus habendi et possidendi, ut in perpetuum in Monasterii utilitate permaneat. Si quis vero contradicere temptaverit hanc donationem, anathema et excommunicatus sit ab omni societati Christiana usque ad satisfactionem. Qua de re Ego, Episcopus Mellitus, una cum Rege Æðelberto, Hunfredum Episcopum subscribere rogavi,

Signum manus Hunfredi, Episcopi.

Signum manus Letharii, Episcopi.

Signum manus Æbane.

Signum manus Æðelpaldi.

Signum manus Æscpine.

Et aliorum multorum.

The Charter of King Æthelbert.

In the name of Christ,

Æthelbert the King, by the inspiration of GOD, for his soul's weal hath granted to Bishop Mellitus the district which is named Tillingham, for the benefit of his monastery, to wit the monastery of St. Paul the Apostle, the teacher of the Gentiles.

And I, King Æthelbert, do absolutely assign to thee, Bishop Mellitus, the right of holding and possessing the same that it may for ever continue for the profit of the monastery. But if any man shall attempt to gainsay this grant, may he be accursed and excommunicate from all Christian fellowship until he make amends.

Wherefore, I, Bishop Mellitus, together with King Æthelbert, have desired Bishop Humphrey to subscribe his hand.

The sign manual of Humphrey, Bishop.

" " Letharius, Bishop.

" " Æbane.

" " Æthelbald.

" " Æscvine.

And of many others.

Salmon (*History of Essex*, p. 400) suggests that this grant refers to some place in Kent, and not in Essex, but it is clear that these lands at Tillingham belonged to St. Paul's before the Conquest, as

they are referred to in Domesday Book as then belonging to the Canons of St. Paul's, and in the time of Radulphus de Diceto, who was made Dean in 1181, when the state of the lands and churches belonging to St. Paul's was recorded, Tillingham is again described.

In 1231, Geoffrey de Lucy was made Dean, and during his occupation of the office William Mauduit, Knight, gave for himself, Amabil his wife, his heirs and ancestors, 4 acres in Westfield in Tillingham. This gift seems to have been in consideration of the Dean and Chapter, in consequence of the difficulty of access to the Parish Church in winter time, permitting him to build a chapel in his Court of Calveshyde for his own use, under such conditions as private chapels are wont to be built. The corps of the Prebendaries of Ealdland, Reculverland and Wildland lie in Tillingham parish.

These fragments seem to exhaust the information which can now be obtained in reference to this parish, and it is not a little curious that although Newcourt, in his *Repertorium*, gives the names of the incumbents of most of the other parishes in the county from the 14th century, he is not able, in the case of Tillingham, to go further back than 1624. I have, however, been able, with the assistance of the Rev. W. C. Miller, the present vicar, to carry the list back to 1542.

The Church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, consists of nave, south aisle, chancel with organ chapel, tower, and south porch. Bearing in mind, as previously recorded, that from early Saxon times the manor and advowson, together with a large proportion of the lands in the parish, belonged to the Church of St. Paul's in London, it cannot be doubted but that a church existed here from a remote period. The Saxons, unlike their predecessors, the Romans, and their successors, the Normans, were not builders; they probably adapted to their requirements the massive buildings of the Romans, or, when a new building was required, they constructed it in a more temporary fashion than their predecessors would have done (and so we account for the few remaining buildings of the Saxon period).

The advent of the Normans was the commencement in this country of a new era in most things, but more especially in that of the art of architecture.

They reviled the buildings as they did the race, and it would seem that throughout the land they sought not only to annihilate the Saxons, but to wipe out all visible memorials of them, and so we find that, with very few exceptions, no traces of the old Saxon churches were allowed to remain.

It must be remembered that William, upon his conquest of England, was surrounded by ecclesiastics and men of noble and knightly races, who combined with their respective ecclesiastical and military professions a love and knowledge of architecture, which their sudden promotion to wealth and influence enabled them to gratify to their hearts' content, resulting in the construction of most of our cathedrals, many castles and strongholds, and innumerable churches and ecclesiastical buildings throughout the land. Those who have had anything to do with any of these old buildings will bear witness to the fact that the Norman work was not excelled in strength by the work of any subsequent period.

Salmon says,

"The Church dedicated to St. Nicolas stands upon a dry rising ground ; it is a neat building, erected 1708 by a pound rate upon the parishioners at the expence of £300 and £8 for licence ; it is handsomely pewed, with a gallery at the west end ; a tower leaded hath 5 bells ; church and chancel tiled. There was a south transept, which, being ruinous, occasioned the rebuilding of the church and chancel."

Morant, copying Salmon, gives a similar description, although in different words, as do all subsequent historians except Wright, who says, speaking of the church :

"Formerly it had a south aisle, which, being in a state of decay, was pulled down and the church put in a state of complete repair, at the expense of the parish, in 1708."

In the *Topographer* for the year 1790, vol. ii, p. 34, the following inscription is said to have been over the south porch :

"This church and steeple were repaired in the year of our Lord 1786."

"Very little dependence can be placed upon the statements of our early Essex historians as regards the churches of the county, and this is a notable instance of how misleading those statements sometimes are.* In the case of Tillingham Church I have no doubt that Wright more accurately states what took place, as I think I shall be able to show hereafter.

Originally, this church consisted probably of nave and chancel only ; and the north wall, with possibly some portions of the west and east walls, is all that now remains of the original edifice. This north wall is 3 feet 9 inches thick, and from the character of the work, and the materials of which it is composed (namely a very large proportion of septaria mixed with stone and pebbles, and here and there a Roman brick), and from the architecture of the north door,

* Even as regards the *Topographer*, three monuments are described as in Tillingham Church which are actually in Bradwell-juxta-Mare Church.

was evidently early Norman work, probably late in the eleventh century, but not later than the early part of the twelfth. An illustration (Fig. 1) is given of this door; having been constructed with very hard stone (Barnack rag), it is in very good preservation. In design it is very simple. An opening 3 feet 2½ inches wide by 6 feet 1 inch high, with square joints, has a flat arch rising only 4 inches over it, composed of stones 7 inches high. Over this is a semi-circular arch constructed of similar square stones to the tower arch. The tympanum or space between the two arches is composed of diamond shaped stones, each stone having four indentations, the whole forming

a species of diaper work; it slopes outwards from the top to the bottom. The oak door is modern. At the north-west corner is an angle buttress projecting only five inches each way, another feature denoting its Norman construction.

The old nave was no doubt lighted by two or more narrow semi-circular windows on either side, for during the recent works, remains of some of the original Norman windows were found high up in repairing the north wall.

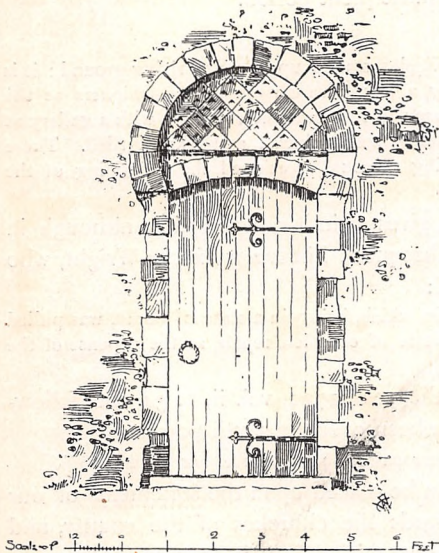


FIG. 1. NORTH DOOR.

In 1865, when the south aisle was rebuilt, fragments of stone with the zigzag and other mouldings cut thereon were discovered built into the south wall, and these may have formed part of the arch of the original western or southern doorway.

Late in the thirteenth century, the old Norman windows on the north side were replaced by two Early English two-light windows, and about the same time three immense buttresses projecting 7 feet 2 inches at the base were added; these buttresses are constructed entirely of ragstone, with massive plinth and two sets of slopes.

Early in the fourteenth century, the south wall was removed, and

an arcade of four arches with three octangular columns and two responds with moulded caps and bases was constructed, and a south aisle built. It was this aisle which having become ruinous was pulled down in 1708, and the south wall rebuilt, the columns and arches being built in; so that in 1865, when the present south aisle was built, the old arcade was found quite perfect. About the same period, or probably a little later in the fourteenth century, the tower was built, and the western wall was in great part removed, to allow of the construction of an arch to connect the nave with the tower.

It may be noticed here that the level of the cill of the west door in the tower is much below the present level of the nave. I think it is clear that the present level of the nave is some inches above the old level, but it never was so low as the level of the west door cill.

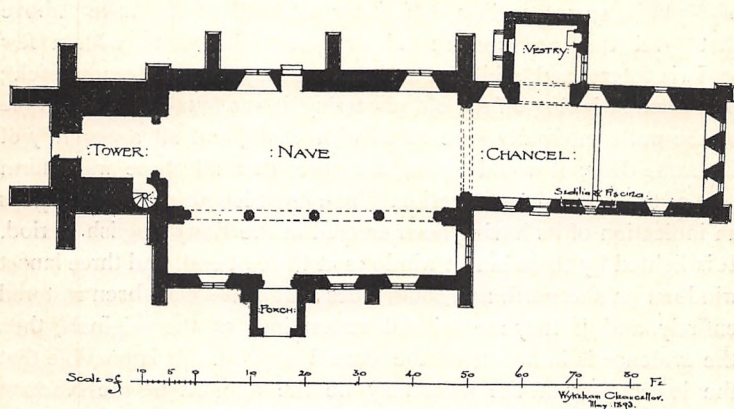


FIG. 2. PLAN OF CHURCH.

The repairs alluded to by Wright as being executed in 1708 no doubt included the walling up of the south arcade,* and probably included also repairs to the nave roof, with the addition of a dormer window, and the construction of a flat ceiling.

In 1890 this roof, upon being examined, was found to be in such a dilapidated condition, almost all the main timbers and rafters having been spliced and patched, that it became necessary to renew it, and a new roof was constructed in 1891 on the lines of the old one.

As before stated, the south aisle was rebuilt in 1865; it is lighted by a three-light east window and three two-light south

* There is a photograph in existence which shows that this south wall was faced with red brick; there were three large square windows, fitted with wood frames, with a porch with semi-circular-headed doorway.

windows, and is entered by the south door, which is protected by a modern porch. In pulling down the wall in which the south arcade had been enclosed, various fragments of stone, carved with the Norman zigzag and other mouldings, were found ; these were all built into the face of the new aisle wall. One fragment is a diaper pattern of interesting design.

The chancel is of unusual length, being 43 feet long by 16 feet 6 inches wide ; the north wall is 3 feet 9 inches thick, but the south wall only 2 feet 6 inches, with two flat buttresses in two stages at the north-east and south-east corners. About the year 1855 considerable repairs were carried out in the chancel, and the external walls were re-pointed, the wide joints being filled in with small pieces of flint ; this destroyed to some extent the character of the old work. The lower part of the walls, up to the window cills, is constructed principally of septaria, corresponding with the north wall of the nave ; above that level they are constructed or faced with flints, with a few septaria intermixed, and here and there a fragment of Roman brick ; but, upon stripping off the old plastering, it was found that the whole of the walls internally were faced with chalk, and all apparently of the same date ; it would seem, therefore, that all these walls form part of the original construction. The great length of the chancel is an indication of its having been erected in the Early English period. It is lighted by three lancet windows at the east end, and three lancet windows on the north and south sides ; all these have been restored entirely, and, if they are faithful restorations of the originals, then the evidence is in favour of the date I suggest. It is possible that the lower part of the walls may be the remains of the Norman chancel, but after weighing all the evidence, I have come to the conclusion that at any rate the greater portion of the chancel is of later date than the north wall of the nave.

In 1891 the roof of fir, which had been put on about forty years previously, was removed, and a new oak roof constructed ; and at the same time the organ chapel and vestry on the north side were erected. On the south side of the chancel is a sedilia with three seats, and a piscina (fig. 3), the whole of Early English character, as is also the string under the east window, which is returned for a short distance on the north and south sides.

The chancel arch, which probably replaces the old Norman one, is of late Decorated character, 14th century work. In 1892 an oak screen was placed under the chancel arch.

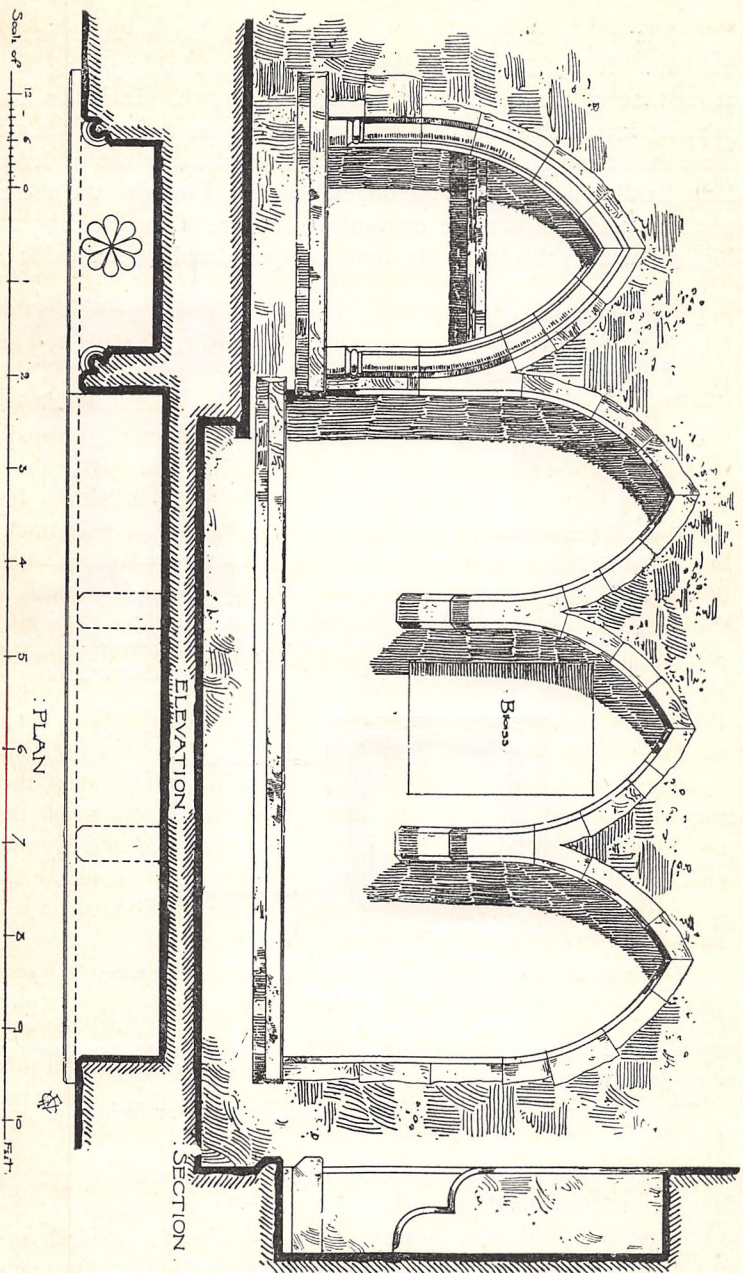
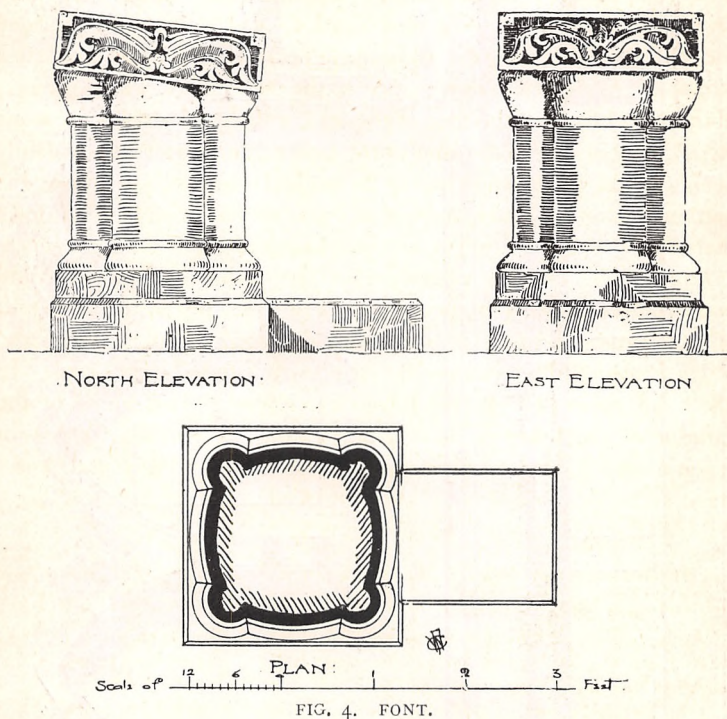


FIG. 3. SEDILIA AND PISCINA IN CHANCEL

Perhaps one of the most interesting items in the church is the old font. It is of Norman character, and was probably placed here at the time of the erection of the Norman church. In design it is peculiar, inasmuch as the caps of the columns on the west side are lower than those on the east side, and thus the bowl is out of level. I can hardly think this was the original design; I imagine the alteration was made to suit the convenience of one of the incumbents. Fig. 4 illustrates this font; the bowl is square, and on each side is



carved some conventional foliage, which is now almost as sharp as when executed 700 years ago.

There are no remains of the old oak benches or fittings of any kind.

The tower is a massive piece of construction with walls on ground floor about 6 feet thick, strengthened by four huge buttresses at the north-west and south-west corners. The tower itself is divided into four stages. In the first stage or ground floor, is the west door, with

double curved splayed jambs, the splays being continued round the pointed arch. In the second stage is a two-light west window, cusped, and with quatrefoil in the centre; a set-off at the top of this stage brings us to the level of the ringing-floor, which is in the third stage; this is lighted by a single-light window on the north, west, and south sides with a small opening into the nave on the east side. From another set-off on the level of the bell-chamber floor, starts the fourth stage, in which the bells, six in number, are hung, and which is lighted by a two-light square-headed window, cusped, on each of the four sides. Over this is the flat oak roof, leaded, which in 1888 replaced the old decayed roof, the whole being surrounded by an embattled parapet. At the south-east corner is the stair-turret, which projects about 6 inches from the face of the wall, a flight of seventy-six stone steps giving access to the roof of the tower. This turret had evidently been carried up at the time of its original construction above the battlements of the tower, and verbal evidence has been handed down that about 1780 the upper part was knocked down during a severe storm. This damage, according to the inscription on the south porch before alluded to, was repaired in 1786, but in the early part of the present century it was again damaged during a storm, and roughly repaired by covering the turret with a rude kind of roof. In 1888 the upper part of this turret was rebuilt. The whole of the exterior of the tower is built with ragstone, with a few pieces of septaria and fragments of Roman bricks in the plinth and lower stage.

MONUMENTS :—

According to Notes by M. Green in *The Topographer* for 1790, vol. ii, p. 34, there were then the following memorials in this church :—

An inscription in brass for Margaret Wyott, who died in 1526.

A Latin inscription for James Sherman, S.T.P., twenty-two years rector, who died November 13th, 1666, aged 50.

John Debancke, rector, died 1601, and has an inscription here in brass.

The writer, however, made a mistake, for the first and third are in Bradwell-juxta-Mare Church, and the second being to a former rector of Bradwell-juxta-Mare was also, no doubt, there.

I suspect that the Notes of worthy Mr. Green got mixed.

1. In the same volume of *The Topographer*, p. 188, a contributor, under the initials J.P. of Heybridge, gives the following inscription on a flat stone in the chancel, and as it is confirmed by the late C. K. Probert, who copied it in 1858, we may take it as correct :—

Hic jacet Humfridus Carbo, Carbone notandus
 Non nigro creta sed meliora tuo
 Claruit in clero nulli pietate secundus
 Cœlum vi rapuit, vi cape si poteris.

He was buried 27 March, 1624, being aged 77 years.

The above epitaph was "done into English" by the late Rev. J. B. Carwardine, some time rector of St. Lawrence :—

Here lies the body of good Humfrey Cole,
 Tho' Black his name, yet spotless is his soul,
 But yet not Black, tho' Carbo is the name,
 Thy chalk is scarcely whiter than his fame ;
 A priest of priests, inferior was to none,
 Took heaven by storm when here his race was run.
 Thus ends the record of this pious man ;
 Go ! and do likewise, reader, if you can.

2. In the chancel was an epitaph for Mr. Henry Baker, ob. 22 July, 1652, ætat. 22. He was probably a son of Major Gregory Baker, who, by his will dated 14th March, 1652, and proved 17th March, 1655, founded four almshouses here, and endowed them with £20 per annum and a bullock worth £5 at Christmas. This Major Gregory Baker is said to have distinguished himself in the siege of Colchester as a Royalist, and a copy of his will is kept amongst the parish papers.

Both these memorials have disappeared.

3. At the back of the sedilia is a brass, consisting of a figure of a man in long hose, with a short doublet and large ruff, and sword, kneeling upon a cushion at a faldstool ; he is bareheaded, and his hands are in an attitude of prayer. Over his head is a shield as follows : Quarterly 1 and 4 [gu.] on a fess [or] between three boars' heads couped [arg.] as many lions rampant [sa.] (*Wiat* or *Wyatt*.) 2 and 3 [arg.] on abend [gu.] a martlet [or] enclosed by two bezants all within a bordure engrailed [az.] bezanty. (*Bayliffe* alias *Clarke*.) Impaling [gu.] a chevron between three lions gambes erased erect within a bordure [arg.] on a chief [of the last] an eagle displayed [sa.] (*Browne*)—and underneath is the inscription plate. The plate, effigy, and shield are let into a slab of Purbeck marble, sunk in the form of a semi-circular arch with spandrils, the whole slab measuring 2 ft. high by 1 ft. 5 in. wide. The inscription is as follows :

"Hic sepultus est Edwardus Wiat armiger qui è vitas decessit vicesimo nono die Julii anno domini 1584.

Hoc erit exiguum nostri tibi pignus amoris,
Nec tamen exigui pignus amoris erit."

This Edward Wyatt was a son of Edward Wyatt of Tillingham, by Mary, the second daughter of Sir Wm. Walgrave, of Smalbridge, in County Suffolk, and was of the same family as Sir Thomas Wyatt, who opposed the Spanish marriage of Queen Mary, and led the Kentish insurrectionists to London, but being defeated and separated from his people, was taken prisoner and beheaded on Tower Hill, April 11th, 1554. This Edward married Jane, daughter of Weston Brown, of Rookwood in Essex.

4. In the south aisle, under the east window, is a Purbeck slab with brass plate with the following inscription :

"Under this stone lyeth buried the bodye of John Wakeman of Tillingham in Dengey Hundreth within the Countye of Essex yeoman beinge of the age of fyfitye and one yeares which John reposinge the full and whole affyance of his salvation in the mercyes of God by y^e merites of Jesus Christ his savioure mekely and most willingly yelded up his soule into ye handes of Almightye God ye xxi. day of December in ye yeare of o^r Lorde 1584."

On a small brass plate immediately under this inscription is the following :

"Vita caduca vale
Salveto vita perremus." [perennis ?]

5. A marble tablet on the north wall of the nave to :

"Thomas Maskell, son of Thomas and Ann Maskell, who died in infancy, April 9, 1786; also Ann Maskell, died Sept. 26, 1786, aged 33 years; also Thomas Maskell, died Oct 1, 1787, aged 29 years; also James Maskell, late of Bradwell Hall, died Aug. 2, 1790, aged 52 years; also John Hay, late Capt. 2nd Queen's Dragoon Guards, died at Baden-Baden, Nov. 17, 1845, aged 65.

"Also Ann, relict of John Hay, died at Bayswater, July 17, 1867, aged 86; all of whom were interred in a vault in the Chancel of this Church."

6. On a marble tablet on the south side of the nave :

"As a tribute to worth and as a mark of affection this tablet is erected in memory of the Revd. John Harr Wright B.A. who died on Nov. 6. 1820 aged 63 years, also of Sarah his widow who died on Dec. 4th 1837 aged 73 years."

7. On a brass plate on the south side of the nave :

"To the glory of God and in memory of John Laver Willes of Reddings in this Parish who died March 17. 1872."

In the churchyard on an altar tomb :

Arms—Three fleur-de-lis.

"Here lies the body of Charles Cockett son of Thomas Cockett and Jane his

wife of Reddinges in this Parish, the first of that name there, who departed this life the 16th day of June 1714 aged 17 years and 7 months."

The Registers of Burials commence with :

"Agnes Brooke sepeliebat vicesimo octavo die Octobris 1561."

The Registers of Marriages commence with :

"Thomas Beauty et Anna nupti fuerunt Septemb : 30 die 1641."

The Registers of Baptisms commence in 1614, but the first entry is partially damaged so as to be undecipherable.

In the tower are hung six bells. I append a description of five, and Mr. Stahlshmidt's note on them.

I. + SANCTE ⊕ LUCA ⊕ U

II. JOHANNES EST NOMEN EIUS U ⊕ U

III. IOHN DARBIE MADE ME 1684 R W

C R

IV. CAR HOLLINWORTH JAMES MASCALL CH WARDS

1707

V. IOHN DARBIE MADE ME 1684 R W. C. W

C R

"The shield on No. I is the foundry stamp of William Culverden, bell founder, of London (1513 to 1522). No. II bell is probably by Henry Jordan, bell founder, of London, who died in or about 1469. The foundry stamps it bears are almost conclusively shewn to be his.

"John Darbie was of Ipswich, but like all the bell founders of the period he itinerated largely.

"No. IV is from one of the Eastern Counties foundries, which I cannot quite identify at present."—*J. C. L. Stahlshmidt.*

As regards the sixth, the Inscription is as follows :

TO THE GLORY OF GOD

THE GIFT OF MARY ANNA SEABROOK 1889.

WILLIAM COASE MILLER. VICAR.

The following Inscription is on a brass plate inserted in the stone cill of the eastern window in the bell-chamber :

"S. NICHOLAS TILLINGHAM.

The Stair Turret and inner wall of the bell chamber were rebuilt, and a new roof placed on this Tower, the cost being defrayed from Contributions collected by the Vicar, A.D. 1888."

To be strictly accurate it should be explained that the upper part

only of the turret was rebuilt, and the internal walls of the bell-chamber repaired.

VICARS.		
VICARS.	INSTITUTED.	PATRONS
William Wybore	4 May, 1542	Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's.
John Gugill	18 May, 1555	do.
Edward Marecroft	17 July, 1560	do.
William Simson	5 May, 1580	do.
Humphrey Cole	13 May, 1588	do.
John Taverner	27 May, 1624	do.
William Sutcliffe	29 Sept., 1629	do.
John Dorme	2 July, 1631	do.
Thomas Nicholson	1640	do.
Robert Fuller	1650	do.
Matthew Elliston	6 Mar., 1666	do.
Gabriel Sempill	20 Sept., 1686	do.
William Cremer	22 Dec., 1691	do.
John Angier	1731	do.
Benjamin Pearse	1745	do.
John Gibbons	9 Oct., 1765	do.
William Hayes	5 July, 1783	do.
Henry Fly	14 Dec., 1790	do.
Thomas Bennett	6 May, 1797	do.
Edward Beckwith	1818	do.
George Vigne	1833	do.
John Lyons	12 Aug., 1852	do.
Charles Sweet Escott	1859	do.
William Coase Miller	6 May, 1879	do.

I have to thank the Rev. W. C. Miller, the present vicar of Tillingham, for much information.

ESSEX REFERENCES IN OLD WILLS.

BY R. H. BROWNE.

THE following items concerning the County of Essex are taken from Dr. Sharpe's *Kalendar of Wills* (Part I.), proved at the Ancient Court of Husting, at the Guildhall, recently issued by order of the Corporation of London :—

A.D. 1278 Frowyk (John De) Rector of the Church of Great Horkesle—
To Nicholas, son of Margaret his sister, and to Johanna sister of the
said Nicholas certain quitrents in the Goldsmithery of London
. His houses and rents in Colchester to be devoted
to the maintenance of a chantry in the church of Great Horkesle

and a certain house in the vill of Great Horkesle to be for a residence for the chaplain. [No date.]

- 1279-80 Edelmeton (Peter De) draper—To Isabella his daughter a nun at Hengham [Hedingham (or Heningham), where there was a nunnery of the Benedictine order] for clothing and shoes, eighteen shillings annual rent of houses in Kandelwistrete
- 1280-1 Chygewelle (Edmund De) cordwainer—To Alexandre de Writele, his brother the land which the said Alexander holds of him to ferm . . . [also mentions his brother John and Thomas son of Walter de Writele, his nephew].
- 1282-3 Woleward (William)—To Idonea his wife his ferm at Haveringe belonging to the nuns of Stratford
- 1286 Essex (Sir Walter de) K^{nt}—His houses near Bissopesgate to be sold. [No date.]
- 1286 Coryngham (Robertde). [Bequests to several religious houses.]
- 1287 Rosamond (Godfrey)—To the Prior and Convent of "La Blakemore" five shillings annual rent in the parish of Allhallows de Fancherche, on condition that his name be put in their obituary (martilogio) and his obit kept.
- 1291 Hervi (William)—To the Prior and Convent of Blakemore so that his servant John hold the same for a term of three years after his decease, rendering to the said Prior half a mark for pittance. [No date.]
- 1293 Rocheford (Margery de) late wife of Guy de Rocheford K^{nt}. . . . bequeaths her houses in Smethefeud [Smithfield] for pious uses.
- 1295 Hautville (Walter De)—His large stone house near the [house of the] Abbot of Colcestre to be sold, and certain payments to be made out of the proceeds to Sir Thomas, the chaplain of the church of St George [No date.] including the Convent and Abbot of Byle (Beleigh). No date.]
- 1297 Essex (Roger de)—To Otho de Essex, his servant, shops in the parish of Honylane; remainder in default of heirs to London Bridge charged &c. [No date.]
- 1297 Marescall (Simon)—A house and rents in the parish of S. Brigid to be devoted to the maintenance of a chantry in the church of Bromfeld, near Chelmeresford in co Essex for a term of four years; remainder to Sewall de Bromfeld, his brother. [No date.]
- 1298 Wautham (William de) cordwainer—To the Abbot and Convent of Wautham (Waltham) and their successors his rents in the parish of Berking Church in Chikenlane. [No date.]
- 1299 Davy (Geoffrey) To Beatrix, da of Thomas le Vyneter de Chelmersford, his shop in the parish of St Nicholas at the shambles.
- 1307 Abenach (Simon de) de Havering—To John and Nicholas his sons certain houses and shops in Edelburga. Other houses and shops to be devoted to the maintenance of two chaplains one of whom was to celebrate at the altar of St Peter in Hornchurch (*Ecclesia Cornuta*)
- 1323 Tillebiri (William de) Rector of Heitfeld [Hatfield]—To Ralph de

- Thedmarsh rents in the parish of S. Edmond King and Martyr in Lumbardestrete and elsewhere.
- 1329 Perundene or Perundon (Nicholas de)—His shop in the parish of S. Nicholas Colemanstrete and also a certain brewhouse to be sold for pious uses. The same to be done with ten acres of land in the vill of Perundon [Parndon.]
- 1333 S^t Philbert (Sir John de) K^{nt}—This will was dated at Canefield [Canfield] in the diocese of London, Thursday the vigil of S^t Luke [18 Oct.] A.D. 1331.
- 1335 Bydyk (Henry de) charges his rents in London and suburbs for providing seven chantries for one year after his decease, one being in the church of Welcomstowe [Walthamstow].
- 1338 Hardel (Thomas)—To William his son four shops in the parish of S^t Mary de Fancherche. Dated at Leyton Sunday the Feast of Holy Trinity [15 June] A.D. 1337.
- 1338 Parys (William de) Northwelde, Essex—To Roger de Waltham, corder, a chamber built aloft in and beyond the lane called Cosineslane in the parish of All Hallows at the Hay. To Sir Ralph Spigurnel, Knt., and Alice his sister, wife of the testator two tenements &c in the same parish Dated London, Monday, the Feast of S^t Clement Pope [23 Nov.] A.D. 1338.
- 1338-9 Mundene [Robert de] Rector of Stifford in the diocese of London—A certain tenement in the parish of S^t Mary Magdalen near the Old Fish Market to be devoted to the augmentation of a chantry in the church of S. Paul for the soul of John de Mundene formerly canon of the same church. Dated 1338.
- 1340 Martyn (Richard) de Westbiry called de Burgstede Rector of the church of Chelmersford—Three tenements situate in Bradestrete, parish of S^t Benedict Fynk, in Shitebourne lane [now Sherborne Lane] to be sold &c. Dated London, the feast of S. James, Apostle 25 July A.D. 1338.
- 1341 Parys (Roger de) goldsmith—Sundry bequests, and the remainder to the Prior and Convent of Latton, Essex, near Waltham Holy Cross. Dated Thursday the morrow of S. Ambrose Bishop [4th April] 1341.
- 1345 Myngy (Olive) de Northone Maundevile—Her tenements in Holebourn in the suburb of London to be sold to pay legacies, the residue to the maintenance of chantries at the discretion of John de Refham fisherman, and Friar Thomas of Heyroun of the order of Friars Minors.
- 1348-9 Hamond (John) pepperer—To be buried in the church of S^{te} Mary Bothawe—To every anchorite in London forty pence, and to every prisoner in Newgate one penny. Provision made for chantries, including S. Margaret zynge [Margaretting] Essex. Numerous other bequests, including John [de] zynge, the testator's kinsman. Among other bequests, twenty shillings to be distributed among the poor parishioners of S. Margaret zynge in Essex; thirty shillings for the purchase of a portifory for use in the said church of S^t Margaret, and one mark to the Rector of Chelmeresford. Dated London, Monday next after the Feast of S. Michael.
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THE TEDCASTELL BRASS AT BARKING, ESSEX.

BY MILLER CHRISTY AND W. W. PORTEOUS.

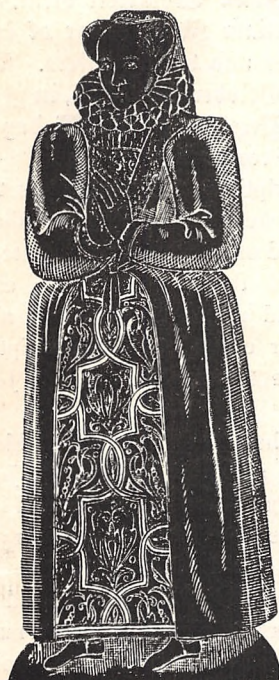
THE monumental brass which we have selected for notice on this occasion has not been chosen because it possesses an exceptional amount of interest, unusual beauty of design, or any very unique characters. On the contrary, this brass has been selected solely because it is a very good and characteristic example of a great number of others of the Elizabethan period to be met with throughout the county. The illustration used will appear in the work on *The Monumental Brasses of Essex*, upon which we are engaged. The brass in question may be thus described :

Effigies of John Tedcastell, Gentleman, [c. 1610], and his wife Elizabeth (NÉE Mey), 1596, with achievement above, [scrolls lost] ; at foot, an inscription, with 9 sons below, [7 daughters missing]. In the chancel.

The various portions of this brass have evidently, at some period, been torn from their original matrices and refixed incorrectly upon another slab. As now fixed, the figures do not face one another, the effigy of the husband being on the sinister, and that of the wife on the dexter, side, contrary to custom. The plate portraying the sons retains, however, its correct position beneath where the father originally was. The effigy of John Tedcastell, which is twenty-eight inches in height, represents him wearing the long civilian's gown of the period, having superfluous striped sleeves hanging from the shoulders, and with a large ruff round his neck. He has a small beard and moustache, and his hair is short.

The effigy of the wife, which is one inch shorter than that of the husband, shows her in the characteristic costume worn by ladies in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, including the French bonnet or Paris head-dress, large ruff, and plain unornamented over-gown, open down the front and displaying the very handsomely-embroidered petticoat.

The effigies of the nine sons, which are engraved upon a single plate, 12 inches long, and tapering from a height of $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches to 4 inches, are remarkable for the variations displayed in their costume. The two foremost and eldest wear knee breeches, doublets, and short cloaks ; the next two are attired exactly as is their father, all four wearing ruffs ; the remaining five are attired in swaddling clothes, and are laid side by side horizontally, which indicates the death of



Here under lieth y^e bodies of John Tedcastell Gent and Elizabeth
 his wyfe Daughter of William my Doctor of lawe and had after he-
 thene them ix sonnes and viij daughters. Shelaide Elizabeth Decrea-
 sed the 27th of October. An^o. 1596. in y^e. 43. yeres of her age. Shelaide
 John Decceased y^e [] day of [] An^o. [] in y^e. [] yeres of his age.



BRASS OF JOHN TEDCASTELL AND HIS WIFE, 1596, IN BARKING CHURCH.

all of them during infancy. The effigies of the seven daughters are missing.

The inscription, which is remarkable for two reasons, is engraved upon a plate measuring 28 by $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and having a conventional border-pattern of a design not uncommon at the period. It reads as follows :

"Here vnder lieth y^e bodie of John Tedcastell Gent. and Elizabeath his wyfe, Daughter of william Mey Doctor of lawe and had Issue betwene them ix sonnes and vii daughters. The saide Elizabeath Deceased the 27th of October, An^o 1596, in y^e 43 yeres of her age. The saide John Deceased y^e [] day of [] An^o [] in y^e [] yeres of his age."

The first respect in which this inscription is remarkable is that the letters are in *relief*, the plate having been cut away around them. That is to say, the letters are not incised or engraved in the plate, as was almost invariably done, except in the case of certain early marginal fillets which are usually found round brasses upon altar tombs. We know of no other similar example of an inscription having raised letters in this county, except that at Strethall to John Gardyner, who died in 1508.

The other remarkable feature in the inscription is that blank spaces are left for the date of death and age at death of John Tedcastell. This is due to the fact that his wife pre-deceased him and that the brass was put down at the date of her death in 1596, the blanks being left for the date of his own death and his age. At the time of his own death, however, these blanks were not filled up as intended—an instance of filial neglect of which there are many other examples throughout the country. In our own county, similar instances occur at Latton, Finchingfield, and several other places.

The achievement, which is engraved upon a rectangular plate measuring $9\frac{1}{2}$ by 8 inches, bears : Quarterly, 1st and 4th [argent] three palets [sable] ; on a chief [azure], as many lions' heads erased [or] : 2nd and 3rd, [argent,] on a fess [gules] between two barrulets wavy [sable] three crescents [or] for *Tedcastell*.* Crest : A leopard passant [], resting his dexter paw on a shield [], for *Tedcastell*.

With reference to this brass, Lysons says (*Environs of London*, vol. iv, p. 89, 1792):—"On the chancel floor are the tombs of

* Burke (*General Armory*, p. 1001) says that these arms impaling Vert, a chevron between three roses or, a chief indented ermine, for Elizabeth May, his wife, were confirmed to him by Cooke, Clarenceux, in 1530.

'Elizabeth, daughter of William Mey, LL.D., and wife of John Tedcastle (by whom she had nine sons and seven daughters), *ob.* "1596. This tomb has figures in brass of the deceased and her "husband."

In J. P. Malcolm's *Views within Twelve miles round London*,* London, dy. 4^o, 1800, there is a very poor figure of this brass. This engraving, though reversed in printing from the plate, was evidently taken before the different portions of the brass were reaved, as the effigies face one another and the scrolls are shown. That to the man bears, "Jesus receyve my spirit": that to the woman, "Come Lord Jesu." The children are, however, for some reason, not shown.

Ogborne (*History of Essex*, p. 36, 1814) also mentions the same inscriptions as being on the lost scrolls.

This John Tedcastell is mentioned by Morant (*History of Essex*, vol. i, p. 8; 1768), who says that Vincent Randall, a son of Edward Randall, Gentleman (who died October 7th, 1577), sold the manor of Withfields, in Barking, by license dated August 7th, 1598, to John Tedcastell, who, by license dated September 1st 1604, sold it to — Aston. It therefore appears that John Tedcastell survived his wife by at least eight years, but we have been unable to ascertain the date of his death.

JAMES MORICE, M.P. FOR COLCHESTER, 1586-1593.

BY J. EWING RITCHIE.

ONE of the men of whom we would fain know a little more was a worthy M.P. of the name of Morice, who at one time represented Colchester. I find no mention of him in Mr. Charles Benham's little volume, *Colchester Worthies*. In Colchester at this present time no one ever mentions him. Colchester has sent many distinguished representatives to Parliament. One of them was the Right Hon. George Tierney, one of the leaders of the Whig Party before they had tasted the sweets of office. He sat for two years, and fought two severe elections at Colchester, where money seems to have been at one time the principal agent in the election of an M.P. At any rate, it is a fact that within a very short period five

* Intended as a supplement to Lysons' *Environs*.

candidates became bankrupts after a Colchester election, and one had to flee the country. Another distinguished Liberal who sat for Colchester was Daniel Whittle Harvey, to whom, when subsequently made Chief Commissioner of the police of London, we owe the cabman's badge V. R., which was considered by the cockney cabmen as standing for the initials of Whittle 'Rvey himself. At a later period Colchester returned Lord John Manners, the present Duke of Rutland—then the rising hope of the Young England party, and celebrated for a couplet which had a world-wide circulation—

“ Let learning, laws and commerce die,
But give us back our old nobility.”

Morice was after all the most distinguished man ever returned for Colchester—a true patriot—a man who had the courage of his convictions—a man who dared to do his duty at the peril of his freedom and his life. It is a shame that we know so little of the man.

It is the opportunity that makes the man, at any rate it was so as far as James Morice is concerned. Queen Elizabeth and her bishops were not fond of the Puritans—and in Essex they were somewhat plentiful. She caused to be carried in her first Parliament an Act to restore to the Crown the ancient jurisdiction over the Estate Ecclesiastical and Spiritual, and another for the Uniformity of Common Prayer and Service in the Church and Administration of the Sacraments. Among other powers conferred upon the Crown by the Act of Supremacy was one that gave rise to a new Court, afterwards but too notorious as the Court of High Commission. When Grindal died, his successor, Archbishop Whitgift, procured from the Queen a new High Commission, for whose use he prepared twenty-four articles for examination, which included all matters connected with clerical uniformity, and left little room for evasion. Lord Burleigh in a letter to Whitgift truly describes them as “so curiously penned, so full of branches and circumstances as I think the Inquisitors of Spaine use not so many questions to comprehend and track their preyes.” This was bad enough, but the administration of the articles made them infinitely worse. The clergy were required to answer them on oath, *ex officio mero*—a process utterly unknown to the courts of common law, and which in the next reign that great lawyer Sir Edward Coke pronounced judicially to be illegal. The Essex ministers were strongly moved in this matter. Twenty-seven of them appealed to the Privy Council for protection and of course appealed in vain. The result was nearly fifty ministers were deprived

or silenced in Essex alone, and when distinguished inhabitants of the county, such as Sir Francis Walsingham, then Recorder of Colchester, protested against the scandal, occasioned by the deprivation of good men and the intrusion of unfit persons into their livings, the prelates were little inclined to abandon the policy which had secured the support of the Queen, or at any rate, was known to be in conformity to the Royal wishes. But a new Parliament was summoned for October, 1586. The Puritans availed themselves of the opportunity thus afforded them in Essex, they carried the day, and at Colchester they were specially successful. On the nomination of Sir Francis Walsingham, James Morice and Francis Harvey were sent up to London to represent Colchester in Parliament.

James Morice did his best for his party. He had the audacity to move for an examination into the enormous abuses of the Bishop's Court and the High Commission. Queen Elizabeth gave way to a fury which, at any rate, we should consider unladylike in our more enlightened age. Queen Elizabeth had rather high notions as regarded the Royal Prerogative. When the House of Commons began to discuss popular grievances and to complain of Royal Licenses, which gave privileges to individuals at the expense of the community, the Lord Keeper, in the Queen's name, called them audacious, arrogant, and presumptuous; but she was scandalised by the atrocious conduct of James Morice, M.P. for Colchester. She demanded that the proposed Bill of Inquiry should be given up to her. She sent word to the House that her indignation was aroused at their presuming to deal with matters she had expressly forbidden them to consider. She reminded them that with her lay the power of summoning or dismissing Parliament, of accepting or rejecting their resolutions; and that at that particular moment the only resolutions they were called upon to pass should be to provide means for the protection of the Church and defence of the kingdom. They were called together for those two objects, and they had no right to discuss any other. Morice was arrested by the sergeant-at-arms—his office was taken from him—he was prohibited from practising his profession, and was cast into prison. So much for what Lord Tennyson calls the spacious times of Queen Elizabeth, who had, woman-like, a will of her own; and who, unfortunately, was in such a position that she could insist upon it that her will should become law. She was, in most respects, a copy of her father. Certainly she had more of him in her than poor Queen Mary, or that sickly

lad—that poor goody-goody Edward VI.—whom our Protestant writers delight so to honour and to hold up to the lasting admiration of England's ingenuous youth.

What became of Morice, M.P. for Colchester, history, so far as I can follow it, has nothing further to say. In our day, when he had served his time in prison, we should have given him a testimonial and got up a public dinner in his honour. The illustrated papers would have published his portrait, and "our own special" would have described his inner life. Happily in that age men had something better to do than to write and read newspaper gossip. They were in earnest, fighting for freedom and for faith. At that time Englishmen believed in God, and out of that belief they managed to evolve a life of duty "as seeing Him who is invisible." James Morice, M.P., was evidently one of that class, a class that in a few short years were to rule the land. He was their forerunner—crying in the wilderness, Prepare ye the way of the Lord. Since his time the mission of a Colchester M.P. has been altogether of a lower kind. Some of them, so far as I can discover, never seem to have had any mission at all.

HISTORIANS OF ESSEX.

I. NICHOLAS TINDAL.

BY EDWARD A. FITCH.

AFTER John Leland, whom Richard Gough calls "our British Pausanias," William Camden was the first author to make a uniform survey of his own country. He commenced his *Britannia* the year after he went as a master to Westminster School, and spent all his leisure hours and holidays for ten years in compiling it. The dedication to William Cecil, Lord Treasurer Burleigh, is dated May 2nd, 1586, Camden's thirty-fifth birthday. That is the date of the first edition, but the last and best edition, largely augmented, and with Norden's maps, appeared in 1607. An English translation of this edition was published in 1610, and a later one in 1637. These were by Philemon Holland, whom Fuller calls "translator generall in his age," and who is said to have been born at Chelmsford in 1552, but his name does not appear in the registers; his father, John Holland,

was rector of Great Dunmow from 26th September, 1564, till 1578.* Of Camden's *Britannia*, the editions of Edmund Gibson, Bishop of London, whom Morant calls "his only patron good Bishop Gibson" (1695, 1722, 1753, and 1772), and those of Richard Gough (1789, 1806) are the most complete.

Thomas Cox's *Magna Britannia et Hibernia Antiqua et Nova* ranks next to Camden's amongst general topographical works. The author was rector of Chignal Smealy from 19th June, 1680, to 1704, Vicar of Broomfield from 11th February, 1685, and rector of Stock from 24th February, 1703, till his death on January 11th, 1734. At Broomfield he was succeeded by Philip Morant, and at Chignal Smealy Morant succeeded his son, Thomas Cox, jun. (who became rector of Stock), in September, 1735. Cox married Love Manwood, of Pryors, Broomfield. The six volumes of his *Magna Britannia* appeared anonymously, at intervals between 1720 and 1731; Essex was contained in the first volume, pp. 649-752, with map by Robert Morden. For the excerpts of the several counties, special title pages were subsequently issued, one undated, "*A Topographical, Ecclesiastical, and Natural History of* " a blank space being left for the name of the county. Another title page is *A Compleat History of Essex*. . . . 1730. The work is in large post 4to, published by E. Nutt, in the Savoy, 1720, and purports to be by "an Impartial Hand." A second edition appeared in 1738.

The six volumes published of the Rev. Daniel Lysons' *Magna Britannia* (1806-1822) did not reach Essex, but that portion of the county within twelve miles of London is well dealt with in the fourth volume of the same author's *Environs of London* (4 vols. 4to, London, 1792-1796). A second edition appeared in 1811, of which the Essex portion is vol. i, part ii, pp. 599-750.

The *Antiquities of England and Wales*, by Francis Grose, appeared first in super royal 4to, London, 1773-1787. It had no pagination, and the plates, of which seventeen and a county map refer to Essex, are on the upper half of each right-hand page with text below and at back. Another edition, with plates separate, re-touched and re-dated, and text paged, appeared in 1783-1786 in eight volumes imperial 8vo, the Essex portion being in vol. ii, pp.

* He wrote a folio volume with a single pen, and composed the following epigram on the feat:—

"With one sole pen I wrote this book,
Made of a grey goose quill;
A pen it was when I it took,
And a pen I leave it still."

115-144, with fourteen plates (map and general description on an unpaginated leaf as before), and vol. viii, pp. 64-71 with three plates. Subsequently Stockdale published editions in demy 4to and foolscap folio, the latter having pagination 111-141 in the Essex part of vol. ii, the 4to following the pagination of the 8vo. Lastly, in 1849, John Gray Bell broke up some old copies, and issued the Essex portion under a fresh title page, *The Antiquities of the County of Essex. . . . Extracted from his general work . . . MDCCXCVII . . . London: J. G. Bell. . . . MDCCCXIX*. Some of these are paginated 111-140, and some 115-144 in the portions taken from vol. ii; all have pp. 64-71 from vol. viii. The water-mark of the paper is 1809, in Hooper and Wigstead's undated royal 4to edition, of which Bell used some copies.

The Beauties of England and Wales, &c., by John Britton and Edward Wedlake Brayley, was published in 18 volumes, 8vo, London, 1801-1815. Essex is described in vol. v, pp. 243-496, 20 pls., dated August 1st, 1804. Each county was also issued separately with title, *A Topographical and Historical Description of the County of* the name of the county being added in MS. Reprinted in 1810, with the name of the county, and again in 1818 with the title *Essex, or Original Delineations, Topographical, Historical, and Descriptive*.

James Dugdale, in *The New British Traveller; or, Modern Panorama of England and Wales* (Royal 4to. London: J. Robins and Co., 1819) devotes pp. 342-421 of vol. ii to Essex, with map, six plates, and vignette on title page. The text was issued in parts of 16 pages each, Essex being in parts 70-75.

The Scientific Tourist through England, Wales, and Scotland (2 vols., 12mo., London, 1818), was by Thomas Walford, of Birdbrook, but only 9 pp. are given to Essex. Thomas Kitson Cromwell, who subsequently (1825) published *The History and Description of the Ancient Town and Borough of Colchester*, compiled (anonymously) a much more comprehensive and well illustrated series entitled *Excursions through England and Wales, Scotland and Ireland*, which commenced with *Excursions in the County of Essex*, 2 vols., 8vo, London, 1818. This was issued separately and in the general series. Another little work that came nearer to the more modern gazetteers, guides, and directories was *The Family Topographer*, by Samuel Tymms, 7 vols., 8vo, London, 1832-1843; this also commenced with the county of Essex (vol. i, pp. 1-27). Essex

forms the sixth volume of Cooke's *British Traveller*, 1806, and the second volume of Pinnock's *County Histories*.

Although several of these and other general topographical works were written by Essex men, the present series of articles will not include such. We propose to describe only those works that treat of the county as a whole, or were intended to do so; with accounts of those authors who have attempted to deal with Essex separately. If thought desirable, it is possible that a chapter will be devoted to works describing only specific portions of our county, such as hundreds, districts, towns, villages, or even houses. In addition to the works on general topography that it has been thought necessary to mention, there is much on Essex history in such well-known volumes as John Weever's *Ancient Funerall Monuments*, &c. (folio, London, 1631: Essex, pp. 597-660), Thomas Fuller's *History of the Worthies of England* (folio, London, 1662: Essex, pp. 317-348), Sir William Dugdale's *Monasticon Anglicanum* (folio, London, 1693) with John Stevens' two additional volumes (folio, 1722, 1723), Thomas Tanner's *Notitia Monastica* (8vo, London, 1695, and folio, 1744), and especially Richard Newcourt's *Repertorium Ecclesiasticum parochiale Londinense* (2 vols, folio, London, 1708, 1710, of which the second volume especially refers to Essex). There are many such of great if not of equal value to the local historian, but it is not our intention now to attempt to particularise them.

It will, perhaps, be well to mention here that John Norden whose maps appeared in the 1607 edition of Camden's *Britannia*, contemplated a general survey of England under the title of *Speculum Britanniae*, but his description of Essex, although dated 1594, was not published till 1840, and to this we shall refer in its proper sequence.

The first published *History of Essex* was projected and commenced by the Rev. Nicholas Tindal, and to this and its author we now turn. Either from want of sufficient encouragement, or from the necessity unfortunately arising after his uncle's death for more lucrative literary work, but two numbers of this work were published. These are comparatively scarce, and we here give a copy of the title page and full collation of contents.

The | History | of | Essex; | containing, | I. Domesday of Essex | II. History
of the Manors and the Families through | which they have successively past, from
the Conquest | to this Day | III. Antiquities, Ecclesiastical History, Charitable
Donations, | Free Schools, Funeral Inscriptions, &c. | With an Introduction, or

General History of the County | from Julius Cæsar's invasion to the present Time. | Compiled and Digested by N. TINDAL, Vicar of *Great Waltham*, | *Essex*, from Materials collected by *T. Jekyl*, of *Bocking*, Esq.; | *J. Ousely*, sometime Rector of *Panfield*; and particularly by | *W. HOLMAN*, late of *Halstead*, who spent ten Years in a diligent | Search after every thing remarkable throughout the County, and as | many in examining Court Rolls, Wills, Evidences, Deeds, &c. |

Number I | Containing the History of Felsted and Pantfield, with | a large and exact Map of the Hundred of Hinckford. |

London;— | Printed by H. WOODFALL and sold by J. and J. KNAPTON, at the *Crown* | in *St. Paul's* Churchyard; by Mr. GREEN at *Chelmsford*; Mrs. OLIVER, | at *Norwich*; Mr. BAILY at *St. Edmunds-bury*; Mr. HOLMAN at *Sudbury*; | Mr. HUMPHRY, jun., at *Halsted*; Mr. CREIGHTON at *Ipswich*, and by others | at *Saffron Walden*, *Braintree*, *Colchester*, and the rest of the Towns of *Essex*. | Price 1s. 6d.

The title page of the second number was similar to the above, also priced 1s. 6d., except as to contents, thus given:—

Number ii. | Containing the History of RAINE, BRAINTREE, STEBBING, | and Part of BOCKING.

The size is quarto, apparently demy quarto, each page measuring about $8\frac{1}{2} \times 11$ inches. Each number contained 52 pages.

The advertisement on the back of the title to No. 1 says:—

The Introduction and cuts will be publish'd in the last Number of the Volume. The whole will be compris'd in three Volumes in Quarto.

Then follow the errata, four items. *The History and Antiquities of Essex* commences on page 1 with this sentence: "Having treated at large, in the Introduction, of the County of *Essex* in general, we come now to the particular History of the several *Parishes*, *Lordships* and *Manors*." Then follows how the county is divided into eighteen hundreds and two half-hundreds, with their names; *Hinckford* Hundred comes first, and p. 2 commences the history of *Felsted*. *Pantfield* is commenced about the middle of p. 36, and ends with No. 1 at p. 52. No. 2 commences with *Braintree* on p. 53; *Rayne Parva* commences on p. 77, *Stebbing* on p. 92, and *Bocking* occupies the last page of the number, p. 104.

The Advertisement on the back of the Preface of No. 2 says: "The remaining Part of vol. i. will be publish'd at once, in the Manner mention'd in the Proposals, on the other two pages of this Cover." These Proposals for printing by subscription *The History and Antiquities of Essex* were as follows, after reciting title:—

The Foundation of this Work was laid by *Thomas Jekyl* of *Bocking*, Esq.; Secondary in the King's-Bench, who spent great part of his Life in the Study of Antiquities; having written with his own Hand above 40 volumes in Folio, relating chiefly to *Essex*, *Norfolk* and *Suffolk* (of which Manuscripts an Account will



NICHOLAS TINDAL.

1687-1774.

be given in the History of the Parish of Bocking*). To these Collections are added those of the Rev^d. Mr. Ousely, sometime Rector of *Panfield* and *Little Waltham*, who was well vers'd in the History and Antiquities of his Country ; as is evident in what he communicated in the Edition of *Camden* by Dr. *Gibson*, now Bishop of *London*, and in *Newcourt's Repertorium Ecclesiasticum*.

Upon this Foundation are built the 20 Years' Labours of the Reverend Mr. W. HOLMAN, late of Halsted, Essex, who, in collecting Materials for a complete History of Essex, spent ten Years in a diligent Search after every thing remarkable throughout the County ; and as many in examining Records, Court-Rolls, Evidences, &c., particularly in [the several offices at *London*, to which he was allow'd Access. All these materials, of which the like perhaps were never collected on a Subject of this Nature, will be digested, improv'd and published in the following manner by N. TINDAL, M.A., Vicar of Great Waltham, Essex.

I. The Whole, containing between three and four hundred sheets, will be printed on the Same Paper with these proposals, in three volumes in Quarto.

II. Subscribers are to pay down One Guinea, for the first volume ; and the same upon the Delivery of each of the other two volumes. Three shillings allowed for the two first specimen numbers. Subscriptions are taken in by [here follows list]. N.B.—The whole will be published in about Two Years.

Tindal's work bears no date on the title or elsewhere. In the British Museum catalogue it is given as 1720 ? ; Watt, Anderson, Walford, and others have adopted this without the query ; Haydn gives 1724, and Lowndes 1726. I believe 1732 is the correct date for both numbers ; for No. 2 there can be little doubt, as in the Register of Books given in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for July, 1732 (sep. p. 16), we find : " 29. History of Essex, No. 11. Printed for J. and J. Knapton, price 5s." This is the second volume of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, and none of the previous book notices refer to No. 1 ; I am inclined to think from the erroneous price of 5s. that this notice really refers to Nos. 1 and 2, and that the five shillings is a misprint for three.

The generally-received date of 1720, which is still used in the British Museum and stands in John P. Anderson's *Book of British Topography* (1881), cannot be correct from the following internal evidences, all taken from Tindal's first number. The title page gives " N. Tindal, Vicar of Great Waltham, Essex " ; he was not presented to this vicarage till 1722. Page 25 relates to Lees Priory, " which the present Duke of Manchester lately sold to the Duke of Buckinghamshire " ; the Duke of Manchester only succeeded on January 20th, 1722. Page 35 : The names of the Masters of Felsted School ends with—" 9. John Wyat, 1725, the present Master " ; he was Master from 1725 to 1750. Page 52 : " The Reverend Mr. John Price was thereupon presented to this [Pantfield] Rectory, and

* One page only of Bocking was published.

now enjoys it"; this was in 1726. Page 24: "Edward [Rich.], now Earl of Warwick, marrying Mary, Daughter of Samuel Stanton, of Lynn Regis, Esq.: has by her an only Daughter." This only daughter, the Lady Catherine, was born on 28th March, 1731 (see monument in St. Mary Abbot's, Kensington). On p. 26 the Felsted estate "descended to Sir Richard Child, now Earl of Tilney"; and again on p. 27: "The Earl of Tilney is the present Patron of this [Felsted] Vicarage"; Earl Tylney of Castlemaine, Ireland, was created by Letters Patent dated 11th January, 1732. This proves that No. 1 could not have been printed previously to January, 1732, and we know that No. 2 was published by June, 1732, thus bringing the date of the two specimen numbers reasonably close together, and later than is given in any of the Bibliographies. John Nichols, who knew so much about Tindal, says he "began a History of Essex (published two quarto nos) proposing to finish it in three quarto volumes at one guinea each (*Brit. Topogr.* i, 345, note), but left it in 1726 for the translation of Rapin's History of England" (*Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century*, vol. v, p. 515). This cannot be correct, as the Rev. William Holman, author of the MS. History of Essex, died on October 13th, 1727; after his death, his son William, of Sudbury, made an agreement with the Rev. Nicholas Tindal by which the latter was to prepare Holman's papers for the press, and the profits of publication were to be divided between them. This document is dated February 2nd, 1731, and is witnessed by Philip Morant, who was then Tindal's curate at Great Waltham.

The valuable collections, including the MSS. of Thomas and Nicholas Jekyll, John Ouseley, and others, intended to be edited by Tindal for his history, will not be further mentioned here. These and their present location will be better treated of in the article relating to Philip Morant, who mentions the various authors and their works somewhat fully in the preface to his complete history. It is rather curious that no reference whatever is there made to Nicholas Tindal. Three of the eighty-two subscribers to Morant's *History of Colchester* (1748) were the Rev. Mr. Nicholas Tindal and his two sons, the Rev. Mr. John Tindal and Capt. George Tindal; none of these were subscribers to Morant's *History of Essex*, 1766, although all three were living at the time of its publication. We know that Tindal and Morant had been intimately connected in their early lives and in their literary work. Morant was Tindal's first

curate at Great Waltham, from 1722 to 1732, and the present vicar, the Rev. H. E. Hulton, writes me that from October, 1722 (there is one entry in June), to August, 1732, the parish registers are all in Morant's handwriting, with the exception of a signature to two marriage entries as follows : *

1728. Sept. 12. The Honourable St. Conyers D'Arcy, Knight of the Bath, and the Right Hon^{ble}. the Lady Howard of Effingham were married by me, *Nicholas Tindal, by a Special License.*

1729. Apr. 14. The Honourable Sir William Young, Knight of the Bath, and the Hon^{ble}. M^{rs}. Ann Howard were married with a Special License by me, *N. Tindal.*

All that is in Tindal's handwriting is printed in italics.

Tindal translated the text of St. Matthew's Gospel, with the notes of Messrs. Beausobre and L'Enfant, which formed the first of Morant's sixteen published works, 4to, printed for S. Chandler and J. Batley, London, 1725-1727. Morant helped Tindal much with his translation of Rapin and the Continuation; he also wrote a *Summary of the History of England*, folio, and lists at the end of Mr. Tindal's Continuation of Rapin's History in vol. iii, being 55 sheets, reprinted in three volumes, with plates, 8vo, London, 1747. Tindal made full acknowledgment to Morant in the Preface to Rapin's History of England, where (vol. i, p. vi) we read

"the translator, in his eight years' application to this work, . . . thinks himself obliged publicly to acknowledge the assistance he has received, in this 2nd edition, from the Reverend Mr. Philip Morant, minister of the English Church at Amsterdam, who, besides revising the sheets as they came from press, has been at the pains to compare every paragraph with the ancient historians, and examine all the quotations from the *Fœdera*, and thereby been enabled to correct some mistakes, and add several notes."

Most of the information in Tindal's *Essex* is in Morant, but Tindal is rather the fuller, although many of the paragraphs are similar in both works. Morant does not give an account of the monumental and fenestral antiquities, etc., as did Tindal. These still remain unpublished in Holman's MS. History. In Tindal's work the extracts from Domesday are printed in black letter.

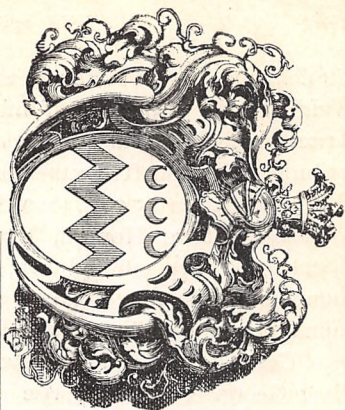
Nicholas Tindal, son of John Tindal of Cornwood, Devon, and Elizabeth, daughter of Nicholas Prideaux, president of the Council of Barbadoes, was born in 1687. He was entered at Exeter College, Oxford, and took his M.A. June 5th, 1713; he was subsequently elected to a fellowship at Trinity College, Oxford. He entered the

* These are the widow and daughter of Lord Thomas Howard of Effingham. Elizabeth Rotherham was the third daughter of John Rotherham of Great Waltham, and Mary, daughter of Giles Alleyn, D.D. She married (1) Sir Theophilus Napier, Bart.; (2) Thomas Howard, Baron of Effingham; (3) Sir Conyers D'Arcy. By her second husband she had two daughters.

Church, and was presented by this college to the vicarage of Great Waltham in 1722. He held this poor living (which was settled on Trinity College by Sir Thomas Pope, its founder, in 1555) till 1740, when he was presented to the rectory of Alverstoke, Hants, by the Bishop of Winchester. He was also rector of Calbourne, Isle of Wight, but there is no Tindal in the list of rectors in Lockhart's Supplement to Woodward and Wilks' *History of Hampshire*, p. 81, though in the same *History*, vol. iii, p. 353, Nicholas Tindal is mentioned as rector of Alverstoke, and later (1740) of Calbourne.

In 1738 Tindal was appointed one of the chaplains to Greenwich Hospital by Sir Charles Wager, the distinguished admiral, who sat as M.P. for Westminster, and was First Lord of the Admiralty from June, 1733, till Walpole resigned in March, 1742. Tindal probably knew something of naval life, as the dedication of vol. 2 of Rapin's *History* to Sir Charles Wager is dated "from on board the *Torbay* in Bay of Revel in Gulf of Finland, July 12th, 1726," and that of vol. 4 to the same "from on board the *Torbay* in Gibraltar Bay, Sep. 4, 1727." In vol. 6 (1731) there is an address to "the Gentlemen of the English Factory at Lisbon," dated from Great Waltham, Essex, September 10th, 1728, in which Tindal speaks of "This Translation, the Fruits of my Leisure Hours whilst at Lisbon" (he officiated to the factory for five months during the absence of the chaplain, Mr. Sims). Tindal remained at Greenwich till his death on June 27th, 1774, at the advanced age of eighty-seven, thus outliving Morant by upwards of three and a-half years. He was interred on July 2nd in the second cemetery belonging to the hospital, known as Goddard's Garden, which was closed in 1855. The Rev. John L. Robinson, chaplain of the Royal Naval College, and the Rev. William Law, chaplain of the Royal Hospital, have both kindly searched for Tindal's epitaph, and the latter gentleman reports: "I have carefully examined every tablet and gravestone in the old G. H. cemetery and the mausoleum, but I can find no indication that any memorial of Nicholas Tindal had ever existed there." In "Examples of Long Life attained by Temperance," *Gentl. Mag.*, vol. xlvi, p. 406, Dr. Nathaniel Tindal is mentioned, meaning Nicholas Tindal.

In 1724 Tindal published, in monthly numbers, *Antiquities Sacred and Profane*, written in French by R. P. D'Augustin Calmet, and done into English with notes by N. Tindal, vicar of Gt. Waltham, Essex. In 1734 he published, folio, London, a translation of Prince Kantemir's *History of the Growth and Decay of*



John Tindal, B.D., native of Kent, rector of Beer Ferris, Devon. *Bur.* Jan. 25, 1674.

Matthew, L.L.D., Fellow of All Saints, Oxford, author of *Christianity as Old as the Creation*. *B.* circ. 1657. *D.* 1733.

John, = Elizabeth, of Cornwood, da. of Nicholas Pridaux, President of the Council of Barbadoes. Devon, Clerk.

NICHOLAS TINDAL = (1) Anne, = (2) (Aug. 11, 1753) Elizabeth (?), (subject of this memoir). da. of John, da. of I. Gugelman, Capt. of B. 1687. *D.* 1774.

Keate, of Invalids.* (No children.) Elizabeth = Robert Forster, rector of Plymstock, Devon.

Hagborn, Berks.

Nathaniel, D.D., and others.

John, = (May 9, 1738) Mary, rector of Chelmsford. *D.* Feb. 2, 1774.

eldest da. of Rev. Oliver Pocklington, rector of Chelmsford.

George, = (Mar. 14, 1748) Diana, 3rd da. of same Rev. O. Pocklington.

James, = Lucy, da. of Sam. 4th Dragoon. Shenton, Clerk.

Nicolas, Anna Maria, Thomas, George, Robert, = Sarah, Diana, Catherine, Nicolas, Thomas, William, Anne, Louisa. *Bapt.* Feb. 18. *Bapt.* July 18. *Bapt.* Jan. 12, 1749. June 2, 18, 1741. 1750. *Bur.* 25, 1752. 12, 1749. June 2, *Bur.* Aug. April 29, 1810. *Bur.* Oct. 1750. 18, 1777. Attorney-gan, rector of Chelmsford. (Eight children or more.)

da. of John Pocock, *Bur.* April 8, 1751. 15, 1753. 31, 1756. 17, 1759. 8, 1756. *Bur.* April 17, 1757. 11, 1760. 21, 1800.

Marianne Nicholas Cunningham,† Elizabeth, *B.* Dec. 12, 1776. *Bapt.* July 26, 1777. *D.* July 6, 1846. Lord Chief Justice.

Robert, Sarah, John Pococke, Thomas, Jane, George, Charles, Sally, Robert, † Clariana

Bapt. Aug. *Bapt.* Aug. *B.* 1783. *Bapt.* April 26, 1784. 1785. 1786. 1789. 1790. 1792.

Aug. 31, 1785.

† Aug. 11, 1753. Nicholas Tindal, rector of Greenwich Register.

† So spelt in Chelmsford Register.

† Mary, an infant, *Bur.* May 29, 1792, possibly comes in here.

the Othman Empire. He was also the editor of Spence's *Polymetis abridged, being a guide to Classical Learning*, a school-book, which passed through several 8vo editions. His great work was the translation of De Rapin Thoyras' *History of England*. This was originally published in 15 vols. (8vo, London, 1725-1731) and dedicated to Thomas Lord Howard, Baron of Effingham (*cf.* the Waltham marriages, above referred to); it was then reprinted in weekly numbers in two vols. (folio, 1732, 1733). Thomas Lediard's *Continuation* was published (folio, London, 1736) as vol. iii. Tindal's own *Continuation* from the Revolution of 1688 to the Accession of King George II was likewise published in weekly 8vo numbers, which began in 1744 and were completed (3 vols.) on March 25th, 1747, which is the date of the dedication to William, Duke of Cumberland. The second folio edition, 1751, was dedicated to Frederick, Prince of Wales, who was so pleased with the work that he presented Mr. Tindal with a gold medal worth forty guineas. The sale of both the *History* and the *Continuation* so far exceeded the expectation of the publishers (J. J. and P. Knapton), that they complimented the author with a present of £200. The 8vo edition of the entire work in 1751 is in 21 vols. A further continuation by Smollett to 1786 brings the work to 5 volumes folio in the final edition, 1784-1789.

Doubtless Tindal's *Rapin* was a success both from a literary and a monetary point of view, and about a year after the issue of the two specimen numbers of the *History of Essex* Nicholas Tindal lost his famous uncle Matthew, the author of *The Rights of the Christian Church, &c.*, a work which made so much stir, and of the celebrated work (published in 1730) *Christianity as old as the Creation, or the Gospel a Republication of the Religion of Nature*. Dr. Matthew Tindal died of stone on August 16th, 1733, in Cold Bath Fields, London, where Mr. Budgell had taken lodgings for him about five weeks previously. Nicholas, whom his uncle had not long before appointed his sole heir in a regular will, then found that by fraud he had been deprived of a considerable sum of money, and that the original will was nowhere to be found, but that a hastily-produced one bequeathed two thousand guineas and the MS. of a second volume of *Christianity as old as the Creation* to Mr. Budgell.

Nicholas Tindal gives a full account of this matter in a pamphlet, and tells us that "upon receiving Lucy Price's letter he went with his friend, the Rev. Mr. Philip Morant, to Mr. Budgell's the next

day" (August 17th); then follows a narrative of what occurred. This pamphlet is entitled *A Copy of the Will of Dr. Matthew Tindal, with an Account of what pass'd concerning the same, Between Mrs. Lucy Price, Eustace Budgell, Esq., and Mr. Nicholas Tindal*, 23 pp., 8vo. Printed for T. Cooper, London, 1733 (Price 4d.). An answer appeared in a pamphlet entitled *A Vindication of Eustace Budgell, Esq., from some Aspersions thrown upon him in a late Pamphlet, &c.* 20 pp. 8vo. Printed for T. Cooper, London, 1733 (Price 4d.).

Pope thus alludes to this transaction (*Satires*, 378, 379):

Let Budgell charge low Grub-street on his quill,
And write whate'er he pleas'd, except his will.

It seems probable that these reasonable expectations of the author of the projected *History of Essex* not having been realised may have had something to do with its withdrawal; nowhere are we told that the subscription list was unsatisfactory, but from the nature of the proposed work it is hardly likely that Messrs. Knapton or the author would have profited by it as they did by the translation of Rapin.

A portrait of Nicholas Tindal formed the frontispiece to the second volume of the second edition of Rapin; it bears the signatures, G. Knapton pinxit, B. Picart sculp. 1733; this was retouched by George Vertue for his *Heads of the Kings of England* (1736). This portrait is herewith reproduced from a copy kindly lent by Mr. John Avery of Forest Gate (Pl. iv).

There were several Tindals of the name of Nicholas, and it has been thought well to append a pedigree of the family, showing their relationship, and how Nicholas the historian was related to Nicholas Conyngham Tindal, Bart., D.C.L., who was M.P. successively for Wigton, Harwich, and Cambridge University, and Chief Justice of Common Pleas from 1829 till his death on July 6th, 1846. A statue by E. H. Baily, with inscription by Baron T. N. Talfourd, was erected in 1847 in his native town of Chelmsford; it is in Tindal Square, between the Shire Hall and Corn Exchange. The earlier part of the pedigree is by the subject of this notice, and is printed in Nichols' *Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century*, vol. ix, pp. 302-304; the later part has been compiled by Mr. F. Chancellor, from the Chelmsford registers. The Tindals of Great Maplestead, Deene, Hockwold, &c., are not the same family, and the connection given in the pedigree by Nichols is erroneous (see *Genealogical Memoirs of the extinct family of Chester of Chicheley*, by R. E. Chester Waters, vol. i, p. 280, note).

and another in 1683, to be recast; while the Tenor went to London for recasting in 1692; in 1693 and 1694 one bell was sent to Sudbury three times. The former inscription in No. 8 was "James Bartlet made me, 1692, Thomas Keble, Robert Townsend, Churchwardens."

COPFORD. ST. MICHAEL AND ALL ANGELS. Three Bells.

1. 31 in. U ⊕ U
2. 36 in. ✠ Sum Rosa Pulsata Mundi Katerina Vocata
3. 39 in. ✠ DT LW A DOG ✠ FEARE 1547

EASTHORPE. ST. MARY. One Bell.

1. 31½ in. MILES ÷ GRAYE ÷ MADE ÷ ME ÷ 1663

FEERING. ALL SAINTS. Five Bells.

1. 32½ in.
 2. 34 in.
 3. 37 in.
 4. 41 in.
 5. 46 in.
- } MILES GRAYE MADE ME 1624

INWORTH. ALL SAINTS. Five Bells.

1. 24 in.
 2. 26½ in.
 3. 28 in.
 4. 29½ in.
 5. 31 in.
- } Mears & Stainbank, Founders, London.
✠ Te : Deum : Laudamus :
✠ AHB : 1877 :

The initials AHB forming a monogram are those of the Rev. A. H. Bridges.

A very light peal, the Tenor weighing only 5¼ cwt.

LAYER BRETON. (Dedication unknown) One Bell.

1. 30½ in. Blank.

LAYER MARNEY. ST. MARY. Three Bells.

1. Blank.
2. + X^{PE} P^{IE} F^{LOS} M^{ARIE}
3. IOHN MILLS W D IOHN THORNTON MADE ME
1711.

MESSING. ALL SAINTS. Three Bells.

1. PAROSHIANI DE MESSING ME HIC COLLO-
CARVNT 1737. ●
2. EX DONO DMNA MARIE HARBOTTLEI
LVCKYN BAR ^{TTI} ● ET CL VCRII 1737 ●
3. HARBOTTLE ★ LVCKYN ★ BAR=TUS ★ ME
DONO DEDIT 1736

STANWAY. ST. ETHELBERT. Three Bells.

1. 26 in. ✠ FEARE ✠ GOD A WL ✠ TD ✠ 1574
2. 31 in. +†+ ● +†+ IOHN +†+ ✠ +†+ THORNTON +†+ MADE
+†+ ME +†+ 1710
3. 34 in. MILES GRAYE MADE ME 1610

STANWAY. ALL SAINTS. Three Bells.

1. 28 in.
 2. 30 in. }
 3. 33 in. }
- C. & G. MEARS FOUNDERS LONDON 1845

TIPTREE HEATH. ST. LUKE. One Bell.

Modern Church (1859) with one Bell, presumably modern.

DEANERY OF COLCHESTER.

COLCHESTER. ALL SAINTS. Five Bells.

1. 28 in. MILES GRAYE MADE (ME) 1610
2. 30 in. MILES GRAYE MADE ME 1610
3. 34 in. + RICARDE BOLER ME FECIT 1587.
4. 35 in. MILES GRAYE MADE ME 1620
5. 39 in. W. M. MAYOR IOHN PHILLIPPS W:C
MILES ÷ GRAYE ÷ MADE ÷ ME ÷ 1682

No. 3 is very much ornamented with scrolls between the words and a series of arches under the whole inscription.

COLCHESTER. HOLY TRINITY. One Bell.

1. 32 in. MILES GRAYE MADE ME 1633

COLCHESTER. ST. BOTOLPH. One Bell.

1. 39 in. THOMAS MEARS OF LONDON FOUNDER 1837

COLCHESTER. ST. GILES. One Bell

1. 27 in. M.G. TT WD SE IF 1657
The "5" is reversed.

COLCHESTER. ST. JAMES. Two Bells.

1. 27 in. MILES ☞ GRAYE ☒ MADE ☞ ME ☒ 1622
THOMAS HARVE ☞ CRISTIVER BAYLES
CW. WH ☒
2. MILES ☞ GRAYE ☒ MADE ☞ ME ☒ 1622 ☒
THOMAS HARVI CHRISTOPHER BAYLES
CHURCHWARDENS.



COLCHESTER. ST. JOHN. One Bell

Modern Church, presumably modern Bell.

COLCHESTER. ST. LEONARD, HYTHE. Five Bells and Priest's [Bell.

1. 32 in. IOHN = KIRBY * WILLIAM SLINGER * C=W *
T-G * FECIT * 1755.
2. 36 in. Sit Nomen Domini U ⊕ U Benedictum
3. 39 in. * In Multis Annis Resonet Campana
Iobannis ♣ U

4. 42 in. WM ÷ ROWGHT ÷ THO ÷ MATHEWS ÷ CH ÷ WDS ÷
 INO ÷ THORNTON ÷ ● FECIT ÷ U 1719
 REMBER ÷ MY ÷ SOUND ÷
5. 44 in. THO = GARDINER ★ DID ME CAST ★ I WILL
 SING HIS PRAISE TO THE LAST 1755 ★ ★
- Pr. Bell. 23 in. Blank.

COLCHESTER. St. MARTIN. One Bell.

1. 34 in. MILES GRAYE MADE ME 1645
 The "5" is reversed.

COLCHESTER. St. MARY. One Bell.

1. 38 in. IOHN ~ DARBIE ~ MADE ~ ME ~ 1679 ~
JOHN EDLIN THOMAS HOLLISTER
CHVRCH WARDINGS
 C[☞] R

COLCHESTER. St. MARY MAGDALEN. One Bell.










1. 20 in. MEARS LONDON 1847 MONTRESOR

COLCHESTER. St. NICHOLAS. Six Bells and Priest's Bell.

1. 29 in. THOMAS MEARS OF LONDON FECIT 1803 ◇◇◇◇
2. 30 in. JAMES LOVETT & CHARLES WHITE. CHURCH WARDENS
 THOMAS MEARS OF LONDON FECIT 1803.
3. 31 in. + U Sancte Iacobe Ora Pro Nobis
4. 33 in. THOMAS MEARS OF LONDON FECIT 1803 ◇◇◇◇◇◇
5. 36 in. BENIAMIN CLAMTREE GEORGE GRAY
 CHVRCH WARDENS 1701
6. 40 in. + In Multis Annis Resonet Campana
 Iohannis + U
- Pr. Bell. 22 in. T. MEARS OF LONDON FECIT 1829.

COLCHESTER. St. PETER. Eight Bells






1. 29 in.; 2. 30 in.; 3. 33 in.; 4. 35 in.; 5. 38 in.; 6. 40 in.
 LESTER & PACK OF LONDON FECIT 1763 ◇◇◇◇◇◇

7. 44 in.      LESTER & PACK OF LONDON
MADE ME IN THE YEAR 1763.
8. 49 in. REV^D. WM. SMYTHIES VICAR ROBT. DUKE
JAS. ROBGENT CHURCHWARDENS THIS
PEAL OF EIGHT BELLS CAST IN 1763
BY LESTER & PACK OF LONDON    

COLCHESTER. ST. RUNWALD. One Bell.

1. 25 in. MILES GRAYE MADE ME 1621
Church pulled down in 1878. The Bell is now at St. Nicholas.

COLCHESTER. ST. PETER. One Bell.

1. 24 in.  +  mare  seo  pbt d 

At the TOWN HALL, COLCHESTER, is an ancient Bell inscribed as follows :

21 ins. *  Thomas Marie Sonat In Etbere Clare


BERECHURCH. ST. MICHAEL. One Bell.

A 22 in. Bell supplied by John Warner & Sons in 1876. The former bell was unfortunately cracked, and was consequently recast. It was inscribed :

+ RICARDVS : DE : WIMBIS
: ME : FECIT

The S in "Ricardus" was reversed.

LEXDEN. ST. LEONARD. One Bell & Sanctus Bell

1. 33 in.  THOMAS LESTER MADE US ALL 1751
Sanctus Bell. 16 in. Blank.

LEXDEN. ST. PAUL.

Modern Church. Bell or Bells presumably modern.

One bell, cast from a number of Dutch clock bells by two artisans resident in Colchester, who had designed it for the church of their native village in Holland, but difficulties arising as to its transmission, it was sold and hung in the turret of this church.—*Kelly's Directory of Essex*, 1890, p. 106.

MYLAND. ST. MICHAEL. One Bell.

A 30 in. Bell supplied by John Warner & Sons in 1887.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Oliver Cromwell and Essex (E. R. i, 209-211; ii, 56, 124).—In answer to my critic at the last reference, I read in John Sargeaunt's *History of Felsted School* (p. 14),—"We may suppose that during the twenty and two years of Holbeach's mastership there were not a few distinguished visitors to Felsted. It is known that Oliver Cromwell occasionally found time to visit his wife's relations, and thence divert to see his boys at school." The sons of Oliver at the school were Robert, who died at the age of eighteen, Oliver, Richard, and Henry. "It is probable," again writes Mr. Sargeaunt *l.c.* p. 41, "that the boys lived in the school-house, and spent their 'exeats,' if the Puritan would admit such vanities, under their grandfather's roof."—J. EWING RITCHIE, Clacton-on-Sea.

[If the Protector was born 25th April, 1599, he could only have been twenty-four years of age on May 30, 1623. But C. H. Firth, author of art. "Cromwell," in *Dict. Nat. Biogr.*, gives 1639 as the date of Robert's death, and his birth 1621, as the Protector's eldest son (p. 182). There is a further (textual) discrepancy between Messrs. Firth and Sperling as to the registry of burial (which is not referred to by Rev. M. Noble, in *Memoirs of the Protectoral Family of Cromwell*, vol. i, p. 132, where he says we have no further account of Robert after his baptism in 1621). Mr. Firth's reading is, 'Eximie pius juvenis Deum timens supra multos.' Will some Felstead reader determine these points, and also see if "Maiiae" is an error of the register or of transcription.]

The Little Waltham Monumental Brasses (E. R. ii, 45, 59).—The confusion which has been made by the county historians on the subject of these Brasses, may be illustrated still further by an extract from the Parish Registers referring to them. Register Book No. 2, with entries extending from the year 1629 to 1751, has a notice of the two brasses. The notice is written on the last page of the last parchment leaf, p. 112 of the modern paging (a paper fly-leaf has been used as p. 113). It is as follows :

Monumenta Sepulchralia inscripta in g. . . [illegible] -pis in Ecclesiâ de Waltham Parvâ et extracta per Antonium Holbrook Ibid Rect.

In cancello The effigies of a man in brass and inlay'd into a stone with a gray bound under his feet with this Inscription.—

Hic jacet Richardus Waltham qui obiit 28 mensis Octobr. an : dom : 1426, cuius animæ propitiatur dominus Amen.

In areâ Ecclesiæ Hic Jacet Johannes Waltham armiger quondam dominus huius villæ qui obiit 28 Novemb. (an : do : 1418 cuius animæ propitiatur deus : Amen

in cancello

This notice, which ends thus abruptly, contains pretty nearly all the mistakes of the county historians, and, besides, seems to confuse the two brasses. The entry is in the handwriting of Anthony Holbrook, who was Rector of the parish, 1709-1749. There is no date attached to the entry, but it was later than 1709, and must have been several years earlier than 1732, because it is on a leaf which at the time was considered free for such a use, and which by 1732 was needed for the regular registration of burials. By comparison of the handwriting, I judge the entry to be at the least earlier than 1720. It is possible that the Rector, Anthony Holbrook, was the original authority for the mistakes in *Magna Britannia*, Morant, and their successors, though Holbrook was a well educated Cambridge man, and something of a scholar. — O. W. Tancock, Little Waltham Rectory.

Beacon Lights (E. R., ii, pp. 61, 126).

I glean the following from Holman's MSS. now in the Colchester Museum.

MALDON. St Mary's Church belonging to St Peter's Church of Westminster had a Steeple *and was a Sea Mark and had on it a Beacon* y^t at last fell down and brak'd down the Body of y^e Church.

King Charles I. by Letters Patent dated 18 July 4th of his Reign (1628) granted a Brief for its repair.

The charge for repairing St Mary's computed at 1000 Marks.

C. GOLDING, Colchester.

Saxon Remains at Leigh.—In November, 1892, a skeleton was discovered at Leigh, about 18 inches below the surface, with the head slightly lower than the feet. Beneath its neck lay seven silver coins, in a remarkably good state of preservation, which have been examined at the British Museum. Out of six, which belong to the reign of Alfred the Great (A.D. 871-901), two were not represented in that institution; the seventh is a coin struck by Plegmund, Archbishop of Canterbury (A.D. 890-914).—WARWICK H. DRAPER, Ravenroyde, Southend.

[Mr. Edward J. Rapson, of the British Museum, tells us that the pennies of Alfred are by Biernott and Diarwald, moneyers; no name of mint. That of Plegmund is inscribed Diarwald, moneyer; no name of mint. *The Essex Weekly News* says ten coins were found. The site is that of some new houses in West Street.]

Misereres at Castle Hedingham (E. R., ii, 58, 59).—In the parish church of St. Nicholas, at Castle Hedingham, each chorister had a folding seat or miserere, as it is called, and three, at least, are described in Holman's MSS., but at a late visit (with the Essex Archaeological Society) I could only find one remaining. The three recorded are :

1. A Satyr or Fiend carrying a Monk at his back with a Stick betwixt his Leggs that are bound and his head downwards.
2. A Fiend in a Monk's Coule playing on a pipe and dancing before him.
3. A Fiend's head laughing.

The first of these alone remains.

C. GOLDING.

[“The old choir stalls, with their misereres, are very unique ; some of the carvings on the subsellæ are quaint, and some of them out of character with the sacredness of the building. Several of them are probably satires, or caricatures of clergy—regular and secular—who were often good workmen, and could do such work, and not infrequently used their art to satirize one another. Others of the carvings may be illustrative of the ‘seven deadly sins.’”—*Ranger's Castle Hedingham : Its History and Associations*, p. 52.]

Thoby Priory.—During some recent repairs at Thoby Priory, the residence of Col. Arkwright, a most interesting discovery was made. Some deal panelling having been removed, a large 15th century stone mantelpiece, of fine workmanship and well preserved, was brought to light. Col. Arkwright intends to have this interesting relic restored.

Harwich Bells (E. R., ii, 108).—In an interleaved *Harwich Guide* of date 1808, which I have in my private collection, there is a neat written note—to page 5—relative to the six bells. It reads :

These Bells bear the date 1752 with the Founder's name (Thomas Gardiner of Sudbury) together with the names of the Churchwardens, on one of them is the following lines,

Tho. Gardiner ded us cast
Will sing his praise to the last

1752

CHARLES GOLDING, Colchester.

[Dale mentions but five bells, *History of Harwich*, p. 31.—ED.]

Cinerary Urn at Willingale-Doe.—On March 3rd, 1893, in draining a field known as “New Barn Field,” in the parish of Willingale-Doe, a cinerary urn was found about three feet from the surface. Though much broken, it was more than half full of ashes and burnt fragments. It is now in the possession

of the Rev. C. L. Payne, rector of Willingale-Spain. The surface of the land shows a circular depression, about eighty yards across, where the urn was found, and points to the idea that it might be the site of an old barrow.—EDMUND DURRANT, Chelmsford.

[The fragmentary condition of this interesting relic has hitherto baffled the reconstructive efforts of its owner, except as regards the top and bottom. It is of Romano-British date, and was of nearly globular form, about 17 inches in widest diameter, and nearly the same in height. Its base is a disc of $4\frac{3}{8}$ inches diameter, with vertical side $\frac{1}{8}$ inch deep, meeting the curve at a sharp angle. The mouth is a rounded lip of diameters $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches internally, $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches externally, curving but slightly inwards, and immediately expanding into the body of the vessel. About $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches below the lip, where the diameter is equal to that of the outer edge of the lip, is a simple but effective row of small oval impressions, apparently made by a pointed stick in the moist clay after completion of the turning on wheel. No other ornament or marking is perceptible. The site of its discovery was once occupied by a barn, or building used as such, and is a mile E.S.E. of Willingale Church. It shows a broad shallow depression, evidently artificial but much altered by the plough. Roman remains in the form of tiles are in full evidence in the walls of the churches.]

Roman ? Remains, Dunmow.—Mr. Hastings Worrin, of Bouchiers, Little Dunmow, writes to Mr. G. F. Beaumont informing him that some time ago, when land-ditching a field called Great Calthrops which slopes to the old Roman road called Stane Street, from Braintree to Dunmow, he found several pockets of black earth in the clay, and that they contained a good deal of pottery in small fragments and apparently charred wood. The writer referred to a somewhat similar discovery made in January, of charcoal and equine bones in the Vicarage Field gravel-pit, Coggeshall. Mr. Worrin once found a bronze fibula in Great Calthrops.

Roman Coins at Ridgewell.—Mr. John Boldero, of Ridgewell Hall, tells me that silver coins are still found occasionally in the field called Great Ashley, and his labourers are glad to change the bad sixpences for good ones. Those I saw were of Hadrian. It was on this site that Mr. Thomas Walford, F.S.A., gave the account of a Roman villa, discovered in April, 1794, by Mr. Thomas Bird; Mr. Richard Piper had previously found coins, tiles, tesserae, etc., in the same field. Mr. Walford mentions one gold British coin, silver

coins of Domitian and Otacilia Severa, and bronze coins of Nero, Vespasian, Domitian, Trajan, Constantine the Great, Constantine junior, Theodosius, and Arcadius, as having been found here. (*An Account of a Roman Military Way in Essex, and of Roman Antiquities found near it.* Thomas Walford, *Archæologia*, vol. xiv, pp. 61-74, pls. xi-xiv.)—EDWARD A. FITCH.

Roman Pottery at Clacton.—On May 4th the workmen engaged in excavating for the basement of the Grand Hotel found two Roman urns, one of which was unfortunately broken. The one preserved is an excellent specimen, about six inches in diameter and seven inches in height.—*Essex Herald*, May 16th, 1893.

S. J. Dean.—The following inscription is on a summer-house floor at Melton, near Woodbridge, Suffolk. It relates to an old inhabitant of Moulsham, and should be recorded :—

Stephen James Dean, many years a shipowner, born at Chelmsford March 10, 1806, died June 1, 1876.

How beautiful this world, emerald gem shrined in all glorious sapphire; lost, lost, lost. Passed are the everlastingly closed gates of mortal life. Behind them on the lap of mystery, dumb nurse, I darkly sit, to earth a blank, the earth a blank to me.

Dean was the anonymous author of *Richard Cœur de Lion: An Historical Tragedy*. 8vo. London, 1861.—J. HARVEY BLOOM, Springfield.

John Eliot, the "Apostle to the Indians."—Can any correspondent furnish information as to whence and when Bennett Eliot, father of the celebrated John Eliot, came to Widford in Herts? He was living there in 1602. John was baptized there Aug. 5th, 1604. Subsequently to 1607 Bennett Eliot removed to Nasing, Essex, where he died about 1621.—E. ELIOT.

Firebrace Family.—Mr. C. Mason, of 29, Emperor's Gate, S.W., is collecting materials for an account of this family; some members of which were in Colchester, Black Notley, Southminster, etc., also at Long Melford in Suffolk. He will be glad of any references either to printed or MS. records.

Hogging.—The derivation of this term for gravel is asked for in *Notes and Queries*, 8, ii, 108, and given as follows, p. 277 :—This word is used in Essex for the sand sifted from gravel. Hensleigh Wedgwood derives it from O.N. *hagga*, to jog, *i.e.*, from the jogging motion of the sieve. Halliwell's Dictionary gives it as *hoggins*, which Charnock also gives. The definition is incorrect in respect of the word sand, as the term includes fine gravel, suitable for garden paths. It appears to be a purely Essex word.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

Per Mare, per Terram: Reminiscences of Thirty-two Years' Military, Naval, and Constabulary Service. By Major W. H. POYNTZ. Pp. x, 361. 8vo. London (Economic Printing and Publishing Co.), 1892. Price 3s. 6d.

The death of the author on October 21st, 1892, gives a melancholy interest to these reminiscences. He was Chief Constable of Essex from October, 1881, to July, 1888.

Per Mare, per Terram, (the motto of the author's corps, the Royal Marines,) opens with early and schoolboy days. Major W. H. Poyntz was born at Dublin, on October 23rd, 1838, and there are notices of his parents and grandparents. His grandfather, Admiral Poyntz, was a true sailor of the old school, proud of his lineage and proud of his profession; his grandfather Massy, was a man of culture, a naturalist, an astronomer, and a mechanician, besides being a keen sportsman and a noted shot. There are many experiences recorded of China and Japan, the voyage out and the voyage home; garrison-work at Chatham, and recruiting in the York district; then comes the appointment of chief constable of Nottingham, but chapters 33, 34, and 35, will most interest Essex readers.

Upon the retirement in 1881, of Admiral J. B. B. McHardy, who had founded the Essex Constabulary and discharged the duties of chief constable for 41 years, Major Poyntz was selected from 122 candidates to succeed him. Chapter 34 contains an appreciative notice of this county, the erroneous reports upon which he soon learned to characterize as absurd; it concludes as follows: "Altogether the county, in my opinion, deserves a good name far rather than a bad one, and persons who propagate the latter, do it from utter ignorance of what they are talking about."

The shock from a sad and fatal accident occasioned by the bolting of Major Poyntz's pony at Chelmsford on September 19th, 1887, when he was driving Col. Cobbe, Her Majesty's Inspector of Constabulary, led to his breakdown in health, compelling him to send in his resignation on March 2nd, 1888. He then retired to Molescroft, Eastbourne, and shortly before his death to Springfield, Windsor. There is a good Meissenbach portrait as a frontispiece to this in many ways interesting book.

Geoffrey de Mandeville: A Study of the Anarchy. By J. HORACE ROUND. Pp. xii, 461. 8vo. London (Longmans) 1892. Price 16s.

This history of a prominent, if not truly great, Essex nobleman, by the creation of Stephen, deals largely with the charters granted by that king and his queen, Maud, and with the development of earldoms from the decay of feudalism. The early administration of London, and the development of the fiscal system, receive attention as collateral topics. As Geoffrey was Sheriff and Chief Justice of Essex, the references to county families and places are frequent, and one of the appendices deals with the "Forest of Essex." The author's well-known care to consult original authorities, thus avoiding chronological errors into which less laborious writers have fallen, renders his work one of solid historic value.

Saint Peter: A Fragment, and other verses. By GEORGE BELL DOUGHTY. 48 pp. 8vo. London (Horace Marshall & Son) 1892. Price 1s.

This thin volume is by the Rev. G. B. Doughty, curate of Wanstead. St. Peter runs to p. 30, and there are other short poems, translations from Horace and Homer. Because tradition says that St. Peter was crucified head downwards, the cross on the cover is printed upside down. A second edition has now appeared.

In Praise of Doctors. By ALICE E. ARGENTE. 8 pp. Chelmsford (J. H. Clarke).

An eight-page pamphlet, privately published, inscribed to Mrs. R. Z. Pitts, in grateful remembrance of her husband. This is a panegyric upon the medical profession generally, doubtless having special reference to the much lamented Dr. Pitts, but he is not particularised therein, except it be on p. 6.

Quaker Pictures. By WILFRED WHITTEN. Pp. vi, 58. 4to. London (Edmund Hicks, Jun.), 1892. Price 5s. net.

Contains a bust portrait of Elizabeth Fry, engraved by J. Thompson, from a painting by S. Drummond, R.A. It was published in 1818, when Elizabeth Fry was thirty-eight. A later full-length portrait, by George Richmond, engraved by Samuel Cousins, A.R.A., is also reproduced, likewise an engraving of Mrs. E. M. Ward's fine picture, entitled "Newgate, 1818." In the letter-press (pp. 53-58) there is an interesting reference to Jerry Barrett's well-known picture, "Mrs. Fry reading the Holy Bible to the prisoners in Newgate in 1816." It will be remembered that Upton

Lane House was, for fifteen years, 1829-1844, the home of Mr. Joseph and Mrs. Elizabeth Fry.

William Gilbert of Colchester, Physician of London, on the Loadstone and Magnetic Bodies, and on the great magnet the Earth. A new Physiology, demonstrated with many arguments and experiments. A translation, by P. FLEURY MOTTELAY. Pp. liv, 368. Royal 8vo. London (Bernard Quaritch), 1893. Price 17s. 6d.

Dr. William Gilbert, or Gilberd, was one of the great men of the world. He was physician to Elizabeth and James I, and his work, *De Magnete*, published in 1600, laid the whole foundation of our present knowledge of electricity. He was born, lived and died at Colchester (1540-1603), and it was only this year we again heard Dr. Laver reiterate how that he was only just in time to save the monument to him—Colchester's greatest son—in Holy Trinity Church; it was already in the wheelbarrow with a lot of rubbish—(a striking instance of the desirability, if not necessity, of having such works as that next to be noticed). Our translator tells us he has done his work with latitude, keeping in view the author's sense more particularly than his words, and amplifying without altering the former. Mr. Mottelay, who is the author of *The Chronological History of Electricity, Magnetism, etc.*, has added several helpful notes to the translation, quoting authorities and giving extracts from other authors, where such seemed desirable. The cuts and headpieces from Gilbert's work are very well reproduced. The frontispiece gives a copy of the only known portrait of Gilbert, that in the Bodleian Library at Oxford. There are fac-simile title-pages of the first edition of *De Magnete*, with a line of Gilbert's handwriting, from a presentation copy; of the second edition, 1628; third edition, Sedini (Stettin), 1633, and of *De Mundo nostro Sublunari Philosophia nova* (Amsterdam, 1651). There is a biographical memoir, containing fairly complete bibliographical information (pp. ix—xxvii), then follow contents on p. xxxi (a curious arrangement), and pp. 29 and 30 do not appear anywhere. Then an address by Edward Wright, the celebrated English mathematician, who doubts not that this translation "will find the heartiest approval among all intelligent men and children of magnetic sciences." At any rate, we have all waited long enough for an English translation of this epoch-making work, already too long neglected, by an Essex worthy who has been quite overlooked until just recently.

Heraldry and Monumental Inscriptions in the Churches, Nonconformist Chapels, and Burial Grounds of Harwich, Dovercourt, and Ramsey, in the Hundred of Tendring and County of Essex. By the Rev. JAMES HARVEY BLOOM, M.A. Pp. 128 [32]. 4to. Hemsworth (C. E. Turner), Chelmsford (E. Durrant & Co.), London (Mitchell & Hughes), 1893. Price, large paper, 21s. ; small paper, 7s. 6d.

The Rev. J. H. Bloom is the author of *The Heraldry of the Churches in the West Riding of Yorkshire* (8vo. Hemsworth, 1892). He was for some time at Harwich, and last autumn returned to our county, from Hemsworth, near Wakefield, as curate of Springfield. His present work is dedicated, by permission, to Canon C. F. Norman, rural dean. No reader of our *Review* will want reminding of the increasing desirability of permanently recording the fast perishing, and too often wantonly destroyed, memorials in our churches and churchyards, Nonconformist places of worship, charitable institutions, etc. Mr. Bloom has preserved those of the three extreme north-eastern parishes of our county, and if sufficient encouragement is given to this volume it will be followed by a second, dealing with the other parishes of the Deanery in a similar manner. As only twenty-five large paper and seventy-five small paper copies have been printed, we can but think that the great interest to the local historian, and to the members of various families, many prominent in naval and military history of more than local fame, will soon exhaust this limited edition. There are a few pedigrees, more or less extended, compiled from the memorial inscriptions and parish registers, in no case from any previously printed authority ; these are of Bridge (arms given as frontispiece), Burr, Colman, Cox, Davall, Deane, and Phillipson. The inscriptions on church-plate and heraldry of windows are given where there are any to record, and the lost inscriptions given in Dale's *History of Harwich* are added. The inscriptions given (443 from Harwich, 203 from Dovercourt, and 124 from Ramsey) have been copied by Mr. Job Brewster, parish-clerk of Harwich, and, as extreme accuracy is so essential, we trust that this has been secured, but small differences occur in the church-bell inscriptions and in the extracts from Dale. The book is well arranged and clearly and correctly printed on good paper ; we certainly can recommend it to all who are interested in Essex history, and the full index of names enhances its value.

In *Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica* for August, 1892 (Vol. v, pp. 127, 128), is a catalogue of twenty-two "coffin-plate inscriptions in the Howard vault, Saffron Walden Church," certified at Saffron Walden under date October 22nd, 1860, as follows :

I hereby certify that the various papers attached to this paper and sealed together, were copied from inscriptions on the coffins which had been buried in the Howard vault, when closed A.D. 1860, by Mr. John Lewis, the clerk of the works at the restoration of the church, and collated by me in his presence.

Ralph Clutton, *Vicar*.

John Lewis, *Clerk of Works*.

[The Howard vault is situated immediately under the altar, and entered from the outside by steps concealed within a close porch At the bottom of the stairs, on the left side, are the coffins of the six last Earls of Suffolk who possessed Audley End placed on wooden frames. It is worthy of remark, that they all died between 1709 and 1745, a short space of thirty-six years ! The names of the distinguished persons who were here buried have been already noticed in the extracts from the registers (Braybrooke's *History of Walden*, p. 204 ; 1836).]

The Rev. JOHN VAUGHAN contributes *Twenty-five Years of Village Life* to *Longman's Magazine*, vol. xxi, pp. 304-313 (Jan., 1893). Old-time episodes of Finchingfield, under Squire William Kempe and Stephen Marshall, in Puritan times, with present century anecdotes, folk-lore, and natural history, are blended in this interesting summary. The author is a native of Finchingfield, and a son of the late vicar.

In a paper entitled: *A Group of Anglican Hymn Writers*, by the Rev. S. G. GREEN, D.D., in the *Sunday at Home* for February, 1893 (pp. 231-235), is a notice of the late Rev. John Ellerton of White Roding, joint editor with Bp. How of the *Church Hymns* published by the Christian Knowledge Society (1871), and of *Hymns Original and Translated* (1888). These are between seventy and eighty in number, "and form perhaps the richest addition made by any living author to the service of the Churches," etc. His is one of the nine excellent portraits that appear on page 233.

The *Magazine of Art* for February, 1893 (p. 144), has a good portrait of Professor Fred Brown. On another page it says, "The election of Mr. Fred Brown to the Slade Professorship in succession to Monsieur Legros is an event of great portent in the English school of painting," and then goes on to say something about the relative merits of the two candidates, Mr. Yeames, R.A., and Mr.

Brown. The school, which forms part of the main building of University College, Gower Street, London, was built and endowed by the late Félix Slade. The first professor was E. J. Poynter, R.A., who was succeeded by Alphonse Legros, and it was upon his retirement that Mr. Brown was appointed to fill the vacant chair. He is a son of William Brown, of Chelmsford, where he was born, March 13th, 1852. He has been head-master of the Westminster School of Art for about sixteen years.

A Gipsy Encampment (*Westminster Budget*, February 24th, 1893, p. 28) gives an account, illustrated with seven cuts, of the Essex gipsy encampment in Hainault Forest.

An article entitled: *Jubilee Trees of George the Third*, in the *Sunday at Home* for March, 1893 (pp. 317, 318), refers to three fine and lofty elms on Elm Green, Danbury. This is again said to be the highest spot in Essex. We will show how erroneous this is in our next number.

Cassell's Encyclopædic Dictionary, now being re-issued in monthly parts, was commenced in 1880, under the editorship of the Rev. ROBERT HUNTER, LL.D., whose ministerial labours in the Victoria Docks district, from 1870 to 1887, made his removal to Loughton so much regretted. The whole of vol. i, extending well into letter B, is from his pen, besides much other matter, and the superintendence of the whole. Some 520 medical articles were contributed by Dr. JOHN MOIR, of West Ham, whose special study of cerebral physiology is well known.

Dr. HUNTER is also the author of *The Sunday School Teacher's Bible Manual*, now issuing in 6d. monthly parts by Messrs. Cassell & Co., who promise its completion in about twelve parts.

The Evangelical Magazine for April contains an excellent portrait of the Rev. A. D. Philps, Congregational Minister of Coggeshall, with a short sketch of his life. He has been pastor of the church at Coggeshall for twenty-nine years, and his prominent position among the Nonconformist ministers of East Anglia has been won and is maintained by his force of character, range of ability, and readiness for work. During Mr. Philps' pastorate, the chapel has been enlarged and subsequently renovated, a manse has been purchased, and a new lecture hall and classrooms have been built. Outside Coggeshall Mr. Philps is known for the important offices he holds connected with Congregational institutions.

THE

ESSEX REVIEW:

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[VOL. II.]

NOTES OF THE QUARTER.

Lighthouse Communi- cation. THE too long delayed question of communication with the coast for lightships and lighthouses (E. R., ii, 1) has just recently become an accomplished fact by the laying of a cable from the Gunfleet pile lighthouse to the Old Gapway at Frinton, which will be connected by a land wire with the coastguard stations of Clacton, Harwich, and Walton.

Thames Conser- vancy. THE London County Council General Powers Bill 1893, has now become an Act, and through a compromise the representation upon the Thames Conservancy Board (E. R., ii, 133) will be: London, three members; Essex, Kent, Middlesex, and Surrey one member each. Mr. Andrew Johnston, chairman of the County Council and a Lea Conservator, has been elected as the representative for Essex.

Allotments. THE first County Council enquiries under the Allotments Act, 1890, have been held at Dedham and Otten Belchamp. In both cases it was clear that there is a *bona-fide* demand for land by the labourers. In the former case, Parson's Field, of eight acres, has already been secured, and an equally satisfactory result is expected at Otten Belchamp.

Commons. ANOTHER Act which will still have good results in Essex, although late in the day, is the Commons Enclosure Act, as by it the old open spaces of our county are now safe. No

enclosure can take place unless with the consent of the Board of Agriculture, and that consent is not to be given unless the Board are of opinion that it will be for the benefit of the public.

The Essex Agricultural Labourer. The Royal Commission on Labour some time ago sent out a number of Assistant Commissioners, allotting to each a certain number of selected districts in various counties, with instructions to ascertain and report upon the condition of the agricultural labourers living therein. Mr. Aubrey J. Spencer was sent into Essex, and his report, which has just been issued, is a most interesting document. Though his remarks refer more especially to the selected district (the Poor-Law Union of Maldon), they are almost equally applicable to all the purely agricultural portions of the county. The amount of land passing out of cultivation, and growing only crops of thistles, the fields planted with wheat or beans but producing more weeds than corn, the unmade hedges, broken gates, etc., he says, is a most melancholy sight. In many parishes considerable portions of the land are "in hand" or out of cultivation, and the low price of corn has caused the farmers to let the land "go down," so that it has now "bested them," to use a labourer's expression. Many Scotch and Lancashire farmers, tempted by the low rents, have recently settled in the district, and are apparently farming with some success. These North-country farmers and their families, including the female members, do a considerable amount of work themselves, and employ comparatively little hired labour. As they lay down much of the land to grass, it is obvious that "this kind of cultivation means a small employment of labour as compared with the old style of Essex farming." That the labourers are being driven to the towns, and that the population of our parishes is diminishing, is not surprising.

The district, also, is one of absentee landlords, and of large farms, small farms having been aggregated into large ones with a view to economy of cultivation. Ten to fifteen shillings per acre appears to be an average rent, but the rateable value is steadily decreasing. Pauperism is much higher than in England and Wales as a whole (4.1 and 2.6 per cent respectively), and "it is usual for agricultural labourers in their old age to come on the parish." On the whole the Essex labourer appears to compare favourably with those of other counties in efficiency. He is said to be improving in every way, and to be more sober than he used to be. "Employment is usually regular, and capable men will not be found out of work at

any season of the year for any length of time." The hours of labour do not average more than 9 to 10 per day. Except during the pea-picking season women are but little employed. The usual rate of wages is 12s. a week for ordinary labourers, with a fall in some places to 11s. in the winter ; but there is a great variety of piece-work. Harvest work is almost entirely done by the piece, and the Essex labourer usually earns from £6 to £8 by his harvest work. The average earnings, including harvest and other piece-work, Mr. Spencer estimates at from 14s. to 16s. a week, a higher rate than obtains in Worcestershire, Dorsetshire, Wiltshire, and Somersetshire, but below that in Surrey and Kent. But whilst higher wages are earned, the cottage accommodation is very inferior, and this, says Mr. Spencer, "seemed to be really the worst feature of the Essex labourers' position."

Allotments are to be found in most of the villages, and on the whole the supply is believed to be sufficient. The rent varies from 3d. to 1s. per rod. Pigs are very little kept, but some labourers have fowls, and a few bees. Cow-runs, cow-gates, and cow-pastures are unknown.

Most of the labourers belong to Clubs or Benefit Societies, but too many of these meet at public houses ; 2d. a week is the usual payment, and about 8s. a week sick pay is given for 3 months, and 2s. afterwards. There are also Doctors' Clubs, members of which pay 1s. 6d. a quarter to provide medical attendance in case of sickness. Very few labourers belong to any Trades Union.

The relations between employers and employed are, generally speaking, good ; but the men are more independent than they used to be.

The whole tenor of the report proves that the agricultural labourer is better off now than ever he was. That such is really the case is confirmed by reference to descriptions of his condition early in the present century, when Mr. Joseph Marriage, of Chelmsford, published his *Letters on the Distressed State of the Agricultural Labourers* (Chelmsford, 1830).* Mr. Marriage pointed out the evils which had resulted from the enclosing of waste or common land, the adding of farm to farm, and the destruction of the small farm-houses or their conversion into labourers' tenements. By these means—

The due gradations of society were destroyed ; the honest, industrious peasant saw to his dismay all hopes of his advancement in life cut off, and many of those who had formerly occupied small holdings, reduced, through the operation of this

* See also note on Pitt's visit to Halstead, E. R., ii, 62.

mischievous system, to the same state of poverty as himself. The peasantry, once a cheerful and industrious race, from the operation of circumstances beyond their own control, are become very destitute and dependent, and branded with the degrading epithet of "pauper."

Mr. Spencer, whilst regretting that the great majority of agricultural labourers must be supported by the rates in their old age can only suggest as a remedy the discouraging of out-door relief, and the obtaining of pensions from Benefit Societies or other sources. Mr. Marriage, on the other hand, advocated a much more enlightened policy—to erect good cottages, with one or two acres of land to each, to form small farms of from five to twenty acres each, and to make the labourers and small farmers tenants of the landed proprietors, and not of deputy landlords or middlemen. Mr. Joseph Marriage, who had spent a long life in the practical study of the agricultural labourer problem, was in 1830 far in advance of Mr. Aubrey Spencer in 1893.

Thoby Priory, Mountnessing. THIS interesting old Essex mansion, the residence of Col. A. C. Arkwright, was partially destroyed by fire on the night of August 13th. Thoby Priory was founded by Michael de Capra in the reign of Stephen (between 1141 and 1151) for Augustine canons. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary and St. Leonard, and Tobias (from whom it took its name) was the first Prior. The fire originated (but how, remains a mystery) in the northernmost of three rooms built about thirty years ago over the Refectory, and burnt downwards. This gave time for the rescue of the many interesting contents, including the beautiful old carving. The roof of the entire house was destroyed, except a modern portion of four rooms near the south entrance; the remaining twenty rooms being for the most part burned out, but the old walls are left standing, owing to the solid nature of the building. Two Tudor doorways have come to light since the destruction of the woodwork round the Refectory doors, and an ancient key has been found in the bottom of a recess in the wall of the Refectory. The collection of armour, which hung on the north wall, could not be rescued, but it has almost all been recovered from the *débris*, and will no doubt be restored, with the exception of a carved coat of arms (*temp.* Hen. VII.) The work of rebuilding will be commenced at once, and every effort will be made to preserve the ancient state. The Refectory roof will be restored to its old form, open to the ceiling. For an illustration see *Excursions in Essex*, vol. i, p. 142. *Essex Notebook*, p. 49, gives an illus-

tration of the ruins, and of a remarkable timber coffin found some years ago at the Priory.

CHIGWELL.—On July 5th, Mr. H. Riding's organ Musical recital at the parish church received additional interest Notes. by the introduction of a 'cello solo, a tenor vocal solo, and some very good singing by a male-voice quartett.

At the Harvest Festival, on September 25th, there was a special choir of eighty voices. Dr. Martin's *Military Service in B flat*, and Dr. Garrett's *Harvest Cantata* were sung. Great effect was added to the accompaniment by the introduction of a brass quartett. Mr. H. Riding conducted.

On August 1st, the speech day at the Grammar School, a concert was given by the school choir. The chief features were part-songs by J. T. Field, Collingwood, Banks; Leslie; a new setting of Conan Doyle's *Song of the Bow*, by Mr. Riding; two pianoforte trios, and some good playing by a string quartett.

Much regret will be felt in the school and neighbourhood at the removal of the Second Master, Mr. Welchman, to Exeter, where he has recently been appointed Priest Vicar and Succentor of the Cathedral and Head Master of the Cathedral School.

EPPING.—On July 15th, the Epping Forest Church Choir Association and their friends, some 800 in all, went by special train to Windsor, where the 12th Annual Festival was very effectively rendered in St. George's Chapel. The chief points of the service were a service by Walter Clinch, S. S. Wesley's Anthem, *Blessed be the God and Father*, and Tour's *Te Deum in F*. Mr. Riding was at the organ, and Mr. Ulyett conducted.

WALTHAM ABBEY.—On Sunday, August 6th, the fine old organ at the Abbey Church was re-opened, after the long delayed completion of the choir and pedal organs.

BARKING.—The Baptist Tabernacle in Linton Road New Churches. is a simple brick building with white stone facings. It accommodates 600 persons, and is constructed to admit of the future erection of galleries with 400 additional seats.

FOREST GATE.—A small iron church has been erected in Earham Grove by a section of the congregation of Emmanuel Church dissatisfied with the ritual views of the vicar. A permanent building is contemplated.

LEYTONSTONE.—A new Presbyterian church has been erected on Hainault Road, near its junction with Drayton Road, seating 600 persons.

Church
Restora-
tions, etc.

HAM, WEST.—The parish church, which has lately undergone considerable alteration and improvement, is one of the largest and finest in the district. Its foundation dates back to about the middle of the XIIth century, but it has undergone alteration and restoration at various periods. The recent work includes the removal of the one remaining gallery in the south aisle, the addition of choir and clergy vestries in place of the old vestry, and the restoration of the south aisle. The loss of seats consequent upon the removal of the gallery has been compensated for by utilising and seating the old vestry and other portions of the church hitherto unoccupied, 100 new seats having been thereby provided. These improvements have been accompanied by the renovation of the many old hatchments, votive tablets, brasses, and marble monuments. New stone windows have been substituted for the old incongruous ones in the south aisle; and the removal of the gallery has greatly added to the natural light in the body of the church. The new vestries, built at the south-west corner of the church, are of Kentish rag with dressed stone facings, and are in accord with the original architectural style of the church. The fine organ has also been restored and partially rebuilt, and considerable additions have been made to it.

LEIGH.—The memorial window to the late Canon King, mentioned, but not described, on p. 142, is a fine composition in the style of the XVth century, to which the church, structurally, belongs. As suitable to the capabilities of the architectural construction of a three-light Perpendicular window, with vertical tracery in the head, only three principal figures have been admitted, and most judiciously, as the introduction of a more composite subject, necessarily cut up by the mullions, would have been fatal to the design, especially from the position of the window selected, included within the walls of the tower. On this ground, also, it was necessary to avoid the dispersion of strong positive colours over the entire surface and to keep the glass generally light in tone, which, in fact, is the character of the best painted windows of the Perpendicular period. The basement of the tower being used as a vestry, the exclusion of light was to be avoided. The force and effect of rich colour has, therefore, been chiefly

limited to the principal figures, which stand out very effectively under their higher canopies.

The central light contains a figure of St. Alban, the Proto-martyr of England and patron Saint of the diocese, whose iconographic treatment is in accordance with that seen as an accessory figure in the sumptuous brass of Abbot Delamere in St. Alban's Cathedral, the highest and almost the only extant authority. He stands here as a fit lay representative of the ancient British Church.

In the left-hand light (looking at the window from the interior of the church) is St. Justus, first Bishop of Rochester, consecrated by St. Augustine, and fourth Archbishop of Canterbury—a representative of the Italian mission. His 93rd successor in the See of Rochester, was the late Canon King's grandfather, Dr. Walker King. Justus died and was buried in Lincoln, the See now presided over by Dr. Edward King.

In the right-hand light is St. Erkenwald, fourth Bishop of London and of the East Saxons, in which See Essex was included for more than 1,200 years. Son of Annas, King of the East Angles, he was a princely benefactor to the Church; and as the founder of churches and religious houses, he bears a model of one in his right hand, in accordance with the rule of Christian symbolism.

The figures are richly vested, and stand under lofty and elaborate canopies of very beautiful detail. In the heads of the outer lights are angels bearing escutcheons of the arms of the late Canon and Mrs. King. Beneath are the arms of the Sees of Canterbury and Rochester, of the See and Abbey of St. Albans, and of that of London and the Kingdom of the East Angles.

The choice of the three prominent figures has been made with a threefold object: (1) As representatives of the ancient British and Saxon Churches and of the Italian Mission, to which the conversion of the Kingdom of Kent was due; (2) in relation to the three Dioceses in which Essex has been comprehended; and (3) as characteristic, in their attributes, in so far as the qualities of one man may be reflected in another.

SS. Peter and Thomas occupy two small lights in the mullioned tracery. The former is introduced in allusion to the general occupation of the inhabitants of the place; the latter for a reason which appears in the inscription. In the quarry work in the window head are repetitions of the monogram, W.K., and in two small triangular openings, R.I.P. Beneath all, is the following inscription:—

To the glory of God, and in memory of Walter King, M.A., Hon. Canon of St. Albans, and xxxiii years the revered Rector of this parish, his parishioners and many friends, clergy, and laity, caused this window to be erected. Born on the Feast of S. Thomas, 1827. Died on the Feast of S. Margaret, 1892.

An elegant reredos, designed by the Rev. E. Geldart, of Little Braxted, has recently been erected in this church.

LEYTONSTONE, ST. JOHN'S.—Besides the new chancel with 140 extra seats, bringing the total accommodation to 530, all the windows but three have been renewed, the aisles re-floored with wood blocks, a new font and new lectern erected.

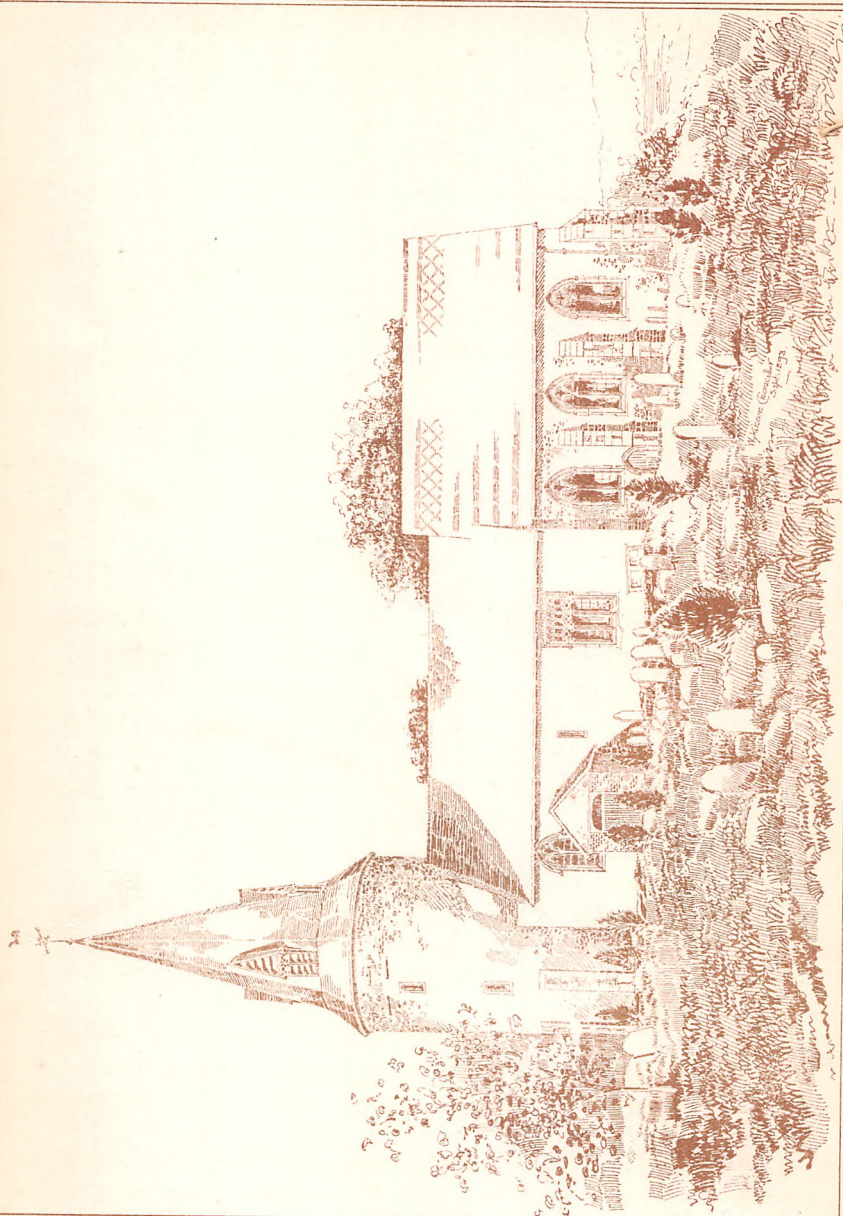
Obituary. BY the death of Mr. WILLIAM WINTERS, Preacher, Bookseller, and Archæologist, Waltham Abbey has lost a respected townsman, who devoted much time to literary work, part of which related to the history of the town and neighbourhood, though the religious world received the greater share of the labours of his pen. He was editor of *The Earthen Vessel and Gospel Herald*, a publication having a large circulation among the Strict Baptists. The September and October numbers of that magazine contain information as to Mr. Winters' life and work, with a portrait. He was born at Walkerne, Herts, on August 31st, 1834, and at four years of age he was moved to Waltham Abbey.

On June 29th, 1858, he married Mary, the daughter of James Maynard, one of a well-known Waltham family. Subsequently he became pastor of Ebenezer Chapel, which office he held till his decease. Soon after marriage he bought the bookselling business carried on in the house* at the entrance to the churchyard; here he remained till very recently, when he moved to a house in the Sewardstone Road, where he died on July 23rd, leaving a widow.

Mr. Winters was a member of the Essex Archæological Society, and a Fellow of the Royal Historical Society. Among his numerous writings the following are of local interest:—*History of the Lady Chapel, Waltham*, 1875; *Biographical Notes on John Foxe*, 1876; *Ecclesiastical Works of the Middle Ages*, 1877; *Annals of the Clergy of Waltham*, 1880; *Memorials of the Pilgrim Fathers*, 1882; *Our Parish Registers*, 1885; *The Queen Eleanor Memorial*, 1885; *Centenary Memorial of the Royal Gunpowder Factory*, 1887; *The History of Waltham Abbey*, 1888.

The scientific world has lost an eminent geologist in EDWARD CHARLESWORTH, who died at Saffron Walden on July 28th, at the

* The old house being built over the entry to the Abbey churchyard, a picturesque entrance-way or lych-gate is formed, which it is to be hoped will be preserved. It is the subject of an etching in Buxton's *Epping Forest* (Edition 1884).



Hayman, Church & L. 176, Arch. Photos. 113, Kensington West, E.L.

GREAT LEIGHS CHURCH.

age of 80. Biographical details are unavoidably deferred to our next issue.

The Rev. EDWARD JAMES REEVE, who has been rector of Stondon Massey since 1849, and an active Justice of the Ongar Bench for thirty-seven years, died at his rectory on August 18th, deeply regretted by all who had the pleasure of knowing him. The deceased, who was seventy-two years of age, was formerly of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, and took his B.A. degree in 1844. In the same year he was ordained, and held the curacy of Ide Hill, near Sundridge, Kent, till 1846. In the following year he accepted the curacy of Little Waltham. He was rural dean of Ongar from 1860 to 1890. The Rev. E. H. Lisle Reeve, curate of St. Botolph's, Colchester, is his only son.

The Rev. CHARLES GEORGE GRETTON TOWNSEND died at his residence, Berwick Place, Hatfield Peverel, on August 24th, aged 74. He qualified as J.P. for the county as long ago as February 23rd, 1858, and was for some years Chairman of the Witham Bench.

ESSEX CHURCHES.

VII.—ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, GREAT LEIGHS.

BY FRED CHANCELLOR, J.P., F.R.I.B.A.

THE parish of Great Leighs, originally spelt Leyes, Lees, or Leez, is situated in the centre of the county, abutting upon the ancient highway from Chelmsford to Braintree, although the church stands back in a somewhat secluded position, one mile from the road. Morant says this and the adjoining parish of Little Leighs take their names from the Saxon, *leze*, *leaz*, *leah*, all signifying a pasture, or untilled ground, and from the large area of woodland still existing, it can readily be imagined that the whole parish, in old times, consisted principally of wood and pasture, with but little ploughed land.

The Saxon owners were Edric, Ergar, Scalpin, Godric, and Ulmar; but these had to give way after the Conquest to the followers of William, and so we find that at the General Survey, the Norman owners were:—

1. Eudô, distinguished by the cognomen of Dapifer, as one of the seneschals in the household of the Conqueror, an office of great importance conferred upon him by the king, in gratitude for an

important service rendered to him by the father of Eudo at a critical period. Eudo was subsequently made Governor of Colchester Castle by William Rufus.

2. Geoffrey de Mandeville, one of the principal and most energetic captains of William the Conqueror's host, and, therefore, very liberally rewarded with the lands of the poor Saxons.

3. Odo, Bishop of Bayeux, half-brother to the Conqueror.

The advowson was originally attached to the manor of Great Leighs, which was the one held by Eudo, whose only daughter, Margaret, married William de Mandeville, son of Geoffrey, and succeeded to this property. The Mandevilles were succeeded about 1300 by the De Bohuns, and Mary de Bohun marrying Henry de Bolingbroke, Earl of Derby, afterwards King Henry IV, brought this property to the crown. It remained in the crown until Henry VIII, in 1536, granted it to Sir Thomas Audley, whose son-in-law, the Duke of Norfolk, alienated it to the Mildmays, who were succeeded by the Baynings and other families.

Towards the end of the seventeenth century, the stagnation of Fellowships began to be felt in all Oxford Colleges which held few advowsons. The Fellows of Lincoln College then began to subscribe to a "Living Fund" for the purchase of advowsons, with a view to quickening the succession of younger blood in the college.

By means of these subscriptions, aided by legacies from ex-fellows, the Living Fund in 1726 amounted to £1,320.

Great Leighs was the first purchase in 1726, and the sum paid for the advowson was £800, and in 1734 the college made their first presentation, and have presented ever since upon vacancy.

The following abstract of documents in the possession of the college shows the ownership of the advowson for the last two centuries :

Indenture, 24 June, 1709, of an agreement for the partition of the Essex estate of the Countess of Oxford (who died 1659).

Indenture, 17 May, 1722, of release by Sir Samuel Lennard, Bart., to Katherine, Margaret, and Anne Lennard, co-heiresses of Hon. H. Lennard, of Carlisle.

Indenture, 26 May, 1722, of conveyance by Margaret and Ann Lennard to John Jones of their shares in the manors of Much Lees, otherwise Great Leeghes, and Lyonshall, and Ging Joy Berd Laundry, *alias* Blunts, in Harvard Stock, and the advowsons of Much Leighs and Stock.

Indenture, 23 March, 1726, of sale by John Jones, Esq., and Katherine (Lennard), his wife, and Margaret and Ann Lennard, of the advowson of Much Leighs, for £800, to Samuel Wilmot and Joseph Lamb, trustees for Lincoln College.

Indenture, 2 March, 1757, of conveyance of the advowson to Lincoln College by S. Wilmot, the surviving trustee.

The church, dedicated to St. Mary the Virgin, consists of nave, chancel, tower, south porch, and modern north vestry.

Bearing in mind who were the ancient lords of the soil, Norman nobles of great wealth and influence, we naturally expect to find traces of a church of the Norman period, and there can be no doubt that the nave and tower are of that date.

The nave, 37ft. long by 24ft. 6in. wide, has walls 3ft. 2in. thick, externally covered with plastering, and although from small patches now exposed where the plastering has dropped off, it can be seen that they are constructed of pebbles and flints, there is not a sufficient area uncovered to ascertain whether the walling is of that distinctive character which is found in Norman work; there are, however, other features which enable us to come to the conclusion that the nave was undoubtedly erected in the Norman period, viz. :
1st. The square quoins were without buttresses. Those at the south-east and south-west corners appear perfect; the north-east corner is covered up with a huge modern angle brick buttress; that at the north-west corner has been restored to a height of 7 feet with modern brick, above which the original stone quoins exist, but nearly plastered over.
2nd. The remains of the original south doorway, the arch of which is still *in situ*, decorated with the zigzag or chevron ornament, and with a label upon which is cut a Romanesque leaf ornament. The piers or shafts which supported the arch have been either destroyed or covered up, as at a later date, probably about 1400, a smaller doorway was built up within the old opening. There are evident remains of an old stoup on the eastern side of the door outside.
3rd. The three original Norman windows, 14 inches wide and about 4 feet high with semi-circular heads; these windows are somewhat wide for Norman windows, and they are remarkable for the very large splay inside, increasing from 14 inches to 5 feet, the splay continuing in the same proportion round the head as the jambs, but not quite so long a splay to the sill; there is one of these windows on the south side to the east of the doorway,

and two on the north side, one on either side of the north doorway ; from which arrangement it would seem that there were originally three of these windows on either side, and as the nave is somewhat wide and long it was necessary, in order to obtain sufficient light, to make the windows somewhat wider than usual.

As before observed, the original design of the nave included (starting from the west end), a small semicircular-headed window in the north and south walls, then a doorway in both walls, and then two semicircular-headed windows on either side. The two first windows on the north side still remain, but the third window has been removed, and a Perpendicular three-light window of about the time of Henry IV inserted in its place (Fig. 1); the old north Norman door was replaced by a four-centred Perpendicular door of the same date as the window before described (Fig. 2). On the south side, the westernmost Norman window has been removed and replaced by a two-light Decorated window, very similar in design to those in the chancel and of about the date of 1300. The middle Norman window remains, but the easternmost one has been replaced by a three-light Perpendicular window, exactly similar to the one opposite in the north wall.

There was probably a western door into the tower, but this end of the nave, where it abuts upon the tower, has been rebuilt to a considerable height within the last century, and with a modern semicircular-headed doorway.

The roof of the nave is tiled and plastered over inside, so that the construction cannot be seen, but the outline of the plastering indicates the construction of the roof, which is of the type of many of the old Essex churches, namely, rafters with collar, braces, or struts and hammers, and puncheons, with moulded inside plates, which, however, appear to be in too good a state of preservation to be the original ones. The pitch of the roof is very low, and from the marks on the tower it is quite clear that the original roof has been altered and lowered, so that now the roof of the nave is really lower than that of the chancel.

It is probable that the old plates and lower parts of the rafters became decayed, and also the upper parts of the north and south walls, as these seem to have been taken down about two feet, and the roof was then probably reframed with the old timbers and the pitch altered so as to make them work in. The height and pitch of the old roof are clearly defined, not only by the marks on the tower, but

by the two small portions of the old roof, which are still *in situ* on the portion of the west wall on either side of the tower.

I have before alluded to the two massive buttresses on the north side of the nave. By referring to the Parish Vestry Books, we are able to fix the date of their erection at 1720 (see extract below, p. 223). From the same source we can also, I think, fix the date of the rebuilding of the wall and doorway between the nave and tower at 1741. The date of the nave itself may be fixed at the middle of the twelfth century, at which time the manor of Great Leighs, with the advowson, was in the Mandeville family.

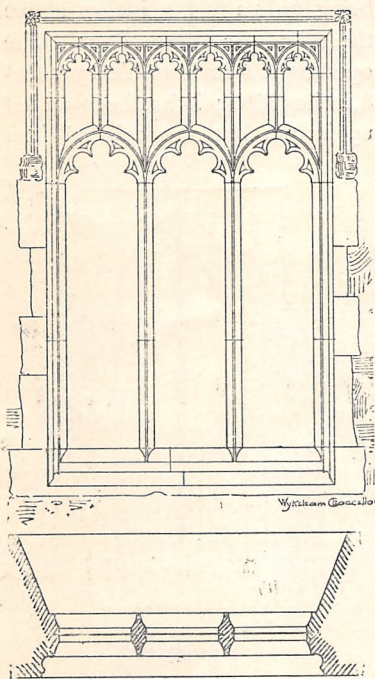


FIG. 1. EASTERNMOST WINDOW NORTH SIDE OF NAVE.

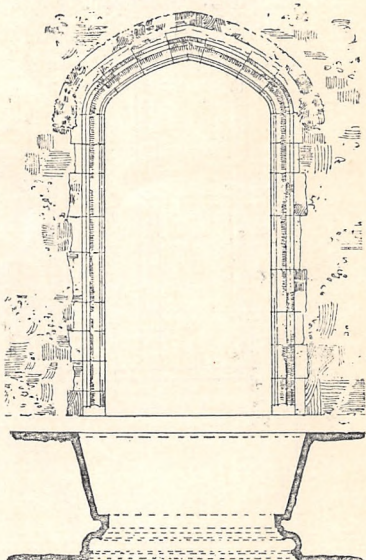


FIG. 2. NORTH DOOR INTO VESTRY.

The chancel, 35 feet long by 20 feet wide, with walls 2 feet 6 inches thick, is a very beautiful example of Decorated work of the early part of the fourteenth century. It is divided into three bays by external buttresses having two slopes each, but no plinths. On the north side, in the western and eastern bays, is a two-light cusped window with tracery; the window is omitted in the centre bay, so as not to interfere with the canopy over the Founder's tomb described

hereafter. On the south side, there is a two-light window in each bay. All five windows are similar in design (Fig. 3); they have labels or hood mouldings outside supported by a male head on one side, and a female head on the other.

In the western bay on the south side, in addition to the two-light window, is the priest's door, close up to the buttress, whilst close to the nave-wall is a low side-window with one narrow light and pointed arch (Fig. 4), the top of the cill being only 2 feet 9 inches above the cill of the priest's door. The opening is 8 inches wide by 2 feet 8 inches high; it has been walled up inside, but the original iron

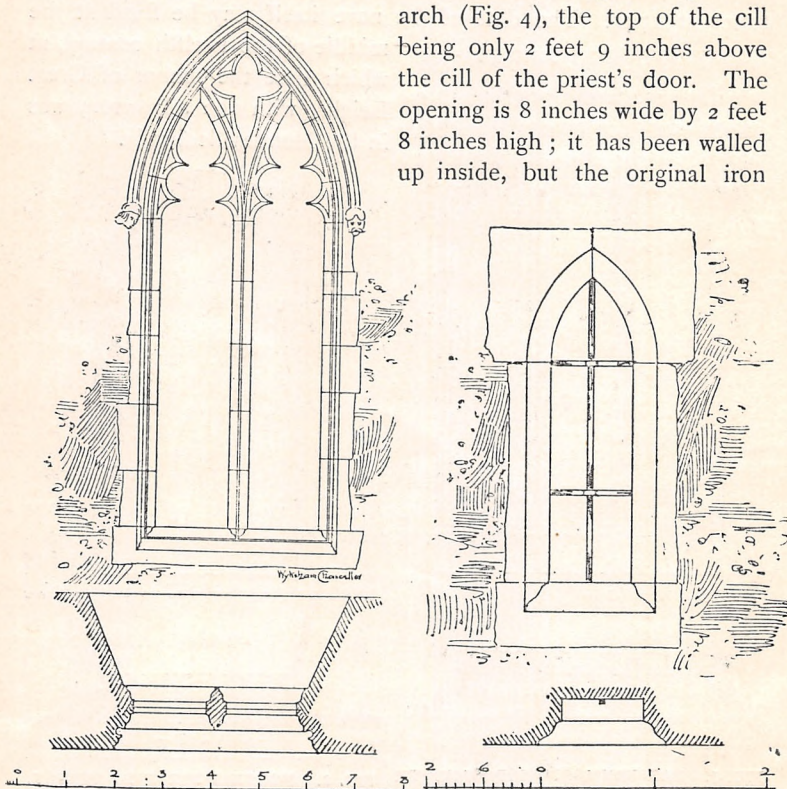


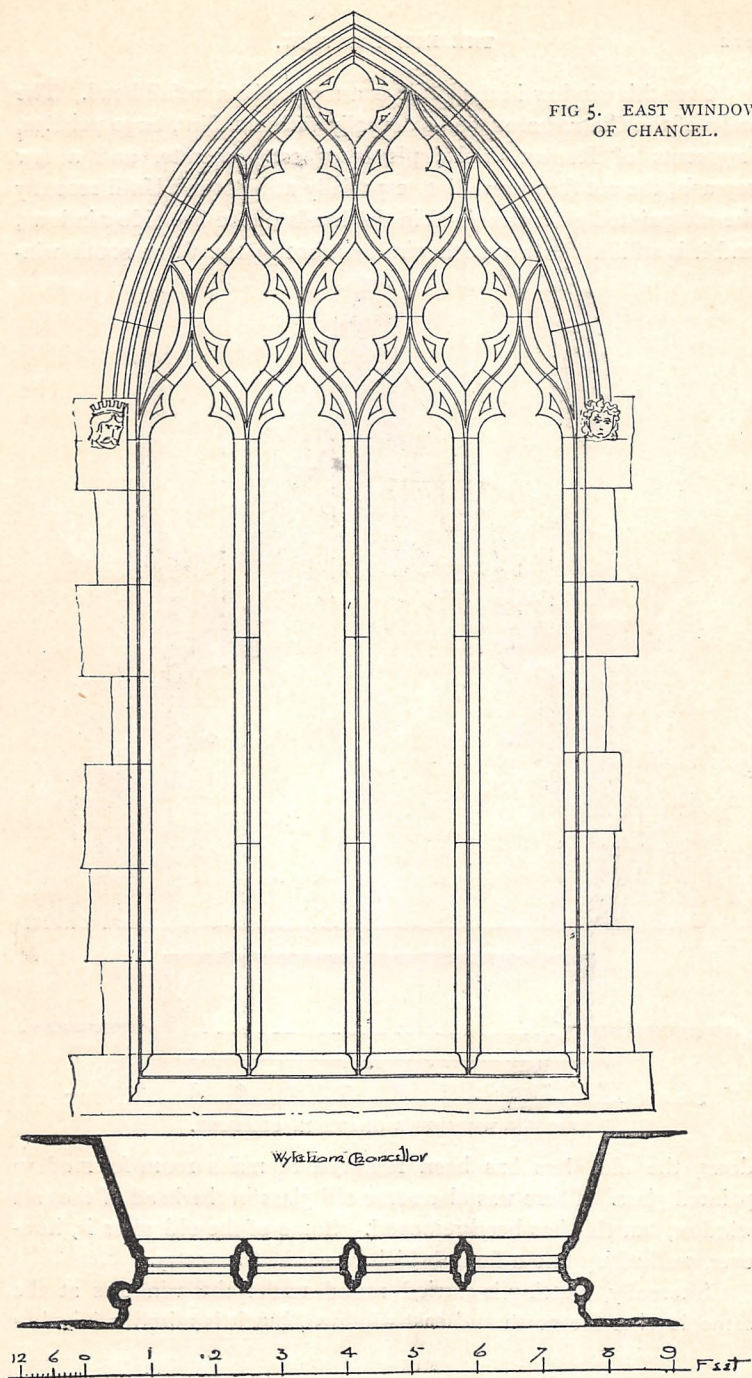
FIG. 3. CHANCEL WINDOWS (FIVE SIDE).

FIG. 4. SIDE WINDOW IN CHANCEL.

stanchions and two saddle bars are left; it was probably originally fitted with a shutter like the one at Fairsted. The east window (Fig. 5) is a very beautiful example of a four-light window, with cusped heads, the flowing tracery being worked into a series of five elongated quatrefoils.

This window also has a label supported on one side by a male, and on the other by a female head; the male head being crowned, they are probably intended to represent Edward II. and his queen.

FIG 5. EAST WINDOW
OF CHANCEL.



Over this window in the gable is a niche with a trefoil head. The walls of the chancel are faced externally with cut flint, large pebbles, fragments of Roman bricks, pieces of conglomerate, and a few septaria, the cut flint prevailing, especially at bottom. Until recently the old painted glass remained in the heads of the five side-windows, and it is still in the two north windows, but in the three south win-

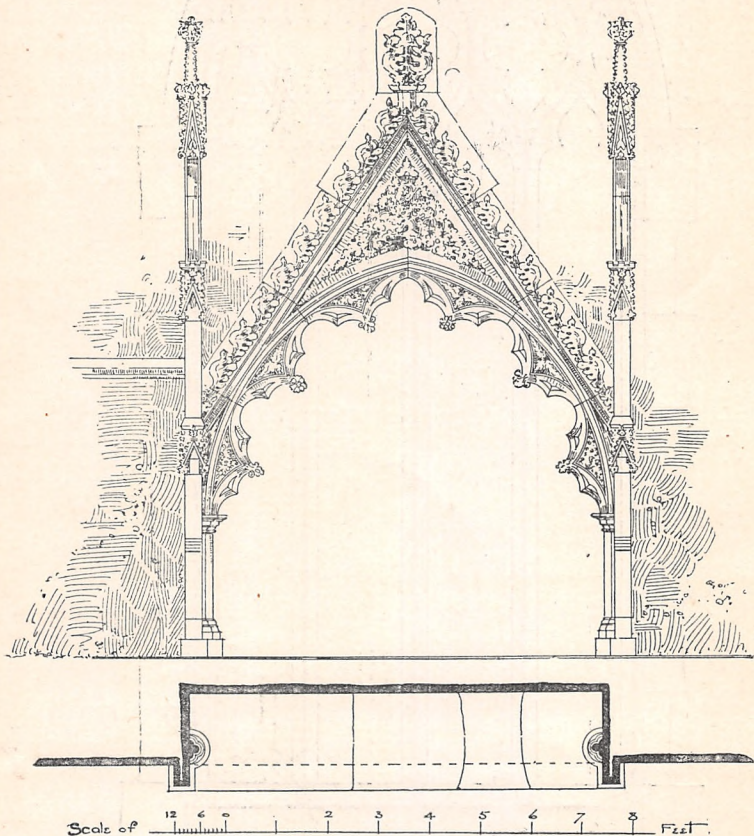


FIG. 6. FOUNDER'S GRAVE IN CHANCEL.

dows, the old glass has been removed to make room for modern painted glass. There was also some old glass in the head of the east window, but this has been removed. Some of the old glass is, however, worked into a frame which hangs in the vestry.

Internally, a string is carried round under the windows at the same level to the north and east windows, but it is raised 16 inches

higher on the south side (no doubt for the sedilia), and consequently these windows are so much shorter than those on the north side. In the centre bay, on the north side, is a very beautiful canopy over a recess (Fig. 6), undoubtedly covering the tomb of the founder, for, during the repairs carried out in 1866, the Purbeck

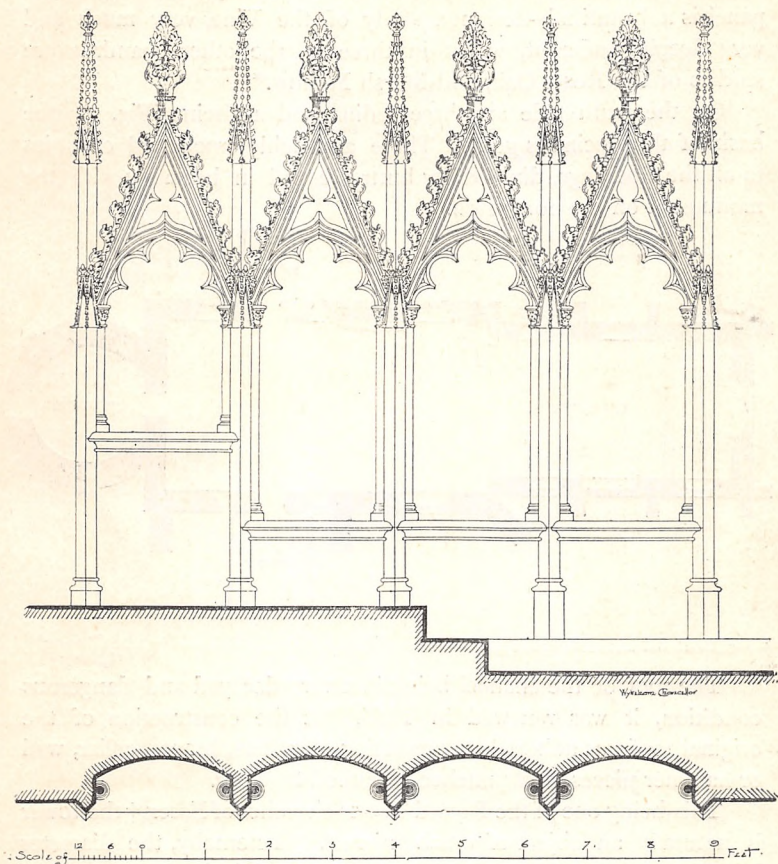
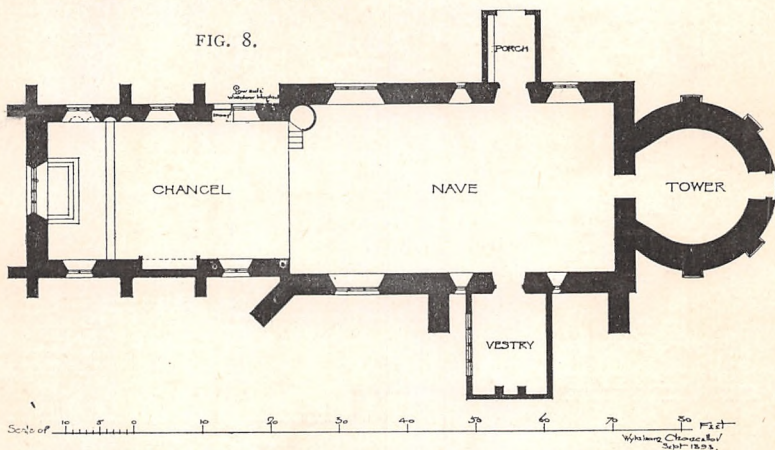


FIG. 7. PISCINA AND SEDILIA IN CHANCEL.

marble slab, which lies at the level of pavement, and which had got out of position, was raised to rebed it properly, when it was found to form the top of a stone coffin, in which reposed a skeleton; the stone was immediately relaid and securely refixed. In the early part of the fourteenth century, the Manor of Great Leighs and the advowson were in the possession of Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of

Hereford and Essex, and it is not improbable that this nobleman may have pulled down the old Norman chancel and rebuilt it of larger dimensions in the more beautiful style then prevailing, and subsequently as founder was buried here. The illustration will give a better idea of the monument than a long description; the centre panel is a beautifully-designed study of the Vine, very much and very deeply undercut, whilst in three of the other spandrels are studies of the Rose, Oak, and Marsh Mallow.*

On the south side are three sedilia and a piscina (Fig. 7); the basin of the piscina is gone. There are richly crocketed canopies to all the openings, divided by buttresses all in harmony with the monument on the north side.



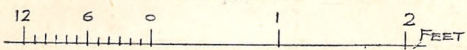
The roof of the chancel being in a very decayed and dangerous condition, it was renewed in 1866, but the construction of the original roof was adhered to, consisting of rafters, braces, collar, wall or hammer pieces, and puncheons framed together.

This being one of the Round Tower churches of Essex,† the tower is naturally an object of much interest. Internally, the diameter is 17 feet from north to south, and 16 feet 6 inches from east to west, the east side being somewhat flattened. At the base the walls are about 3 feet 8 inches thick, and at top 2 feet 9 inches thick, and as the walls are uncovered externally it can be seen that they are faced with large pebbles, lumps of stone, several pieces of

* For a larger illustration and more detailed description, see Chancellor's *Ancient Sepulchral Monuments of Essex*, p. 339, pl. cxxvi.

† The others are Broomfield, Little Saling, Pentlow, Lamarsh, and South Ockendon. Birchanger had a round tower, but it was pulled down some years ago.

Scale for details

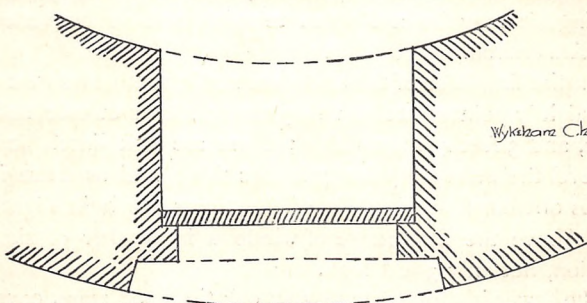
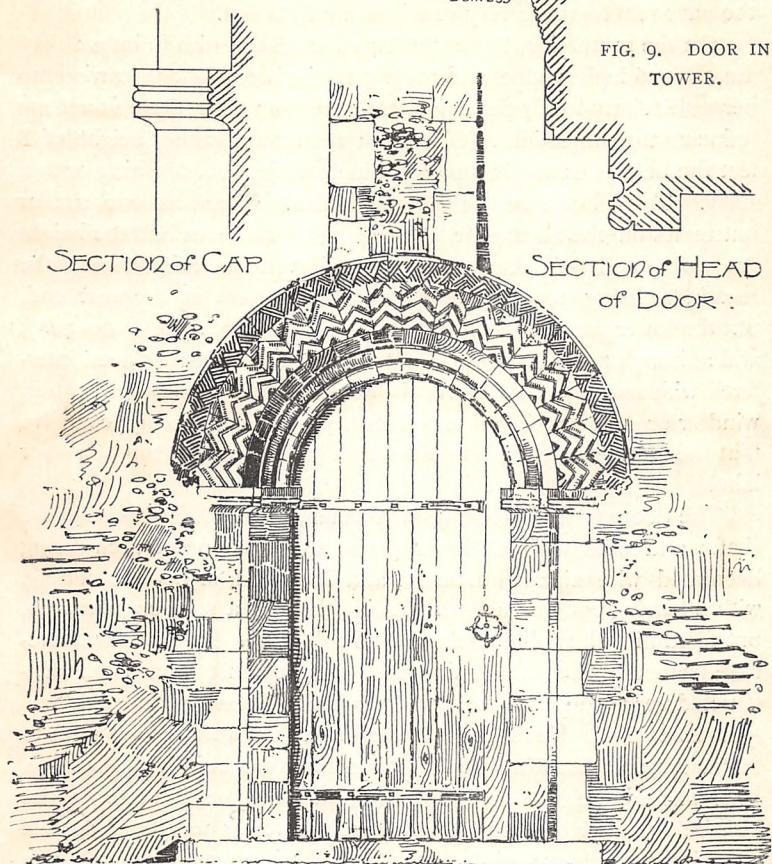


Projection of
Buttress

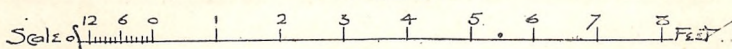
FIG. 9. DOOR IN
TOWER.

SECTION of CAP

SECTION of HEAD
of DOOR :



Wykeham Chanciller



conglomerate, some cut flint, a few fragments of Roman bricks, and a few septaria. The east side of the tower externally, against which the nave-roof abuts, is very considerably flattened.

On the south side, there are two buttresses with plinths; they are 2 feet 6 inches wide, and project 10 inches, and are carried up perpendicularly to a height of 6 feet 3 inches; then there is a slope reducing the projection to 8 inches; then to a further height of 8 feet the buttresses batter up to a 3-inch projection, finishing with a splay. These buttresses have stone quoins. There are two similar buttresses on the north side, but the quoins to about half the height are composed of Roman bricks of various thicknesses, the remainder being stone. There is another buttress at the west end, but the lower part has been cut away in order to form a doorway, and although there is no trace of the rubble work having been interfered with round the doors, as is generally the case when a new window or door has been introduced, yet we can hardly conceive that the Norman architect would start a buttress on the top of a door label.

The doorway itself (Fig. 9) is Norman, consisting of two square shafts and caps with an inner plain arch, the outer arch being decorated with zigzag ornament, and the label, or hood moulding, with a herring-bone ornament. Inside these is a semi-circular arch, but filled in with rubble resting on an oak lintel. It is clear, therefore, from the date of the doorway, that it must have been constructed very soon after the tower was built, probably before it was quite completed. Having carefully examined the work, I have come to the conclusion that the tower of this church was built with the nave. This was not the case at Broomfield, in which case there cannot now be a shadow of a doubt but that the tower was built against what is now the nave of the church, but what was then a Roman building (it may be a Roman temple), and so converted into a Christian church.

On the first floor of the tower are north, south, and west windows, with slightly pointed arches; they are 13 inches outside, and splayed inside, and 3 feet 4 inches high; there are oak lintels inside. At this level the walls are 3 feet 3 inches thick, and as there is no set-off it is obvious that the walls of the tower are built slightly battering. Above the first range of windows is another of similar construction, but only 3 feet high.

The tower is surmounted by an oak timbered spire, covered with

oak shingles. For some years the condition of the spire had been a cause of anxiety to the rector and churchwardens, many of the timbers being seriously decayed, especially the plates upon which the structure rested, and the structure having become twisted several inches out of the perpendicular, it was determined to renew it. The work was carried out in 1882, and the framing of the old spire being admirably designed, was renewed as before ; the framing consists of double plates all round, with a centre post resting on massive cross-beams, with several ranges of cross-braces from the centre post to the rafters. There are five bells, having the following inscription on each :

MILES GRAYE MADE ME 1634.

Considerable discussion has taken place in reference to these round towers. One reason given has been the scarcity of stone, a circular building requiring no quoins ; but in this case had the tower been built square there would only have been two quoins until the building rose above the nave-roof, and then there would have been four. In the present case the quoins of the buttresses would require 150 feet run of stone, a much larger quantity than would have been required had the tower been built with square quoins. There are many examples of circular towers in Norfolk and Suffolk, and, as was found at the camp at Bradwell-juxta-Mare, the Romans built circular towers or turrets at intervals in the walls of their camps. It cannot, therefore, be wondered at that the Norman builders should occasionally carry out the same idea in erecting their churches ; it is a matter of no surprise that the plan was not followed at a later development of Gothic architecture, because the circular form is unsuitable to a window of two or more lights with tracery.

The body of the south porch is modern brickwork, but it is evident that the old oak roof is there, although plastered over. This roof is probably of the fifteenth century, and covered originally an oak porch, which presumably becoming decayed, the roof was shored up and brickwork substituted, and so another interesting old feature was probably destroyed.

Formerly there was a white brick vestry on the north side of the chancel, said to have been built during the incumbency of Dr. Jenkins, and a doorway cut through the wall of the founder's monument to give access thereto. Dr. Kay, when rector, had this pulled down and the opening walled up. Since then a brick vestry has been built on the north side of the nave, over the old north door.

The font (Fig. 10), at the west end, is an interesting specimen of fourteenth century date. It is octagonal, the bowl having a deeply-sunk quatrefoil on all eight sides; there is a shield in the quatrefoil on the south side with "a bend sinister engrailed or raguly (it is difficult to say which), charged with 4 roundles"; the sinister bend may be due to the ignorance of the local mason in transferring the drawing to the stone, and thereby inverting it. I am unable to appropriate this coat, unless it is intended for the shield of the De Bohuns, which was "azure a bend argent cotised between six lioncels or"; if so, the local mason took great liberties with it. There is also a shield in the west quatrefoil with a saltire, but in the absence of the tinctures it is difficult to make even a guess at it. In the other quatrefoils are conventional flowers. The stem of the font is panelled, but the base appears to be partially buried.

In the nave are several of the old oak benches of the latter part of the fifteenth or the early part of the sixteenth century, with traceried panelled ends, with buttresses, deeply-moulded capping, solid backs, and seats.

The monuments lying on the floor of the chancel are :—

1. A slab with a brass consisting of half effigy of a priest, with hands in attitude of prayer, the head reaved and a plate with the following inscription :—

Hic jacet Radulphus, Strelley quondâ rector ecclesiæ magna leghs qui obiit xxvii die Octobris in vigilia aptol Simonis et Jude Anno Dni millmo ccccxiij.

2. A slab with the brass reaved; the brass is stated to have been there forty years ago, and was that of a priest *circa* 1370. If this date is correct, it was probably a brass to William de Chichester, the predecessor of Ralph Strelley.

3. A slab with a shield. Quarterly :—

1. Barry nebuly of six [arg. and sa.], a canton [gu.] *Keble*.

2. two chevrons

3. a bend ... billetty between two double-headed eagles displayed

4. a griffin segreant

and this inscription :—

Here lyeth interred ye body of
John Keble Esq^r. Sarjant at Law
and eldest Son of Mr. Richard
Keble, who departed this life y^e
15th of February 1699 aged
75 years.

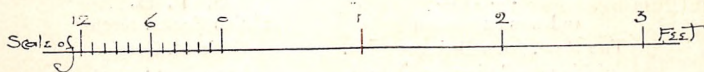
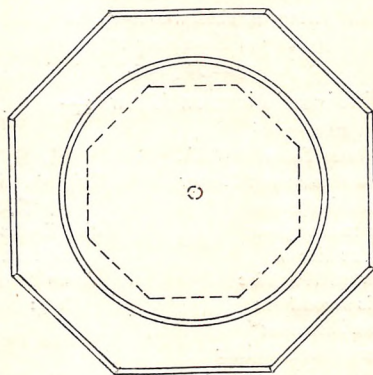
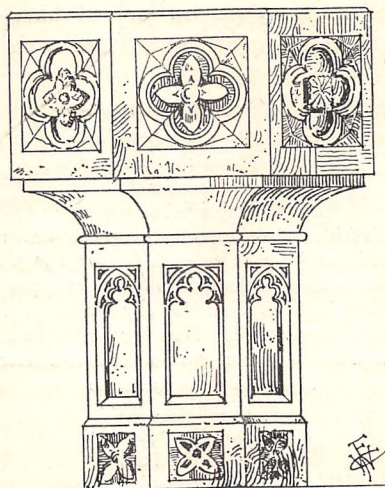


FIG. 1C. EAST SIDE OF FONT.

If the *billets* in the third quarter are in reality *ermine spots*, this coat may be that of *Newcourt*, viz. :—[Sa.] a bend [ermine] between two double-headed eagles displayed [or]. I have not been able to discover whether there was any alliance between the Kebles and the Newcourts.

4. A slab with the following inscription :—

Here lyeth the body of Mr.
Thomas Gynes : who departed
this life September the 20th
1652, being aged 60 years.
His faith and sickenes both together strave
y^t Christ might have his soule his corps y^e grave
Death ends y^e strife both conquerers appeare
Christ hath his soule his body resteth here.
His Mary in teares while death her husband's debter
Hath laid this stone, but in her hart a better.
Near this stone lyeth the
body of the said Mary
afterwards Mary Keeble
widow, who dyed the 8th
of December 1704.
Under this stone lyeth
the body of Sarah Smith
widow, one of the gran-
daughters of the said
Mary Keeble, who dyed the
28th of November 1754
aged 70 years.

5—7. Slabs with inscriptions as follows :—

In memory of
the Rev^d. John Townson M.A.
the pious and esteemed Rector
of this Parish
for twenty years
as also of
Edward Wiltshire
his second son
and Eleanor
his youngest daughter
who both died before him
He departed this life
A.D. 1734.
and was succeeded by
The Rev^d. John Brereton M.A.
of Lincoln College in Oxford
who died A.D. 1740
and lies interred also
in this Chancel.

H. S. E.
Knightley Adams
S. T. B.
Hujus Eccles. Rector
Obiit 28. Aug.
Anno Dom : 1755
Ætat : Suæ. 78.

H. S. E.
Michael Robinson
S. T. B.
Hujus Eccles. Rector
Obiit 20. Octob :
Anno Dom : 1763
Ætat Suæ 64.

8—10. Slabs with inscriptions as follows :—

H. S. E.
Gulielmus Smith
S. T. B.
Hujus Eccl. Rector.
Obiit 14 Martii.
Anno Dom : 1785
Ætat suæ 78
et Elizabethæ Uxor
Gulielmi Smith
obiit 15 Januarii
Anno. Dom : 1795
Ætat suæ 75.

There the wicked cease from troubling
And the weary are at rest.

H. S. E.
Edwardus Parkinson
S. T. B.
per quindecim annos
hujus Ecclesiae Rector
et olim Coll. Lincoln. Socises
qui obiit xix Jan.
A.D. MDCCCXIX.
Ætatis LXII.

William Harby
1823.

11. On the north wall of the chancel a mural monument has the inscription :—

In memory of
The Rev^d. William Harby, B.D.
late Rector of this Parish
who departed this life
January 10th 1823
Aged 54 years.

12. On the south wall of the chancel is a handsome mural monument of marble and onyx with the following inscription :—

To the Glory of God in memory of the Reverend William Kay, D.D., honorary Canon of S. Albans, twenty years Rector of this Parish. Formerly Fellow and Tutor of Lincoln College Oxford and from A.D. 1849 to A.D. 1865 Principal of Bishops College Calcutta. Distinguished by profound Scholarship and devoted to biblical research, he was from the first a most efficient fellow-worker with those to whom was committed the revision of ye old Testament Scriptures. Having lived to witness the completion of this great work much beloved and worthily lamented he departed to be with Christ on the 16th of January A.D. M.D. CCCLXXXVI. aged sixty-five.

LIST OF RECTORS.

RECTORS.	INSTITUTED.	PATRONS.
John de Boreham . . .	14 May, 1323 .	Edward II. Rex.
Theobald de Goldington . . .	13 Mar., 1325 .	
Thomas de Walmsford . . .	1334 .	John de Bohun, Earl of Essex.
John Derne vel Dork . . .	6 Aug., 1361 .	Edward III., Rex.
Nicholas de Stoke . . .	Dec., 1361 .	do.
William de Chichester . . .	7 Jan., 1362 .	do.
Ralph Strelley . . .		
Thomas Thorp . . .	28 Nov., 1431 .	Katherine, Reg.

RECTORS.	INSTITUTED.	PATRONS.
Thomas Payne	27 May, 1457 .	Margaret, Reg.
William Swadle	28 Nov., 1465 .	Edward IV., Rex.
Phil. Howell	5 April, 1493 .	E. Vaughan, <i>pro hac vice</i> .
William Northall	11 July, 1502 .	Elizabeth, Reg.
James Mallet, S.T.B. . . .	10 Jan., 1513 .	Katherine, Reg.
John Ashton, M.A. . . .	5 Feb., 1542 .	Thos. D. Audley.
John Maplett, M.A. . . .	26 Nov., 1568 .	Sir Thos. Mildmay.
Robert Tower, S.T.B. . . .	30 April, 1576 .	Henry Mildmay.
Jasper Frevell		
Alexander Mascall, S.T.B. . . .	1588 .	Richard Canon..
Galfridus Watts, B.D. . . .	14 Dec., 1619 .	John Watts, <i>pro hac vice</i> .
Walter Adamson, M.A. . . .	3 Jan., 1662 .	Mary de Vere, for Aubrey de Vere, Earl of Oxford.
Joseph Prat, M.A. . . .	18 Mar., 1703 .	Leon Marion and others.
John Townson, M.A. . . .	20 May, 1713 .	Margaret, Ann, and Katherine, daughters of Thos. Lennard.
John Brereton, B.D. . . .	1734 .	Lincoln College, Oxon.
Knightley Adams, B.D. . . .	1741 .	do.
Michael Robinson, B.D. . . .	22 Dec., 1755 .	do.
William Smith, B.D. . . .	1764 .	do.
George Watkin, B.D. . . .	1785 .	do.
Edward Parkinson, B.D. . . .	1803 .	do.
William Harby, B.D. . . .	19 May, 1819 .	do.
Clarke Jenkins, B.D. . . .	1823 .	do.
William Kay, D.D. . . .	8 Mar., 1866 .	do.
Frederick B. Guy, D.D. . . .	1886 .	do.
John Albert Greaves, M.A. . . .	1891 .	do.
A. Clark	1893 .	do.

Upon applying to the late Rector, the Rev. J. A. Greaves, for information as to the Registers, he wrote me a very short time before his death as follows:—

Our Registers commence in 1558. They have been copied in a good, clear hand up to 1604, and are in a fair state of preservation. Among the earlier entries are some in very familiar style, as:—

‘Uxor ffoxe was bur, 16 Sep., 1583.

‘A child of Godman Clamptur 16 Sep., 1583.

‘Goodman Payne, 1583.

‘Old Father Lugar was buried 6 Feb., 1598.

‘Old Mother Austin, 1601.

‘Goodwife Archer, 1598.

One does not see the reason for this discrimination.

All the pages through these years have the signature of Alex^r. Mascall, P^{son}., of Much Leighes, and the mark of John Steven, churchwarden, and, as Mr. Mascall did not die till 1619, his incumbency, at first sight, appears a long one. But closer examination shows that the signature of himself and churchwarden was but an attestation to the correctness of the copy during the first thirty years of this period, as he became Rector in 1588, and not in 1557 as he has sometimes been

entered, apparently in consequence of his signature to the Register during these years.

The Register is very badly kept during the period of the Commonwealth, and the spelling is very faulty.

The whole of the Registers up to the beginning of the eighteenth century have been re-copied by the present Rector.

There are no peculiar entries during the Commonwealth calling for notice, nor do I find 'borne' substituted for 'baptized,' as is sometimes the case during this period.

The Rector would be glad to take this opportunity of stating that there is a loose sheet of parchment headed—'Births. All Hallows, 1654.' It contains a list of persons 'borne' (their baptism is not stated) from the year 1653 to 1665. The names in this list are not those found in the Great Leighs Registers of the period, and it would seem as if this loose leaf should belong to some All Hallows parish; and yet it is singular that only the birth is recorded, even so long after the Restoration as 1665. We should be glad of any light that can be thrown upon this fragment.

The Parish vestry books begin in 1713. In 1715 the vestry resolve that the church floor be new laid with pamants, and the steps down into the church wood-work and brickwork, to be made anew, and we do sopose that 400 paments will doe—also four dozen of new pesocks be bought for the seats of those of 8d. a peere, and that carpenter and bricklayers work be all done by the daye—that the stile be mended also the roofs.

In 1718 is paid for setting up a horsing block in the church yard.

In 1720 we seem to have the origin of the two older of the unsightly, but massive, buttresses against the E. and W. ends of the north wall of the church. 'That the Churchwardens be allowed for arrears erecting two buttresses, the sum of nineteen pounds 17s. and 6d., which will discharge all demands from the said Churchwardens at this time.'

In 1741. 'It was ordered that the churchwardens (now being) do agree with Mr. Goude, of Springfield, mason, to repair the breach of the Tower of the Steeple for any sum of money not exceeding £36 1s. od. Twenty pounds to be paid him, the said Anthony Goud, as soon as it is finished in a workmanlike manner, and the remainder the Michaelmas following.'

In 1749. 'An agreement, made at a Vestry meeting, between the parishioners and Henry Finch to repair the Great Bell, to put in a new crown staple, and to mend the claper, and hang it again so as it is fit to ring, and the Churchwardens to pay to Hen. Finch two pounds ten shillings for so doing. HENRY FINCH.'

The preservation of these Parish Books was partly owing to this wise Resolution:

April 15, 1723. It was made an order of Vestry that the Accounts of the last Overseers on their being given up should be lodged in the Vestry Chest, and this order to be perpetual.

JOHN TOWNSON, Minister

'April 26, 1726. Resolved in Vestry that no person should receive any allowance from the Parish but what live in the Workhouse.

Many subsequent orders are given for the management of the workhouse all through this century."

ESSEX ELECTIONS.

THE following account of Parliamentary elections in Essex is compiled from H. S. Smith's *Parliaments of England* (18mo, London, 1844-1850), from W. W. Bean's recent papers in *Notes and Queries* (8, ii, 524; iii, 63), and other sources. Morant gives lists of members in vol. i of *History of Essex*, as follows:—*County*, 1290-1763, pp. xi-xiv: *Maldon*, 1328-1763, pp. xiv-xvi: *Harwich*, 1343, 1604-1767, pp. xvi, xvii: *Colchester*, 1294-1761, pp. 103, 104. The letters S and B indicate information from Smith and Bean respectively, additional information being given in square brackets []. Notices of earlier or intermediate elections, whether contested or not, and of pollings and dates where such are not here given, will be acceptable to the editors. For the present we close the record at 1832, after which date, as the result of the Reform Act, the number of the constituencies in the county was considerably increased. Prior to that date, Essex was represented by eight members, two each for the County, Colchester, Harwich, and Maldon.

<i>County.</i>	
[1560 John Bramston . . . —	1688 Henry Mildmay . . . 1437
Edward Turner . . . —	John Wroth . . . 1328
Sir Harbottle Grimston —	B John L[amotte] Honywood 1302
— Raimond . . . —	[Morant gives Honywood
Bramston had 500 votes	succeeding Mildmay.
over Grimston.	1689 Sir Francis Masham, Bart. —
1661 Sir Benjamin Ayloff . . —	Sir Chas. Barrington, Bart. —]
John Bramston . . . —	1693 <i>Vice</i> Honywood [suicide].
Sir John Barrington . . —	[22,ii] Sir Charles Barrington, Bt. 2327
— Raimond . . . —	B Benjamin Mildmay . . 1749
Ayloff's majority 5 or 6.	1695 Sir Charles Barrington, Bt. 2037
Morant gives Banistre May-	[12,xi] Sir Francis Masham, Bart. 1825
nard apparently in suc-	B Francis Mildmay . . . 1716
cession to Ayloff.]	[1698 Sir Charles Barrington, Bt. —
1679 Henry Mildmay . . . 1592	[29,vii] Sir Francis Masham . . —
John L[amotte] Honywood 1517	Benjamin Mildmay . . . —
B Sir Thomas Middleton . 754	Edward Bullock . . . —
Sir Eliab Harvey . . . 669	Morant gives Barrington
[Morant gives Harvey and	and Bullock, and 1699-
Mildmay, and later, Mild-	1702 Barrington and
may and Honywood].	Masham].
1685 Sir William Maynard, Bart. 1843	1705 Sir Francis Masham, Bart. 2900
Sir Thomas Fanshaw, Kt. . 1843	[Henry] Lord Walden . 2805
B Anthony Luther . . . 1324	B Sir Charles Barrington, Bt. 2445
Henry Mildmay . . . 1324	Sir Richard Child, Bart. . 2335

- [Morant gives Thos. Middleton *vice* Lord Walden 1705-1709.
- 1710 Sir Richard Child, Bart. . . 3268
- [24,x] Thomas Middleton . . . 2678
- Sir Francis Masham, Bart. 2647
- 1713 Sir Richard Child, Bart. . . —
- Sir Chas. Barrington, Bart. —]
- 1714 Sir Richard Child, Bart.
- S Viscount Castlemain.
- [Morant gives Child and Middleton first, then Robert Honywood, *vice* Middleton].
- 1715 William Harvey . . . 2541
- [—,vi] Robert Honywood . . . 2517
- S On petition, Honywood *vice* Harvey.
- 1722 William Harvey . . . 3061
- Robert Honywood . . . 2993
- B Viscount Castlemain . . . 1758
- [1727 Sir R. Child, Bart.
- Sir Robert Abdy, Bart.]
- 1734 Sir Robert Abdy, Bart., T. 3378
- [7,v] Thomas Bramston, T. . . 3056
- B Vicount Castlemain, W. . . 2146
- 1741 Sir Robert Abdy, Bart.
- S Thomas Bramston.
- 1747 Sir Robert Abdy, Bart.
- S William Harvey.
- 1748 *Vice* Abdy, deceased.
- S Sir John Abdy, Bart.
- 1754 William Harvey.
- S Sir John Abdy, Bart.
- 1759 *Vice* Abdy, deceased.
- S Sir William Maynard.
- 1761 William Harvey.
- S Sir William Maynard.
- 1763 *Vice* Harvey, deceased.
- [13,14,xii] John Luther, W. . . 2667
- S John Conyers, T. . . 2458
- 1768 John Luther, W. . . 2897
- [29,iii] Sir William Maynard, W. 2597
- [Jacob] Houblon, T. . . 2021
- S [Eliab] Harvey, T . . . 1778
- 1772 *Vice* Maynard, deceased.
- S John Conyers.
- 1774 John Luther, W. . . 2262
- [18,x] John Conyers, T. . . 2155
- S Lord Waltham, W. . . 1033
- 1775 *Vice* Conyers, deceased.
- S William Harvey, T.
- 1779 *Vice* Harvey, deceased.
- S Thomas Berney Bramston, T.
- 1780 John Luther, W.
- S Thomas Berney Bramston, T.
- 1784 Thomas Berney Bramston, T.
- S John Bullock, W.
- 1790 Thomas Berney Bramston, T.
- S John Bullock, W.
- 1796 Thomas Berney Bramston, T.
- S John Bullock, W.
- 1802 John Bullock, W.
- S Eliab Harvey, T.
- 1806 John Bullock, W.
- S Eliab Harvey, T.
- 1807 John Bullock, W.
- S Eliab Harvey, T.
- 1810 *Vice* Bullock, deceased.
- [31,i-15,ii] John Archer Houblon, T. . . 2519
- Montague Burgoyne, W. . . 811
- B Smith does not mention Burgoyne.
- 1812 John Archer Houblon, T. . . 1417
- [12-19,x] Charles Callis Western, W. . . 1351
- S Montague Burgoyne, W. . . 339
- 1818 John Archer Houblon, T.
- S Charles Callis Western, W.
- 1820 Charles Callis Western, W.
- S Sir Eliab Harvey, T.
- 1826 Charles Callis Western, W.
- S Sir Eliab Harvey, T.
- 1830 *Vice* Harvey, deceased.
- [—,iii] T. G. Bramston, T. . . 1840
- Col. Conyers, T. . . 661
- 1830 Col. John Tyssen Tyrell,
- [6-23,viii] T. . . 2637
- Charles Callis Western, W. 2556
- S Hon. William Pole Tilney
- Long Wellesley, W. . . 2301
- 1831 Charles Callis Western, W. 2367
- [5-11,v] W. P. T. L. Wellesley, W. 2250
- Sir John Tyssen Tyrell,
- S Bart., T. . . 1707

Colchester.

[1660]	{	Sir Harbottle Grim-		1710	Sir Isaac Rebow, Knt. . .	784
		stone, Bart.			Sir Thomas Webster, Bart. .	693
1661	}	John Shaw.		B	William Gore . . .	685
1679		Sir H. Grimston.			On petition, Gore <i>vice</i>	
		Sir W. Clarges, Bart.]			Webster.	
1681		Sir Harbottle Grimston, Bt.	418	1713	Sir Thomas Webster, Bart.	630
		Samuel Reynolds . .	308		Sir Isaac Rebow, Knt. . .	604
B		Sir Walter Clarges, Bart. .	218	B	William Gore . . .	590
[1685]		Sir W. Maynard, Bart.			Nicholas Corsellis . .	567
		Sir Thos. Fanshaw, Knt.			On petition, Gore and Cor-	
		Sir W. Clarges, Bart.			sellis seated.	
		Nathanael Lawrence.		1714	Richard Du Cane . .	802
1688		Henry Mildmay.		B	Sir Isaac Rebow, Knt. .	779
		John Wroth].			Nicholas Corsellis . .	485
1689		Edward Cary, 445, 447, 447,	407		Samuel Rush . . .	462
		Samuel Reynolds, 445, 452,		1722	Matthew Martin . .	850
		452, 415	415	B	Sir Thomas Webster, Bart.	812
B		Isaac Rebow, 485, 483, 484,	393		Sir Isaac Rebow, Knt. .	719
		Three clerks and final		1727	Stamp Brooksbank . .	1114
		scrutiny.		B	Samuel Tufnell . .	909
[1692]		<i>Vice</i> Cary, deceased.			Sir George Cooke, Knt. .	597
12, xi		Isaac Rebow].		[1734	Matthew Martin.	
1695		Sir John Morden, Bart., 406,	407		Isaac Leeming Rebow].	
		Sir Isaac Rebow, Knt. .	—	1735	<i>Vice</i> Rebow, deceased.	
B		Sir Thomas Cooke, Kt., 408,	401	B	Jacob Houblon . . .	1085
		Dr. John Harrison . .	—		Stamp Brooksbank . .	705
		Threepolls taken. One by		1741	Charles Gray . . .	832
		the Town Clerk was			Samuel Savill . . .	807
		agreed to be Morden 406,		s	John Olmius . . .	806
		Cooke 408 ; but the one			Matthew Martin . .	790
		he gave the Mayor was			On petition, Olmius and	
		Morden 407, Cooke 401.			Martin <i>vice</i> Gray and	
		One taken for Morden			Savill.	
		gave Cooke a majority		1747	Richard Savage Nassau .	797
		of two or three ; another		[26, vi]	Charles Gray . . .	682
		taken for Cooke gave the		s	John Olmius . . .	553
		same result for Morden.		1754	John Olmius . . .	573
		On petition, Cooke <i>vice</i>		s	Charles Gray . . .	519
		Morden.			Isaac Martin Rebow. .	497
[1697]		{ Sir Thomas Cooke, Kt.			On petition, Rebow <i>vice</i>	
1699		{ Sir Isaac Rebow, Kt.			Gray.	
1700		}		1761	Isaac Martin Rebow.	
1705		Sir Isaac Rebow, Kt.			Charles Gray.	
		Edward Bullock.		s	Sir John Frederick.	
1708		Sir Isaac Rebow, Kt.		1768	Charles Gray . . .	874
		Sir Thomas Webster, Bart.].		[16, iii]	Isaac Martin Rebow .	855
				s	Alexander Fordyce . .	831

1774 Charles Gray.	1812 Vice Davis resigned.
s Isaac Martin Rebow.	—,vi,s Hart Davis.
1780 Isaac Martin Rebow. . . 566	1812 Hart Davis . . . 817
[8,ix] Sir Robert Smyth, Bt. . . 303	[6] x Robert Thornton . . . 737
s Alexander Fordyce . . . 124	s Daniel Whittle Harvey . . . 704
Robert Mayne . . . 12	1817 Vice Thornton, resigned.
1781 Vice Rebow.	—,iii,s Sir Wm. Burroughs, Bart.
[16,x] Christopher Potter . . . 639	1818 Vice Davis, appointed to
s Edmund Affleck . . . 570	the Mauritius.
1784 Sir Edmund Affleck . . . 665	[—,ii] James Beckford Wildman . . . 574
[—, Christopher Potter . . . 425	s Daniel Whittle Harvey . . . 182
iv] s Sir Robert Smyth, Bart. . . 416	1818 James Beckford Wildman . . . 613
1784 Vice Potter; election void.	[16 vi] Daniel Whittle Harvey . . . 503
[10,11, Sir Robert Smyth, Bart. . . 653	s Peter Wright . . . 160
vii] s Christopher Potter . . . 382	1820 Daniel Whittle Harvey . . . 702
Samuel Tyssen . . . 26	[9, iii] James Beckford Wildman . . . 663
1738 Vice Affleck, deceased.	s Sir Henry Russell, Bart. . . 498
[—,xii] George Jackson . . . 640	1820 Vice Harvey; election void.
s George Tierney . . . 640	s Henry Baring.
Tierney seated after thirty-	1826 Sir George H. Smyth, Bt., T.
two days in Committee.	s Daniel Whittle Harvey, R.
1790 Robert Thornton . . . 818	1830 Vice Sir G. H. Smyth re-
[16-18, George Jackson . . . 796	signed, Richard Sanderson.
vi] s George Tierney . . . 638	1830 Daniel Whittle Harvey, R. . . 650
1796 Robert Thornton . . . 645	[30,vii- A. Spottiswoode, T. . . 571
[25-28, Lord Muncaster . . . 486	4,viii] William Mayhew, W. . . 393
v] Richard Stapley . . . 265	s [W. Venables, T., retired.]
s C. C. says Shipley.	1831 Vice Spottiswoode, unseated.
1802 Robert Thornton.	[30,iii- William Mayhew, W. . . 604
s John Denison.	7,iv] s Sir Wm. Curtis, Bart., T. . . 490
1806 Robert Thornton . . . 724	1831 Daniel Whittle Harvey, R. . . 617
[31, x, William Tufnell . . . 722	[—,v] William Mayhew, W. . . 595
1, xi] s John Prinsep . . . 488	Richard Sanderson, T. . . 524
1807 Robert Thornton . . . 683	1832 Richard Sanderson, T. . . 648
s Richard Hart Davis . . . 682	Daniel Whittle Harvey, R. . . 411
Col. J. C. Tufnell . . . 161	William Mayhew, W. . . 272
<i>Maldon.</i>	
[1660 Edward Harris.	[1685 Sir John Bramston.
Henry Mildmay.	Sir Thomas Darcy.
Sir Richard Wiseman, Bt.	Sir William Wiseman.
Sir John Tyrell, Bt.	Samuel Wiseman.
1679 Sir R. Wiseman, Bt.	Darcy, 19 over W. Wiseman.
Sir John Braham.	1688 Sir Thomas Darcy.
Sir Thos. Darcy, Bt., vice	Charles Montague.
Braham].	
1681 Sir William Wiseman, Bt. 126	1690 C. Montague
B Sir Thomas Darcy, Bart. . . 122	Sir Eliab Harvey, Kt.].

1693	<i>Vice</i> Sir T. Darcy, deceased.	1761	Bamber Gascoyne . . . 400
	Sir Eliab Harvey, Knt. . . 159	B	John Bullock . . . 381
	B Richard Hutchinson . . 127		Robert Colebrooke . . . 342
[1695	Col. Irby Montague.	1763	<i>Vice</i> Gascoyne, made a
[7, xi]	Sir Eliab Harvey.	B	Commissioner for Trade
	Dr. George Bramston.]		and Plantations.
1698	Sir Eliab Harvey, Knt. . . —		John Huske . . . 438 or 441
[21, vii]	Col. Irby Montague . . 149		Bamber Gascoyne . . . 254 or 266
	B William Fytche . . . 148	1768	John Huske . . . 455
	[Fytche and Comyns sat	B	John Bullock . . . 443
	1699-1705, see E. R. ii 56].		John Henniker . . . 328
1701	William Fytche . . . 147		Smith does not mention
	John Comyns . . . 141		Henniker.
	B Col. Irby Montague . . 129	1774	<i>Vice</i> Huske, deceased.
[1708	Sir R. Child, Bt.	B	Charles Rainsford . . . 272
	Thos. Richmond.		— Wallinger . . . 121
1709	John Comyns.		Smith does not mention
	W. Fytche <i>vice</i> Richmond,		Wallinger.
	deceased.	1774	John Strutt . . . 398
1710	{ J. Comyns.	[8, x]	Hon. Richard S. Nassau . . 333
1713	{ Thomas Bramston.	B	Lord Waltham . . . 274
1714	Thomas Bramston.		Smith does not mention
	Samuel Tufnell].		Lord Waltham.
1715	John Comyns . . . 215	1780.	<i>Vice</i> Nassau, deceased.
	s Thomas Bramston . . . 215	May s	Eliab Harvey.
	Samuel Tufnell . . . 168	1780	John Strutt.
	Sir William Jolliffe, Kt. . 128	s	Eliab Harvey.
	On petition, Tufnell <i>vice</i>	[1787	Adml. Sir Peter Parker . . 211
	Comyns.	[19, ii]	John Barker Church . . 13]
1722	Thomas Bramston . . . 265	1790	Joseph Holden Strutt, T.
	John Comyns . . . 264	s	Charles Callis Western, W.
	B Henry Parsons . . . 165	[1796	Col. Joseph Holden Strutt . 13
1726	<i>Vice</i> Comyns, appointed a	[25, v]	Charles Callis Western, . 7
	Baron of the Exchequer,		W. Stackpole . . . 0
	s Henry Parsons.		Smith does not mention
1727	Thomas Bramston.		Stackpole.]
s	Henry Parsons.	1802	Col. Joseph Holden Strutt, T. 92
1734	Henry Parsons.	[5, vii]	Charles Callis Western, W. 71
s	Martin Bladen.	s	Peter William Baker . . 16
1739	<i>Vice</i> Parsons, deceased.		John Blair . . . 7
s	Benjamin Keene.	1806	Col. Joseph Holden Strutt, T. 63
1741	Sir Thomas Drury.	[30, x]	Benjamin Gaskell, W. . 31
s	Robert Colebrooke.	s	Charles Callis Western, W. 29
1747	Sir Richard Lloyd . . . 601		Western, on petition.
s	Robert Colebrooke . . . 387	1807	Col. J. H. Strutt, T. . . 58
	Thomas Bramston . . . 319	[4, v]	Charles Callis Western, W. 29
1754	John Bullock . . . 409	s	Benjamin Gaskell, W. . 27
s	Robert Colebrooke . . . 399	1812	Joseph Holden Strutt, T.
	Richard Savage Lloyd . . 326	s	Benjamin Gaskell, W.

1818	Joseph Holden Strutt, T.	1827	Hugh Dick, T.	308
s	Benjamin Gaskell, W.	s	C. Saville-Only, W. . . .	68
1820	Joseph Holden Strutt, T.	1830	Quintin Dick, T.	
s	Benjamin Gaskell, W.	s	Thomas Barrett Lennard, W.	
1826	Hon. G. M. A. W. A. Winn,	1831	Quintin Dick, T.	
	T. 1747	s	Thomas Barrett Lennard, W.	
[7-23,	Thomas Barrett Lennard,	1832	Thomas Barrett Lennard, W.	448
vi]	W. 1454		Quintin Dick, T.	416
s	Quintin Dick, T. 1401	s	Peter L. Wright, W. . . .	277

Harwich.

[1660	Capell Luckyn.	1714	<i>Vice</i> Davall, deceased.	
	Henry Wright.		Thomas Heath	19
1661	Sir H. Wright, Bt.	B	Hon. B. L. Calvert . . .	12
	Thos. King.		On petition, Calvert <i>vice</i>	
1678	Anthony Deane.		Heath.	
	Samuel Pepys.		[Smith states that Sir	
1679	Sir Thos. Middleton, Kt.		Philip Parker stood, and	
	Philip Parker, Kt.		does not mention Cal-	
1685	Anthony Deane.		vert. Morant says Heath	
	Samuel Pepys.		<i>vice</i> Calvert].	
1688	Sir Thos. Middleton, Kt.	1722	Sir Philip Parker.	
	John Eldred.	s	Humphery Parsons.	
1689	Charles Cheyne.*	1727	Sir Philip Parker.	
	Sir Thos. Middleton, Kt.		Viscount John Perceval.	
1694	Sir Thos. Davall, Kt.	1734	Carteret Leathes.	
	Sir Thos. Middleton, Kt.		Charles Stanhope.	
1697	Sir Thos. Davall, Kt.	1741	John Phillipson.	
	Samuel Atkinson.	s	Hill Mussenden.	
	Sir Thos. Middleton <i>vice</i>	1743	John Phillipson, appointed	
	Atkinson, expelled.	s	Lord of Admiralty,	
1699	| Sir Thomas Davall, Kt.		Re-elected.	
1700	| Denis Lyddell.	1743	John Phillipson, appointed	207
1702	Sir Thos. Davall, Kt.	s	Surveyor General of H.M.	
1705	John Ellis.		Woods, re-elected.	
1708	John Leake.	1747	John Phillipson.	
	Thos. Frankland].	s	Viscount Coke.	
1709	<i>Vice</i> Sir J. Leake.	1753	<i>Vice</i> Coke, deceased.	
	Sir Thomas Davall, Kt. . . 16	s	Wenman Coke Roberts.	
s	Kendrick Elisbury . . . 16	1754	John Phillipson.	
	Declared void.	s	Wenman Coke Roberts.	
	[Morant gives Elisbury and	1756	<i>Vice</i> Phillipson, deceased.	
	Frankland ; Sir J. Leake		Viscount Duncannon.	
	sat for Rochester].	1758	<i>Vice</i> Duncannon=Earl of	
1713	Sir Thomas Davall, Knt. . —		Besborough.	
	Thomas Heath 16	s	Thomas Sewell.	
B	Carew Mildmay, jun.(seated) 16	1761	Hon Chas. Townshend.	
		s	John Roberts.	

* See note on Visct. Cheyne, p. 264.

- | | | | |
|------|--|---------|---|
| 1762 | John Roberts, appointed | 1802 | <i>Vice</i> Robinson, deceased. |
| s | Commissioner of Trade and Plantations, re-elected. | [—,xii] | Rt. Hon. J. H. Addington, T. |
| 1763 | Hon. Charles Townshend, appointed First Commissioner of Trade and Plantations, re-elected. | s | |
| s | | 1806 | Rt. Hon. J. H. Addington, T. |
| 1766 | Hon. Charles Townshend, appointed Chancellor and Under Treasurer of Exchequer, re-elected. | s | W. Henry Fremantle, T. |
| s | | 1807 | Rt. Hon. J. H. Addington, T. |
| 1767 | <i>Vice</i> Townshend, deceased. | s | William Huskisson, T. |
| s | Thomas Bradshaw. | 1812 | Rt. Hon. J. H. Addington, T. |
| 1768 | Edward Harvey. | s | Rt. Hon. N. Vansittart, T. |
| s | John Roberts. | 1817 | Rt. Hon. N. Vansittart, appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer in Ireland, re-elected. |
| 1772 | <i>Vice</i> Roberts, deceased. | s | |
| s | Charles Jenkinson. | 1818 | Rt. Hon. N. Vansittart, T. |
| 1774 | Edward Harvey. | s | Rt. Hon. Chas. Bathurst, T. |
| s | John Robinson. | 1820 | Rt. Hon. N. Vansittart, T. |
| 1778 | <i>Vice</i> Harvey, deceased. | s | Rt. Hon. Chas. Bathurst, T. |
| s | Hon. George Augustus North. | 1823 | <i>Vice</i> Vansittart and Bathurst, resigned. |
| 1780 | John Robinson. | [—,ii] | Rt. Hon. George Canning, T. |
| s | Hon. George Augustus North. | s | John Charles Herries, T. |
| 1784 | John Robinson. | 1826 | John Charles Herries, T. |
| s | Rt. Hon. Thomas Ord. | s | Nicholas C. Tindal, T. |
| 1787 | John Robinson, appointed [—,xii] Surveyor General of H. | 1827 | <i>Vice</i> Tindal, standing for |
| s | M. Woods, re-elected. | [—,v] | Cambridge University. |
| 1790 | John Robinson. | s | Rt. Hon. Sir W. Rae, T. |
| s | Rt. Hon. Thomas Ord. | 1828 | John Charles Herries, ap- |
| 1791 | Rt. Hon. Thomas Ord, appointed Governor of the Isle of Wight, re-elected. | [—,ii] | pointed Master of the |
| s | | s | Mint, re-elected. |
| 1796 | John Robinson. | 1830 | Rt. Hon. John Charles Herries, T. |
| s | Richard Hopkins. | s | Rt. Hon. G. R. Dawson, T. |
| 1799 | <i>Vice</i> Hopkins, deceased. | 1831 | Rt. Hon. John Charles Herries, T. |
| s | Hon. Henry Augustus Ditton. | s | Rt. Hon. G. R. Dawson, T. |
| 1802 | John Robinson. 15 | 1832 | John Charles Herries, T. 97 |
| s | Thomas Myers. 12 | | Christopher Thomas |
| | James Adams 10 | [—,xii] | Tower, W. 93 |
| | On petition, Adams <i>vice</i> | s | Nicholas Philpott Leader, R. 90 |
| | Myers. | | John Disney, W. 89 |

THE CHURCH BELLS OF ESSEX.

BY REV. CECIL DEEDES AND E. J. WELLS.

IV.—ARCHDEACONRY OF COLCHESTER.

DEANERY OF DEDHAM.

ALDHAM. (Dedication unknown.) Two Bells.

1. 30½ in. Sancta Margareta Ora Pro Nobis $\overline{\cup}$
2. 33 in. ✠ Sum • Rosa • Pulsata • Mundi • $\overline{\cup}$
Katerina • Vocata

No. 1. The shield has T B over a bell.

No. 2 is the earlier bell ; the stop is the medallion of William Dawe, being a bush with two birds, and the inscription "William Ffounder me fecit." The shields bear three laver-pots. E.J.W.

WEST BERGHOLT. ST. MARY. One Bell.

1. 29 in. CAST BY JOHN WARNER & SONS LONDON 1883.

This replaces one of the XV. century, inscribed :

Wor Auguftini Sonet In Auri Dei $\overline{\cup} \oplus \overline{\cup}$

BOXTED. ST. PETER. Two Bells.

1. 27 in. THOMAS GARDINER SVDBVRY FECIT 1714 $\overline{\cup}$
2. 33 in. THOMAS MEARS OF LONDON FECIT 1812 $\diamond \diamond \diamond \diamond$

No. 1. The shield has quartering lines.

DEDHAM. ST. MARY. Eight Bells.

1. 28 in. AD= BARNES VICKER * MR = GRIMWOOD *
* T=G * FECIT 1754
- 2 29 in. IOHN SANNDERS * * WILLIAM * CROSS
C=W 1754
3. 31 in. THOMAS * GARDINER * SUDBURY * FECIT
* * * 1754 * * *
4. 34 in. THO= GARDINER * * SUDBURY * * *
FECIT * * * * 1754
5. 38 in. Same as No. 3.

6. 40 in. + **In Multis Annis Resonet Campana
Iohannis**
7. 43 in. ♣ IOHN ♣ HVDSON ♣ C ♣ W ♣ IOHN ♣
DARBIE ♣ MADE ♣ ME ♣ 1675
8. 48 in. * * ROBT * FREMAN * EDM * SHERMAN * CH *
WARDENS * * IOHN * THORNTON * SUD-
BURY * FECIT 1717

FORDHAM.

ALL SAINTS.

Two Bells.

1. 32½ in. IOHN * DAMION * C=W * THO= GAR-
DINER * FECIT 1723 *
2. 36½ in. MILES GRAYE MADE ME M 1637

GREAT HORKESLEY. ALL SAINTS.

Five Bells.

1. 30 in. † Sancta □ Maria □ Ora □ Pro □ Nobis
2. 30 in. THO^s MEARS OF LONDON FECIT THO^s LLEWELLEN
AND WM GRIMWOOD CH. WARDENS. 1793
3. 32½ in. IOHN BALL AN IOHN DAMYON OF
HORSLY CHVRCH WORDNS I SAY CAUSE
ME TO BE CAST BY COLCHESTER
GRAYE ÷ 1679
4. 37½ in. WM SADLER WHO HADE A NEGLIGENT PARTNER
* CAUSED ME TO BE CAST BY SUDBURY
GARDINER 1747.
5. 42 in. ✠ virgo : coronata : que : nos : aq : regna :
geata

The shields on Nos. 1 and 5 are both those of the Bury foundry.

No. 3 is a late instance of the younger Miles. It was seldom that the Grayes were betrayed into rhyme.

No. 4 was probably deemed to be libellous, and an effort has been made to file off all the inscription except the last four words. Gardiner sometimes tried his hand at doggerel, probably in this instance provoked by Graye's effort on No. 3. The plagiarism is evident, as is the still common corrupt pronunciation of partner to rhyme with Gardiner. Compare Edwardstone No. 6 in Dr. Raven's *Church Bells of Suffolk*, p. 185, and notes thereon, p. 142. Further information about William Sadler would be acceptable. C.D. & E.J.W.

LITTLE HORKESLEY. ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL. Five Bells.

1. 22 in. Mears et Stainbank, Londini, Fecerunt,
MDCCCLXXVIII. Aedibus ex Sanctis
Petro Pauloque dicatis Petrus ego Campana
voco, me audite, venite
2. 23½ in. MILES + GRAYE + MADE + ME + 1686
3. 25 in. MILES GRAYE MADE ME 1615
4. 28 in. REPLACED IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD 1811
EDWARD JAMES HUSBANDS BLAIR ESQR
PATRON MR GEO. SADLER CHURCH
WARDEN : T. MEARS OF LONDON FECIT
5. 32 in. ✠ Eternis * Annis Refonet * Campana
* Iohannes

No. 2. Certainly one of the latest bells of Miles Graye, jun. He died at Colchester in June, 1686 (RAVEN, p. 134).

No. 5. Assigned by Mr. Stahl Schmidt to William Wodeward.
C.D.

LANGHAM. ST. MARY. Five Bells.

1. 29 in. THOMAS MEARS OF LONDON FECIT 1801
2. 30 in. THOMAS MEARS FOUNDER LONDON 1842
3. 33 in. MILES GRAYE MADE ME 1618 W
4. 35 in. RECAST BY JOHN WARNER & SONS, LONDON, 1832.
5. 39 in. IOHN WAYLET MADE ME 1708.


A fire in the Tower necessitated the recasting of No. 4, which was formerly inscribed :

THOMAS MEARS & SON OF LONDON FECIT 1810

WIVENHOE. ST. MARY. Five Bells.

Particulars wanting. There were formerly six bells inscribed as follows :—

1. 25 in. : 2. 27 in. : 3. 29 in. : 4. 30 in. :

THOMAS MEARS OF LONDON FECIT 1802 

5. 33 in. : 6. 36 in. : The same with a different ornament.

WORMINGFORD. ST. ANDREW. Three Bells.

1. 28½ in. FIERI : FECERVNT : VENERABILIS : GVLIELMVS : WALDE-
GRAVE : MILES : ET : GVLIELMVS : LINNE : GENEROSVS
: 1591

2. 31 in. + FIERI : FECERVNT :
VENERABILIS : GVL-
IELMVS : WALDEGRAVE
: MILES : ET [] GVLIEL-
MVS [] LINNE [] GEN-
EROSVS [] 1591 [] AVG-
VST : []

3. 35 in. ✠ [☉] Sit [☉] Nomen [☉] Domini [☉] Benedictum ✠
I O S

Letter A is reversed throughout No. 2, and the oblong stops are grotesque human figures forming a letter X, similar to what may be seen in children's picture alphabets.

Nos. 1 and 2 are probably from Bowler's foundry at Colchester. No. 3 is Joanna Sturdy's, dating from about the middle of the 15th century. Sir William Waldegrave, Knt., of the well-known family who had their chief seat at Smalbridge, in the Parish of Bures St. Mary, Suffolk, kept his first court for the Manor of Wormingford, April 29th, 1584 (*MORANT'S Essex*, ii, 231). It is strange to find the title "venerabilis," now confined to the person of an Archdeacon, applied here to the worthy knight, as the equivalent to our "Sir." The Lynne family were settled at Westrop or Westwood Green, in the adjoining Parish of Great Horkesley. William Lynne, gent., probably the part-donor of these bells, was buried in that Church, Nov. 12th, 1616 (*Ibid.*, p. 235). C.D. & E.J.W.

DEANERY OF HALSTEAD.

MOUNT BURES. ST. JOHN. Two Bells.

1. 28 in. Sancte Nicolae Ora Pro Nobis U ⊕ U

2. 32 in. ✠ Sit Nomen Domini Benedictum ✠

No. 1. Brass; Jordan's three stamps, the first shield with a six-armed cross, the second with an oblique cross X.

No. 2 is probably by Robert Burford.

C.D.

Both of the 15th century, No. 1 probably sixty years later than No. 2. E.J.W.

CHAPPELL. (Dedication unknown). Two Bells.

Formerly both were dated 1676 without further inscription; one of them was recast by John Warner and Sons in 1871, and the other is reported as being cracked.

EARLS COLNE. ST. ANDREW. Six Bells and Clock Bell.

- | | | | |
|----|---------|---|--|
| 1. | 31½ in. | } | CAST BY JOHN WARNER & SONS LONDON 1869. |
| 2. | 33 in. | | |
| 3. | 35 in. | | |
| 4. | 37 in. | | |
| 5. | 40 in. | | |
| 6. | 44 in. | | CAST BY JOHN WARNER & SONS LONDON 1869.
SO TEACH US TO NUMBER OUR DAYS THAT WE
MAY APPLY OUR HEARTS UNTO WISDOM. |

Cl. Bell 21 in. CAST BY JOHN WARNER & SONS LONDON 1869.
TO EVERYTHING THERE IS A SEASON AND A TIME
TO EVERY PURPOSE UNDER HEAVEN ECCLES. III. 1.

Formerly there were six bells, five by Henry Pleasant (four were dated 1704 and the fifth a year later). No. 2 was blank. The Sanctus was by Thomas Gardiner, 1742.

COLNE ENGAIN. ST. ANDREW. Five Bells.

- | | |
|----|---|
| 1. | Formerly by Miles Graye, 1676. Recast by John Warner and Sons, London, 1882. |
| 2. | MILES GRAYE MADE ME 1624 |
| 3. | MILES ÷ GRAYE ÷ MADE ÷ ME ÷ 1675 |
| 4. | Formerly by Miles Graye, 1603. Recast by John Warner and Sons, London. 1882. |
| 5. | * * THO = GARDINER - DID - ME - CAST =
I - WILL - SENG - HIS - PRAIS - TO - THE - LAST
* * 1760 |

On the third bell the "1" is upside down and the "5" reversed.

WAKES COLNE. ALL SAINTS. Three Bells.

- | | | |
|----|--------|--|
| 1. | 29 in. | ✠✠✠✠✠ HENRY ÷ PLEASANT ÷ MADE ÷ ME ÷
1707 |
| 2. | 31 in. | Wor Augustini Sonet In Auri Dei
U ⊕ U |
| 3. | 32 in. | MILES ÷ GRAYE ÷ MADE ÷ ME ÷ 1662 |

No. 2. One of Jordan's bells. Dr. Raven's note upon it is "a good bell, sounding freely." C.D.

WHITE COLNE. ST. ANDREW (?) Two Bells.

1. 25½ in. CAST BY JOHN WARNER & SONS LONDON 1878
2. 32½ in. RECAST BY JOHN WARNER & SONS LONDON 1880

GOSFIELD. ST. KATHARINE. Three Bells.

1. 30 in. THOMAS + MILINGTON + ESq \ddagger HAD + ME +
CAST $\ddagger\ddagger$ H P $\ddagger\ddagger$ 1704 \ddagger
2. 33 in. MILES GRAYE MADE ME M 1637
3. 38 in. Φ Triplex Perfona Trinitas Dunc
Gaudia Dona

No. 1. The donor of this bell was son of Sir Thos. Millington, Knt., M.D., who died Jan. 5th, 1704. It was very probably intended as a memorial. H.P.=Henry Pleasant, the founder. Thomas Millington was Sheriff of the County in 1708 (MORANT, ii, 382), and was buried at Gosfield, October 8th, 1733 (Parish Register).

No. 3. By Thomas Potter, of Norwich, early in the 15th century. The oblong stop has a lion's face in it. C.D.

GREENSTEAD GREEN. ST. JAMES. Six Bells.

1. 29 in.
 2. 31 in.
 3. 33 in.
 4. 35 in.
 5. 37 in.
 6. 39 in.
- C. & G. MEARS FOUNDERS LONDON 1845

HALSTEAD. ST. ANDREW. Six Bells and Clock Bell.

1. 30 in. THO=GARDINER * SUDBURY * FECIT * *
1755 * *
2. 32 in. MILES GRAYE MADE ME 1633
3. 36 in. + RICHARD BOWLER ME FECIT 1589.
4. 38 in. Φ Dulcis Sisto Melis Campana Vocor
Gabrielis
5. 41 in. $\langle\langle\langle$ $\clubsuit\clubsuit\clubsuit\clubsuit$ \star HENRY \div $\clubsuit\clubsuit\clubsuit\clubsuit$ PLEASANT
 \div $\clubsuit\clubsuit\clubsuit\clubsuit$ MADE $\clubsuit\clubsuit\clubsuit\clubsuit$ ME $\clubsuit\clubsuit\clubsuit\clubsuit$ 1700
6. 46 in. OMNIA \square IOVAM \square LAVDANT \square ANIMANTIA \square 1575 \star TD WL
Clock Bell. 20 in. Blank.

No. 4. The shields have a chevron with three laver-pots.

Compare with No. 6 the bells at Copford No. 3 and Stanway No. 1, pp. 181, 182.

HALSTEAD.

HOLY TRINITY.

One Bell.

1. 24 in. .C. & G. MEARS FOUNDERS LONDON 1844

MARKSHALL.

ST. MARGARET.

One Bell.

1. 20 in. RICHARD BOWLER MADE ME 1596.
(This inscription was copied, not rubbed.)

PATTISWICK.

ST. MARY MAGDALENE.

Three Bells.

1. 24 in. MILES ÷ GRAYE ÷ MADE ÷ ME ÷ 1668
2. 26½ in. MILES GRAYE MADE ME 1634
3. 27 in. C. & G. MEARS FOUNDERS LONDON 1849

GREAT TEY.

ST. BARNABAS.

Eight Bells.

1. 26 in. } IOHN~DARBIE~MADE~ME~1682
2. 27 in. } **WILLIAM STEBBING MARK GRIMES**
3. 28 in. IOHN~DARBIE~MADE~ME~1671
4. 32 in. }
5. 34 in. } JOHN BRIANT HARTFORD FECIT 1794
6. 36 in. JOHN BRIANT HARTFORD FECIT 1794
J. HARRINGTON & J. COCK. C WARDENS
7. 39 in. MILES GRAYE MADE ME 1626
8. 42 in. MILES GRAYE MADE ME 1629

In Nos. 4, 5, 6, the 4 of the date is reversed.

LITTLE TEY.

ST. JAMES.

One Bell.

1. 30 in. HENRY * PLEASANT ☩ DID ☩ ME ☩ RVN ☩
ANNO ☩ 1701 ☩

MARKS TEY.

ST. ANDREW.

One Bell.

1. 39 in. PACK & CHAPMAN OF LONDON FECIT 1772. ◇◇◇◇◇

HISTORIANS OF ESSEX.

II. NATHANIEL SALMON.

BY EDWARD A. FITCH.

UNDOUBTEDLY the materials that Nicholas Tindal had intended to use in his projected history of Essex were placed in the hands of Nathaniel Salmon,* who had already published two works on Roman stations and antiquities, *The Antiquities of Surrey* and *A History of Hertfordshire*. The new history of Essex was written on similar lines to that of Hertfordshire, to which it was no doubt intended to form a companion volume. In 1740 its publication was commenced in shilling numbers of 24 pages foolscap folio each; the volume on Hertfordshire was on post paper. It was the author's intention to have completed the volume in twenty-one numbers, but this would probably have been exceeded by at least ten had not the author's death on April 2nd, 1742, unfortunately stopped the publication, as there are no less than 154 parishes that are not described.

Nineteen numbers were published, and, as is the case with most unfinished works, it is not unusual to find many imperfect copies; mostly the last number is wanting, and, apparently, but few copies have the title page, which quite possibly was not issued to subscribers at all, and is only to be found in the copies bound up either by Bowyer or Cooke. The title page runs as follows:—

THE | HISTORY | AND | ANTIQUITIES | OF | ESSEX. | From the | Collections
of *Thomas Jekyll* of *Locking* Esquire, | PATENTS, CHARTERS, INQUISITIONS POST-
MORTEM, | and | From the Papers of Mr. *Ouseley* of *Springfield*, | and Mr. *Holman*
of *Halstead*. | By N. SALMON. | LONDON, | Printed by W. BOWYER, | and Sold
by J. COOKE, Bookbinder, next to the *Red Hart*, *Fetter Lane*. | MDCCXL.

On the back of title:—

In the following NINETEEN numbers are described the | Hundreds of |			
BECONTREE,	p. 3	CHAFFORD Hundred,	p. 256
WALTHAM Half Hundred,	25	BARSTAPLE,	295
ONGAR,	34	RÖCHFORD,	353
HARLOW,	70	DENGY,	393
UTTLESFORD,	93	WINSTREE,	428
CLAVERING,	146	and	
FRESHWELL,	160	Part of THURSTABLE,	450
DUNMOW,	187	ending pag. 450	
HAVINGER Liberty,	241		

*Gough says (*British Topography*, vol. i, p. 370), "Salmon bought for £60, 1739, the manuscript collections of Jekyll and Holman (Oldys MS.)."

This is correct, except that the description of Uttlesford Hundred is commenced upon page 95, and "ending page 450" should be 460. The last page treats of the parish of Totham Magna, as far as the Isle of Ovesey and the Borough Hills, finishing "This seems to have," (catchword) "been."

There are several misprints and signs of careless editing, but the only ones necessary to be pointed out are that No. xvi on p. 385 should be xvii, No. xviii runs from p. 409 to 436, because pp. 429—432 are omitted, but p. 433 follows on correctly with the catchword "staff," and the signatures (A—5 Y) are in order. This error in numbering the pages makes the volume run to page 460, but there are really only 456 pages—nineteen numbers of twenty-four pages each. Errata, Addenda, Addenda et Corrigenda, or Corrigenda, are to be found on pages 24, 48, 96, 120, 144, 168, 192, 216, 240, 264, 288, 336, and 436; that is at the end of each number except iii, xiii, xv, xvi, xvi *bis*, and xix.

The frequent absence of any title page often makes this work appear anonymous, and even Mr. Edward Walford in his article on "The Bibliography of Essex" (*Antiquarian Magazine and Bibliographer*, vol. i, pp. 72, 283; 1882), could not say who was the author.

The date on the title page is that of the publication of the first number, in which the latest date mentioned is July, 1739, when Abraham Blackburn was instituted to the vicarage of Dagenham. Many dates in 1740 are mentioned, notably the account (p. 435) of Dr. Cromwell Mortimer's revisit to Mersey in 1740 (he was one of the secretaries of the Royal Society, who lived at Toppingo Hall, Hatfield Peverel, where he died January 7th, 1752), but the latest we have noticed is the institution of James Kilner to the vicarage of Tolleshunt D'Arcy on June 24th, 1741 (p. 452). In the *Annals of William Bowyer's Press*, John Nichols says this was begun in November, 1739, and the nineteenth number, with title page and subscribers' names, appeared in February, 1740-1 (*Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century*, ii, 132). We know that on April 3rd, 1740, Salmon was only able to send three numbers to the Rev. Francis Wise, of Oxford, for the Bodleian Library.

The first two pages of Salmon's *History and Antiquities of Essex* give a very short general account of Essex, its name, rivers (four boundary, six gremial or inland), sea-walls, ancient remains (British, Roman, Saxon, Danish), castles, monasteries, churches, etc., civil and religious

divisions, and earls. This is quite short compared with his general description of Hertfordshire, and his History of that county commences with a List of Subscribers, then a long dedication to the Earl of Hertford dated from Bishop's Stortford, May 1st, 1728. (His *Antiquities of Surrey* is dedicated to Sir John Evelyn, Bart.) There is also a map apparently specially drawn by J. Clark, and an Appendix contains lists of the Knights of the Shire, Sheriffs, Lieutenants, Lord-Lieutenants, those who resided in the county in the reign of Henry VI., and could dispend Ten Pounds per Annum. Doubtless similar features would have been found in this History of Essex had the author lived to complete it.

Becontree Hundred commences page 3, and the sequence, both of the Hundreds themselves and the parishes included in each, is as far as possible geographical. The author then proceeds northward along the borders of Hertfordshire, certainly the most familiar country to him. Returning down to the Liberty of Havering he proceeds eastward along the Thames and coast, till his work is cut short while dealing with Thurstable Hundred on the northern shore of the river Blackwater. This leaves to be completed three parishes in that Hundred (Heybridge, Langford, and Wickham Bishops), and the Hundreds of Tendring, Lexden, Hinckford, Witham, and Chelmsford—the whole of the central and north-eastern portion of our county.

Morant says, in the Preface to his *History of Essex* :

“When I first set about this work, I had thoughts of doing only those parts that remained unfinished by N. Salmon, LL.D. But finding, beyond what I could expect, a continuance of life and strength, and observing what a poor use he had made of the excellent materials in his possession, I resolved to new-mould what he had published, or rather to compose it afresh ; and how little use I could make of what he had done before, appears upon inspection.”

This is the probable explanation why vol. ii of Morant's *Essex* was printed first. There can be little doubt that the hundreds of Chelmsford, Witham, and Lexden are the earliest portion of Morant's work, and, as we shall see in a future article, they were the first written and first printed sheets of his History.

In Morant's *History and Antiquities of Colchester* (London : W. Bowyer, 1748), at the end of the index, and after the errata, we find “Lately published in the same Form with this Book, The History and Antiquities of Essex, N° i—xix, Containing the Hundreds of Becontree, Waltham . . . and part of Thurstable. By the late Dr. Salmon.” This may be a publisher's, or rather printer's, adver-

tisement, as W. Bowyer was the printer of both Salmon and Morant. On pages 11 and 21 of Morant's *History of Colchester* the reference to Salmon's *History of Essex* should be to page 163, not 263 as given.

It is not our wish to enter into the relative merits of the various Histories of Essex, but in connection with what Morant says of Salmon's work in his Preface quoted above, we may quote the following from Richard Gough's *Anecdotes of British Topography*. Salmon's History "being thought by many too contracted and superficial, the collections above-mentioned, with many others equally valuable by Sam. Dale, Rich. Symons, H. Wanley, Smart Lethieullier, Esq., were put into the hands of Philip Morant, rector of St. Mary's, Colchester." Gough adds in a footnote, "Such as it is, I wish he had lived to finish it, or that his republisher had made as good use of such valuable materials as he would have done, and followed his method of inserting the epitaphs in the respective parishes, as well as in other particulars" (*l.c.* p. 161).

Answering an inquiry of Michael Tyson, F.S.A., Gough writes under date March 6th, 1776, "Salmon's Essex never had Title or Index. My copy ends at page 460, and has no more than yours. I always lamented that it had neither Colchester nor Colnes, for Morant has made sad work with the latter." (Nichols' *Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century*, vol. viii, p. 619; 1814). See more especially the very interesting letter of remonstrance that Morant addressed to Mr. Gough, under date September 5th, 1769 (*l.c.* ii, 705). The question of authorities and the publication of epitaphs is here entered into.

Salmon certainly seems to have made good use of the large material he had at hand. On the title page he refers to the collections of Thomas Jekyll, John Ouseley, and William Holman; throughout his work he especially acknowledges the many epitaphs, inscriptions, etc., for which he is indebted to the Symonds collections, Strangeman's judicious collections, greatly useful in this *History of Essex* (p. 146), Norden's MS. of Essex, and the writings of Richard Andrews, Esq., of Colne (p. 218). He refers to Bene't College Library at Cambridge, where he was educated, and the instance of Hornchurch and others, shows that he consulted the parish registers, and of Barstaple Hall in Basildon the court-rolls. Altogether his work is well up to the standard of his age; previous to 1740 there are few that could surpass it. His descent of the manors, etc., is especially full and complete, and he is very careful

to give his authorities in all instances; this he did not do in his *History of Hertfordshire*. His topography and the descriptions of the manor- and religious houses and churches are especially meagre. More often than not there is no information about the parish churches, except the dedication, and even that is left blank in some instances, more frequently in the later pages of his work. He gives many epitaphs and much heraldry, especially extracts from Weever and Symonds, that are not copied by Morant. This was a great feature of his *History of Hertfordshire*, amongst them being included that on his own father.* The benefactions to the several parishes are fully set out, and he is careful to mention the works of many Essex authors. Especially full references are made to all Roman stations, roads (pp. 161, 187, 263, 333, 426), and antiquities, upon which Salmon considered himself an authority.

There are many quaint paragraphs dispersed throughout the volume, for instance his remarks on the critics of Sir Henry Chauncy the historian of Hertfordshire (p. 109), on the critics of Camden and Dugdale (p. 47), and on those authors (p. 323) to whom, as Hudibras says,

"Doubtless the pleasure is as great
Of being cheated as to cheat."

In another passage he thinks the great care of markets was to secure the tolls rather than to prevent cheats (p. 211). See how Bishop Peter Gunning dealt with William, nicknamed Domesday-Sedgwick (p. 160); what a sudden change a crown wrought in Cnute (p. 167); of Captain Aylet and his bull at the siege of Colchester (p. 220); the bull at Hornchurch (p. 254). His modest invention with regard to Hornchurch is very naive (p. 270). At p. 242 we read: "This was an Age fruitful of Visions and fanatick Discoveries as if Superstition, by which was understood Religion in the days of *Numa*, was at this Time a considerable Part of it"; and again, "Our polite Age must with an ill Grace reprove the Superstition of their Forefathers, who see the Images of Apostles adored for improving Zeal to Madness" (p. 385); on so-called visions, see p. 177. There are many instances of his ideas of how the Norman Conquest affected British interests, and he thinks how

* Upon the same stone [bearing an inscription dated 1506] Hic etiam situs est THOMAS SALMON, A.M., per triginta et tres annos hujus Ecclesiæ Rector, Vita defunctus primo die Augusti 1706. Cujus Propitiatio Christus.

Vir haud vulgari dignas præconio
Qui vero hoc tantum inscribi voluit.

SALMON'S *History of Hertfordshire*, p. 174.

necessary were the many religious foundations "as there would be few volunteer prayers left for the Conqueror and his brother Odo after their oppression of the people" (see pp. 288, 289). He calls presentation by lapse "a Favour frequently granted by a Diocesan" (p. 183), and says, "Episcopacy was not then so much in Leading-strings" (p. 250). The rapaciousness of the Monks and Friars is noted (pp. 172, 173). These passages recall the strong prejudices expressed by our author in his *Lives of the English Bishops*.

Thomas Aldersaie, who died and was buried at Berden, founded a school and endowed with two preachers the parish of Bumberie, Cheshire, where he was born. Salmon says: "The Curate wishes this had been the Place of his Birth rather than of his Death" (p. 152), and referring to the desecration at Pleshey he says: "One would have thought that these Bones [of noble persons] would have protected the Fabrick, and that such a Desecration could not have been but by the Hands of Julian or the Saracens. . . . Whilst the Faith was Defended by the Higher Powers, the Worship might have sunk if it had not been supported by Plebeian Zeal" (pp. 228, 229).

Our author regrets that the wars of York and Lancaster destroyed deeds as well as lives (p. 445), and that many royal and other grants were in "Words comprehensive enough to have puzzled Posterity, and made Work for the Lawyers" (p. 296). He often ventures conjectures upon descents and forfeitures, to say nothing of names, but, as he says, from "more than a Presumption." He is not even above supplying the legend to a brass from the old church of West Horndon (p. 327). His eulogies on Richard Chiswell, of Debden, quoted on p. 107, and to which we shall again refer, and on Thomas Bownest, of Great Chishall (p. 125), are sufficiently quaint, if rather fulsome.

Nathaniel Salmon belonged to a literary family. He was the second son of the Rev. Thomas Salmon, M.A. (1670, of Trinity Coll., Oxon.), for thirty-three years rector of Meppershall, Bedfordshire, by Katherine, daughter of Serjeant John Bradshaw, who was president of the High Court of Justice which tried and condemned Charles I. In his *History of Hertfordshire* (p. 314) he writes of the "Reforming Rebellion." He was born at Meppershall Rectory on March 22nd, 1675.* This was a somewhat remarkable house, as it

* The Rev. J. H. Howlett, rector of Meppershall, kindly sends me extract from his parish register as follows: "167 $\frac{2}{3}$ Nathaniel the son of Thomas and Katherine Salmon born March 22," and adds, "In many cases about that time the date of the birth is given, and not that of the baptism."

stood in the two counties of Beds and Herts, between which the parish was divided; it is even so noticed in *Domesday*. The Norman Cruciform Church of St. Mary is in Beds, but St. Thomas's Chapel is in Herts. (See Salmon's *History of Hertfordshire*, p. 174, where he says the lands are so intermixed "so as no person living is able to distinguish them.") The old and the present parsonage house both stood in two counties: "the dining parlour of the old house, which stood within a moated site, and has lately been removed, was on the boundary of the two counties. The beam had the following inscription, alluding to this circumstance:

"If you wish to go into Hertfordshire
Hitch a little nearer the fire."*

Nathaniel Salmon was admitted to Bene't, or Corpus Christi, College, Cambridge, June 11th, 1690, where his tutors were Mr. Beck, Dean Moss, and Archdeacon Lunn. He graduated LL.B. in 1695 and became curate of Westmill, Herts, in the diocese of Lincoln. He became a non-juror at the accession of Anne and resigned from the Church, although he had the offer of a living of £140 per annum from a friend in Suffolk. He then practised physic at St. Ives, in Hunts, and later in his native county at Bishops Stortford, where he died on April 2nd, 1742. No portrait of Salmon is now to be found, but I believe there was one in existence, as in Nichols' *Literary Anecdotes*, vol. v, p. 489, in a note upon Richard Rawlinson, the eminent antiquary, we read: "In London-house his immense library was sold after his decease; and there also lived and died his brother Richard, who left a portrait of his brother Thomas in crayons, another of himself, and another of Nicholas Salmon, LL.D., the antiquary, to the Society of Antiquaries, all afterwards revoked." N. Salmon was often incorrectly called Nicholas, and the name is so added in Gough's copy of his *Antiquities of Surrey* now in the British Museum. We have already seen how Nicholas Tindal was erroneously called Nathaniel (E. R. ii, 176).

Thomas Salmon, the father of Nathaniel, was distinguished as a musical theorist. He was the author of *An Essay to the Advancement of Musick* (8vo, London, 1672), *A Vindication of an Essay to the Advancement of Musick* (8vo, London, 1672), *Observations upon . . . an Essay to the Advancement of Musick* (8vo, London, 1672), *The present Practice of Musick Vindicated* (8vo, London, 1673), and of *A Proposal to perform Musick in Perfect and Mathematical Proportions* (4to, London, 1688). He also published one sermon, *A*

* Daniel Lysons' *Magna Britannia*, vol. i, pt. i, p. 117; 1813.

Discourse [on Mark x, 14], concerning the Baptism and education of children, Whereunto are annexed Proposals for the Settlement of Free Schools in all Parishes, etc. (4to, London, 1701).

Thomas Salmon, the brother of Nathaniel, was a prolific historical writer; the British Museum library contains no less than thirty-four of his works, with translations, published between 1706 and 1785.

Nathaniel Salmon, besides his unfinished *History of Essex*, was the author of the following works :—

Roman Stations in Britain according to the Imperial Itinerary, upon the Watling Street, Ermine Street, Ikening, or Via ad Icianos, so far as any of these Roads lead through the following counties : Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridgeshire, Essex, Hertfordshire, Bedfordshire, Middlesex. 8vo, London, 1726.

A Survey of the Roman Antiquities in some Midland Counties of England. 8vo, London, 1726.

The History of Hertfordshire, describing the County and its ancient monuments, particularly the Roman. fo., London, 1728,

A new Survey of England ; wherein the defects of Camden are supplied and the errors of his followers remarked ; the opinions of our Antiquaries compared ; the Roman military ways traced ; and the Stations settled according to the Itinerary without altering the figures, with some Natural History of each County. 11 Parts (pagination continuous), 8vo, London, 1728-9. Republished with new title pages, 2 vols., 8vo, 1731.

The Lives of the English Bishops from the Restauration to the Revolution, etc. [By N. S.] 8vo, London, 1733.

A Critical Review of the State Trials, with an Alphabetical and Chronological Table. fo., London, 1735.

Antiquities of Surrey, collected from the most ancient Records ; with some Account of the present State and Natural History of the County. 8vo, London, 1736.

In the British Museum Catalogue the two following works are entered under the name of Nathaniel Salmon. The entry there gives the author as Mr. Salmon, but they can hardly have been posthumous publications of our author :—

A short view of the Families of the Present English Nobility.

Second edition enlarged and corrected. 12mo, London, 1758.

A short view of the Families of the Scottish Nobility, their titles, etc.

12mo, London, 1759.

THE TEDCASTELL BRASS AT BARKING.

BY WALTER CROUCH, F.Z.S.

IT is a matter of regret that Messrs. Christy and Porteous have figured this brass (E. R. ii, 163) in its present reversed and imperfect condition, rather than from some older rubbing, when it was more perfect, and yet remaining in the original matrix.

As I write, such a rubbing is before me, which I find from my diary was taken by my sister and myself on the 31st October, 1861. The only missing portion at that time was the plate containing the effigies of the seven daughters, the matrix alone of which could be seen.

The exact lettering on the scrolls, now lost, was as follows :

John Tedcastell.....Jesus receive my Spirit
His first wifeCome Corde Jesu

Weever (1631) makes no note of this brass, though he gives others in Barking Church which have long disappeared.

I was in the church about three months ago, and found that this memorial is now entirely hidden by a large wooden platform erected about a year ago to raise the space within the communion rails. On removing the carpet, the flooring can be lifted in sections to enable the brass to be seen ; but it would be a troublesome task to take a rubbing.

On the visit of the Essex Field Club to this neighbourhood, 18th April, 1885, I pointed out this brass to the members, but cannot now remember if it was then in its original matrix. Again in 1891, on an excursion to Hainault Forest, I incidentally mentioned it, and the blanks left for the date of his death, whilst giving a short account of the various manors, including Wyfield, of which I showed a drawing. A note of this appeared in *The Essex Naturalist*, vol. v, p. 185 ; 1891.

The old Manor House of Wyfield or Withfield stood half a mile north of Ilford. It existed in 1800, but was soon afterwards pulled down. My friend, Mr. Edward J. Sage of Stoke Newington, has a water-colour of it at that date, a duplicate of which is in the well-known "Illustrated Lysons" in the Guildhall Library. The drawing I made was from Mr. Sage's copy.

The Manor (or Farm) was one of the possessions of the Abbey of Barking, and the descent of the estate is given by Morant and

Lysons. John Tedcastell purchased in 1598, and sold it in 1604. Whether he ever lived in this house is uncertain, but he certainly lived in Barking, being described in the registers 1593 as "of the Towne."

John Tedcastell was one of the younger Brethren, or Minor, of the Trinity House, a Freeman of London and of the Merchant Taylors' Company. He married a second time, and died in March 1611-12, being buried by the side of his first wife on 28th March, 1612.

Neither his second wife, who was appointed by his will "super-visor," nor his numerous children, though they inherited his estate, took heed to have the blanks on his memorial brass duly filled in.

The figure of this brass in Malcolm's *Views* (1800) is very poor as described, and inaccurately drawn, but is certainly not "reversed in printing from the plate." The crest alone can be so described, as the leopard is facing *sinister*, whereas it should be *dexter*, which is the position in the brass, and also heraldically correct.

The following information regarding the Tedcastle family is apparently unknown to the writers. It was communicated by Mr. Edward J. Sage to *Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica* so far back as 1874 (N.S., vol i, p. 333), where it appeared among the "Additions to the Visitation of London, A.D. 1568," published by the Harleian Society, 1869, p. 73.

EXTRACTS FROM BARKING REGISTERS.

BAPTISMS.

1593. Joseph, the sonne of Mr. John Tedcastle of the Towne baptized the 16th of August.

1595. Katheren daughter of Mr. John Tedcastle, gent., bapt: the 22nd of May.

1598. Ursula the daughter of John Tedcastle gent., bapt: the 29th of May.

BURIALS.

1593. August 24. Joseph the sonne of Mr. J. Tedcastle.

1596. Nov. 2. Elizabeth the wife of Mr. John Tedcastle, bewailed of riche and poore.

1612. Mr. John Tedcastle, buried the 28th day of March.

1628. June 14. Mr. Thomas Tedcastle.

Abstract of the Will of John Tedcastle, dated March 10, 1611-2, proved same month. Registered *Fenner* 22 :—

I John Tedcastell of the Trinitie Menours, Freeman of London, and of the Merchant Taylors Company; sick in body: to be buried and laide by my first wife Elizabeth, in the parish Church of Barking in Essex, if it be not too costlie the carryinge and buryinge there: all my goods, plate, household stuff, money, debts owing to me, wares, commodities, chaines of gold, Brasseletts of gold, Rings of gold sette wth stones or w^{thout} stones, and whatsoever else is myne, be praised

to the trew valew and to be sould. My now loveing wife frances Tedcastell to have her full third part thereof ; another third part to be divided equally between my children Marie Spakern—Heaster—Sara—Vrsula, and my son William, they not having had any portion as yet : my daughter Joane Huish hath had £260—my daughter Elizabeth Savage £160—my daughter Jane Sharpe £200, and my son Thomas £100: none of those to have any share in this third part : the remaining third part to be applied to the payment of my debts, funeral expenses and legacies ; residue to be divided between my wife and children Mary, Hester, Sara, Ursula and William : legacies respectively to my son in law Mr. James Huish and Joane his wife ; my son in law Mr. Edmond Sharp and Jane his wife ; my mother in law Mrs. Joane Yate and my cosen William Mason : said James Huish to be executor ; my loving wife to be supervisor—thus most humblie prayeing god of his gracious goodness to blesse you all for Jesus Christ his sake for ever. amen.

Abstract of the Will of Thomas Tedcastl^r, son of above, dated June 12, 1628, proved July following. Registered *Barrington* 70 :—

I Thomas Tedcastle of Loughton als Luton in Co. Essex, gentleman ; sick in body : to be buried at discretion of executrix : to my son Thomas one Redd heifer nowe gowing in the fforest : to sister Elizabeth, wife of John Savage 20/ : to my servant Joane Glascocke 10/ : residue to Elizabeth my wife ; she to be executrix.

I may add that the earlier records of the Trinity House, which would no doubt have yielded further information of John Tedcastle, were all destroyed by fire, together with the House, in 1714.

HIGH SHERIFFS OF ESSEX (1760–1893).

MORANT gives the names of the Sheriffs of Essex from the Conquest to 1767 (*History of Essex*, Introduction, pp. vi.–x.), communicated to him by Thomas Wotton “chiefly from the collections of Robert Smyth, M.A., Rector of Woodston near Peterborough, a laborious and correct Antiquary.” Berry, in the original folio edition of his *Essex pedigrees*, carries Morant’s list on to the reign of Victoria, but his list is both inaccurate and incomplete. The present list, commencing with the reign of George III., is derived from the *Gentleman’s Magazine* and the *London Gazette*.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1761. Sir Charles Smith, Bart., of Theydon. | 1768. Richard Lomas Clay of Loughton. |
| 1762. Richard Newman of West Ham. | 1769. Daniel Matthews of Felix Hall, Kelvedon. |
| 1763. William Sheldon of Walthamstow. | 1770. John Tyrrel of Boreham. |
| 1764. John Wilkes of Wendon Loughts. | 1771. Charles Raymond of Ilford Ward. |
| 1765. Sir William Mildmay, Bart., of Moulsham Hall. | 1772. Samuel Bosanquet of Walthamstow. |
| 1766. Joseph Keeling of Fingringhoe. | 1773. John Archer of Coopersall. |
| 1767. Thomas Fytch of Danbury. | 1774. H. Lovibond Collins of Boreham. |
| | 1775. John Pardoe of Low Leyton. |

1776. Richard Muilman Trench Chiswell of Debden Hall.
1777. Henry Sperling of Dynes Hall, Great Maplestead.
1778. William Lushington of Latton.
1779. William Godfrey of Woodford.
1780. Henry Hinde Pelly of Upton.
1781. Richard Wyatt of Hornchurch.
1782. William Dalby of Walthamstow.
1783. John Godsalue Crosse of Bad-dow
1784. Richard Preston of Woodford.
1785. George Bowles of Wanstead.
1786. John Jolliffe Tufnell of Langleys, Great Waltham.
1787. John Judd of Chelmsford.
1788. Thomas Theophilus Cock of Messing.
1789. Thomas Fowell Buxton of Earls Colne.
1790. T. Nottage of Bocking.
1791. Donald Cameron of Great Ilford.
1792. Zachariah Button of Stifford.
1793. Staines Chamberlayne of Hatfield Broad Oak.
1794. James Hatch of Claybury.
1795. John Hanson of Great Bromley Hall.
1796. Jackson Barwise of Marshalls, Romford.
1797. William Manby of Stratford.
1798. John Perry of Moor Hall, Harlow.
1799. Capel Cure of Blake Hall, Ongar.
1800. George Lee of Great Ilford.
1801. John Archer Houblon of Halingbury Place.
1802. Robert Raikes of Great Ilford.
1803. Stephen Frier Gilluffi of Shenfield.
1804. William Palmer of Nazing.
1805. James Read of Warleys, Waltham Abbey.
1806. James Urmston of Chigwell.
1807. William Matthew Raikes of Walthamstow.
1808. John Coggan of Wanstead.
1809. J. Rutherford Abdy of Albyns, Stapleford Abbets.
1810. John Rigg of Walthamstow.
1811. Charles Smith of Suttons, Romford.
1812. Sir Robert Wigram, Bart., of Walthamstow.
1813. R. J. Brassey of Great Ilford.
1814. R. Wilson of Woodhouse.
1815. Luke William Walford of Little Bardfield.
1816. Nicholas Pearce of Loughton.
1817. John Hall of Woodford.
1818. J. T. Daubuz of Leyton.
1819. John Wilkes of Wendon Loughts.
1820. Sir Thomas Neave, Bart., of Dagnam Park.
1821. Robert Westley Hall, junr., of Great Ilford.
1822. Sir George Henry Smith, Bart., of Berechurch Hall.
1823. John Jolliffe Tufnell of Langleys, Great Waltham.
1824. N. Garland of Michaelstowe Hall, Ramsey.
1825. Peter Ducane of Braxted Park.
1826. Frederic Nassau of St. Osyth.
1827. Sir John Tyrrel, Bart., of Boreham.
1828. Sir Charles J. Smith, Bart., of Suttons, Romford.
1829. Brice Pearse of Monkham's, Woodford.
1830. Capel Cure of Blake Hall, Ongar.
1831. William Davis of Leyton.
1832. John T. Selwin of Down Hall, Hatfield Broad Oak.
1833. R. B. Wolfe of Woodhall, Arksden.
1834. John Round of Danbury.
1835. George W. Gent of Moyns, Steeple Bumpsted.
1836. William Whitaker Maitland of Loughton Hall.
1837. Jonathan Bullock of Faulkbourn Hall.
1838. William Cotton of Wallwood, Leyton.
1839. John Fletcher Mills of Lexden Park.
1840. Christopher T. Tower of Weald Hall.

1841. John Archer Houblon of Great Hallingbury Place.
1842. J. F. Fortescue of Writtle Lodge.
1843. H. J. Conyers of Copped Hall.
1844. Staines Brocket Brocket of Spains Hall, Willingale Spain.
1845. George Round of Colchester.
1846. John Clarmont Whiteman of The Grove, Theydon Garnon.
1847. William Coxhead Marsh of Park Hall, Theydon Garnon.
1848. Beale Blackwell Colvin of Monk-hams Hall, Waltham Abbey.
1849. Only Savill-Only of Stisted Hall.
1850. Thomas B. Western of Felix Hall, Kelvedon.
1851. William P. Honywood of Marks-hall.
1852. Sir Charles Cunliffe Smith of Suttons, Romford.
1853. John Gurdon-Rebow of Wivenhoe Park.
1854. Thomas White of Wethersfield.
1855. John Watlington Perry-Watlington of Moor Hall, Harlow.
1856. Robert Hills of Colne Park, Colne Engaine.
1857. John Francis Wright of Kelvedon Hatch.
1858. Osgood Hanbury of Holfield Grange, Coggeshall.
1859. Champion Russell of Upminster.
1860. George Henry Errington of Lexden Park.
1861. George Alan Lowndes of Barrington Hall, Hatfield Broad Oak.
1862. Joseph Samuel Lescher of Boyles Court, Brentwood.
1863. George Palmer of Nazing Park.
1864. Edgar Disney of The Hyde, Ingatestone.
1865. Sir Thomas Barrett-Lennard, Bart., of Belhus, Aveley.
1866. Arthur Pryor of Hylands, Widdford.
1867. Richard Baker Wingfield-Baker of Orsett Hall.
1868. William Charles Smith of Shortgrove, Saffron Walden.
1869. John Wright of Hatfield Peverel.
1870. John Jolliffe Tufnell of Langleys, Great Waltham.
1871. Robert Gosling of Hassobury, Farnham.
1872. Thomas Kemble of Runwell Hall.
1873. Robert John Bagshaw of Dovercourt.
1874. Thomas George Graham White of Wethersfield.
1875. Sir Thomas Neville Abdy of Albyns, Stapleford Abbots.
1876. Christopher John Hume Tower of South Weald Hall.
1877. John Robert Vaizey of Attwoods, Halstead.
1878. Philip John Budworth of Greensted Hall, Ongar.
1879. Edward Ind of Combe Lodge, Great Warley.
1880. Andrew Johnston of Woodford.
1881. Thomas Jenner Spitty of Billericay.
1882. Hector John Gurdon-Rebow of Wivenhoe Park.
1883. John Oxley Parker of Woodham Mortimer.
1884. Sir William Neville Abdy of Albyns, Stapleford Abbots.
1885. Joseph Francis Lescher of Hutton.
1886. Henry Ford Barclay of Monk-hams, Woodford.
1887. John Lionel Tufnell-Tyrrel of Boreham House.
1888. Edward North Buxton of Knighton, Woodford.
1889. Sir William Bowyer - Smijth, Bart., of Hill Hall, Theydon Mount.
1890. Richard Beale Calvin of Monk-hams, Waltham Abbey.
1891. Thomas Courtenay Theydon Warner of Highams, Woodford.
1892. William Swayne Chisenhall-Marsh of Gaynes Park, Epping.
1893. Arthur Janion Edwards of Beech Hill Park, Waltham Abbey.

THE EVOLUTION OF THE SMOCK-FROCK.

BY FRANK W. BENTALL.

DURING the past summer, while staying with a friend living in a well-known Essex town, our conversation turned, among other things, upon the smock-frock, once dear to drovers, carters, and shepherds, but now, alas! rapidly going out of use. Some question as to its shape or ornament arose which could be settled only by reference to the garment itself. Accordingly, we overhauled the second-hand clothiers' shops for a specimen. Fortunately we succeeded in our endeavours, discovered and purchased, for the modest sum of four shillings, a most ornately decorated garment. It was made of a material called drabbett, and ornamented on the breast and shoulders with thread work. This ornament is shown in Fig. 1.

During our search we noticed two forms of smock-frock, one opening in front and buttoning like a coat, the other being made whole and slipped on over the head; the latter is the older and better known form. We were greatly struck by the elegance of the ornament, and wondered why such a humble garment should be ornamented thus, while even the festival garments of the modern labourer (the "cutaway" or "surtout" coats of the nineteenth century tailor) are wholly undecorated. The smock-frock, in fact, presents the only example in ancient or modern times of real ornament in the garb of the English labourer, and thence arises the question, "How can the presence of such elaborate decoration in a dress used mainly in rough daily toil be accounted for?"

If we consider the sturdy conservatism of the rural mind during the past three centuries and the fact that the smock-frock, as we know it now, did not exist before the Reformation, we may reasonably suspect that the original of the smock-frock must have been somehow introduced at about that period. Of all the garments, secular or ecclesiastical, of the age immediately preceding the Reformation, there is none so like our smock-frock, both in form and ornament, as the *Tunicle*, which was the popular name of the special vestment worn by the Deacon and sub-Deacon when they officiated at High Mass. Technically the Deacon's vestment was known as a *Dalmatic*, and the sub-Deacon's as a *Tunicle*, but in the sixteenth

century these garments were practically alike, and were both called "Tunics." The usual form of these vestments is shown in Fig. 2.

It will naturally be asked what the humble smock-frock of the day labourer can have in common with the gorgeous vestments of the mediæval church? The connection, perhaps, is closer than is generally suspected. It is well known that during the reigns of Edward VI. and Elizabeth, many ecclesiastical implements and ornaments found their way *via* the churchwardens into the hands of the people. Although the retention in the establishment of the mass-vestments was ordained by Act of Parliament from the second year of King



FIG. 1.—MODERN SMOCK-FROCK.

Edward VI. up to the present day, with the exception of the brief periods of time covered by the Prayer Book of 1552, and the Cromwellian usurpation; yet, as a matter of fact, their use was finally, though informally, abandoned in Elizabeth's reign as savouring too much of the old way. The churchwardens were only too eager to convert the tools of an effete superstition into ready cash, and to spend the same in beautifying (?) the churches under their care with white-wash. In these proceedings they had the tacit approval of the authorities, whose retention of the vestments in the rubrics was only intended as a sop to the Catholic nobility and gentry, and was never meant to

be enforced seriously. All utensils and ornaments which could be turned to a secular use doubtless found ready purchasers.

Curiously enough, an odd example of the base uses to which the holy vessels were put is recorded by Shakespeare in the *Taming of the Shrew*, where Petruchio reviles the tailor anent the cut of his wife's new gown :

Here's snip and nip and cut and slish and slash,
Like to a censer in a barber's shop.

If censers found their way into barbers' shops, where they were probably used to heat shaving-water, and the smaller bells made



FIG. 2.—MEDIEVAL TUNICLE.

convenient mortars for chemists' use, it is unlikely that the vestments fared much better. The chasubles from their shape and amplitude would be of no use as garments for every-day wear, and would probably be cut up and converted into other forms. The tunicles, however, were quite wearable, and being of rich material, often splendidly embroidered, would be most desirable additions to the wardrobe of the rural "masher," who, unlike his nineteenth-century descendant, was not afraid of being thought "loud." There were usually several suits of vestments in every fairly appointed church, each suit including two tunicles, so that at the disposal of the vestments many a rural

Adonis could buy for a trifle a Sunday coat, which would enable him to appear on high days and holidays literally

Clothed in white samite, mystic, wonderful,

as he sailed down the village street in a tunic of embroidered white silk enveloping his manly form, and his "best girl" leaning proudly on his arm. As these splendid garments wore out they would naturally be copied in humbler materials, and the embroidery, of course, would be varied to suit the fabric used.

The modifications of shape and ornament introduced since the conversion of the tunic into the smock-frock are slight and unimportant, being intended only to render the tunic a more serviceable garment in every-day life. The sleeves have been gathered up round the wrists, an alteration which conduces both to comfort and cleanliness; and all ornament below the breast is omitted, which considerably lessens the cost of manufacture, and allows the lower part, which soils much more readily than the upper, to be washed with greater ease.

By this theory of the origin of the smock-frock, its shape and decoration are satisfactorily accounted for, and we can explain in no other way the presence amongst us of a garment totally unlike all modern clothing, and which bears on its very front the signs and tokens of its ecclesiastical origin.

A FEW NOTES ON CIVIC MACES.

BY JOHN R. SOFFE.

IN July of this year there was on view at the Mansion House, London, on the occasion of the reception by the Lord Mayor of the Royal Archaeological Institute, a collection of maces and other municipal insignia. Having lately had an opportunity of perusing the catalogue of exhibits, it has occurred to me that a few notes culled from it may not be uninteresting to some of the readers of THE ESSEX REVIEW. The articles exhibited were arranged in the Egyptian Hall under the title of "Exhibition of the Municipal Insignia of principal Archaeological Interest, kindly lent by the Chief Magistrates and Corporations of various Municipalities." About 200 maces were on view. Of these two belonged to the City of London and thirty to the different London Wards. The remainder

came from all parts of the country, and were, it may be presumed, fairly representative of the English mace family. Besides the maces there were civic swords of State, Mayoral chains, silver oars, and other municipal objects of interest. The display appears to have been one of great brilliancy, the highly-polished exhibits shining in untarnished splendour, as if vying with each other for the supremacy.

Numerous as were the maces exhibited, there must have been many of our boroughs whose civic emblem of authority was absent on the occasion. The only representatives of the county were the maces from Colchester and Saffron Walden. The Maldon mace is a particularly fine one, and ranks amongst the largest in the kingdom; it was one of the absentees, but a few particulars of it will be given presently.

The maces exhibited are catalogued in the order of their age. The oldest civic mace is apparently that of Hedon in Yorkshire. It is thus described: "Silver-gilt; 25 inches (length): of remarkable form, and probably the earliest English civic mace now remaining. Date, *temp.* Hen. VI." The same town has two other maces—one a silver mace, and the other a great mace (44 inches) in silver-gilt.

The civic emblems which appear in the list of exhibits as sent from East Anglia were as under:—

Norwich.—"Chamberlain's Mace," 38 inches. A most beautiful object, made of prisms of rock crystals, mounted in silver-gilt. The head, also of silver-gilt, has figures of lions and dragons holding shields, and is surmounted by a richly-jewelled crown. Made in 1549 or 1550.

Saffron Walden.—Two silver sergeants' maces, $9\frac{1}{2}$ and $9\frac{3}{4}$ inches. Ornate examples of early type; made in 1549 at a cost of £7 7s.

Great Yarmouth.—Silver mace, $10\frac{3}{4}$ inches; made at Norwich for the Marshal of the Admiralty in 1562.

Orford.—Two silver sergeants' maces, $11\frac{3}{4}$ and $11\frac{1}{4}$ inches. Interesting examples of early type. One dated 1579; the other, a copy, made in 1602.

Beccles.—Silver-gilt mace, 10 inches. One of a pair; interesting example of early type. Date, 1584.

Colchester.—Four silver sergeants' maces, $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Two pairs. *Temp.* James I.

Aldeburgh.—Two sergeants' maces, 9 inches; of early type. *Temp.* James I.

Sudbury.—Two silver-gilt maces, $29\frac{3}{4}$ inches. The shafts are those of maces given in 1614; the heads are *temp.* Commonwealth, with alterations at the Restoration.

Aldeburgh.—Two silver maces; 26 inches. London, 1648-9.

Great Yarmouth.—Silver-gilt mace, 7 inches. *Temp.* Chas. II. Borne by the Mayor as a personal symbol of authority. Four silver sergeants' maces, $7\frac{1}{2}$ (2), $7\frac{1}{4}$, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches. *Temp.* Chas. II.

Ipswich.—Silver-gilt mace, 42 inches; one of a pair. Richly ornamented example of late type. *Temp.* Chas. II.

Great Yarmouth.—Silver-gilt great mace, 44 inches. One of a pair, 1686-7.

Colchester.—Silver-gilt great mace, 58 inches. Fine example, with baluster shaft, 1729-30.

It will be noticed that Essex is by no means strongly represented in the above list.

By the kindness of the Mayor of Maldon, I am enabled to give a few particulars of the Maldon mace.*

It is silver-gilt, $52\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length. The shaft bears the date of 1687. The head is of later date, and is divided into four divisions on which appear the rose, the thistle, the harp, and the fleur-de-lis, with the initials "A. R." It was probably added in Queen Anne's reign in replacement of a head of *temp.* James II. The head is surmounted by a crown, at the base of which is a plate bearing the royal arms and the initials I²R, a portion, it may be, of the earlier head (James II.) The maker's mark, F. G. in a shield, is supposed to be that of Francis Garthorne. The inscription apparently reads :

Constius & fac^s J. P. prim^s & modern^s Maior 1687.

(Designed and made for John Pond, first and present mayor, 1687). This is a noteworthy inscription. E. A. Fitch has already said in his *Notes on the History of Maldon* that the charter of James II

substituted a Mayor for the two Bailiffs, and was accepted and acted upon until, upon the proclamation, in the fourth year of his reign, for restoring Corporation; to their ancient charters, the burgesses again resorted to that of Philip and Mary, and continued to act under it till 1768.

Amongst the many items in the *Accompt of Hugh Browne the younger, and Thomas Sizer, Chamberlyns from the first day of the*

* [A full description of the Maldon mace, which dates from the Mayoralty of John Pond (1687), will appear in *The Corporation Plate and Insignia of the Cities and Corporate Towns of England and Wales*, by the late Llewellyn Jewitt, F.S.A., edited and completed by W. H. St. John Hope, M.A., now in the press, and which will be published probably by the end of this year.—Ed.]

Epiphany of our Lord God 1686, until the feast day of the Epiphany the next following [2nd. 3rd James II] Philipp Ralling, gent, and Samuel Pond, gent, Bayliffes for part of the said year, and of John Pond, gent, Maior of our said Sovereigns Lord the Kinge of his Majestyes said Burrough for the rest and residue of the said yeare, we find

And lvⁱ. vi^s. paid the charges of the new Mace and carrying the old Maces to London and bringing the New one downe from London As by the Byll of the perticulers thereof seene and allowed appeareth.

Comparing the sizes of the various maces, that of Oxford is the largest (or longest), measuring as it does $64\frac{1}{4}$ inches, and the tiny sergeant's mace, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, which belongs to Great Yarmouth, is apparently the smallest.

The twelve longest maces stand, in order of length, as follows :—

	DATE.	LENGTH.
Oxford	1660	$64\frac{1}{4}$ inches.
London	1735	63 "
Winchester	1722	63 "
Colchester	1729	58 "
Gravesend	1709	$56\frac{1}{4}$ "
Richmond (Yorks.)	1714	$55\frac{1}{2}$ "
Cambridge	1723	$55\frac{1}{2}$ "
Salisbury	1749	55 "
Southampton	1707	54 "
Maldon	1687	$52\frac{1}{4}$ "
Derby	1638 (?)	$51\frac{3}{4}$ "
Canterbury	1680	51 "

It would be interesting to know whether there are any English great maces equalling or excelling any of the above in size, and to have particulars of the maces of the borough towns of Essex not mentioned above. As far as our present information goes Essex can claim two out of the first twelve largest maces, as also can Hampshire.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Essex Heights.—As the old blunder as to Danbury Hill being the highest point in the county continues to be reasserted from time to time, it may be as well to indicate how very far from the truth is this bit of guess-work. The highest point of Danbury is on the road above Lingwood Common, 353 feet above Ordnance Datum (which is about two feet above low-water mark). Brentwood High Street reaches 357·5; Ambresbury Banks, 381; Langdon Hill,

385·8 A small area, two miles N.E. of Henham, rises above 400, reaching 409, and the county border, near Helions Bumpsted, is above 400 for some distance. In the north-west corner of Essex some ten square miles of ground is above the 400 feet line. Chrishall, 433·8; Langley Upper Green, 450; Great Chishall, 451; Heydon, 453, and the highest point in the county, half a mile northward of Langley Church, is 484·7.

As for Tiptree, which "beats Danbury all to pieces," it does not reach 300 feet.

But, after all, it is not the actual, but the relative elevation, which constitutes the importance of a hill. Danbury, Tiptree, Langdon, and High Beach, all furnish extensive views, but some favoured points of much lower elevation command nearly equal areas, and the state of the atmosphere is an element of considerable moment in this respect. The question of taste also comes in; to some, no landscape is satisfactory that has not some expanse of water; to others, evidence of human occupation is either a defect or an enhancement. There will, therefore, be always differences of opinion as to the "best view"; there can be none on the question of relative elevation.

W. H. DALTON.

Essex Manors granted to St. Paul's Cathedral.—In Dr. W. Sparrow Simpson's valuable *Registrum Statutorum* . . . *Eccles. Cath. S. Pauli, Lond.*, published in 1873, the following is given on p. 381 from a memorandum in nearly contemporary hand at foot of folio 2a of MS. L.

Æthelbertus, fundator Ecclesiae Sancti Pauli London, contulit eidem Ecclesiae xxiiij hidas et Tillingham. Edwardus filius Aluredi regis, ad petitionem Sancti Erkenwaldi, tunc Episcopi London, contulit Harling et Chingeford. Ethelstan, filius regis Edwardi primi, contulit Sandone, Roche, Erdeleye, Luffenhale, Belchamp, Wucham, Tidwoldurcon, Runewell, Edulesnasse, Dractone, Berns, Nesdon, Wilesdone. Edgar filius Edmundi fratris regis Adestani, contulit Nastock.

In the *Privilegium Adelstani Regis*, fo. 3a, fo. 4b, the names are given as Sandonam cum Rothie, Eardeleage cum Luffenhethie, Bylcham cum Vicham, Tidpolditun, Rumveola, Eadulfesnæsa, Drægtun, Berne, Neosdune, Villesdune.

Essex Mints under William I.—Mr. Edward Hawkins, in a description of a large collection of coins of William the Conqueror, discovered at Beaworth, Hants, in 1833 (which he published in *Archæologia*, vol. xxvi), mentions the following of Essex mintage:

Colchester, 22 IELFSI ON COLECE, 1 DIRMAN ON COLE, 7 DRMAN ON COLEC, 11 WVLFRIC ON COEC, 39 WVLFRIC ON COLC, 15 WVLFWINE ON COLE, 1 WVLFWINE ON COIC.

Maldon: 2 IELFORD ON MIEL, 3 IELFWINE ON MIE, 3 LIFE-SVN ON MIEL, 1 LIFESVN ON MAL.

The letter here given as W is the Saxon character resembling p in form, but not in sound. Mr. Hawkins uses P.

Tyrell and Purkiss.—The connection of the Tyrell family of Boreham with Sir Walter Tyrell, the accidental (?) slayer of William Rufus, is too well known to need repetition, but it is not equally matter of common knowledge that the carter who removed the royal body was named Purkis or Purkess. His descendants are still numerous in Hants, and some seem to have accompanied the Tyrells into Essex, but spell their name Purkiss.

Essex References in Old Wills.—A.D. 1533 (July 2). Archdeaconry of Essex.

Als Hownsted wedoo of the pishe of Muche Lees. To be buried in the churchyard of o^r ladi. To Jams and William, my sons, all my copyhold lands equally betwixt them. To son, John Hawnstead, a seme of whete. To the high Altar of Little Lyghes, viij^d. To said Jams and William all residue of my land equally betwixt them. Wm. Sorrell, of Lydes, and son Jams, executors, and tom Hankyn, of Muche Waltham, supervisor.

Wit^r.

St. Roger Hyde, curat.

John Inglond.

tom Lyan.

Willia^m Thare wth othere moo.

Proved, Aug. 2, 1533.

[John Hawnstead was curate of White Notley in 1533.]

The above appear to have been the ancestors of the present Holmsted family. James Holmsted resided in the parish of Great Leighs in 1576. He married Jane Bristowe. His son, entered in the Marriage Register as James Holmesteade, married Joyce Cornish in 1605. James and Joyce removed to Fairsted, bringing with them one son. Three other children were born in Fairsted, one died. After the death of his wife Joyce, James Holmsted, together with his two sons, emigrated to New England. The present representative of the family in the United States is Mr. Frederick Law Olmsted, who is well known as the most distinguished landscape architect in carrying out public park construction in the large cities of the U.S. Mr. Olmsted's residence is near Boston, at the beautiful suburban town of Brookline, situated in grounds embowered in trees and shrubbery—and to this charming home he has given the name of "Fairsted," in memory of the village from which, as we have seen, one of his ancestors first went to America.

One of the family was formerly Master of the Horse to the Earl of Oxford, at Castle Hedingham. It has been already mentioned that another was curate of White Notley. F. J. MANNING, D.D.

Castle Hedingham and the De Veres.—The handsome altar tomb of John de Vere, 15th Earl of Oxford, who died May 19, 1539, stands in the chancel of the parish church of Castle Hedingham, and is admired by all, but it does not appear to be generally known that this tomb contains the remains of his son, John de Vere, the 16th Earl of Oxford, who died in 1562, and was buried in a coffin of wood within his father's tomb. The Parish Register, which commences in 1558, thus records his burial :

"John de Veare, Earle of Oxenford, was buried Aug. 31, 1562."

This Register Book also contains the following entries.*

- (1.) "Mrs. Vere, wife of Mr. Albrick Vere, was buried July 11th, 1562.
- (2.) Hugh Vere, gent., and Ellen Washe, gent. (sic) were maryed Aug. 23, 1575.
- (3.) Susan de Vere, daughter of Mr. Hugh de Vere, was buried April 24, 1580.
- (4.) Mr. Albery de Vere, Esq^{re}., was buried the 14th of March, 1579.
- (5.) The Earle of Oxenford's first sonne was buried the 9th of May, 1583.
- (6.) Margery de Veere, daughter of Hugh de Vere, Esquier, was buried July 31, 1583.
- (7.) Elizabeth Veere, gentlewoman, was buried October 18, 1616.
- (8.) The Right Worshipfull Mr. John de Veare, Esquier, was buried y^e 25th of April, 1624.
- (9.) The Right Worshipfull Mr. Veare Hercourte, and Mrs. Lucye Thornton, gentilwoman, wear maryed the 12th April, 1643."

C. D. SPERLING, Dynes Hall, Halstead.

Misereres at Castle Hedingham (E. R., ii, 58, 188).—The supposed three carvings underneath the choir stalls referred to in Holman's MSS. all belong, I think, to the miserere noticed at the first reference given above. These seats are interesting, although by no means so elaborate as those to be found in cathedral churches. At Castle Hedingham there are three on the N. side of the chancel, all

* (1.) The Christian name is left blank. She was daughter of Sir Anthony Gibow, Kt., of Norfolk, and wife of Aubrey de Vere, son of the 15th Earl. Her husband (4) was buried seventeen years later.

(2.) Son of Aubrey, above mentioned, and father of the 19th Earl.

(3.) Sister to the 19th Earl.

(5.) A son of Edward, the 17th Earl, by his first wife Anne, daughter of William Cecil, Lord Burghley.

(6.) Another sister to the 19th Earl.

(8.) The elder brother of Sir Francis Vere, and of Horace, Lord Vere, of Tilbury.

(9.) Sir Robert Harcourt, Kt., of Stanton Harcourt, married Frances, daughter of Geoffrey de Vere, and had issue three sons; the third son, Vere Harcourt, D.D., Archdeacon of Notts, married Lucy, daughter of Sir Roger Thornton, Kt., of Snailswell, co. Camb, and died 1683, leaving issue.

new, and seven on the S. side, of which the easternmost two are new. The five old carvings are (i), two side heads, central head resembling negro; (ii) three shields bearing St. George's cross; (iii) wolf playing horn one side, grotesque head other side, devil and monk resembling fox with a goose on his back in centre; this is the seat described; (iv) head each side, leaf in centre; (v) three plain shields, one at each side and one central.—EDWARD A. FITCH.

The Mummerys of Manningtree are referred to by Thos. Dekker in the *Gull's Hornbook* and in *The Seven Deadly Sins of London*. Nares' *Glossary* states that "Manningtree formerly enjoyed the privilege of fairs by the tenure of exhibiting a certain number of stage plays yearly." These plays were also known as the "Morralls" of Manningtree. T. Nash in *The Choosing of Valentines* has the reference,

A play of strange moralitie
Shewen by bachelrie of Manningtree.

Hazeleigh Church.—The now derelict lath-and-plaster church of St. Nicholas, Hazeleigh, is small. Its dimensions are as follows: Nave, 26 ft. 7 in. long, 18 ft. 10½ in. wide, 12 ft. 10½ in. high; chancel, 11 ft. 5½ in. long, 8 ft 1 in. high. There is a lean-to vestry 8 ft. 3 in. by 11 ft. 7 in.; height, 9 ft. 6 in. against chancel, 6 ft. 3 in. outside. The width of the east end is 24 ft. 11 in., of which 14 ft. 3 in. appear to belong to the chancel, the rest to the vestry. The porch is 7 ft. 2½ in. long, 7 ft. 7½ in. wide, and 5 ft. 10½ in. high. All the measurements are from the outside, and the heights given are those of the walls from the ground level to the underside of the rafters, where they rest upon the outside framing, the eaves of the tiled roof coming, of course, considerably lower.

Hazeleigh is the seventh parish church in Dengy Hundred in which the original site has been deserted. This is exclusive of the Priory church at Stansgate, and the chapel of St. Peter's-on-the-Wall at Bradwell.

EDWARD A. FITCH.

Frinton-on-Sea Church.—Frinton Church, in Essex, is one of the smallest in England. It has sometimes been asserted that it is the smallest of all, but this would appear not to be the case. Mr. G. Byng Gattie, of Hastings, writing in *The Building News*, says that the smallest church in the country is that of Lullington, a parish in the Eastbourne Union, lying under the shelter of the great Sussex Downs. The dimensions of the edifice are:—From east to west, 16 ft. 6 in.; from north to south, 16 ft. The patronage of the living is vested in the Crown, the value about £60 or £70 per annum; the population is believed to be under twenty, and at the usual fortnightly Sunday service the attendance is somewhat less. The appearance of this communication led us to write to the

Rev. T. H. Cook, rector of Frinton, asking him for some particulars about his church, and he has responded in the following most interesting letter :—

The Rectory, Frinton-on-Sea, Colchester,
19th Sept., 1893.

Dear Sir,—In reply to your letter of yesterday, the length of Frinton Church nave is 25 ft. ; width, $18\frac{1}{2}$ ft. ; from wall plate to floor, 11 ft. 4 in. ; from ridge to floor, 23 ft. 6 in. Up to about 12 or 14 years ago the nave was three feet shorter than it is now, and I have understood that a ceiling extended from the wall plates. Then the roof was rebuilt and a pretty chancel was added, 13 ft. by 11 ft. It is said that the chancel existing in the last century was blown down—in the latter part of it. Our population is small, but increasing ; and I should say we have double the number of residents in the season to those who live here out of it. By residents, I mean people who own or hire houses here all the year round, but who come to us only from time to time. In fact, we cannot at such times accommodate more than half of those who would come to church. We are, therefore, making an effort to double the length of our nave, which will make the proportions better, and increase the accommodation. I hear that a report has got into some Essex paper that a lady has offered to find the sum required for this. This is not true, and is calculated to hinder us, in stopping the flow of contributions, which are much needed.—Yours faithfully, T. H. COOK.

We quote the subjoined from the *People's History of Essex* : “Of Frinton church upon the cliffs a storm in 1703 left only a wreck of the west end, with accommodation for about a dozen worshippers.”—*Essex County Chronicle*, Sept. 22, 1893.

Highwood Church Bell.—This bell we believe to be a very old one. It was formerly a clock bell on the old gateway of West Stow Hall, near Bury St. Edmunds, and is supposed to be of the same date as the building on which it was then fixed. The Rev. H. M. Burgess, vicar of Highwood, will be glad if any reader of THE ESSEX REVIEW can tell him when it was placed in West Stow Hall, and who was the founder ?

Tiptree Heath Church Bell (E. R. ii, 182).—I am afraid our bell is inaccessible, so that it is not possible to find an inscription, if any. It is so small that probably there is none. It is not bigger than some school bells. H. DE ROMESTIN, Tiptree.

Great Chesterford.—E. G. L. Randolph asks :

Can any of your readers help to discover any account of the original tower of Great Chesterford Church, which fell and broke down the west end of the church, and a new tower, of poor design, was built up of the ruins ? The only certain entry I can find is as follows : “New peal of bells came home, Gt. Chesterford, Nov. 19, 1796.” The original tower was certainly standing in 1722, as it appears in an old engraving of the neighbouring Roman camp by Stukeley.—*Notes and Queries*, 8, iii, 368.

Mediæval Encaustic Tiles.—I should be much obliged if readers of THE ESSEX REVIEW would give me the names of any

Essex churches wherein mediæval encaustic tiles still remain. I have an idea, which I shall be pleased to find is erroneous, that this kind of embellishment was not common in the county.

34, St. Petersburg Place, W.

H. G. GRIFFINHOOFÉ.

Carter's "True Relation."—Who was Sir C. K., to whom M. C. addresses "The Author's Letter to the Publisher" in the rare little first edition issued without a publisher's name? The title runs:—"A Most True And exact Relation of That as Honourable as unfortunate Expedition of Kent, Essex, and Colchester. By M. C. A Loyall Actor in that Engagement, *Anno Dom.* 1648. Printed in the Yeere, 1650."

C. K. writes the address "To the Reader." I. C. GOULD.

Lan-cheap.—The following is from the description of Essex in "*Dictionarium Rusticum et Urbanicum: OR, A DICTIONARY Of all Sorts of Country Affairs, Handicraft, Trading, and Merchandizing.*" . . . LONDON: Printed for A. and J. Churchill, at the *Black-Swan*, in *Pater-Noster Row*, and *John Taylor*, at the *Ship*, in *St. Paul's Church-Yard*, 1704."

Lan-cheap is an ancient customary Fine, either in Money, or Cattle at every alienation of Land, lying within some Mannor, or within the liberty of some Borrough, as at *Maldon* in *Essex*, there is a Custom claimed by the same Name, *viz.*, for certain Houses and Lands, sold within the Borrough, ten pence in every Mark of the purchase Money shall be paid to the Town.

CHARLES S. PARTRIDGE, Stowmarket.

Gerard Family.—In a lengthy note on the Gerards of Flamberds, Middlesex, in *Notes and Queries*, 8, ii, 243-245, W. D. PINK mentions three members of this notable family as connected with Essex, *viz.*, Isabel Gerard of Romford, buried at Romford, November 17, 1637, and her sisters Elizabeth (m. Francis Rayne of Hornchurch) and Dorothy (m. Carew Hervey, *alias* Mildmay, of Marks). Their father, William Gerard of Flamberds, was admitted to Grays Inn, 1572. Their mother was Dorothy Redcliffe of London. Their grandfather, William Gerard, the first of Flamberds, was brother of Sir Gilbert Gerard, Attorney-General and Master of the Rolls to Queen Elizabeth, ancestor of the Lords Gerard of Bromley, Earls of Macclesfield, etc. Their eldest brother, Sir Gilbert Gerard, Bart., was a prominent member of Parliament in the earlier half of the seventeenth century, holding important posts. The baronetcy became extinct in 1715, in the third generation.

Adams Family, of Essex.—The manor of Elsenham was bought by Sir Thomas Adams, Alderman and mercer, of London, who

was created a baronet on the 13th of June, 1660, and died in 1668. His son and heir, Sir William Adams, married Jane —, who died, at an advanced age, on the 15th of January, 1727, and by whom he had several sons. He himself departed this life in 1688; his eldest son, William, had died before him, leaving an only daughter, Jane, married to Sir Erasmus Norwich. Sir Thomas, the second son, succeeded his father, but died in August, 1690, unmarried, whereupon the title came to Sir Charles, the sixth son, who, dying 12th August, 1726, was succeeded by his brother, Sir Robert, the eighth son. This family had lands at Broxton and Tolleshunt Major.—*Vide* Morant's *Essex*, vol. i, p. 390; vol. ii, pp. 449, 571.

There were Adamses at Writtle early in the last century (*id.* ii, 64), and about then a Thomas Adams married Mary Rebow, of Laver Breton (*id.* i, 410). Robert and Simon Adams presented to the living of Parndon in 1558. Theophilus Adams held property at White Colne in 1592. H. G. GRIFFINHOOF [condensed].

Campion.—Mr. A. W. Tuer asks in *Notes and Queries*, 8, iii, 68, for information of the Champion family, of Great Parndon, and particularly of a Miss Champion, whose full-length portrait is dated 1661.

Charles Cheyne, Viscount Newhaven, M.P. for Harwich, 1690.—In Thomas Burton's *Diary*, edited by J. T. RUTT (4 vols. 8vo, London, 1828), the subjoined note in vol. iii, pp. 323, 324, is a fragment of Essex history:—

The following letter, addressed by Bishop Compton, in virtue of "the alliance between Church and State," to "the Dutchess of Albemarle, at New Hall, in Essex," I copied from the original in the British Museum:—

MADAM,

Sept. 25.

I am an humble petitioner to you, that when the election of Harwich is decided, you would give my Lord Cheyne leave to take the borough in Cornwall, for his option, and that you would give me leave to recommend another person to your favour.

Were it upon my own account, I should be ashamed to ask this; but it is for the Government and Church's sake that I beg it; for the person I would have in will be of very great and important use to serve both; and therefore I am sure you will pardon the importunity.

Madam, your Grace's most obedient and obliged servant,

H. LONDON.

Bibl. Sloan (Ayscough, 4052).

This interference of a Lord Spiritual, calculated to render the Lower House "more a representation of the Lords than the Commons," might serve to expose, if they were not already so well understood, the *good times* of William III. The letter was, most probably, written in 1695, when Viscount Cheyne was chosen one of the members for Newport, Cornwall, which borough he had waved in 1690, and sat for Harwich.

John Burton, M.D., antiquary, was born at Colchester, June 9, 1710, eldest son of John Burton, previously a merchant in London, by his wife Margaret, daughter of the Rev. John Leake, Vicar of Warmfield, W. R. Yorkshire. In 1725 he went to Merchant Taylors' School; on June 19, 1727, was admitted pensioner of St. John's College, Cambridge; took his M.B., 1733; then to Leyden and Rheims, where he took his M.D. Married, Jan. 2, 1734-5, Mary Henson, in York minster, being then in practice at Heath. Died Jan. 19, 1771; was buried in Holy Trinity, Micklegate, York, his wife dying Oct. 28, following. Memoir in *Yorksh. Archaeol. Topogr. Journ.* vol. ii, p. 403 [1873]. His medical and archæological works range in date from 1736 to 1770. *Monasticon Eboracense* was not completed, vol. i, (fo, York, 1758), being all that appeared. Watt (Bibl. Brit.) makes him a native of Yorkshire, born 1597. [Partly from Mr. D. Hipwell's note in *Notes and Queries*, 8, iii, 225, 226.]

Bradford Family.—I should be very grateful for any information regarding the name of Bradford in or around the neighbourhood of Chelmsford. Joseph Winsmore and Jane Bradford, of Chelmsford, were married 30 July, 1712, at St. Mary-le-Bow, Cheapside, (?) by Samuel Bradford, about that time the Rector of the parish (he was subsequently Bishop of Rochester and Dean of Westminster).

John Winsmore, a child, son to Mr. Bradford, Dr., was buried, according to the Chelmsford registers, on the 23 Nov., 1717.

Jane, daughter of John and Sarah Bradford, was baptized at Chelmsford, 4 Feb., 1689-90; this is apparently the Jane Bradford who married Joseph Winsmore in 1712. Nothing is known of the ancestry of Samuel Bradford, the Bishop, beyond the fact that his father was William Bradford, citizen and ironmonger, whose will was proved in P.C.C., 1698. He died at Stoke Newington, and was probably taken away somewhere to be buried. It would appear that this family was connected in some way with the Bradfords of Chelmsford.

J. G. BRADFORD.

157, Dalston Lane, N.E.

[The only other Bradford references in the Chelmsford Registers are :—

MARRIAGES.

George Bradford, of Oweburne (Woburn), in Bedfordshire, single, and *Clemence Carebolt*, of Ritle (Writtle), widow. Published a Contract of Marriage, 11, 18, 25 Feb., 1659.

BURIALS.

John Bradford. Butcher. 22 Aug., 1725.]

A Walton-on-the-Naze Token (E. R. ii, 57, 123).—The Walton token was engraved many years back by W. S. Fitch, of Ipswich, in his *Assemblage of Suffolk Tokens*. I have an example in my Suffolk collection as belonging to Walton in Suffolk, which is on the opposite shore to Harwich. I also believe it was issued for the factory works of copperas at Walton. See the enclosed notes from the *Harwich Guide* (8vo, Ipswich, 1808).

Copperas Stones or pyrites stick in a strata of bluish clay on a Cliff at Harwich, dividing Orwell haven from Walton Nase (p. 40).

Under Walton, Suffolk,

Formerly much copperas was manufactured in this district, but the decrease of Copperas-Stone occasioned the business to be given up (p. 92).

COPPERAS STONES—PYRITES.—These were formerly found in abundance on this [Harwich] shore, and were gathered by children and sold to the Copperas-House. They were beat out of the Cliff by the agitation of the Sea (p. 108).

CHARLES GOLDING, Colchester.

[I cannot find that the plate of which Mr. Golding has kindly sent a copy was ever published. The Walton token is numbered Pl. xiv, fig. 9. It is identical with Mr. Christy's figure, except that there is no small star shown between the I and K, and the stamped date (1736) is wanting. In addition to the references given, the following relate to the Essex Walton: "Also at Walton, anno 1696, there were two [copperas-houses], but one of them is, I hear, since demolished by the Sea" (Dale's *History of Harwich*, p. 111, note). "John Kirby, Esq., hath also an estate here." "Here is a famous copperas-house" (Grose's *Antiquities of England and Wales*, vol. viii, pp. 70, 71).—ED.]

Parish Registers and Records.—The Committee which was appointed in 1889 by the Congress of Archæological Societies in union with the Society of Antiquaries, for the purpose of considering the best means of assisting the transcription and publication of Parish Registers and Records, has lately issued its report (16 pp. 8vo). The suggestions as to transcription are likely to prove very useful and helpful to the preservation of the documents spoken of as of extreme importance, as they "contain matter of the greatest value, not only to the genealogist, but also to the student of local history, and through these to the general historian." Five schedules are appended to the report. The Essex information is as follows:—

Parish registers printed as separate works:—

Bobbingworth, Bap. 1559—1782, Mar. 1559—1753, Bur.
1558—1785, F. A. Crisp, pr. 1884, fol.

Colchester, St. Leonard, 1670—71, F. A. Crisp, pr. 1885, fol.
 Greensted, 1558—1812, F. A. Crisp, pr. 1892, fol.
 Lambourne, 1582—1709, F. A. Crisp, pr. 1890, fol.
 Moreton, 1558—1759, F. A. Crisp, pr. 1891, fol.
 Ongar, 1558—1750, F. A. Crisp, pr. 1886, fol.
 South Weald, 1539—1573, R. Hovenden, F.S.A., 1889, 8vo.
 Stapleford Tawney, 1558—1752, F. A. Crisp, pr. 1892, fol.
 Stifford, 1568—1783, F. A. Crisp, pr. 1885, fol.
 Stock Harvard, 1563—1700, E. P. Gibson, 1881, 8vo.

Parish registers printed in other works :—

Theydon Mount, 1564—1815, J. J. Howard, LL.D., and
 H. F. Burke, *Theydon Mount and its Lords, etc.*

Bishops' Transcripts in the British Museum Library :—

Aveley, 1636—1813, Add. MS. 28737.

Barling, 1768, Add. MS. 32344.

MS. Transcripts of other Churches :—

Colchester, Dutch Church, Bap., 1645—1728, W. C. J. Moëns,
 F.S.A.

MS. Transcripts :—

Debden, 1557—1777, Chester MSS., College of Arms.

Stansted Montfichet, 1558—1760 (per J. J. Green), Brit.
 Mus.

Lord Petre's Book on Education.—In the obituary notice of the late Lord Petre, p. 145, you mention that he wrote a book on education, which is not in the British Museum. I have a copy of this pamphlet; its title is *Remarks on the Present Condition of Catholic Liberal Education*. By the Hon. and Rev. William Petre. Pp. 26. Medium 8vo. London (Burns and Oates), 1877. Price One Shilling.
 FRANK LANDON, Brentwood.

Essex Conveyances.—In some curious advertisements I notice that persons and parcels were conveyed formerly at moderate charges; as examples :—

1770.—J. Church, Chelmsford, conveys goods at 1s. per cwt.—to London from Chelmsford.

1769.—Colchester New Post Coach takes Persons (each allowed 20lbs. weight of Luggage), at 3d. per Mile to London, and carries only 4 *insides*, no *outs*.

1761.—G. Mellor, Romford, says he carries Passengers at 6d. per Mile—against other "Wretches that with Fees and Craming charge 8d. per mile." And his Cock is true Game."

* C. GOLDING, Colchester.

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2m

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

The Meeting House and the Manse : or, the Story of the Independents of Sudbury. By WILLIAM WALTER HODSON, F. R. Hist. S. Cr. 8vo, Pp. viii, 110. London (Unwin), 1893. Price 3s. 6d.

This work (written by an Episcopalian) gives an account of the rise and progress of Congregationalism in a town so close upon our county borders that necessarily reference is occasionally made to matters of interest to Essex readers.

We note an account of William Jenkyn, for a time minister at Hythe, Colchester, a sufferer from both Parliamentarians and Royalists in the seventeenth century, of whom Mr. Hodson quotes the lines of our Essex poet, Francis Quarles :—

“Fool that I was, to think my easy pen
Had strength enough to glorify the fame
Of this known author—this rare man of men ;
Or give the least advantage to his name.
Who think by praise to make his name more bright,
Show the Sun's glory by dull candle light.”

On page 67 the late C. H. Spurgeon's connection with Stambourne is touched upon, and that of the puritan, Dr. Wilkinson (principal of Magdalene Hall, Oxford), with Gosfield and Sible Hedingham.

Many interesting facts are incidentally brought forward, which illustrate somewhat of the management of a borough in past centuries, nor must we omit to mention Mr. Hodson's statement that his grandmother witnessed the “Water Trial” of a reputed witch, who was thrown, with her hands and feet tied, into the river at Sudbury. By-the-way, it is not long since Sible Hedingham distinguished itself by reviving this custom of the “good old times.”

A NEW edition of *Vivia Perpetua ; a Dramatic Poem in Five Acts*, has been published by Miss F. Hayward, *Christian Life Office*, Essex Street, W.C. (Price 3s. 6d.), with a memoir of the authoress, SARAH ADAMS *née* FLOWER, by Mrs. Bridell Fox. Mrs. Adams was born at Harlow, Feb. 22, 1805, and some of her hymns (e. g., “*Nearer, my God, to Thee*”) are widely appreciated. A small collection of these is given in the volume before us.

“ARATOR,” in *The National Agricultural Union Cable*, for April 2nd, describes a journey through Essex, and a visit to Percies, at Greenstead Green.

Vch 1 + 2 10/-

William Adams

1854.

ANDREW SMITH

2004

THE
ESSEX REVIEW:

*AN ILLUSTRATED QUARTERLY RECORD
OF EVERYTHING OF PERMANENT INTEREST
IN THE COUNTY.*

EDITED BY
EDWARD A. FITCH, F.L.S.
ASSISTED BY
W. H. DALTON, F.G.S.

VOLUME I.

*'He who recalls into existence that which has vanished, enjoys a bliss like
that of creating.'*—NIEBUHR.

CHELMSFORD:
EDMUND DURRANT & Co.

LONDON:
T. FISHER UNWIN, PATERNOSTER SQUARE.

1892.

HAYMAN, CHRISTY AND LILLY, LTD.,
PRINTERS,
HATTON WORKS, 113, FARRINGTON ROAD,
AND 20, 22, ST. BRIDE ST., E.C.

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THE
ESSEX REVIEW:

A Quarterly Journal for the County.

VOL. I.]

JANUARY, 1892.

[PART I.

EDITORIAL.

IT has often been said that there is less county pride in Essex than probably in any other British county. This is, perhaps, correct with respect to the metropolitan portion, but in the county generally is certainly more apparent than real. Recent legislative changes, and those in contemplation, must and will continue to bind Essex men more closely together, and so increase their already strong and growing, if sentimental, patriotism.

Essex is peculiarly rich in local and personal associations, historical recollections and antiquities, social ties and history ; though these may not have been so well elucidated, or the traditions so commonly observed and recorded, as in some other counties.

The object of the ESSEX REVIEW is to gather up into one publication all matters of permanent interest relating to the prosperity, history and literature of our county. Its aim is to be an instructive, interesting, accurate, and convenient record of facts collected into a concise but comprehensive form from the multitude of sources of information which now exist. Many of these facts might otherwise wander down the stream of time and perish in oblivion. We seek to conserve all materials for county history, the value of which is so well appreciated, but which are so difficult to obtain, even by diligent students in their special subjects.

Such a magazine as that now contemplated should be capable of preserving and illustrating much material of present and future

importance to all interested in the past and present history of the county and its most notable or distinguished inhabitants.

The want of such a county record must have been often felt, and it has not hitherto been satisfied, though the many local newspapers, and the various journals or magazines of a cosmopolitan or special nature, contain much about the statistics, history, arts, agriculture, commerce, manufactures, literature, and even topography and biography of the county. In our special articles, notes and memoranda, we hope to refer to everything of permanent interest contained therein, though by no means to attempt a summary of their contents. To notice all books, pamphlets, official reports, parliamentary papers, &c., exclusively or partially referring to Essex—in short, all articles of local interest appearing in the constantly-increasing periodical literature of the English-speaking world—and to furnish an obituary of all distinguished persons connected with, or native of, the county, which alone would be work of high utility; and this forms but part of our programme.

It is astonishing how little provincial intelligence finds its way into the leading London dailies, or the weekly and illustrated newspapers. Our quarterly summary of local events should, therefore, prove interesting to all non-resident Essex men, besides serving generally as a record of contemporary history. It will be our endeavour to keep this section entirely free from all spirit of party, sect, or faction. For other papers or notes, the respective authors will be responsible, all undesirable controversial matters being excluded as far as possible.

With this wide programme, it is our intention to leave the many discoveries still to be made in antiquarian matters to the Essex Archæological Society, and the tracing out of the Natural History of the county to the Essex Field Club and kindred societies. Their aims are sufficiently distinct from ours. Similarly, the course of *The East Anglian* need in no way be interfered with.

Essex with its 987,632 acres, its 761,172 population, and its £3,421,180 rateable value, is large enough, populous enough, and rich enough to support such a publication as is now launched. We appeal with confidence for the active co-operation and assistance of all interested in the past history or the present welfare and prosperity of Essex, and are sure that the literary reputation of the county will not suffer at our hands.

The ESSEX REVIEW is published at a price within the means of all

who are likely to take an intelligent interest in local life, history, antiquities, or literature. We invite all such to become subscribers, and to give our new venture a warm welcome ; all such to contribute of their store of information everything worthy of permanent preservation in our pages. Items that seem small and insignificant in themselves may often serve to fill up gaps in evidence that have hitherto baffled all research. As has been well said, the printing press has made all knowledge cumulative.

We may add that the doorway figured on our wrapper is that of South Ockendon Church.

Though we give our subscribers 16 pages more than was promised in our prospectus, we are reluctantly compelled to hold back several valuable articles, and notices of nearly thirty books by Essex authors.

NOTES OF THE QUARTER.

THE most noteworthy incidents of the past somewhat uneventful quarter have been the persistently wet and stormy autumn, and the stoppage of Messrs. Mills, Bawtree & Co's bank ; the disastrous consequences of which will be mostly felt in the eastern part of the county. A good deal also has been said and done with regard to technical education.

Wrecks and Rescues. THE severe gales of this autumn have driven many vessels on the dangerous sands that surround our coast ; several have been lost, some, doubtless, never being seen or heard of. Many casualties and wrecks have been recorded, but we cannot allude to all the hard work that has fallen to the crews of the Clacton, Harwich, and Walton lifeboats. On October 27th the Clacton lifeboat rescued the crew of eleven from the barque *Oliver Cromwell*, which had drifted on to the Whitaker Spit, laden with deals from Aland, Finland. On December 1st this same lifeboat, the *Albert Edward*, was nearly fifteen hours at sea, attempting to rescue the *A. Patterson*, of Dover, aground on the N.E. Maplin, coal laden, from Newcastle to London. On the awful night of December 11th, the Walton and Harwich lifeboats both went out in answer to signals of distress from the Sunk and Cork lightships ; neither was successful, and it is feared that more than one vessel perished on the Galloper Sands that night. Another loss that we know of—that of

the English ship *Enterkin*, with the loss of twenty-eight hands on this Galloper Sand—raises the question of the desirability of telegraphic or telephonic communication between lightships and the nearest coast-guard or lifeboat stations. The Galloper lightship men did all their means would allow them to do, their signals being repeated to the Longsand and to the Sunk, the Cork repeating them to Harwich. Thus great delay was necessarily occasioned in getting the Harwich lifeboat out ; but the worst was that they had to proceed from lightship to lightship, and so, by shouting to the respective crews, get directed to the Galloper ; then they had no idea of the position of the wreck, and had ultimately to return from a fruitless errand. During the night all the crew of thirty-one hands had perished but three ; the apprentice (C. J. Lewis) had scrambled into the mizzen rigging, and was rescued by the crew of the *Briton's Pride*, at terrible risk to themselves. Two others were picked off the floating wreckage by a Ramsgate smack. Gallant crews do not appreciate fruitless and perilous voyages, and it appears that some of these might be avoided.

It was HENRY WINSTANLEY, of Littlebury, in this county, who was the unfortunate architect of the first Eddystone Lighthouse, as he perished with his great work in the storm of the night of November 26th, 1703. It was LIONEL LUKIN, of Dunmow, who was the first to build a life or "unimmersible" boat as he called it, patented in 1785. It was another Essex man, GEORGE PALMER, of Nazing Park, who did so much to improve the build of the lifeboat. Cannot a fourth devise some means of communication with our lightships ?

**Bank
Failure.**

A PROFOUND sensation was caused in Colchester, Witham, and throughout East Essex on the morning of December 8th by the announcement of the sudden fall of Messrs. Mills, Bawtree, Dawnay, Curzon & Co.'s bank. This was an old established firm founded about ninety years ago by Mr. JOHN MILLS, tea merchant, of High Street, Colchester, under the style of Twining and Mills. Subsequently Mr. JOHN BAWTREE (grandfather of the present Mr. John Bawtree) went into partnership ; also Mr. John Mills' son, JOHN FLETCHER MILLS, of Lexden Park. For many years the bank was known as Mills, Bawtree & Co. The late Mr. G. H. ERRINGTON, who died at Lexden Park in March, 1883, married a daughter of Mr. John Fletcher Mills, and became a partner in the bank. Mr. John Bawtree, senior, died on November 21st, 1873,

having been a member of the firm for nearly fifty years. Mr. OCTAVIUS BAWTREE, younger brother of the present Mr. John Bawtree, was subsequently associated with the firm, and a few years since the Hon. E. H. DAWNAY and Mr. R. L. CURZON were taken into partnership: the present proprietors thus being Messrs. John Bawtree, Eustace Henry Dawnay, Octavius Bawtree, and Robert Lothian Curzon. With head-quarters at Colchester, there were branches at Witham, Kelvedon, Clacton-on-Sea, Walton-on-Naze, and Hadleigh.

A large meeting of creditors was held at Colchester under the chairmanship of the mayor on December 18th, when a detailed statement of the bank's affairs was made by Mr. CHARLES FITCH KEMP, of the well-known firm of Ford, Kemp & Co., chartered accountants, of Lombard Street. This included a proposition that Messrs. Gurneys, Round, Green & Co., and Messrs. Sparrow, Tufnell & Co., had arranged to take over the business and to sanction the declaration of a dividend of ten shillings in the pound at once; Mr. Kemp adding that he thought another five shillings might probably be payable in future years. This appears to have been taken as quite satisfactory, but no reason was vouchsafed for the stoppage or any reference made to the circumstances which brought it about.

In the debtors' statement of affairs lately filed under the bankruptcy proceedings the liabilities are returned as amounting to £516,315 13s. 3d., and the assets to £323,202 11s. 1d., leaving a deficiency of £193,113 2s. 2d.

Both the *Essex Standard* and the *East Anglian Daily Times* of January 2nd contain a list of the creditors—the total number reaching close upon 3,000—of the bank for amounts exceeding £50. This shows no single creditor for any very large amount. The number of public bodies included in the list is very considerable, and to them great inconvenience, to say the least, must be caused. A sadder feature is the names of many charitable institutions and benefit societies, to whom the losses occasioned will be a grave disaster. Many co-operative, building and similar societies seem to be very hardly hit. The list also contains the names of several funds for public purposes, such as church restorations and improvements.

Mr. CHARLES FITCH KEMP, an Essex man, has been appointed special manager of the bank's affairs by Mr. Messent, the official receiver.

The stoppage of an important bank causes considerable and widespread inconvenience and trouble. The last Essex experience of

this was in 1825, a most disastrous year with provincial banks, when about seventy-five failed. On December 17th, 1825, the Chelmsford and Maldon bank of Messrs. Crickitt, Russell & Co. failed suddenly and unexpectedly. May it be long before a similar event takes place in our county.

Technical Instruction. UNDER the Local Taxation (Customs and Excise) Act, 1890, the county has received a sum of £16,459 8s. 10d. from the Beer and Spirit Duties. Under a resolution of the County Council passed on January 6th, 1891, all this sum is to be applied for the purposes of Technical Education, in accordance with the Technical Instruction Acts of 1889 and 1891.

This comparatively new work of providing technical and secondary education has shown remarkable and rapid development throughout the country, and many varied schemes have been put into operation. In Essex an immense amount of work has been provided for the Technical Instruction Committee, and their efforts have been successful in covering nine-tenths of the county with influential local committees whose aim will be to direct the new work in the proper channels for each separate district, to ascertain and make known its wants, and to stimulate and excite public and local interest; by their active co-operation and assistance so to exert most powerful and suitable influence on the progress of technical education and its wide distribution in our county, probably for many years to come. Local schemes, dealing with 343 parishes, have been approved by the committee, and grants for the purpose of carrying them out have been made to each responsible local body at the rate of one penny in the £ on the County Rate Assessment. Mr. J. H. NICHOLAS, of Braintree, is the energetic Secretary to the Committee.

Technical instruction has been shortly defined as science applied to human industries; and without dilating on the need for this new development of education in our own county, we cannot but rejoice at the way in which the teaching about and from things, rather than from books—the training of the hand and eye as well as the brain, so raising the aims and improving the workmanship of our labourers and mechanics—has been taken up. Previously there had been but little provision for the work in Essex, but already great progress has been made, and great appreciation of the efforts put forth by the various authorities has been shown. But we are still quite in the initial stage of this movement, and in our next

number full details of the work done and the subjects taught will be given.

We can now only refer to the success that attended the travelling Dairy School, in connection with which Miss DORA WILLIAMS, who had done similar work for the County Councils of Cheshire and Flint, held classes and gave practical demonstrations at six centres—Braintree, Saffron Walden, Dunmow, Ongar, Epping, and Southend—to 105 pupils. At the end of the session a butter-making competition among the pupils was held at Chelmsford, on November 4th, when thirty pupils entered and all attended; this was most successful, and altogether, we believe, the results obtained have more than exceeded the expectations of the promoters. The services of Miss WILLIAMS as instructress, and Mr. J. A. BELCHER, of Sandon, as manager, have been retained for the ensuing year, and this useful work will be resumed in February.

The Joint Committee of the County Council and Essex Field Club have done good work in providing for the higher teaching, and in supplying necessary apparatus throughout the county. Eleven lecturers are now at work under their directions, but details must be reserved till a future occasion. Three teachers of the Sloyd system have returned from Sweden, and have commenced holding classes for teachers in six centres; arrangements have also been made for instruction being given to future teachers in cookery, domestic economy, and the laws of health.

The weighty importance of providing good secondary education for the young of comparatively poor parents has not been neglected, but as yet no satisfactory scheme has been developed. Whether it shall be by providing a number of scholarships from technical classes, or from public elementary schools, tenable in our endowed schools, or by providing one or more technical and agricultural institutes at the expense and under the direction of the county, has not been decided.

Free Libraries. THE handsome bequest of Mr. RICHARD CATCHPOOL towards the establishment of a Free Library in Colchester was followed by the adoption of the Act by the Borough. The vote of October gave a majority of 617 in a poll of 3,205. In apology for some of the 1,294 who disgraced themselves and the town by voting against the movement, it may be said that some owners of cottage property threatened to raise the weekly rents in a most inordinate degree if the Act were adopted. The

rash opposition also issued handbills untruly alleging that Library rates in other towns had exceeded the one penny limit imposed by the Act. It was further stated that unauthorised collectors had destroyed voting papers of contrary tendency to their personal predilections. But no demand for revision or investigation was made, and the Act is adopted ; only for the second time in Essex.

At Barking the Library Committee report a gratifying state of things, both as to finances and as to the public appreciation of the boon. There has been an increase of 29 per cent. in books (1,858 to 2,275) and of 54 per cent. (518-798) in borrowers of books, besides full use of the reading room and reference library. The extension has been principally by donation, and the committee hope for a continuance of such generous addition to the small balance which current expenses leave out of the one penny rate.

A SERIES of twelve lectures on the History of the Civil War has been delivered at the Town Hall, Colchester, during the last few months, by Mr. H. E. MALDEN, M.A., of Trinity Hall, Cambridge. The increase, throughout the sixteenth century, of the several antagonistic religious bodies, and of resentment at the coercive measures adopted in different directions by the vacillating Henry VIII, and his successors, was shown to have culminated in the appeal to arms in which the siege of Colchester formed an incident of very considerable importance. Dr. JESSOPP pleads in the December number of the *Nineteenth Century* in characteristic style, and with much good sense, for the teaching of history in England. He declares that, notwithstanding the brilliant men whom the Oxford School of History has produced and the fact that the heaviest historical books have a brisk and remunerative sale, there is not a civilised community upon earth whose people are so ignorant of their history as Englishmen. This truth is the sadder because there is no history so well worth studying as the history of the English people. The doctor pertinently asks "Why should not English history, or at least some portion of English history, be made a compulsory subject in all standards above the third? Why should not School Boards and school managers do their best to roll away the reproach that we deserve to have brought against us?" He specially urges the teaching of history, from a local standpoint. This is what has been done at Colchester ; the interest and appreciation shown has been similar to that attending Dr. JESSOPP's church and parish lectures.

Kent and Essex Sea Fisheries Committee. THIS Board has secured many convictions under the single Bye-Law which is enforced in its district. This was aimed at preventing the Thames, especially, being converted into a gigantic dustbin and refuse receptacle, so seriously damaging the valuable oyster-beds, shrimping grounds, and other fishing interests around our coast. In the first case or two the Bench fined the defendants £10 and costs, but in two cases lately tried at the Southend Petty Session, the maximum penalty of £20 and costs was inflicted on Philip Gregory and on Isaac Stone, both being barge-captains who were convicted of throwing rubbish into the river. We have the testimony of both Kent and Essex fishermen that the action taken by this new body has already been a blessing and protection to poor fishermen, and that in several localities many hundreds of bushels of shrimps had lately been caught on ground that was previously completely destroyed for all fishing purposes.

At the last meeting of the committee on December 14th, besides much on the refuse question, other matters of considerable interest and importance were discussed. The artillery ranges in the river Thames; the removal of cultch from the beds of rivers and parts of the sea; the catching of immature fish; the regulation of in-shore fishing generally; the prohibition of the taking of whitebait (young fry of sprat and herring); the sale of foreign and deep-sea oysters during the summer months; the desirability of a close time for the catching and sale of shrimps; the treating of London sewage and the regulation of the discharge of sludge. A separate article on this committee and its vigorous action will shortly appear in our pages.

Essex Chamber of Agriculture. THIS Chamber was established in 1867, and in its time has done some useful work. For the last few years it has been in a very moribund state, whether because its work is accomplished, or fallen into other hands, or from other causes, is not for us to say. At a Council meeting held on December 18th, it was agreed to recommend to the Annual Meeting to be held on January 15th, 1892, that the Chamber be dissolved.

Essex as a Coal-field. THE interest which has been evoked by correspondence in several of the Essex newspapers on the question as to whether any part of the county is underlaid at workable depth by coal seams has its origin necessarily in the possible wealth so concealed from sight. It is not our function to deal with

the scientific aspects of the matter; but we may point out that, whilst the lion's share of the pecuniary profits of coal-mining accrue to the owner of the soil, every inhabitant of the county would be directly benefited by the cheapness of fuel, the increased activity of every branch of trade, and the intellectual development consequent upon fuller intercourse with men of other districts and countries. The extended seaboard of the county with its deep estuaries running far inland (and be it noted, all within the area hypothetically defined as situated over coal-bearing rocks) would afford greater facilities for the coasting and export trade than most of the British coal-fields enjoy. Prognostications of the destruction of rural beauty are due to forgetfulness of the factor of depth in determining the scarcity or frequency of pits. It is only where coal comes to the surface that every small freehold, sometimes every field, has its unsightly heap of black pit-waste. Where greater depths have to be pierced, and especially through rocks charged with water, pits are few and far between, and waste is kept below, the landscape maintaining its natural verdure.

Bibliography of Essex. THE compilation of a general bibliography of the county, which has long been under consideration, has been at last commenced. A strong committee was formed under the presidency of LORD RAYLEIGH, and an executive committee, including the presidents of the Essex Archæological Society and the Essex Field Club, and the secretaries of the latter body and the Essex and Chelmsford Museum, with other county *literati*, at once drew up rules for the system of entry to be followed, and engaged Mr. W. H. DALTON, a bibliographer of many years' experience, to execute the bulk of the work, with such assistance as members of the committee or others should afford. The purpose is to include all books, pamphlets, magazine articles, maps, prints, and other publications that wholly or largely treat of the Topography or History of the County of Essex; or that have been written by or about natives of or residents in the county; together with all works that have been published within its borders. Some 10,000 titles have already been entered, but there must be fully as many more works lying unknown and unread on the shelves of the British Museum, or stored away in dust and oblivion in cupboards and garrets. Possessors of such will oblige by communicating the fact to the editor or publishers of the ESSEX REVIEW, especially where the works in question are of merely local interest (as for instance, sermons preached in

outlying villages, facetious or political pamphlets, chap-books, stray "poems," etc.). All are to be entered, regardless of intrinsic merit or the want of it.

Liberty of Havering-atte-Bower. At the Quarter Sessions held at Chelmsford on October 21st, it was resolved "that a petition be presented to Her Majesty praying that an Order in Council be made to unite the Liberty of Havering-atte-Bower to the County of Essex, so far as the same is not already united by the Local Government Act, 1888." There was no opposition to this proposition, so it is most probable that the high steward, magistrates, clerk of the peace, coroner and quarter sessions of the Liberty will soon be things of the past. The Liberty includes the parishes of Romford, which important market town is now the head of the Liberty; Hornchurch, the original mother parish and an important place in early times—the site of the Horned Monastery; and Havering, which contained the royal palace. The chief governing charters of the Liberty are those of 5th Edward IV (1465-6) and 30th Elizabeth (1587-8), and one of the unique privileges granted was the choice "of one of the discreetest and honestest tenants or inhabitants" as people's magistrate. This privilege was exercised last July by the election of Major HENRY HOLMES in the room of the late Mr. C. P. MATTHEWS. When the requisite order for merging this special jurisdiction in the county is obtained, and the Liberty Archives are transferred to Chelmsford, we shall take the opportunity of giving a further historical sketch of the peculiar privileges.

New Churches. WE hear of but two new churches built in Essex during the past year—the new parish church at Epping and the Kelvedon Roman Catholic Church. We have no information of newly-opened chapels of the Nonconformist bodies, and we trust that our silence in this respect will not be misconstrued into partisanship. We wish to be absolutely impartial, but cannot refuse important intelligence of State churches, because equally desirable news of Nonconformist development has not reached us.

EPPING. The new church is constructed externally, and to a very considerable extent internally, of wrought stone. The style of architecture is Gothic of the fourteenth century, and strictly in accordance with our old national style at its best period. It is covered in with a wagon roof with moulded panels. The plan consists of a nave of five bays, terminated by a lofty carved oak screen, a chancel of two bays, and a sanctuary of one bay. When

completed the church will have two aisles, but only the south aisle has been built at present. There is a side chapel at the south side of the chancel, and the vestry and sacristy adjoin the chapel. The chief feature of the interior is the lofty arcade on the south side. The piers and arches are moulded boldly, but with refinement and delicacy. There is no chancel arch, but one continuous width for the nave and chancel. Oak screens, however, mark the distinctive parts of the fabric. The chancel screen is surmounted by a carved oak cross. The large east window is of seven lights. The subject of the central light is "The Crucifixion," and the subject of the central lights of the groups are "The Risen Christ," and "The Blessed Virgin with our Lord." The window has been given by Mr. E. J. WYTHES, in memory of his father and mother. The window in the side chapel is given by the Rev. E. BUCKMASTER (vicar), in memory of a brother, the subjects being St. Stephen, St. Christopher, and St. Dunstan. The font and lectern are the gifts of Miss WHITEMAN and friends. The roofs of the nave and chancel are decorated in colours, and there is a good deal of rich gilding and illuminated lettering in the chancel roof. The church is seated with chairs, and will accommodate 700 worshippers. The tower will rise on the south side of the church, and will be connected with it by a cloister-like passage. The trustees of the old chapel-of-ease gave the pulpit (stone and carved oak), and Mrs. PATCHETT, a sister of the vicar, gave a chalice. By an Act of Parliament obtained in 1888, the new church is made the parish church, and the old parish church of All Saints' at Epping Upland, fully three miles from the town, will be a chapel-of-ease. In 1848 Mr. JOHN CLARMONT WHITEMAN, then of Theydon Grove, gave a piece of land adjoining the old chapel-of-ease of St. John the Baptist, to whom the new church is dedicated. Miss ELIZABETH HORSLEY WHITEMAN gave £3,000 for securing the Act of Parliament and for opening the building fund. Of this sum about £2,500 was available for the church. Her liberality was followed up by Mr. E. J. WYTHES, of Copt Hall, lord of the manor, with a handsome contribution of £4,000. The Rev. E. BUCKMASTER, the respected vicar, gave in all £1,800, and other donations enabled the work to go to its present extent, but the building of the north aisle and tower must be postponed indefinitely, for want of funds.

KELVEDON. The new Roman Catholic Church of Mary Immaculate and the Holy Archangels, lately opened, has been built in connec-

tion with the Catholic Orphanage, at the expense of Mr. R. E. RANN, J.P., of Hill House, Messing, and a few of his friends, and the furniture has been provided by the congregation. The building adjoins the orphanage, and stands on the ground formerly occupied by the old school. It is built of red brick with stone dressings, and is in the Gothic style of architecture. It consists of chancel, nave, Lady chapel, and sacristy, with a corridor connecting the nave to the convent. The interior is finished with red-facing bricks, with blue string-course, and the roof is of pitch pine, trussed. The nave is divided from the Lady chapel by an arcade worked in fine Corsham stone, and in the west end are two stained-glass windows, one dedicated to Mary Immaculate, and the other to St. Joseph. On the south side is a handsome stained-glass window in memory of Mr. THOS. BURTON RANN and CATHERINE his wife. It is dedicated to St. Thomas and St. Catherine. In the east end of the Lady chapel is a small rich window filled in with cherubim, and in the west end is a beautiful window dedicated to "St. Anne and the blessed Virgin." In the chapel is a piscina, and in the east end is a three-light stained-glass window representing the three archangels. On the north side is a small window representing the guardian angel and child, in memory of AGNES LUCY RANN. The altar is of stone and handsome Aberdeen marble, the foot piece being laid with mosaic paving, with white marble kerb. The chancel floor is paved with encaustic tiles.

**Church
Restora-
tions, &c.**

To record all the restorations and minor alterations made in Essex churches during 1891 would exceed the space at command in the present issue. We notice some only of the many.

CHESTERFORD. All Saints' Church, Great Chesterford, is built in the Perpendicular style, is very lofty, and has a spacious nave and side aisles. All three roofs have been thoroughly repaired. The stonework has been re-dressed, all the windows have been renewed, and cathedral glass has been inserted throughout. The inner walls have been re-faced, and the outer walls repaired with flint and pebble. The floor has been re-laid with deal blocks, and the old benches substituted by rush-seated chairs. The old vestry has been demolished, and a new one formed at the extreme east end of the north aisle, on the spot where the organ formerly stood. The latter now stands in the south transept. The

south porch has been removed, and a window takes the place of the door, which has been removed further west. A movement is on foot for the re-building of the tower, probably on the site of one which existed some centuries back, the foundations of which have been recently discovered.

COLCHESTER. The ancient and peculiarly interesting Church of St. Martin's, Colchester, the upper part of the tower of which was demolished by the cannon of General Fairfax during the siege of Colchester, has, through the exertions of the present rector, the Rev. H. P. WILLIAMS, and a committee of parishioners and others, just undergone considerable restoration, the work being designed by the Rev. E. GELDART, of Braxted, as a portion of a larger scheme, to be completed as soon as funds permit. The nave, aisles and chancel have been re-paved. A new carved stone base for the pulpit has been provided. The walls have been distempered with various colours—red, green, orange, mauve, yellow, &c. The old gallery at the west end has been taken down, and the tower arch opened up. The capitals of the pillars, which were in a terrible condition, have been restored, and a stone screen has been placed in the north wall of the chancel. Outside, a temporary vestry has been erected, and the foundations for a permanent one laid over a large heating chamber, which has been excavated in the churchyard on the site once occupied by a chantry chapel. The chancel roof has been retiled. A very handsome oak eagle lectern has been given by a lady, and a beautiful altar cross by Mrs. W. LAING, widow of the late rector. The present incumbent, in appealing for further funds, writes that the church was built in the reign of Edward I, about 500 years ago, probably upon the site of a much earlier structure. It contains many interesting features : a turret with stone staircase inside the church ; a window seat with piscina beyond ; an oaken arch in the chancel with king posts ; some oak carving which was brought from the roof of a house at the Head-gate ; and a perpendicular font, which has lately been restored and adorned with marble basement. After the paint and whitewash had been taken off the basin, several leaden bullets were discovered embedded in the stone, undoubtedly lodged there during a skirmish which took place after the siege of the town, when St. Martin's, being used as a barrack by the royalist troops, was attacked by the parliamentary forces. About seven years ago the exterior of the building was put into a fair state of repair ; and some time ago the chancel roof attracted the attention

of the late Sir GILBERT SCOTT, and was partially restored by him at his own expense.

STANFORD-LE-HOPE. Sixteen years ago the then newly-appointed rector, the Rev. J. E. SEDGWICK, D.D., began the much-needed restoration of the parish church. During these years he has succeeded in restoring the nave and chancel, putting on them entirely new roofs; in re-building the tower, in re-casting six excellent bells; in placing in the tower a lighted clock; in building a new churchyard wall; in restoring the east front; and completing the new vestries so much needed by the clergy and choir. The west window, which represents "A Judgment," bears the dedication inscription:

A. D. M. G. and in loving memory of WILFRID EDWARD, the only son of his mother, S. H. LILLA HAILSTONE, at rest, July 20th, 1881, aged 17.

A two-light window has also been presented by the Guild of St. Margaret, and placed in the west wall of the north aisle. Eight quatrefoils in the clerestory have been filled by various friends as "memorials" and "thank-offerings," with heads of St. John the Divine, the Virgin Mary, St. Joseph, St. Alban, and SS. Matthew, Mark, and Luke. The new lych gate is to the memory of the Rev. F. A. ALBAN WYLD, of Romford. The clerestory window of St. Alban, Martyr, was also placed to his memory by his friend, the Rector of St. Margaret's, Stanford-le-Hope.

ON November 9th the following gentlemen were elected as Mayors. Mayors of our six Essex boroughs—*Chelmsford*, Councillor JOHN TAYLOR (the Mayor designate, Councillor JOHN CHAMP, having died suddenly on October 12th). *Colchester*, Councillor WILSON MARRIAGE. *Maldon*, Councillor EDWARD ARTHUR FITCH (for the second time). *Saffron Walden*, Councillor J. P. ATKINSON, M.D. *West Ham*, Alderman GEORGE HAY (for the second time). At *Harwich*, Alderman W. GROOM was elected; he declining the office, Alderman J. H. VAUX was elected; he also declined to take office; and on November 20th Alderman JAMES DURRANT was unanimously elected Mayor for the ensuing year. Councillor G. H. GRIMWOOD was re-elected Mayor of *Sudbury*. Portraits of the Mayors of Chelmsford, Colchester, Maldon, Saffron Walden, and Sudbury appeared in the *Essex Standard* for November 14th. It is expected that *Southend* will be incorporated shortly: a draft charter is in preparation; then there will be another Mayor to add to the list. The Borough of *Leyton* will probably be the next to follow suit.

THE subjoined interesting table shows the number of parliamentary voters in each of the eight divisions of the county. The new register has an increase in every division, varying from 9 in the Epping Division to 1,222 in the Romford Division, the largest constituency in the country.

Division.	1891	1892	Increase.
Romford	15,528	16,750	1,222
Walthamstow	14,257	15,323	1,066
South-Eastern... ..	11,351	11,960	609
Harwich	10,707	10,924	217
Maldon	10,068	10,170	102
Epping	9,467	9,476	9
Chelmsford	9,223	9,333	110
Saffron Walden	9,013	9,098	85
	<hr/> 89,614	<hr/> 93,034	<hr/> 3,420

In addition to these, there are upon the register 15,668 names of persons who are only county and not Parliamentary electors, making a total of 108,702 names.

In the recent discussion in the London daily press on the subject of proportional representation it is shown that Essex is entitled, on the score of increase of population, to a much larger Parliamentary representation than it now enjoys.

THREE more centenarians have this year been added to the already long Essex list. Mr. ROBERT RAY, who has resided at Dedham for upwards of eighty years, was born at Walsham-le-Willows on October 12th, 1790. His hundredth birthday was celebrated at Dedham in the autumn of 1890 with some *éclat*, and he was the recipient of many hearty congratulations. His portrait appeared in the *Daily Graphic* for October 13th. Mr. Ray died at Dedham on January 14th, 1891.

Mrs. ANN CLARK died at Leyton on January 27th, 1891. On the 10th of the same month she had attained to the age of 103 years.

Quite a remarkable demonstration was held at Brightlingsea on November 26th last, in honour of the grand old centenarian, Mr. THOMAS WILSHIRE SUMMERSUM, who was born at the Hythe, Colchester, on November 19th, 1791. He is the grandson and namesake of THOMAS WILSHIRE, who was mayor of Colchester in 1765-6: he resided at Colchester for the first twenty-four years of his

B

life, and for the remaining seventy-six at Brightlingsea. This celebration had been postponed for a week owing to the disastrous loss of life at sea which was overclouding Brightlingsea. The celebration was attended by the Mayor and Vicar of Brightlingsea, the Mayor and Deputy-mayor of Colchester, and many other local celebrities. A banquet was given to fifty inhabitants of Brightlingsea who were upwards of seventy-seven years of age, thirty-seven being over eighty. The hero of the occasion led the hymn in an extraordinary strong voice and with vigorous fervour; he also made quite a long speech. May Mr. Summersum live to celebrate in as happy a manner many more birthdays yet. For a full account of the proceedings, illustrated by two portraits, see the *Essex Standard* of October 24th and November 28th. Mr. Summersum's portrait also appeared in the *Daily Graphic* of November 20th. With reference to this the following epigram appeared in the *Essex Standard* of October 24th :

Old Summersum, of Brightlingsea;
Has a name which fits him to a T ;
Some summers he's seen in the days that are done,
But he's *not* seen the summer of ninety-one !

(Nor anyone else in these parts.)

Obituary. A REMARKABLE feature of the past year has been its death-roll of noteworthy individuals, and Essex has by no means escaped. We have to regret the loss of the Rev. S. N. DALTON, forty-three years rector of Fowlness, on January 15th; Rev. Canon J. H. MARSDEN, J.P., of Grey Friars, Colchester, for nearly half a century the much-respected rector of Great Oakley, January 24th; Rev. W. J. BAINES, for thirty-three years priest at the Roman Catholic Chapel, Witham, on January 27th; Mr. C. P. MATTHEWS, J.P., of the Bower, Havering, February 18th; Rev. R. H. HILL, D.C.L., rector of Stanway, February 26th; Rev. F. BARLOW GUY, D.D., rector of Great Leighs, March 8th; Rev. PATRICK FENN, who had been rector of Wrabness nearly fifty-four years, March 11th; Alderman CHARLES HARRISON GRAY, of Chelmsford, March 17th; Major GEORGE BANNISTER, at Feering, March 31st; Mr. THOMAS CHARLES BARING, of High Beach, J.P., M.P. for the City of London, who represented South Essex from 1874 to 1885, died at Rome, April 2nd; Rev. J. H. BERESFORD HARRIS, rector of Runwell, April 26th; Col. S. M. HAWKINS, J.P., April 28th; Mr. EDWIN COLLIER, a distinguished Essex journalist, at Warley, May 13th; Rev. Canon T. W. PERRY, vicar of Ardleigh, June 11th; Rev. G. P.

BENNETT, vicar of Kelvedon, July 27th; Mr. WILLIAM CRICK, late coroner and clerk of the peace for Maldon, August 13th.

During the last quarter we have to lament the deaths of Mr. JOHN ARCHER-HOUBLON, the senior J.P. and oldest squire in the county, referred to at page 20; of Mr. H. FORD BARCLAY, the chairman of the Becontree bench, also specially noticed; and of Mr. Councillor JOHN CHAMP, the mayor-elect of Chelmsford, who died suddenly at Chelmsford on October 19th, aged sixty-two.

GEORGE PARKER MAY, J.P., of West House, Maldon, died on November 22nd, at the advanced age of seventy-seven, after ailing for some time. He was a native of Maldon and was regarded as quite one of the leading men of the town, and had long taken a prominent part in local matters. He was a Justice of the Peace both for the county and the borough, and had been twice Mayor of Maldon (1874-5, 1879-80). He was the author of *Lays of Leisure Hours* (Maldon, 1881), a small volume of poems.

The Right Rev. CHARLES PERRY, D.D., formerly Bishop of Melbourne, youngest son of the late Mr. JOHN PERRY of Moor Hall, Harlow, died at his residence in Avenue Road, St. John's Wood, December 2nd, at the ripe old age of eighty-four years. Bishop PERRY, who was uncle of the late Mr. J. W. PERRY-WATLINGTON, was educated at Harrow and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he came out in 1828 as Senior Wrangler and First Smith's prizeman. He afterwards became vicar of St. Paul's, Barnwell, Cambridge, and in 1847 was consecrated Bishop of Melbourne, which See, after twenty-nine years' arduous work and witnessing the growth of this famous Australian city, he resigned in 1876. Two years later he was appointed Prelate of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, and also Canon of Llandaff. He was buried in the family vault at St. Mary's Church, Harlow, December 5th.

Mr. JOHN SIMONDS, C.C., of Etloe House, Leyton, died December 7th. He represented the Leyton division on the County Council, being elected without opposition. This is the first death which has taken place among the sixty-three councillors since their election—now more than three years ago. Mr. SIMONDS was the son of Mr. JOHN SIMONDS, a well-known veterinary surgeon, and was born at Bungay in Suffolk. He was educated at Rumburgh and Halesworth, and his connection with Essex began when quite young. He had resided at Leyton many years, and had filled many important local offices; there he was the friend of all, genial, generous, open-hearted

and open-handed. He will be much missed by all classes, and his many charitable and public-spirited acts will long be remembered. By profession he was an army, navy and general contractor ; had he lived till Christmas Day he would have attained his seventieth year.

Mr. EDMUND ROUND, of Elaine Cottage, Wivenhoe, died on Christmas Eve. He was second cousin of Mr. JAMES ROUND, M.P. for the Harwich division of Essex, and the youngest son of the late Mr. JOHN ROUND, of Brunswick Terrace, Brighton, and Danbury Park, formerly M.P. for Ipswich and Maldon. He was a barrister in the Inner Temple, but gave up his profession soon after his marriage with Louisa, daughter of the late Mr. JAMES PARKER, of Baddow, and became a partner at the Chelmsford Bank of Messrs. Sparrow and Tufnell while he resided at Springfield Lyons. Later in life he went back to the Bar, and became well-known at the Parliamentary Bar, where he practised for many years with success. Latterly he retired to Wivenhoe, where, and especially, perhaps, at Rowhedge, his annual charities were much appreciated by his poorer neighbours.

Mr. WILLIAM MELLES, of Sewardstone Lodge, Waltham Abbey, died on Christmas Day, in the seventy-first year of his age. He had qualified as a Justice of the Peace for the county on May 19th, 1885, and regularly attended Waltham Abbey Petty Session. He was also a member of the Waltham Abbey Burial and School Boards. He was greatly interested in agricultural topics, and recently initiated a movement for instructing the children of the Sewardstone Board School and the poorer inhabitants of the parish generally in fruit culture. In politics he was a Liberal, and held the offices of President of the West Essex Liberal Council and Chairman of the Waltham Abbey District Liberal Association. He was well known for his liberality, and two or three years ago he was decorated Knight of the Legion of Honour.

Mr. P. A. TAYLOR, formerly the well-known M.P. for Leicester, died on December 20th at his residence, 18, Eaton Place, Brighton, aged seventy-two. He was the eldest son of Mr. P. A. TAYLOR, of London and Croydon, and, like his father before him, had been for many years partner in the firm of Messrs. Samuel Courtauld & Co., crape manufacturers. In addition to his parliamentary labours and many public duties, Mr. Taylor, with the aid of the late Colonel Chester, compiled and edited a magnificent volume, printed for private circulation only, containing a full account of his family, from

the Taylards of Huntingdonshire (*temp.* Edward III) down to the present time.

The Rev. GEO. ROGERS, who died at his residence, South Norwood Hill, last September, was the oldest Congregational minister in the world. He was for many years (until he was eighty) tutor in the Pastors' College, founded by the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon. Mr. Rogers was born at Ardleigh Hall in 1799, and used annually to visit the place of his birth, on which occasions he was wont to preach at the old Wesleyan Chapel.

IN MEMORIAM.

MR. J. ARCHER-HOUBLON, J.P., D.L.

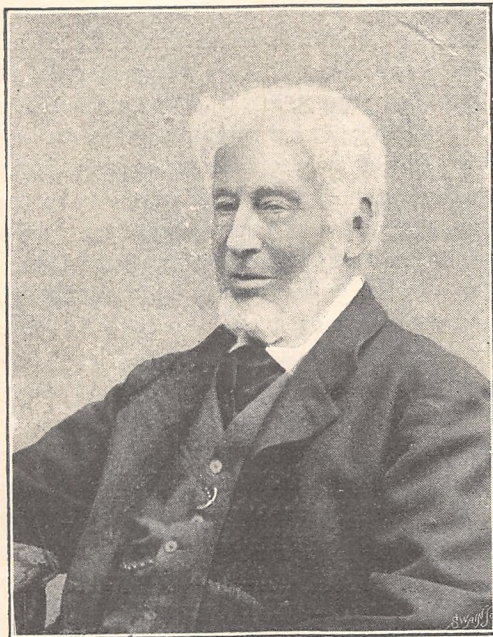
FEW men in Essex have been so respected, so beloved, or so revered as the venerable squire of Hallingbury, John Archer-Houblon, whose lamented death took place on October 6th last.

In Dr. Smiles' *Huguenots* we read : " Among other notable Flemish immigrants may be numbered the Houblons, who gave the Bank of England its first governor, and from one of whose daughters the late Lord Palmerston was lineally descended." It was Peter Houblon, a flourishing merchant of Lisle, who settled as a refugee in England about the year 1568. His son John became an eminent merchant in London, and his grandson James is known as the father of the Royal Exchange. On November 11th, 1620, James married Mary Ducane, of another Huguenot family, who settled and became well known in Essex ; by her he had ten sons and two daughters. Two of these sons, Sir James and Sir John, and their mother's brother, were all Aldermen of London ; Sir James was M.P. for the City in 1698, and Sir John was first governor of the Bank of England, Lord Mayor in 1695, and one of the Commissioners of the Admiralty. Another brother, Abraham, was also a director and governor of the Bank. Jacob, the fourth son, was rector of Moreton, in this county, and the late John Archer-Houblon was his great-great-grandson.

The late squire, whose father was John Archer-Houblon, M.P. for Essex, and whose mother was Mary Ann, only daughter of Thomas Berney Bramston, of Skreens (M.P. for Essex in six successive parliaments), was the eldest surviving son of eleven children. He was born at Hallingbury Place, September 29, 1803. His father dying in June 1831, he succeeded to the large estates in Essex,

Herts and Lincolnshire at the comparatively early age of twenty-eight. For a time he took up his residence at Thremhall Priory, which is on the borders of the noble forest of Hatfield, of which he was the owner. (For the history of the forest see *Trans. Essex Archeol. Soc.*, n. s., vol. ii, pp. 259-265.)

Mr. Archer-Houblon was educated at Harrow and Christ Church, Oxford. His first wife, to whom he was married in 1829, and who died in August, 1847, was Ann, daughter of Admiral Sir J. W. Deans-



MR. J. ARCHER-HOUBLON.

Dundas, G.C.B. In November of the following year he married Georgina Anne, the gifted daughter of General Sir John Oswald, G.C.B., of Dunikier, Fifeshire, who survives him. There is no issue by either wife, and the heir to the estate is his nephew, Lieut.-Col. G. B. Eyre, of Welford Park, Berks, who now re-assumes the name of Archer-Houblon, which his father had renounced.

Mr. Archer-Houblon was J.P. and D.L. for the counties of Essex and Herts, and attended both the Harlow and the Bishop's Stortford benches. Of the latter he was chairman for a great number of years, but his advancing age led him to resign this honourable post a few

years since. He was the senior Justice of the Peace for the county of Essex, also a member of the Licensing Committee for the Hertford Division, and President of the Bishop's Stortford Grammar School, and did his utmost to promote the welfare of the latter, presiding at the last annual prize-giving. He was formerly captain of the Bishop's Stortford Volunteers, and was late Colonel of the Essex Militia. He was High Sheriff of Essex in 1840-1, and held many other local offices. He took great interest in all out-door sports, and at one time was part owner of the Puckeridge hounds. At the large meeting of the Essex Field Club at Hatfield Forest and Hyde Hall on July 31st, 1889, Mr. and Mrs. Archer-Houblon were present, and were elected members at the next meeting. It was by his kind permission that the twelfth annual fungus foray of the Club was to have been again held in Hatfield Forest on October 10th last, but this proved to be the day of his funeral, and the fixture was, of course, cancelled. He had been a member of the Essex Archæological Society since 1871.

During the last sixty years "the Squire" has taken part in many public and philanthropic movements, especially in those connected with Church work. He took a leading part in the founding and maintaining of the Hockerill Diocesan Training College, opened in November, 1852. He was a trustee of the Friendly Society in Bishop's Stortford, and of late years was specially interested in the Diocesan House of Mercy at Great Maplestead. Together with his wife, he was a most liberal supporter of the Bishop's Stortford Nursing Institution. In fact, in all works of kindness, mercy or philanthropy, of a diocesan or local character, his help was always most anxiously sought and as readily accorded.

Hallingbury Place is an historic house; it is now a stately quadrangular mansion of brick, occupying a commanding eminence in an extensive and beautiful park, well stocked with deer, well wooded, and with fine sheets of water. The old house was completely modernised by Jacob Houblon, whose family became possessed of it early in the eighteenth century. From the beginning of the fourteenth century it was the residence of the Morley family. After leaving Lees Priory we know that Queen Elizabeth, during her "progress" into Essex, Suffolk, and Herts, stayed at "Allingbury Morley" on Monday and Tuesday, the 25th and 26th of August, 1561. She was here amongst her relatives, as George Boleyn (Viscount Rochford) had married Jane, daughter of Lord Morley.

It was to William, Lord Morley and Mounteagle, who had married a daughter of Sir Thomas Tresham, that the famous anonymous letter, which led to the discovery of the gunpowder plot on November 4th, 1605, was sent.

In 1873 Mr. Archer-Houblon's parish church was restored at considerable cost, mainly at his expense * ; he also built, and very largely supported his parish schools. It was on Michaelmas Day last, being his eighty-eighth birthday, that he went, according to his custom, to attend the service at church. He had tarried rather late in order to write some words of acknowledgment to a bed-ridden tenant who had sent him her birthday greeting. His "eighty-eighth birthday," he wrote, and he thought his last. So, indeed, it was to be. He hurried along his stone path between Hallingbury Place and the parish church—the laying down of which it often delighted him to recall, and which had been so often traversed—this overtaxed his strength, so that he was taken ill in church and had to leave it. He would insist, however, on walking home ; but on reaching it he had to go at once to bed, from which he never rose again, but passed away very peacefully a week afterwards, in the early morning of October 6th.

Patriarchal in years, and rich in well-doing, we have indeed to deplore the loss of so conspicuous an example of a venerable and fine old English gentleman. His mortal remains were deposited in the family vault in Great Hallingbury Churchyard on October 10th, being carried thither, by his own request, along the footpath by which he had walked so often for so many years to church, in relays on the shoulders of twenty-four labourers employed on his estate. The funeral, which took place in most miserable weather, was attended by many hundreds of persons, rich and poor, from far and near, flocking to the churchyard to pay a last tribute of respect to the memory of the dead squire.

The parish church of St. Giles, Great Hallingbury, was again filled on the Sunday morning, when the funeral sermon was preached by the Rev. John Menet (vicar of All Saints, Hockerill, and Rural Dean) : "The Shock of Corn in its Season." In the afternoon the Rev. H. M. Oswald (rector of Great Hallingbury) also preached a memorial sermon to a large congregation : "The Aged Christian's Departure in Peace." These two sermons have since been published. On the same day many special allusions were made in various

* See Mr. Pritchett's notes in *Trans. Essex Archaeol. Soc.*, vol. v, pp. 310-317.

churches and chapels ; we must especially notice those at Bush End, Takeley. There were subsequently received many votes of condolence passed by the various public bodies with which Mr. Archer-Houblon had so long been associated.

His will has since been sworn at £23,817 5s. 3d.

MR. H. F. BARCLAY, J.P., D.L., C.A.

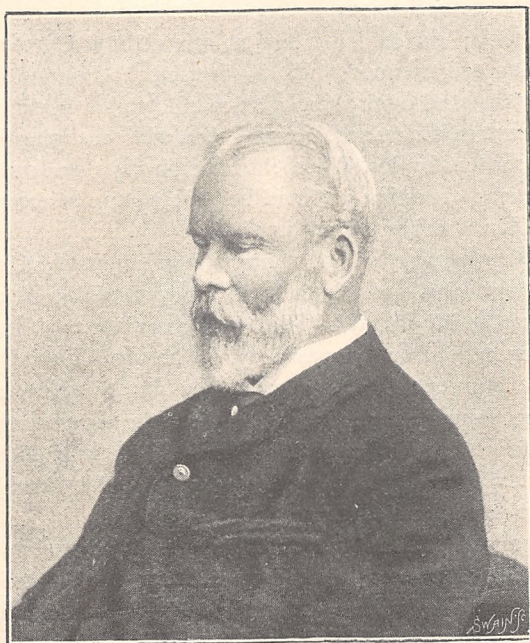
HENRY FORD BARCLAY, chairman of the Becontree Bench of Magistrates, and County Alderman, died at his residence, Monkham, Woodford, on November 12th, aged sixty-five.

Mr. Barclay was born on September 9th, 1826, at Tooting, Surrey. He bore a name notable in the Society of Friends, as he was a direct descendant of the famous author of the *Apology*. His father was Mr. Ford Barclay, of Grove House, Walthamstow, and his mother, Esther, daughter of William Foster Reynolds, of Carshalton. Mr. Barclay was educated at the Forest School, Walthamstow, and thence sent to the Quaker school at Tottenham. From an early age he was passionately fond of the study of mechanics, and when he was only fifteen he wrote and printed a small work on the steam engine. As a young man, and till middle life, he never was happier than when he was engaged with his turning lathe and carving tools ; he turned out many efficient clocks and model steam engines.

Soon after Mr. Barclay attained his majority, he married Richenda Louisa, the youngest daughter of Mr. Samuel Gurney, of Ham House, Upton Park ; her death occurred in 1888, leaving a family of eight sons and daughters. In 1890, Mr. Barclay married Hannah Edith, daughter of Mr. Abel Chapman, of Woodford, who survives him.

After leaving the Tottenham school, young Barclay was placed in the house of Messrs. Gregson, merchants, in the City, and subsequently entered the firm of Messrs. Corry, colonial brokers, as a partner. Soon after this he became a partner in the gutta-percha works, Wharf Road ; this suited his mechanical ability, and the demand for submarine cables then springing up, this business rapidly developed ; and in 1864, the subject of this notice having realised an ample fortune therefrom, it was acquired by the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company, who still carry it on with conspicuous success. Shortly after this, in 1865, from his connection with the Gurney family and his own business capacity, Mr. Barclay was invited to join

the board of directors of Messrs. Overend, Gurney & Co., then converted into a limited company. There is no need to dwell on the disastrous failure of Black Friday, 1866; it and its results are still but too vividly within the recollection of many. Although Mr. Barclay had taken but little part, and that for a short time, in the management of the bank, the intense anxiety caused by the prosecution of the directors, notwithstanding their final complete vindication from legal and moral wrong, and the grief for the losses



MR. H. F. BARCLAY.

which had been caused to others, were very great, although known only to his intimate friends. His own losses were very large, but he became a partner in Messrs. Gurney's bank at Norwich and elsewhere, and so continued to his death, although he never took any very active part in the routine management.

On June 30th, 1857, when only thirty years of age, Mr. Barclay qualified as a County Justice, and a few years afterwards he was appointed deputy-chairman of the Becontree Bench, and we have it upon the best authority that it soon got to be known that he was more than half a lawyer. He brought to bear on the many questions

coming before him the most painstaking and conscientious care and attention, coupled with a clear judgment and absolute impartiality. In 1872, upon the death of his relative, Mr. John Gurney Fry, he was elected chairman in his place, which post he held for the remainder of his life. The deep regret at his death caused among the deceased gentleman's colleagues on the bench was evidenced by the full attendance and the sympathetic utterances, especially the words of Mr. Andrew Johnston, at the Friday and Saturday courts at the Stratford Petty Sessions.

Mr. Barclay was a fairly regular attendant at Quarter Sessions, and gave especial attention to the business of the Finance Committee. In the criminal and other judicial work of Quarter Sessions he took much interest in his early days, and when the chairmanship of the court was vacated by Mr. Wingfield Baker in 1879, he would certainly have been elected to that post had he been willing to accept it. He was High Sheriff of the county in 1886.

After the passing of the Local Government Act, 1888, Mr. Barclay showed his great interest in county business by consenting to represent the Woodford Division in the new County Council. As might be expected from his past services, he was returned without a contest in January, 1889, and upon the first meeting of the new Council on January 24th, he was one of the four councillors who were elected to the aldermanic bench. Increasing ill-health has prevented his attendance and work, consequently his being known as a prominent member of the new governing body.

Mr. Barclay's work on the Epping Forest Commission must not be passed over in silence. The large enclosures which took place in the sixties properly aroused the indignation of the public, and a Royal Commission was appointed; of this Mr. Barclay was a member. It sat for three years, and heard an enormous amount of evidence and argument; subsequently presenting an exhaustive report, on which was modelled the Great Charter of the Forest, the Act of 1878. The importance of the good work done by this Commission was somewhat overshadowed in the public mind by the case of the Commissioners of Sewers *v.* Glasse, and the well-known decision of Sir George Jessel, the Master of the Rolls. The Commission contributed much, however, to the happy result that was achieved, and those who know the history of the Free Forest must be thankful for Mr. Barclay's labours in that direction.

Monkhams was a delightful place, and a near relative and neigh-

bour has put it on record that it would be difficult to find a home where old-fashioned English family life was more perfectly exemplified. His house, his neighbourhood, and his county will sadly miss his long-familiar and much-respected presence. As was truly said by the Rev. N. R. Fitzpatrick, vicar of All Saints', Woodford Wells, where he was a constant attendant, his history was fully reflected in the words "He died in a good old age, full of days, riches, and honour." He was buried in Ilford Cemetery on November 17th, with every mark of sincere respect and affection; nearly fifty carriages followed the funeral car, and the concourse of spectators was very large and sympathetic.

MUSICAL NOTES.

BY REV. THOMAS ROGERS, MUS. DOC.

OUR object for the future, under this heading, will be to supply a record, as complete as we can make it, of the noteworthy musical events of each quarter. In this our first issue, we shall rather widen our area in respect of time, and indicate some of the leading organisations which exist in the county for the study and practice of music, as well as the more noteworthy performances which have been given since January, 1891.

The Stratford Musical Festival, which has just entered on the tenth year of its existence, comes before us with more ambitious aims than any other of our county musical associations. Its objects are—"to offer inducement to the diligent study or practice of music; to bring young and talented musicians to the front; to enable competitors to trace their weaknesses, or observe their strong points, by comparing each other's performances; to interest the public in good music and local resources; and to bind together all who love music, whether as teachers, conductors, singers, or players, for the common purposes of the musical art." The programme for next March is before us; it contains no less than thirty-three separate competitions, vocal and instrumental, solo and concerted. In glancing through its provisions and regulations, it strikes us that the inducements which it offers in the way of prizes are hardly of sufficient value to stimulate competition. For instance, under the head of "Baritone singing" (No. 11):—The entrance fee is half-a-crown; a successful candidate will have to make three return journeys to Stratford, say at five shillings each (for the area included in the operations of the society

is extensive, thirty miles radius from Stratford). Then, there is the cost of music and incidental expenses, which will make a total of hardly less than £1, the value of the prize offered. The same test applied to nearly all the competitions would reach a similar result. May we make two suggestions? First: that preliminary trials be held in various centres of the district comprised in the scheme; and secondly: that the number of competitions be reduced by one-half, and the value of the prizes doubled. We believe that both these alterations might be made with great advantage to the aims of the society.

The Chelmsford Musical Society, under the direction of Mr. F. R. Frye, Mus. Bac., F.C.O., continues its career of honest work and much usefulness, under some difficulties, chiefly of a pecuniary kind. May we be allowed to hint that a little more of the spirit of adventure in searching farther afield for subjects of study, on the part of the working members, would warrant the conductor in making his repertoire somewhat more eclectic. By the way, has the noble school of English Madrigal, or the rich variety of modern Part-song, no charm for our choirs or audiences of to-day? If so, so much the worse for us all. The society gave us Rossini's "Stabat Mater" and Handel's "Acis and Galatea," at their summer concert.

The "Messiah" was given on the evening of the 15th December with a band and chorus of 120 performers; Mrs. W. H. Brereton, Madame Thomas, Mr. Harry Stubbs, and Mr. W. H. Brereton being the principal vocalists. The quality of the chorus singing showed a marked improvement on some previous performances. The choir was well balanced, and the lights and shades were marked with a distinctness which plainly showed careful and accurate preparation. As the work progressed, the "attack" became smarter, and the enunciation of the words more distinct and syllabic, culminating in a really fine performance of the "Hallelujah" chorus and "Worthy is the Lamb. Amen." The band, almost exclusively amateur, rendered sound and good service, not perhaps beyond criticism, but at all events, in safe hands with Mr. Byford, Mr. Tovey, Miss G. Byford, Mr. Kevan, and Mr. Griffiths as principal strings. Space prevents our saying all we should wish to say of the vocal quartette. Mrs. Brereton, already sure of a hearty welcome from a Chelmsford audience, distinctly added to her popularity by her graceful and sympathetic rendering of the soprano numbers, particularly the aria "Come unto Him" in the first part, and in "I know that my Redeemer liveth" in

the third. Madame Thomas sang throughout with good judgment and excellent intonation : we question whether she did not rather detract from the effect of "He was despised" by taking it a shade too slow. Mr. Stubbs sang the tenor solos with so much ability, that we are very reluctant to make any comment which in the slightest degree savours of disapproval : but the (to us) new fashion of singing the word "vessel" in "Thou shalt dash them" to two quavers instead of two crotchets, *as written*, would we venture to think be "more honoured in the breach than the observance." Of Mr. Brereton's singing it is needless to say more than that it was throughout a triumph of vocal art. He was in grand voice, and his magnificent rendering of the numbers allotted to him, drew forth the enthusiastic applause of the audience. Speaking of applause : Why is it so often reserved for solo performances alone, and carefully withheld from the most conscientious and excellent chorus singing—the admirable rendering of "His yoke is easy" as one instance among many ? The Messiah is a long work, and something of course must be conceded to the necessity of curtailment in point of time, but surely, whatever precedent there may be for the "cut," it is a very serious detriment to the "form," musical and literary, of the work to omit "And he shall purify." We are obliged to say that the pace at which "For unto us" was taken seriously impaired the *dignity* which should find its expression in every bar of this magnificent chorus. The successes of the performance, and they were many and real, are due for the most part to the energy and ability of the conductor, Mr. Frye.

The Chelmsford "Sette of Odde Volumes" brought together a strong party of musicians, professional and amateur, at their soirée on January 26th. The leading numbers were admirable ; pianoforte performances by Miss Jeanne Douste, and songs by Mdle. Douste de Fortis, Miss Greenhow, of Chelmsford, and others. These pleasant gatherings attract a goodly number of "volumes," and their "manuscript" friends. We hope they may become an annual fixture for some date in January.

The Romford Musical Society gave a very successful performance, with orchestra, of Cowen's "Rose Maiden" in the Public Hall, on February 9th, Mr. A. How conducting. The chorus acquitted themselves with great credit. Madame Barter, Miss Jacob, Mr. Clunch, and Miss Thompson were the principals.

Two concerts were given in the afternoon and evening of June

9th, at the Chelmsford Corn Exchange, under the direction of the Rev. Dr. Rogers. The solo pianist was Mr. John St. O. Dykes; and the vocalists, Mrs. W. H. Brereton and Miss Rose Somerset. Mr. Dykes' masterly rendering of Mendelssohn's Prelude and Fugue in E minor, in the first part; and of Liszt's "Waldesrauchen," and a "Staccato Etude" of Rubinstein, in the second, called forth well-merited applause from a critical audience. Other noteworthy features were Beethoven's trio in C minor for pianoforte, violin, and violoncello; and Rubinstein's Andante and Allegro from the trio in B flat—both admirably played by Mr. and Mrs. Walter de Zoete and Mr. Frank Jackson. Glees by Horsley, Webbe, and Callcott, and Hook's charming ballad, "O listen to the voice of Love," sung by Mrs. Brereton, were striking features in a most interesting programme of a distinctly high type.

The annual Festival Service of the Chelmsford Association of Church Choirs was held in St. Mary's Church on June 16th. Twenty choirs, comprising some five hundred voices, took part in the service. Vinning in E flat, Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis, was followed by Dr. Chipp's anthem, "As I live, saith the Lord," and hymns by Barnby, Rogers, Armes, and Prout. Mr. Frye, Mus. Bac., the choirmaster, conducted, with Mr. W. G. Wood at the organ. The whole service went with excellent effect, good help being rendered in the processional and other full parts of the service by a brass quartette from the band of the Royal Artillery. The service was intoned by the precentor (Rev. Dr. Rogers), and the lord bishop of the diocese preached an admirable sermon. It is intended that lectures on choir-training, similar to those delivered last year, shall be repeated by Mr. Frye. This society is doing good, sound, useful work in the church choirs of the district. We heartily commend it to the support of the public of the neighbourhood. In this case, as in so many others, further funds would mean more extended influence.

Mr. Charles Byford, a familiar name in Chelmsford musical circles, gave a most successful orchestral and vocal concert at the Corn Exchange, on Wednesday, November 4th. The band was composed of members of the Chelmsford Philharmonic Society, augmented by several professional performers. Leading features of the concert were pianoforte solos by Miss Gertrude Byford, and the violin playing of Miss Edith Byford, both of great merit, and assuring a successful future. Miss Eleanor Rees sang two songs in her best,

most charming manner ; Miss Greenhow, though apparently rather nervous (why she should be so before a Chelmsford audience, we don't quite understand), sang very sweetly ; and Mr. Rogers, Head Master of Chelmsford Grammar School, contributed very pleasantly to the success of the programme.

Is it too much to hope, that Chelmsford will some day have a concert-room worthy of the county town ? The ball-room at the Shire Hall is for many reasons inadequate for anything like a concert on a large scale. The Corn Exchange is acoustically very bad, and anything but comfortable in its arrangements, both for performers and audience. Will some of the leading men of the new borough take the matter up ? Cannot something be done with the site so soon to be vacated by Chelmsford Grammar School ?

ESSEX SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

BY ROBERT COOK,

Hon. Secretary Essex County Cycling and Athletic Association, &c.

ESSEX has made rapid strides as a sporting county during the past few years, and is now able to render a good account of itself in the many branches of pastime that have become so popular throughout England.

A few years ago Essex was considered one of the weakest cricketing counties, and so little interest was evinced in the county matches, which were then played at Brentwood, that the attendance was often smaller than that at a Saturday afternoon game on a village green. Everyone, however, who takes any interest at all in the national game will remember the successful effort that was put forth in 1885-6, when the present splendid ground at Leyton was purchased for £10,000 ; and the subsequent outlay of an additional £4,000 upon it has made it one of the finest grounds in England. Many matches have since been won by the county, when opposed to some very strong elevens ; and Essex is undoubtedly gaining higher rank as a county every season. In 1891, in its eight second-class contests, Essex won four and lost two, two being drawn. The result of this is to leave Essex in the position of the second best county in the second class, Leicestershire being just one point to the good.

Essex may be congratulated; too, upon having an organisation in connection with athletics that is second to none in England. The Essex County Cycling and Athletic Association, which was

instituted in 1883, has been instrumental in carrying out annually, during the summer, a series of running, walking, and bicycle county championships, that have met with immense support, and have certainly done much to encourage the promotion of athletics generally. At the last annual meeting of the Association it was announced that the affiliated clubs numbered no less than 58, that the number of members was 4,616, and that every branch of sport and pastime, as played in Essex, was represented. The list of patrons includes the names of most of the noblemen and gentlemen of position in the county; and the Association is now recognised as the largest county association in connection with athletics in England.

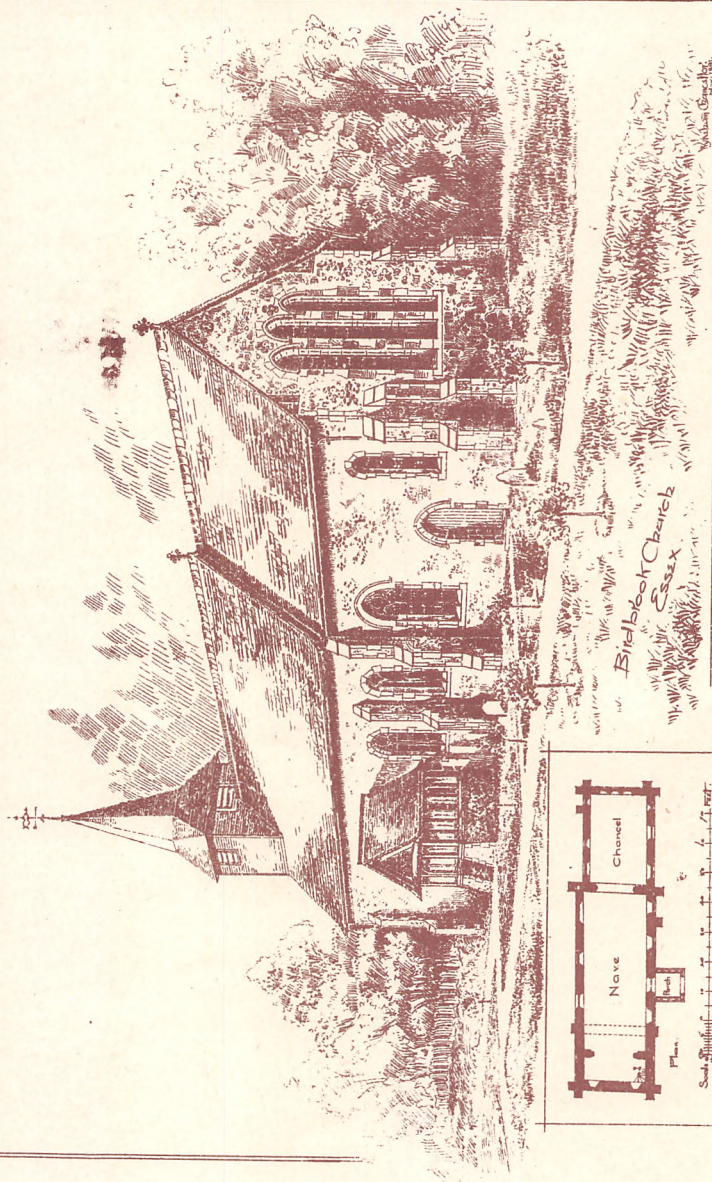
The vast improvements that have been made during the last decade in the manufacture of bicycles and tricycles have been the means of greatly increasing the number of riders of these machines; and clubs have been formed in almost every town for the purpose of encouraging this healthy and popular pastime, combining as it does a graceful and rapid means of locomotion with that invigorating exercise which is so essential to the maintenance of a good physique.

The Essex County Football Association deserves favourable mention for the successful manner in which the county football matches have been carried out under its auspices since its inauguration in 1882, and also for the institution of the County Challenge Cup, which has been keenly competed for each year by teams from all parts of Essex.

There are other sports and pastimes that are popular throughout the county, including cross-country running, lawn tennis, golf, quoits, polo, lacrosse, &c.; all of which have their own distinctive clubs; but in a short review, such as this, space will not permit of any lengthy mention of them.

According to the last issue of the official handbook of the clubs of Essex, there are 105 cricket, 53 football, 25 cycling, 22 tennis, and 9 athletic clubs in the county. These combined show a total of 214 clubs, representing 13,545 members, a number that would be found difficult to beat or even equal by most other counties.

Taken on the whole, Essex, with its county teams and competitions, its championships and its tournaments, may fairly claim to be equal to, if not in advance of, the other counties, which make, when combined, a country that has always been able to hold its own in all branches of sport and pastime against any other nation in the world.



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ESSEX CHURCHES.

I. ST. AUGUSTINE'S, BIRDBROOK.

By FRED CHANCELLOR, J.P., F.R.I.B.A.

THIS fairly large (2,386 acres), fertile and picturesque parish, with its hamlets of Baythorne End to the east, and Harsted Green to the south-west, is most pleasantly situated on the northern boundary of the county, between the sources of the rivers Stour and Colne. Its church, dedicated to St. Augustine or Austin, "the Apostle of England," stands exactly 300 feet above sea level. It consists of a nave 54 feet long by 21 feet wide; at the western end, separated by a wall and arch, is an elongation of the nave to a further 8 feet. This is surmounted by a wooden bell-turret and spire. The chancel is 30 feet long by 19 feet wide, and there is a south porch.

The foundation of an internal wall, 6 feet to the east of the present inner western wall of the nave, was recently discovered, which seems to indicate that originally the nave was about 48 feet long by 20 feet wide, and the elongation 15 feet long. This view is supported by the fact that there are two external buttresses exactly in a line with the old foundation; and that on the north and south sides, externally, are two Early English windows, which are in the centre between the buttresses, and against which the new wall was built, thus blocking them up. At the first glance it would seem that originally it was intended to erect a tower at the west end of the nave; if this was so, it is doubtful if it was ever completed, for the design of the west end is certainly not an appropriate one for a tower; but perhaps the most reasonable solution of this arrangement is that this internal wall with arch formed a part of the original design for the construction of a larger wooden tower and spire than the present one. The position of this destroyed wall is shown by dotted lines in the plan.

The character of some of the rubble work of the nave, especially on the north side, suggests that a portion of the present walls are the remains of a still older church of the Norman period; and this view is supported by the remains of four semi-circular openings, apparently windows, discovered during recent repairs, two on the north and two on the south side of the nave, very high up. One of these on either side has been substantially walled up in order to receive the wall-

pieces and braces of one of the pair of principals of the fifteenth century roof ; but there are no traces externally of either of these openings, and it is tolerably clear that in the thirteenth century this church was practically re-built or re-modelled, and all external evidence of original Norman work obliterated except as before stated.

The remains of the Early English period are the buttresses (the upper stages of which have but a small projection) ; a two-light window on either side of the nave ; the north and south doors, with the remains of a stoup by the south door ; the three single-light western windows—two below and one above ; the north and south windows at the western end of the nave before alluded to, and now blocked up ; the triple window at the east end of the chancel ; and two single lancet windows on the north side of the chancel.

The east windows are excellent in design. Externally they are simple lancet windows with double-splayed reveals, the springing of the centre light being level with the top of the side lights, separated by piers so as to form three distinct windows ; but internally the three lancets are formed into one group by the deep internal splays terminating in shafts with caps, bands and bases, carrying three moulded arches on the same level.

In the fourteenth century, further alterations were made by inserting two early decorated windows in the south wall of the nave, one on either side of the door, and a similar window was inserted on the north side of the chancel.

In the fifteenth century a three-light perpendicular window was inserted at the east end of the north wall of the nave. It had evidently been altered, and the tracery removed ; but during the recent repairs a large portion of this tracery was found built up in the opening, and has been replaced in its original position. The internal sill of this window is stepped down in front of the easternmost light, and on the angle of the quoins are the remains of a moulded corbelled bracket, probably intended for a small statue. The roofs of the nave and chancel are also of this date, and no doubt the alteration to the western wall of the nave was made at this period, and the present bell-turret and spire also constructed.

The nave roof consists of six pairs of principals with rafters, hammer-beams, stanchions and collar ; the whole strengthened by curved braces running down some distance on to the walls. The ends of these originally were most probably terminated by angels or other figures, but these had all been sawn off—perhaps by Dowsing or one of his

deputies, as we know from his journal that he was busy in this immediate neighbourhood in the year 1643.

Shields, with coats of arms painted thereon, were fixed on the ends of these braces, it is supposed by the late Mr. Walford, a well-known antiquary, who resided in the parish at the end of the last century.*

The wall-plates are richly moulded and embattled, and purlins from principal to principal carry the common rafters. The chancel roof is of similar design, with four pairs of principals. The walls of the church consist of large stones from neighbouring gravel-pits, mingled with many septaria and Roman tiles, the latter in places being worked in herring-bone fashion, especially on the north side. The Roman tiles and the septaria are no doubt from the Roman buildings which existed in this and the adjoining parishes. Mr. Thomas Walford gives an interesting account in *Archeologia* † of Roman remains and roads discovered by him; and, as in many other places throughout the country, so here, the remains of Roman buildings formed so many quarries from which later generations drew some of their building materials.

In the north wall of the chancel, close up to the east wall, is a recess on the ground level very much like a fireplace; it measures 3 feet 10 inches in width, by 4 feet in height, and 18 inches deep, with a flat three-centred arch over; the arch and jambs are constructed in brick of the sixteenth century. There is also a recess in the east wall under the window-sill, 2 feet 8 inches from the north wall, 1 foot 5 inches wide by 1 foot 9 inches high, by 1 foot 1 inch deep, with an oak lintel over it. In the south wall of the nave, close to the present inner west wall, is an Early English piscina: this is a most unusual position for one; it would be within the enclosed space at the western end of the nave before the present inner western wall was built.

In 1793 the church appears again to have undergone considerable repair, and a gallery was added at the west end. According to an entry in the Register, in 1801 the south wall of the chancel was

* Thomas Walford, F.S.A., F.L.S., F.G.S. (1753-1833), resident at Birdbrook, and who wrote the account of the parish for Wright's History of Essex (i., 607-623) says: "The corbels of the roof spandrels were formerly decorated with carved images (which were sawn off in the reign of Edward VI., or during Cromwell's wars), and are now ornamented with the arms of the different proprietors of land in this parish" (*l. c.*, p. 619).

† "Of some Roman antiquities discovered at Toppesfield." *Archeol.* xiv., pp. 24-26, pls. iv., v. (1803). "An account of a Roman military way in Essex, and of Roman antiquities found near it." *Archeol.* xiv., pp. 61-74, pls. xi.-xiv. (1803). "Observations on the situation of Canulodunum." *Archeol.* xvi., pp. 145-150 (1807). Mr. Walford was also the author of the "Scientific Tourist through England, Wales and Scotland," 2 vols. (1818)

pulled down, and a thin brick wall built up in its place ; this has lately been removed, and a new wall, in character with the north wall of the chancel, erected in the old position.

At the end of the eighteenth century, a poor south porch was erected in brick, which was removed in 1884 and replaced by an oak porch of fifteenth-century character.

The old Norman font* was also removed in 1793, and replaced by a small octagonal one with the Walford arms carved thereon, and a small miniature by an artist of the name of Cooper, representing the baptism of our Saviour.

In 1882 the repair of the nave and the bell-turret was taken in hand. The roof of the nave, which had been plastered over, was opened out, and all defective timbers renewed, and the whole covered with boarding, so that all the timbers were exposed to view. The gallery was removed, and the western arch exposed to view ; the defective stones of all windows, doorways and buttresses were restored, and the old tracery of the three-light north window repaired and refixed in its original position. The decayed timbers of the bell-turret, spire and bell-frame were renewed, the body of the turret covered with oak boarding, and the spire with oak shingles. The modern brick vestry on the north side was also removed, and the chancel arch, which had been taken out and replaced by a modern brick four-centred arch, probably about 1800, was renewed in stone.

In 1891 the chancel was taken in hand for restoration ; the plastering stripped from the ceiling, and the timbers restored and exposed to view, being covered with oak boarding. The south wall was re-built in character with the north wall. The stonework of the east windows, which was much crippled, was refixed ; and defective stones, as well as those of the north windows and buttresses, renewed.

The whole of the recent work has been carried out by the untiring zeal of the present rector, the Rev. Dr. John Sedgwick, formerly Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford.

There are three bells, inscribed (i.) Richard Bowler me fecit, 1591 ; (ii.) 1612, Peter Hawkes made me (a hawk) ; (iii.) † Domini 1570, domini anno. The diameters are 27, 29, and 32 inches respectively. Bowler was a Colchester founder.

The oak pulpit was originally made for Long Melford Church : it

* Between the north door of the church and the belfry formerly stood the old font, a square block of stone, supported by an octagon shaft, with a circular base, containing a leaden basin, 2 feet in diameter, with a hole at the bottom. *Wright's History of Essex*, vol. i., p. 522.

is a copy of the Early Perpendicular pulpit of 1490, in Sudbury Church.*

The church plate is interesting. One paten and cup bear the mark of 1682—small black-letter *c* in shield, but no inscription. The flagon and the other paten are engraved with "The gift of Mr. John Pyke to y^e Parish of Birdbrook, 1722," with arms at top. These have the mark of that year, a large Roman *G*.

Holman's MS., copied from the Symonds collection, records the arms of Peche (*argent*, a fesse between two chevrons *gules*) as existing in the east window and "in the north window of the chancel, this in very old glasse"; it is drawn *argent*, a manche *gules* with a label. The Rev. Henry L. Elliot writes: "The families of Tony or Thony and of Thirkell or Thirkeld bore *argent* a maunch *gules*. The coat *or*, a maunch *gules* is the well-known Hastings bearing, and this family was connected with the parish; not so either of the others, so I am inclined to think that the tincture of the field may have been wrongly recorded." We have the hamlet of Harsted or Hastings Green, and the reputed manor of Harsted or Hastings Hall.

The monuments in the church consist of:—

IN CHANCEL.

1. A coped stone, 6 feet 9 inches long, probably the top stone of a coffin, with a cross thereon, half-way up the lower stem of which is a figure resembling a double Omega Ω . No absolute solution of this device has been given. A coped stone with cross and device, similar to this one, occurs at Oakington, Cambridgeshire; and another, with a cross paté, but a similar device on the lower stem, at Great Maplestead.

This stone is of the thirteenth century, and as the family of Peccatum or Peche held the manor of Birdbrook with the advowson from soon after the Conquest to 1283, it is probable that this stone once covered the remains of the builder of the Early English Church, who may have been a member of this family.†

2. A Purbeck slab, 8 ft. 4 in. long by 3 ft. 3 in. wide; as the edge of this slab has a fillet and hollow worked thereon, it is clear that it formed at one time the top of an altar tomb. On this slab

* *Essex Notebook*, 1885, p. 15.

† In restoring the church this coped stone was found upside down and broken, used as a stepping-stone from the porch into the nave. It is now placed on the floor within the altar-rails on the north side.

is the matrix of what was once a very beautiful brass; on a slender stem was a bracket with inscription plate, and upon this was the figure of a lady or a priest, most probably the former; under a canopy there were four shields, one on either side of the top of the canopy, and one on either side of the shaft, the whole being surrounded by a legend.*

When Mr. Holman wrote his notes on the churches of Hinckford Hundred, one of the shields and a portion of the legend was still in existence, and the shield satisfied him that it was a brass to the memory of a member of the Peche family.† The legend was as follows:—

“De terre fuy faite è formé, et en terre suy retourne jadys la. Ihu de m'alme eit pite, Amen.”

There is a brass of somewhat similar design in Cobham church, Kent, to Reginald Cobham, date 1420.

In 1283 Gilbert Peche gave Birdbrook to Edward I. and his Queen Eleanor. That king, about 1300, gave Birdbrook to the abbot and convent of Westminster, with whom it continued until the suppression of the monastery, 16 Jan., 1539, when it reverted to the Crown.

The Peche family, however, still continued to hold lands in this parish, for “William Peche held one fee in Brodebroke under Mary de Bohun, Countess Mareschall, in 1362,” and it is therefore possible that this brass may have been to another member of this family.

3. Mural slab to Judith, wife of Jonathan Walton, D.D., rector of the parish. Born 26 March, 1775. Died 13 Feb., 1835.

4. Mural slab to Jonathan Walton, D.D., rector of the parish and rural dean. Born 7 Oct., 1774. Died 20 April, 1846.

5. Mural monument to Joseph Cape, M.A., rector of the parish. Died 20 July, 1866, in his 72nd year.

6. Mural slab to James Hills Manley, of the Royal Navy. Died 10 Jan., 1876, in his 85th year.

IN NAVE.

7. Mural monument to Thomas Walford, of Whitley, Fellow of the Antiquarian, Linnæan, and Geological Societies. Died 7 Aug., 1833, in the 81st year of his age.

* This slab is placed within the altar-rails on the south side, only a few feet from its old position.

† The coat was a fesse between two chevrons with a label of three points, showing it to be the eldest son of a Peche.

8. Mural monument to George Pyke, of Baythorn. Died 3 Dec., 1738, aged 69. He married Sarah, daughter of Sir John Bendyshe, Bart.

Also John Pyke, nephew of above, died 21st Jan., 1760, aged 62; and Ann, his wife, died 21st Feb., 1762, aged 60.

9. Tablet to Ann, niece of John Pyke, and wife of James Walford, of Whitley, died 6 Aug., 1753.

10. Mural monument to James Walford, of Whitley, brother of Thomas Walford, of Harsted Hall, died 4 Sept., 1743. Ann, his wife, niece of John Pyke, died 6 Aug., 1753.

Thomas Walford, son of above James and Ann, died 9 Mar., 1756. Elizabeth, his wife, died 6 June, 1789.

IN TOWER.

11. Wooden tablet to Mrs. Mary Fox, Mrs. Elizabeth Head, and Mrs. Mary Head, the grandmother, mother, and sister of the then rector, 1736.

The following monuments formerly existed, but are now gone:
On a stone slab—

“Here lyeth Symon Rewse who died the second daye of July
An^o. dom. 1587.”

Also on a stone slab—

“The body — Rt. Rews, sen., who departed this life —
of August, An^o. 1616.”

Holman says: “This inscription upon a stone curiously inlaid with brasses, Orate p̃ aīa Magistri Thome Whitehead quondam Canonici hujus Collegij qui obiit . . . die . . . Anno Dm̃i MCCCC^o Cujus . . . Aīe pp̃itiet^r Deus.”

“The Register of Christnings, Weddings, and Burialls” commences A.D. 1633, and the following entries are interesting:—

1669. John Nottles of L . . d . n [? London or Lexden] and Martha Bartlet widdow was married the 8 day of March. This being her 8^h husband.

1681. Martha Blewitt, y^e wife of nyne husbands successively buyried eight of y^m, but last of all y^e woman dyed allsoe and was buyr^d, May 7th, 1681. +

1690. The widow Raven, who was above 100 years old, was buried Jan. 12th.

1737. Robert Hogan, widower, of the parish of Castle Heding,

ham, and Martha Rogers, of this parish, widow (uxor ejus sexta), were married Jan. 27th, p. licence illa obiit 9 bris. 18^d. 39 sepult. Colcestriæ. +

1738. John Pyke, Esq., of Baythorn House, died Dec. 3rd, and being wrapt in linnen, and due information made before a justice of the Peace thereof, was putt into a leaden coffin and buried, Dec. 16th.

1739. Robert Hogan, widower, of this parish, and Ann Livermore (uxor 7^a), of the parish of Great Yeldham, were married. pr. licence, Jan. 1st. +

The entries marked thus + are recorded upon a tablet on the west wall of church as follows :—

MARTHA BLEWITT,
OF THE SWAN INN, AT BAYTHORN END,
IN THIS PARISH,
BURIED MAY 7TH, 1681.
WAS THE WIFE OF NINE HUSBANDS SUCCESSIVELY,
BUT THE NINTH OUTLIVED HER.
THE TEXT TO HER FUNERAL SERMON WAS,
“LAST OF ALL THE WOMAN DIED ALSO.”

ROBERT HOGAN,
OF THIS PARISH,
WAS THE HUSBAND OF SEVEN WIVES SUCCESSIVELY,
HE MARRIED ANN LIVERMORE, HIS SEVENTH WIFE,
JANUARY 1ST, 1739.

LIST OF RECTORS AND PATRONS OF BIRDBROOK.

RECTORS.	PATRONS.
Walter Vanny	
Richard Banbury	April, 1364
Richard Stoke	December, 1370
John Shrevenham	October, 1408
Simon Collyson	June, 1430
Henry Deke	Ditto.
Richard Maleverer	June, 1437
Peter de Monte	November, 1437
Richard Rodale	November, 1438

{ Abbot and Convent
of Westminster.

RECTORS.

PATRONS.

John Berow	September, 1446	{ Abbot and Convent of Westminster.
William Berewick	January, 1455	. Ditto.
William Fitzhyan	March, 1467 . . . . .	. Ditto.
Richard Thornhill	January, 1477 . . . . .	. Ditto.
Thomas Brent	June, 1480 . . . . .	. Ditto.
Charles Damme	October, 1494 . . . . .	. Ditto.
John Ward . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Thomas Tyrell	December, 1551 . . . . .	. Robt. Tyrell, Esq.
Thomas Donnell	July, 1559 . . . . .	. . . . .
Edmond Golding	February, 1571 . . . . .	. Queen Elizabeth.
Robert Donnell	December, 1572 . . . . .	. Ditto.
Henry Butts	October, 1601 . . . . .	. Henry Gent, Esq.
John Gent	May, 1632 . . . . .	. Sir John Dalston.
John Thompson* . . . . .	. 1651 . . . . .	. . . . .
Thomas Witham	June, 1661	{ Guardians of Ara- bella Alleyne.
Nicholas Gent	October, 1670 . . . . .	. William Thompson.
John Kenyon	August, 1677 . . . . .	. Francis Thompson.
Henry Thompson	November, 1681	{ Francis Thompson & Arabella, his wife.
Stephen Thompson	March, 1691 . . . . .	. Francis Thompson.
Thomas Head	December, 1719	{ Samuel Rush, of Clapham.
John Lewis	January, 1759 . . . . .	. John Rush.
Henry Churchill	August, 1771	{ Saml. Rush, of Ben- hall, in Suffolk.
Brook Bridges	November, 1800	{ Sir Wm. Beaumarice Rush, Kt., of Wim- bledon, Surrey.
Jonathan Walton	December, 1801	{ Richd. Walton, Esq., of Newcastle-upon- Tyne, for that turn.
Joseph Cape	September, 1846 . . . . .	. Clare College.†
Joseph Power	November, 1866 . . . . .	. Ditto.
Richard Henry Manley	November, 1868 . . . . .	. Ditto.
John Sedgwick	December, 1876 . . . . .	. Ditto.

* It would seem (according to Calamy), that there was a sequestration about 1656, which would probably be by the Commissioners, known as "The Triers," appointed under an Act passed in 1653, and confirmed in 1656, and that Isaac Grandorge was appointed. He was "sometime Fellow of St. John's, Cambridge, but was ejected in 1660, when John Thompson appears to have regained his benefice."

† Advowson purchased by Masters and Fellows of Clare College, Cambridge.

THE MAPLIN SANDS.

LORD HERSCHELL'S JUDGMENT.

THERE was an appeal to the House of Lords in the case of Attorney-General *v.* Emerson from a judgment of the Court of Appeal varying a judgment of a Divisional Court, as to the right of the Crown to the foreshore on the Essex Coast known as the Maplin Sands, which were used for the purpose of an artillery range for the troops at Shoeburyness. The litigation had lasted over a period of upwards of eleven years. The Court of Appeal held that the defendant had made out his title to the soil of the foreshore and the fishing.

Upon appeal this case was argued for seventeen days, and on May 12th last Lord Herschell delivered judgment as follows, stating that the Lord Chancellor desired him to say that he entirely agreed, and Lords Bramwell, Macnaghten, and Hannen concurred.

This appeal arises on an information filed by the Attorney-General, praying that the title of Her Majesty in right of her Crown to the foreshore of the sea opposite to the coast of Essex, north and east of Havengore Creek, might be declared and established, and that the defendants might be declared not to be entitled to that foreshore, and might be restrained from disturbing Her Majesty or her officers in the possession thereof. It is beyond dispute that the Crown is *primâ facie* entitled to every part of the foreshore between high and low water-mark, and that a subject can only establish a title to any part of that foreshore either by proving an express grant thereof from the Crown, or by giving evidence from which such a grant, though not capable of being produced, will be presumed. The question is whether the respondents who claim the foreshore as being within, or belonging to, the manors of Great or Little Wakering, have made out their case. The Queen's Bench Division held that they had not done so. They considered that the evidence established only that the defendants were entitled to a several fishery over a portion of the foreshore claimed, and that no part of the soil was vested in them. The Court of Appeal reversed this judgment, holding that the defendants had made out a title to the whole of the foreshore which they claimed. Hence the present appeal. The manors of Great and Little Wakering, as well as Foulness and some other manors, appear to have been carved out of the honour of Rayleigh. The boundaries of the manors of Great and Little Wakering are not very clearly defined, and there is some dispute as to the extent to which these manors adjoin the shore. But I do not think it is open to serious doubt that they extend along the coast-line as far eastward as Shelford Creek, though for a short distance a portion of another manor intervenes between parts of the manors of Great and Little Wakering. It was contended on behalf of the Crown that the shore boundary of these manors did not go northward and eastward beyond Havengore Creek ; but in view of the evidence before your lordships

and especially that afforded by the survey of 1598, I think this contention quite untenable. Besides the possession of mussel and oyster beds, the defendants enjoyed and exercised the right of fishing by means of kiddles. A kiddle consists of a series of stakes forced into the ground occupying some 700 ft. in length, with a similar row approaching them at angle. The stakes are connected by network, and at the angle where the two rows approach a large net or bag is placed for the purpose of catching the fish. These stakes are not moved from tide to tide, the erection of a kiddle necessarily occupying a considerable time. They remain in the same place often for a lengthened period, sometimes until the stakes become decayed from exposure to the action of the sea. Lord *Hale*, in distinguishing the various kinds of fishery, uses the following language: "Fishing may be of two kinds ordinarily, *viz.*, the fishing with the net, which may be either as a liberty without the soil, or as a liberty arising by reason of and in committance with the soil or interest or propriety of it; or otherwise it is a local fishery that arises by and from the propriety of the soil. Such are gurgites, weares, fishing places, brachiae, starchiae, &c., which are the very soil itself, and so frequently agreed in our books." Much learning was displayed in the effort made at the bar to explain the exact meaning of the different words used by Lord *Hale* in this passage. I do not think it necessary to follow the learned counsel in their endeavour to distinguish with precision between the various erections or constructions enumerated. I think they all have this in common, that they are constructions or erections by which the soil is more or less permanently occupied, and that it is this occupation of a portion of the soil which leads Lord *Hale* to say that they are "the very soil itself." It is impossible, I think, to deny that the right to maintain such a kiddle affords cogent evidence that the person possessing this right is the owner of the soil. The respondents, however, do not place their reliance upon this alone, and I proceed now to consider the further evidence which they have adduced in support of their title to the freehold. The origin of the manors of Great and Little Wakering is traced back to a period anterior to Domesday Book. The two manors came into the same possession in 1272,* and this unity of possession has continued down to the present time. For all practical purposes they may now be treated as one. They were the property in 1419 of Joan, Countess of Hereford.† She died on April 7, in that year, leaving as her heirs Henry V and the Countess of Stafford. Upon the death of the Countess of Hereford, the manors were taken into the hands of the Crown, and a receiver was appointed to receive the profits. William Daunger was the bailiff of the manors, and rendered his account of the profits of the same, treating them as one manor, from March, 1419, to May, 1421, when a partition of the estates of the Countess of Hereford was made between the King and the Countess of Stafford, by which partition the manors were assigned to the latter. The first document with which I need trouble your lordships is this account of

* Agreement between John de Nevill (owner of the manor of Great Wakering), and Robert de Breyse [or Brywes] (owner of the manors of Torp and Little Wakering), 30 Sept^r. 56, Henry III.

† Lady Joan de Bohun, Countess of Hereford, was the widow of Humphrey de Bohun, seventh Earl of Hereford, Essex and Northampton, and Lord High Constable of England, who died 17th January, 1372, leaving two daughters. Eleanor married Thomas of Woodstock, (later Duke of Gloucester), whose tragic death was caused on 8th September, 1397; and Mary married Henry, Earl of Derby, (later King Henry IV). The Lady Joan married (ii) William de Beauchamp, Lord Bergavenny; and (iii) James, Earl of Ormond, whom she survived, dying 4th April, 1419 (7th April 7th Henry V), neither in 1416 nor in 1434 as Morant says.

William Daunger.* It is obviously of great importance, inasmuch as the manors were at that time in the hands of the Crown, and there can be no doubt that the document is not only evidence as against the Crown, but evidence of weight. The bailiff renders an account, amongst other things, of "25s. 6d. of the rents of kiddells and other fisheries upon the sand of Wakeryng," of "12d. of new rent for one summer kiddell upon the sand of Wakeryng between the Havene and Waterflete," of "12d. of new rent for one summer kiddell upon the sands of Wakeryng between Barmflete and Waterflete," and of "6d. new rent for one place upon the sand of Wakeryng between Babbehole and Bayonesand near the Swene, containing the space of half a leuca, for placing fishing-hooks thereupon." Account is also rendered of 12d. new rent "for one place upon the sands of Wakeryng between the kiddell of Thomas London, on the south part, and the way called Bromwey, towards the north, for erecting one summer kiddell there so demised to him and his heirs by the year." And there are other similar entries relating to "places on the sand" and "kiddell places." I may observe, too, that the entries indicate that these holdings did not originate at that time, but that the original demises were of earlier date. The court rolls of the manors are in existence, with some breaks, from a period prior to the close of the fifteenth century down to the present time. From these it appears that for centuries there have been demises by copy of court rolls in such terms as these:—"One keddell of the lord upon the sand of the lord;" "all those kedil places;" "one other croft called the fishing croft, being a parcel of fishing land lying in the sea;" "one piece of fishing land called fishing croft, containing by estimation —;" "one parcel of fishing land;" and "fishing lands." Some of these demises are at a yearly rent, "as appears by the copy of the court roll." The title to these copyhold tenements is traced down to the present time, and there is evidence of modern enjoyment under some of them, at all events, even though there may, at this date, be some difficulty in precisely determining which. And, at any rate, where there is proof of modern enjoyment, it may be presumed that there was enjoyment under such demises during the period before living memory. But in the present case, as I have shown, there is evidence that five centuries ago the lords of these manors granted, by copy of court roll, "kiddle places" and "places upon the sands," and reserved rent thereon, and that there was enjoyment under these grants; for the bailiff renders an account to the Crown of the receipt of the rents, thus bringing to the notice of the Crown the rights which were being granted upon the foreshore. What then, is the proper inference to be drawn from all these facts, bearing in mind what a kiddle is, and what is involved in the grant of a place on the sands "for erecting a kiddle thereon"? When the character the fishing rights possessed, the terms in which they have been granted, and the nature and incidents of the grants are borne in mind, and it is remembered that the inland fleets over which the tide equally flows and reflows are, if not admittedly, at least, I think, clearly proved, to be vested in the defendants, these facts, taken together, are cogent to show that the soil of the foreshore, over which the defendants' fishing rights extend, is their property. But I have not yet exhausted the evidence adduced in support of this view. The lords of the manor are undoubtedly entitled to the wreck which comes on the foreshore. This clearly appears

* Account of William Daunger, Bailiff of the manor of Waking, also of the manor of Breainsonz, and of certain tenements called Northorp and Baldewynez, from Michaelmas, 1419, to 23rd May, 1421 (7-9 Henry V).

from the bailiff's accounts of 1419.* The entries in the court rolls relating to the assertion of this right commence in the reign of Henry VIII, and continue down to recent years. The wreck is described as coming "within the precincts of this leet;" "within this lordship;" "upon Wakering sands within the precinct of this manor;" "within the jurisdiction of this court," and so on. In some cases the homage present that a named person had taken and carried away wreck of the sea, and an order is made to seize and answer to the lord. And in one case, on the petition of the possessors, and on account of their great damage sustained by shipwreck, the lord gave command that for the fine of 5s. the wreckage be rendered to the true possessors. Lord Hale speaking of the foreshore, says: "It may not only be parcel of a manor, but it *de facto* many times is so, and perchance it is parcel of all such manors as by prescription have royal fish or wrecks of the sea within their manors." The learned counsel for the Crown insist that the right to wreck on the foreshore is a franchise which may be granted independently of the soil. No doubt this is so. But I think it is impossible to deny that the evidence to which I have called attention favours the view that the foreshore is within the manor and property of the lord; and the more so when it is observed that the lord was also entitled to the royal fish, and that entries with reference to the assertion of this right are to be found in the court rolls very similar in their terms to those relating to wreck. One other piece of evidence remains. In 1612 Sir George Coppin purchased the manor and lands of Wakering from the then lord for a sum exceeding £14,000.† Shortly afterwards James I, under the proceedings for curing defective titles, made a grant to Sir George Coppin for the amendment of the defective title to the manor of Wakering. This instrument purports to be made in consideration of the sum of £165 13s. 4d. I will assume that it would have been invalid as a new grant, for lack of certain preliminary proceedings. But it does not purport to be such. It is clearly a grant by way of confirmation. The King grants and confirms the lordships and manors of Great and Little Wakering, with all their "rights, members, and appurtenances." He also grants and confirms all "lands within the flux and reflux of the sea . . . adjacent to the aforesaid manors . . . and situate, lying, or being between the manors and tenements aforesaid, and the high sea." I have dealt so far with the evidence by which the defendants, on whom the burden rests, have sought to establish their case. What is there on the other side? Evidence was given that in modern times, when the fishing had become much less important and valuable than formerly, many persons, without authority, have fished with kiddles upon the sands in question. I fail to see the importance of this evidence. It was obviously an encroachment on the right of fishery admittedly possessed by the lords, and does not appear to me to throw any light on the question whether the soil was also vested in them. There was evidence also that the sand of the foreshore had been taken from time to time for the purpose of ballast. The parts of the foreshore from which it was taken are not very clearly defined. I think it probable that the ballasting largely took place in the neighbourhood of the Ridge; beyond the limits of the foreshore in question. But, however this may be, the evidence is, I think of little importance. The public do not possess any right thus to take the soil of the foreshore,

* "Of wrecks of the sea he answers among the perquisites of Court."

† Sir George Coppin, of Kensington, purchased of Sir John Rawlins, of Little Wakering, for £14,610.

even if it be vested in the Crown, and the only weight of the evidence is derived from the fact that a private owner of the foreshore would be more likely to know of the encroachment, and to prevent it, than the Crown would. But, when all the circumstances are looked at, its weight in the present case appears to me to be of the slightest. Only one act of ownership by the Crown is asserted. It is said that beacons, for the purpose of the measured mile, were placed by the admiralty on the foreshore. But, when it is remembered that the Crown would have a right so to place all beacons necessary for purposes of navigation, even though the foreshore were vested in the lord of the manor, the fact that he took no exception to the erection of the measured mile beacons cannot count for much. The fact that the Crown in 1854 took from the then lord of the manor a lease of a portion of the foreshore, not distinguished by any natural feature from the immediately adjoining part now in dispute, is of at least as much weight on the other side. I have now completed my review of the evidence bearing on the question of right, and the balance seems to me overwhelmingly in favour of the view adopted by the court below—that the respondents are the owners of all that part of the foreshore over which their fishing rights extend. I pass now to the question between what boundaries these rights have been proved to exist. I start with the western boundary, about which there can be no question. It is sufficiently defined by the lease granted to the Crown in 1854. There is no difficulty about the part of the foreshore immediately east of that leased to the Crown. It is well identified as the site of the fishery called Le Haven. And there is ample evidence that fishing rights were granted and exercised as far north-eastward as Shelford Creek, which was formerly known as Barnflete. The fishing grounds demised by copy of court roll are, in some cases, defined by boundaries drawn through two points on the mainland down to low-water mark. About the position of some of these boundary lines there is no dispute. The position of others has been contested; but there is no real contest as to the one described as a line through Rayleigh Church and Newmarsh House. It appears to have been admitted in the Court of Appeal that it occupied the position assigned to it by the respondents. At all events, I do not think there is any substantial doubt of the fact. Now, this line was, beyond question, the southern boundary of a fishing place in the manor of Wakering, which the respondents suggest was that termed Le Sand, which it is clear must have occupied about the position ascribed to it. It is to be observed that one fishing place is described as “*versus* the Showe,” whilst in the 38th of Queen Elizabeth, at a court of the manor of Wakering, the jurors presented that certain wreck came “upon the sands at Shoebeacon, within the precinct of this manor.” I cannot doubt that the reference is to the Shoe-hole or Shoebeacon.* And the affidavit of Commander Hull has satisfied me that the Shoe-hole and the neighbouring beacon occupy now substantially the same position as at the time referred to. And going westward and southward, I find a parcel of fishing land demised under the name of Mablynge Swene, of which the northern boundary is the line passing through Rayleigh Church and Newmarsh House. The southern boundary of this is said to be a line through Southminster Park† and Newick House. This is the boundary-line fixed with least certainty. But I think its position is sufficiently established, for south-west of it lay another fishing-croft and kiddle places, of which it is described as the northern boundary, the western being the line drawn through Shelford House and the Church of Canewdon, the position of

* Horns, Shears, or Shoe Beacon is now the Maplin Light-house.

† Query, Church?

which is undisputed. It must, therefore, have lain somewhere between the latter line and that passing through Rayleigh Church and Newmarsh House. Under the circumstances, I think the identification of the site of Newick House is reasonably probable, and I have no hesitation in adopting it. There is evidence, too, of the existence of a fishing ground west of the Canewdon Church line, between that and an admitted line described as Sharpness wall, on New England House. In my opinion, then, it is established that the fishing grounds of the lord of the manor of Wakering existed down to low-water mark along the whole of the foreshore claimed. It is clear, however, that the boundary of the Wakering manor did not, along its entire course, extend to high-watermark. Some parts of the foreshore, between that claimed by the defendants and Foulness Island, were undoubtedly in the manor of Foulness. And it must be admitted that there is some difficulty in fixing the boundary between the two manors. I think it is clear that near the land Shelford Creek, otherwise Barnflete, formed that boundary. In the account of William Daunger,* bailiff of the Countess of Hereford, who was lord of the manor of Foulness, he answers for "6*d.*, of John-at-Bridge, for one summer kiddle nigh Barnflete," and for "8*d.*, by the year, for the rent of John Mochill, for having one summer kidell upon the sand between the kidell of John-at-Bridge and Barnflete." I think it is probable that the waters of Barnflete, issuing in an easterly or north-easterly direction, created a natural division between the two parts of the sand, to a greater distance from high-water mark than at present. There is strong evidence that north-east of Barnflete the boundary between the two manors was somewhere upon the foreshore, and the half-ebb appears in the case of some of the fishing places to have been regarded as the boundary. For a long series of years the same persons who were copyhold tenants of certain of the Wakering fishing places held also by copy of court roll fishings of the manor of Foulness. In the middle and towards the end of the 18th century several of the parcels in the manor of Wakering—that is to say, those known as Southcroft, Mablyn Swin, and Le Sand—came into the possession of the Lodwick family, who were possessed about the same time or earlier of kiddles or fishing places in the manor of Foulness. And these tenements remained in the same family until quite recently. During the whole period, therefore, covered by living memory, the fishings held by that family in both manors have been held and let indiscriminately, which is quite sufficient to explain why the foreshore boundary between the two manors should have ceased to be distinguished with accuracy. But I think it did, as suggested by the defendants, run along the course of a low way beginning in the neighbourhood of the Maplin Buoy, down to the junction of that low way with Barnflete, the inner or landward side of this waterway belonging to Foulness and the outer to Wakering. The evidence, in my opinion, suffices to show that such a low way did exist, and was, in all probability, of a more marked character formerly than at present. I have come therefore, without hesitation, to the conclusion that the defendants have established their case, and that the judgment of the Court of Appeal was right and ought to be affirmed.—Abridged from *Justice of Peace*, vol. lv, pp. 709-711 (Nov. 7, 1891).

* Foulness Manor Bailiff's Account, 1-2 Henry IV (A.D. 1400-1401).—*Additional MSS.* 24780 f 162.

MINOR ANTIQUITIES.

I. WALTHAM ABBEY.

BY I. CHALKLEY GOULD.

TO preserve short notes of the minor antiquities of the county will be no mean service for the ESSEX REVIEW to render to archæology; for it may be assumed that the more the value of these remains is recognised, the less likely is their destruction. Much could be written touching on unnoted bits of carving or pargeting in Essex towns or villages and lone farmhouses, old panels, mantels, barge-boards, beams, plates and posts, stained glass, moulded or cut brickwork, and other things delightful to the eye of artist, architect, or antiquary. It is to be hoped that many notes on such relics may appear in these pages.

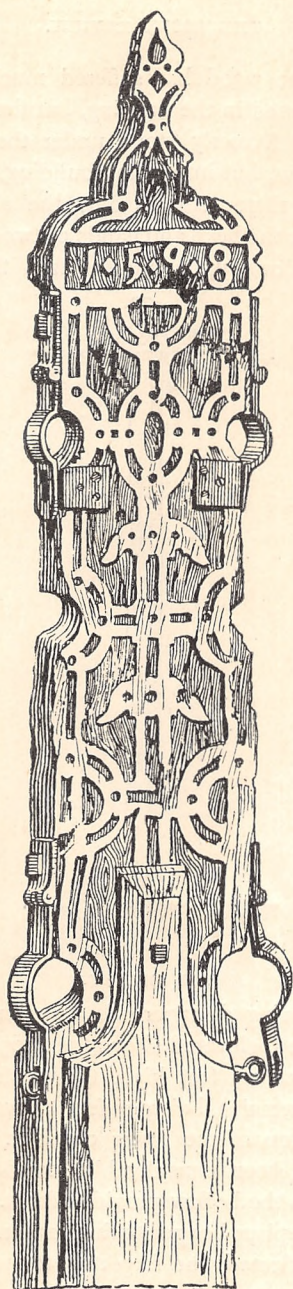
Though Waltham Holy Cross (commonly known as Waltham Abbey) may still be described as a "quaint old town," the evidences of its antiquity have been utterly uncared for until recent years; and even now, relics of importance are rapidly passing away, though the Rev. J. H. Stamp, by his writings in the *Church Monthly*, and Mr. W. Winters, by his numerous local books, work hard to stem the tide of neglect and indifference.

The relics which are the special subjects of this note are not now* hidden away or neglected, but are not so well known as their age deserves.

The Stocks, as the old oak post is generally called, appears to have been intended for securing both hands and feet; but not, I think, of the same person at the same time. We are told that the seat which *accommodated* the culprit was high enough to enable him to have both wrists and ankles fettered in the iron clasps; but this arrangement would have thrown the whole body into so unnatural a position that I must conclude that, while the lower pair of irons were used for "stocks" for the feet, the upper pair were for service when a culprit stood to be whipped, and had consequently to be secured by the wrists only. A view of the stocks, given in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, Nov., 1840, places the seat low enough to corroborate me, as also does that in the *Transactions of the Essex Archaeological Society*.† Our illustration shows the carving of one front; that of the other side of the post is slightly different: both

* A startling report recently appeared in the newspapers that the stocks had been *stolen*; but though temporarily removed, it is for the laudable purpose of stopping decay of the base.

† E. LITTLER, *Trans. Essex Archæol. Soc.*, vol. ii, p. 50 (1859).



Whipping
.. Post
& Stocks

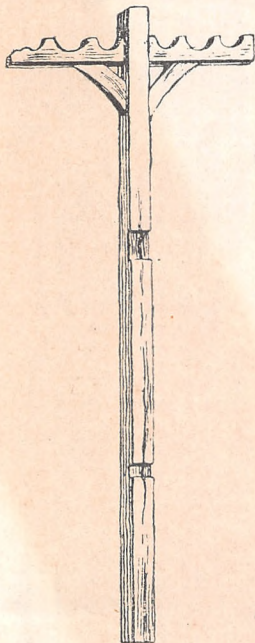
WALTHAM.
.. ABBEY.

Height-
5ft. 9in.

General
Width-
13 inches.

are dated 1598. The wood has suffered much from exposure to weather, as will be noted in the drawing, but the iron clasps remain sound. The stocks formerly stood under the colonnade of the Market House, a gaunt, but interesting building, destroyed in 1852.

Of the *Pillory*,* there remains only the upright oak post and the lower crossbar for the head and hands of two sufferers ; the upper crossbar which shut down upon and secured them in that uncom-



THE PILLORY.

fortable position having disappeared, together with the platform upon which they stood, elevated above the people around.

The post is some 14 feet high, the platform (as is indicated by the traces which remain), being 9 feet above ground, and about $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet below the top of the lower crossbar. The body of the individual must have been considerably bowed during the time that the neck remained in the hollow provided for it.

This pillory, now placed opposite the west end of the churchyard, was stored away, neglected, and forgotten, for many years in a room of the old Market House.

* Query, unique in Southern Britain.

THE HOUSING OF THE AGRICULTURAL LABOURER IN ESSEX.

DR. THRESH, the medical officer of health for the Chelmsford and Maldon rural sanitary districts, has recently published in pamphlet form * the results of his observations on the cottages occupied by the labourers in those districts. As there is little doubt that the conditions which obtain there represent those of our Essex villages generally, a brief account of his inspection may be interesting.

In many of the parishes there is no aggregation of cottages which can be dignified with the name of "village"; in others there are two or more "hamlets," whilst in a small proportion there are compact and populous villages. Most of the latter have been built upon patches of ground where water is abundant, but all too frequently now polluted. Out of sixty-five parishes in the above districts, only six villages have a public water supply with mains connected with the houses or to hydrants at convenient positions in the streets. In many parishes water is only obtainable from ponds, or by collecting the rain which falls upon the roofs.

Very few of the villages are sewered. Usually, groups of cottages are separately drained into ditches; but in most instances, there is no drainage whatever, and the slops, &c., are supposed to be disposed of upon the gardens. Save in the larger villages, the majority of the cottages have sufficient garden (one-eighth to one-half an acre) to enable the slops to be disposed of without causing a nuisance, if the tenants would take the necessary trouble. Unfortunately in very few cases is such care taken. The almost invariable plan is to dig a deep hole, called a "bumby," conveniently near the cottage, into which all the house refuse and slops are thrown. These, though emptied from time to time, are a constant source of nuisance; the effluvia from the rotting vegetable and animal matters pollute the air, and the filthy fluid percolating through the earth pollutes the ground water which frequently furnishes the sole supply for domestic purposes. Taking the district as a whole, the old-fashioned conveniences are the form in most general use. In the great majority of cases these are built of wood, and many are in a dilapidated condition. The cess-

* "The Housing of the Working Classes in the Chelmsford and Maldon Rural Sanitary Districts." By John C. Thresh, D.Sc., M.B. 24 pp. 8vo. Chelmsford, 1891.

pits are nearly all defective, allowing the fluid contents to permeate the ground around. Very many are without covers, or covered only with brushwood, allowing the rain to have free access, and so accentuating the nuisance. Frequently an open ditch acts as a cesspit. During the winter and in rainy seasons no nuisance arises from this arrangement; but during the summer and in dry weather a most abominable nuisance results.

The character of the cottages themselves varies very considerably in the different villages. In some there are very few dilapidated houses; very few of the old lath-and-plaster cottages roofed with thatch; few without ample gardens. In others the cottages are crowded together, and a large proportion of them are so old or so structurally defective that they are really unfit for human habitation. In both districts there are a large number of labourers' cottages in which there is the least possible convenience, and in which the amount of comfort obtainable must be about the minimum which will render life endurable. That so many of the occupants live to a ripe old age, although too often prematurely crippled by chronic bronchitis and rheumatism, speaks volumes for the hardihood of the race, and but little for the boasted civilisation and refinement at the close of the nineteenth century.

Very many cottages in both districts appear to have been erected on narrow strips of waste land on the road sides. Some of the worst were so erected merely to obtain faggot votes. These old places are built of a timber framework, studded outside with laths, and daubed over with plaster, or with a mixture of clay and chopped straw, and are roofed with thatch. Many of them have not been lined with lath and plaster inside, and consequently are fearfully cold in winter. The walls may not be an inch in thickness, and where the laths are decayed the fingers can easily be pushed through. Every time also that a piece of plaster falls off outside, the interior is exposed. The floors downstairs usually are of brick, laid directly on the ground, and are almost invariably damp—often, indeed, reeking with moisture. The bricks also get broken, the floor becomes uneven, and the bare earth may be exposed. To obtain some slight degree of comfort bits of board are laid down, and several thicknesses of sacking and mats are laid upon the floor. These have to be renewed periodically, as the damp causes them to rot and become useless.

The bedrooms are frequently in the roof and without fireplace.

The doors and windows are often of the most rickety description, causing the rooms to be exceedingly draughty and cold.

Apparently at the time when these cottages were erected, such conveniences as ovens, coppers, or sinks were considered luxuries which the poor man could very well dispense with ; but it is difficult to conceive how the poor tenants get along without them. There were then no sanitary authorities to prevent houses being built anyhow and anywhere, and consequently we often find them in the most unlikely and most unsanitary positions : in old gravel or marl pits ; on ground which is constantly waterlogged and far from any source of water supply, except such as can be obtained from polluted ponds and ditches.

The more modern cottages are built of wood, or of brick, and covered with tiles (usually) or with slates. But many of the oldest of these are now in a deplorable condition, little better, in fact, than those just described. The weather-boards, from age and want of paint, have become so rotten that it is almost impossible to repair them. Many of the floors are of brick and are damp and uneven. Many are without gutters or spouts, and the walls, whether wood or of brick, are often saturated with moisture. The absence of damp-proof courses causes the lower portion of the walls to be always damp, so that neither plaster nor paper can be made to adhere on the inside. In other cases the foundations (if there are any) have given way, and the walls are bulged out or cracked, the windows and door frames are distorted, so that neither windows nor doors fit, rendering the houses draughty. As a rule, the rooms in these houses, though loftier, have less cubic space than those in the lath and plaster ones. The bedrooms are not nearly so frequently found in the roof ; but in many cases where the house is said to have two bedrooms, one is a kind of lean-to without fireplace, and so small as to be utterly unsuitable for a sleeping-room.*

That houses such as have been described are, in their present condition, really unfit for human habitation will probably be admitted by all. Rheumatic and chest affections are caused by living in such damp and draughty dwellings. Infectious diseases cannot be isolated, nor can any case of illness be properly treated in them. Apart from serious illness they are the cause of depression of vitality generally,

* The air space in the sleeping rooms is found to average very little over that which is found in the worst slums of Manchester. The fact that many houses have only one bedroom, and that few have more than two, renders the conditions such, that in many cases, the occupants lose all sense of decency and propriety, and immorality must be fostered in consequence.

affecting the bodily vigour and activity, as well as the spirits, and rendering the system unable to withstand the actual onslaught of disease. Many families are pauperised from time to time on account of sickness produced by living under such unhealthy conditions ; and many labourers become permanently disabled at a prematurely early age, and have to be entirely supported by the rates for the remaining term of life, from the same cause. If, therefore, such sickness can be prevented, and if the working years of our labourers can be prolonged, not only do these labourers benefit in health, but the burden of expense borne by all the ratepayers is diminished, so that the advantage gained affects all classes of the community.

The rents of many of these dilapidated places are drawn by agents on behalf of landlords who, probably, have not seen their properties for years, or, having seen them, are ashamed to apply personally for the rent. Of course it is to the agent's interest to remit the rents with the smallest possible deductions for repairs, and this is the cause of many properties getting into such wretched condition. Were there other cottages in better repair available, the poor people would gladly move into them ; but the agents know that such is not the case, and that, with the labourer who wishes to reside conveniently near his work, it is Hobson's choice.

Another cause for cottage property becoming so dilapidated is the poverty of many of the owners. In several instances it was found that the rents from one or two old cottages constituted the sole income of the owners. Much of the worst property in both districts is "copyhold," and this is one of the principal causes of the property being worst.

Between the very poor owners who cannot afford to repair, and the rich owners who can afford to pay agents who will not repair, the conditions under which many of our labourers have come to be housed are indeed deplorable.

Dr. Thresh finally discusses the Acts of Parliament passed for the purpose of bettering the houses of the working classes, and expresses the opinion that, if these were judiciously but firmly enforced, a very considerable improvement would soon be effected. As the carrying out of these Acts is entrusted to the sanitary authorities, it is evident that a great responsibility devolves upon them ; yet, if they will fearlessly do their duty, a great improvement in the condition of our agricultural populations may yet be witnessed before the nineteenth century is numbered with the past.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

CANON ATKINSON.—We beg to congratulate the Archbishop of York on the first exercise that he has made of the large patronage now in his hands. Honorary canonries should be reserved for distinguished and hard-working clergy, a rule that is often forgotten by episcopal patrons. For forty-five years the Rev. J. C. Atkinson has laboured assiduously, with the best of results, in a very wide and retired moorland parish of Cleveland at a miserable stipend; and has also, for the last twenty-five years, gained much distinction in the world of letters. In 1868, he published his "Glossary of the Cleveland Dialect"; in 1874, a "History of Cleveland"; in 1882, a "Handbook of Ancient Whitby"; in 1880-82, he edited the "Whitby Chartulary" (2 vols.); and in 1888, the "Rievaulx Chartulary" for the Surtees Society; in 1886-87, he edited the "Furness Coucher Book" (3 vols.) for the Cheetham Society; and in 1891, he won a remarkable and well-deserved success with his "Forty Years in a Moorland Parish." Under the old *régime*, the Rev. Dr. Atkinson (he obtained an honorary Durham D.C.L. in 1887) would have gone on to the end of his days without any diocesan recognition, but the very first official act by Archbishop Maclagan has been to confer a York Canonry on this excellent parish priest and able antiquary, whom we are pleased to now style Rev. Canon Atkinson; and has, by so doing, removed a reproach from the See over which he presides.—*Antiquary*, xxiv., p. 138 (October, 1891).

[The Rev. John Christopher Atkinson, now, we are pleased to know, Canon Atkinson, was born in 1814, at Goldhanger, of which place his father, the Rev. John Atkinson, was curate, as later of Great and Little Wigborough, Peldon, and other Essex parishes. His grandfather, the Rev. Christopher Atkinson, was vicar of Wethersfield. The grandson (Rev. J. C.) is, like his father and grandfather, an excellent ornithologist and a distinguished author of much more than twenty-five years' standing. His "British Birds' Eggs and Nests," which has run through numerous editions, and is still the most popular work on the subject, was first published in 1861. He received his education at Kelvedon; reminiscences of these schooldays and his early Essex life (till he was twenty-four) are largely drawn on in his "Walks, Talks, Travels, and Exploits of Two

Schoolboys" (1859), and his "Play-hours and Half-holidays; or, Further Experiences of Two Schoolboys" (1860). His "Sketches in Natural History, with Essay on Reason and Instinct" (1861) contain several Essex references. The first published work of Canon Atkinson was "Repentance: a Sermon" (12 pp. 12mo. Scarborough [Theakston], 1847). His latest—we trust not last*—is referred to in our notices of new books. For Memoir see "Men of the Time" (Routledge), and Christy's "Birds of Essex" (pp. 8, 9).]

NORTH SIDE OF CHURCHYARD.—In reference to a recent discussion about Widford Churchyard, the Rev. W. Buswell (rector) wrote:—"To say that the north side of Widford Churchyard has never been consecrated is nothing more than gratuitous assumption. It is my firm persuasion and belief that the whole of the churchyard has been properly consecrated, and nothing will convince me to the contrary short of absolute proof. In the month of May, 1839, my predecessor, the Rev. William Warner, told me that some years previously the neighbourhood was infested by body-snatchers, who actually stole a corpse from the north side of Widford Churchyard, leaving the empty coffin behind them. This daring sacrilegious act caused the greatest consternation in the minds of the parishioners, and they were horrified at the very idea of allowing any of their friends to be buried in that part of the churchyard. Hence it fell into disuse as a place for burying the dead. Happily, in these days the fear of body-snatchers, or "resurrectionists," as they were called, no longer exists."

The south side of the churchyard in question would be equally accessible to this obsolete form of depredation; and it was alleged that the ground on the north of the church was known as the Devil's Preserve, and used only for suicides, unbaptized infants, &c. The objection is a remnant of the old Scandinavian creed of the icy Hela, to which women and cowards were consigned, whilst the souls of heroes passed to Valhalla, and their bodies were committed to the care of Brimir and Sindri, deifications of southern light and heat. Christianity, originating in a region where heat is excessive and cold a boon, represented things in a reverse light—heat being penal—but the old name of Hela was retained for the place of torment.

OLD SILVER SPOON.—At a meeting of the Society of Antiquaries, June 5th, 1890, [the late] F. C. Fitch, through C. H. Read, F.S.A.,

* Since this was written, Messrs. Macmillan and Co. have published "The Last of the Giant-killers; or, The Exploits of Sir Jack of Danby Dale." By the Rev. J. C. Atkinson, D.C.L., Canon of York, author of "Forty Years in a Moorland Parish," &c. Price 3s. 6d.

exhibited a very small silver spoon with pointed stele, found some thirty-six years ago while digging a drain at Steeple Bumpstead, Essex.

The spoon is of the same type as the early folding spoon in the Scarborough Museum, figured in *Proceedings* (2nd ser., xii, 309), but is only $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches long.—*Proc. Soc. Ant.*, ser. 2, vol. xiii, p. 162 (1890).

THE SHIRES, THE HUNDREDS.—The peasantry of Essex and Suffolk are wont to say contemptuously of a stranger that he comes "out of the sheres." I have been told that this does not refer to the inland counties (in which case the contempt were ludicrously misplaced), but to low-lying land along the rivers and estuaries; being equivalent, in fact, to "out of the marshes" (no great opprobrium this either!). Can any of your subscribers confirm this reading, and explain it? Also, why should the term "the hundreds" indicate, as a general rule, only Dengie and Rochford, to the exclusion of the rest of these ancient divisions of the county? A MARSHLANDER.

ESSEX POLL-BOOKS.—Can any of your correspondents furnish a list of printed poll-books for the county of Essex? I know of those for the elections of 1734, 1763, 1768, 1774, 1810, 1812, 1830. Richard Gough in his "British Topography," mentions one for 1712 in the Bodleian, besides some of those mentioned above. The earliest printed poll-book which has come under my notice is one for Cambridgeshire, 1705; and as there was a general election in that year, it is probable that an Essex one may have been printed. There were subsequent elections in 1710, 1714, 1715, 1722, 1727, 1736, 1754, 1761, &c., poll-books for some of which have doubtless been printed.—THOMAS BIRD, Romford.

[We have copies of poll-books of 1710, 1734, 1763 (two editions), 1810, 1830; North Essex, 1832; South Essex, 1859, 1865; Colchester, 1747, 1806, 1812; Maldon, 1787 (in MS.), 1826, 1841, 1847, 1852, 1859, 1865; Harwich, 1865.—ED.]

WEELEY BARRACKS.—A well-section is given in *Trans. Geol. Soc.*, ser. 2, vol. v, p. 369 (1840), as being at "Weeley Barracks." The geology will not fit Warley Barracks, but will agree fairly well with the ground about Weeley Hall and Lodge. White's Essex (1848) p. 479, states that "On and near the Heath, there were large military barracks in the early part of the present century, but they were removed after the peace of 1815." Is the precise site of these

known? From such a position forces could easily oppose an attempted invasion at any point between Stour and Colne. W. H. D.

16TH CENTURY EAST ANGLIAN BIBLIOGRAPHY.—I shall be glad if any reader, knowing of the existence of any of the following books, pamphlets, or ballads, or reprints, would communicate the same:—

(1) The Examination and Confession of certain Witches at Chensford in the County of Essex, before the Queen's Majesties Judges, the 26 day of July 1566, at the Assizes holden there as then, and one of them put to death for the same offence, as their examination declareth more at large. Imprinted at London by William Powell for William Pickering 1566. (2) The second examination and confession of Agnes Waterhouse and Joane, her daughter. Entered by W. Pickering between 22 July 1566—22 July 1567. (3) Ballad "Waltham Crosse." Entered by W. Pickering 1564—1565. (4) The lamentation for the town of Chensford, Wrekell, Sprynfylde, Ipswich and Waltham. (5) A Ballad of the same. Nos. 4 and 5. entered by William Pickering 1565—1566.

G. J. GRAY (in *East Anglian*, n.s. iv., 187 (Dec. 1891).

PLATIMORE.—What is "platimore"? One way of finding out is to go to Walton-on-Naze at low tide and plod towards Frinton by the beach. On asking the first person you meet what it is you have on your boots he will tell you "platimore." But after all, what is it, and where does the word come from, and how is it spelt? We have failed to find it in any dictionary. Is the word known in any other part of England? *Essex Standard*, 21st October, 1891.

[The only written instance of this word we know of is in Mr. Whitaker's Geological Survey Memoir on Walton Naze and Harwich (p. 9), "The [London] clay also crops out to a great extent along the foreshore, when it is locally known as 'Platimore.'" Halliwell has Platnore—a species of clay (*South*). The only derivation we can suggest is A.S. plat=flat, level (*cf.* platform, platitude, plateau and Milton's "on a plat of rising ground") and A.S. mōr=waste land on account of water (*cf.* mere=a fen). To plash a hedge is to intertwine the twigs in a horizontal manner, a platter is a flat dish, and we have the well-known word to plaster. Palgrave says, "I platte with claye *iardille*," and we have "He platteth his butter upon his breed wth his thombe as it were a lytell claye." Perhaps some member of the English Dialect Society, or some local philologist, will enlighten us on the use and derivation of this seemingly interesting word.]

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

Extracts from the Minutes of the Epping and Ongar Highway Trust.

From its Commencement in 1769, to its Termination in 1870.

By BENJAMIN WINSTONE. Pp. vii, 304 ; 6 original views by H. A. COLE, 3 photo-views, 3 reproduced views, 6 maps, and 6 facsimiles of Deeds. 8vo. London (Harrison & Sons), 1891.

[This work being issued for private circulation, it is probable that it will not come under the notice of a large number of readers, we have therefore thought it well to give a descriptive analysis of its contents rather than the short notice which we propose to accord to Essex books published in the ordinary manner.]

A time-worn milestone, half-hidden in the hedge of a lane near Abridge, set us inquiring what bygone purposes had been served by its indication of "XIV Miles" on a country road now leading nowhere in particular. We found that much of the disused highway, of which this lane forms a part, was to be easily traced over fields and through woodlands, and that it led by a western branch to Epping, while its main north line was the old highway from London to Newmarket.

Mr. Winstone's pleasant pages contain several references to this road, including one in the Appendix, where, in a grant dated in the second year of Richard III, we read: "The highway from Assebrigge towards Newchepyng." We thus early refer to this road on chronological grounds, as along its course towards London are probable traces of the Britons, as well as evidences of Romans, Saxons, Danes, and Normans. Its importance in mediæval days must have been considerable, as by one of its tracks, it touched the home of the great De Lucy, and by another communicated with the famous abbey of Waltham.

This is not the only ancient road dealt with in the book, for in the first chapter considerable space is devoted to the track-ways on the western side of Epping, and Mr. Winstone shows that the track from Waltham to Epping upland and onwards to the north, bears evidences distinctive of British roads.

The ways are easily traced—the principal one, long known as the "King's High Road from Rye Hill to Waltham," is a bridleway, or grass road, to this day, excepting in the portions which have been gravelled. There are several tracks over the hills which are of the same character (some remaining as bridleways, and some dwindled into footpaths). These cross the tracks with which Mr. Winstone

deals, and were looked upon by old antiquaries as pointing to the existence of a British ford at Cheshunt. Certainly one track seems to have led in a fairly straight line from Ambresbury Camp to the Lea.

Our author regards the tracks from Waltham to Epping upland, as part of the road system from Verulamium to Camulodunum ; but it may also be noted that an ancient way appears to have existed from the Lea, in the neighbourhood of Old Ford, which ran along the hillsides, touching Chingford and Sewardstone, and, keeping well above the marsh-land, joined the roads under notice by way of Honey Lane and Copped Hall Greens.

Mr. Winstone details the course of the track northwards from Epping,* by or near to Latton Priory (built c. 1200 by the side of the then highway of commerce and pilgrimage) thence on till it joins the Harlow Road. We must leave the author's description of the ancient way from Thornwood Common to Coopersale—then part of the northern highway first referred to in this article, now a cart track through forest land—and pass on to notice the second chapter of the work. This brings us at once into the 17th and 18th centuries, and is not of great local interest, but may be regarded as a valuable account of the laws and regulations relating to highways. Attention seems to have been given more to the width of the wheels of wagons and other vehicles, the fixing of the tires, limits of weight carried, mode of harnessing, and number of horses or oxen employed, than to the maintenance of the roads.

Incidentally we find references to the horrible state of the roads in the middle of the last century†. The chapter ends with a full reprint of the Act of Parliament of 1768, which created the "Epping Highway Trust." This Act includes the enormous list of names of the trustees—a list which may be useful to the genealogist of the future, and amongst other matters directs that roads should be measured and mile stones set up ; heavy penalties were imposed for defacing the inscriptions ; turnpikes, and toll-houses were to be erected, and money might be borrowed on the tolls. The imposition of "statute-work" was confirmed and defined.

* It must be borne in mind that Epping *Street* did not exist till centuries later than, and was two miles from, the "town" or village now represented by the collection of houses known as Epping Long Green, which is near the *old* parish church.

† A propos of this, see Arthur Young's "Six Weeks' Tour through the Southern Counties" (1768), wherein he says of an important Essex road, "Of all the cursed roads that ever disgraced this kingdom, in the very ages of barbarism, none ever equalled that from Billericay to the King's Head at Tilbury."

The third chapter, dealing with the road through the *present* town of Epping takes us to the bequest of John Baker, in the tenth year of Henry VIII. He left money to make the road good from Thornwood to the town, in order to divert the traffic from the ancient highway (which left Epping Street far on the west) to one going directly through the town, and from thence southward to join the old London Road at Coopersale, or possibly to pass through Theydon Bois to Loughton, and London. To get from Epping to Loughton in those days, by other than forest paths, it was necessary to go round by Theydon Bois and Debden Green, for a direct road between the two places does not appear to have existed until the harsh forest laws were modified enough to allow one to be created through the woods. Mr. Winstone shows that this was accomplished between 1611 and 1622. At this point in the volume a facsimile of part of Norden's map of 1594 (erroneously printed 1694) is introduced, which is most useful in tracing the then existing courses of the main roads. Here, also, is inserted a plan of Winchelsea House and grounds (which stood where Epping Place now is), showing that the direct road to Loughton existed in the early part of the 17th century.

From page 93 the work consists mainly of the "Proceedings of the Trustees of the Epping Highways," which afterwards includes the road through Ongar and Writtle to Chelmsford. This matter contains many items of local importance, but not much to afford interest to the general Essex reader. We may notice that the difficulties of the trustees in dealing with Golden's Hill appear to have been serious, but were more easily surmounted than those which cropped up in engineering the same class of work on Buckhurst Hill. In each case the plan was to cut down at the upper portion of the hill, and place the material in the valley at the foot. From the distinct evidence which is still visible, it is easy to see how steep, almost precipitous, a descent had to be encountered before Loughton valley could be reached either from the north or south, previously to the alterations made by the trustees. In a clause of an Act of 1836, we note that the Epping Trust was allowed to impose a tax of one halfpenny, at each turnpike, upon every *dog* or *goat* drawing a cart, truck, or other carriage. Another clause in the Act renders anyone subject to a fine who hangs out any linen or other clothes within forty feet from the centre of the roads.

It is evident from the minutes that in 1839 the trustees were

"fully alive to the probable loss of income" which was anticipated upon the introduction of the railway system. Here we come upon a piece of railway news, which may be valuable for local history. The "London and Bury Railway Co." sent the Trust a notice of their proposal to cross the turnpike road in the parish of Chipping Ongar. This plan was abandoned, and the present Great Eastern Railway Co. afterwards undertook to construct the line through Epping to Ongar.

Mr. Winstone concludes his work with an Appendix, mainly consisting of ancient deeds relating to properties in the Epping district. The first is a translation of a grant of a tenement in North Weald (1280)—of the original of this a fac-simile is given.

Grants to Latton Priory follow, with an account of the chapel, illustrated by two views reproduced from the *Antiquarian and Topographical Cabinet* (1809).

Miscellaneous deeds are inserted, including several bearing the name of "Pake," into which family the celebrated chronicler Robert Fabyan married, and one of greater interest, *viz.*:—a grant by "Robert Fabyan" and Elizabeth his wife (1485).

A list of the coaches passing through Epping in bygone days concludes the appendix, showing how large a number of horses must have been stabled in the town, thereby accounting for the (still) large number of inns in Epping Street.

No one will read through this interesting book, modestly styled "A contribution to local history," without seeing how painstaking a task this labour of love has been to its author. The book is made additionally attractive by the charming bits of local road scenery shown in the plates signed HENRY A. COLE, plates which are not only pleasant pictures but truthful views showing the deviations of the new from the old roads, &c. Other plates, maps, &c., though not so satisfactory in effect, are useful auxiliaries to a thorough understanding of the writer's descriptions.

One great fault must be found—the work is not *published*, but issued "for private circulation."

The Hall of Lawford Hall. Records of an Essex House and of its Proprietors from the Saxon Times to the reign of Henry VIII.

Anonymous. [By FRANCIS MORGAN NICHOLS.] Pp. xxiii, 518, 41. 4to. London (Ellis & Elvey), 1891. Price £2 2s.

We should be glad to see the example set by the author of this

work followed by many others in the county, committing to permanency the numberless small but important points of detail furnished by old family houses and the documents relating to their former occupants. The author leaves the reader to detect his identity by collation of references in the text, as if unwilling to incur the stigma of egotism in connection with this valuable record of family history; but this is an excess of modesty. The fittest historian is, *ceteris paribus*, the one best acquainted with the facts, and his connection with the subject of narration should form no bar to his performance of the duty owed to the public, and to those of whom the history tells. Not only does the work contain a store of biographical detail of great interest, both local and general; but the fresh material, especially in reference to the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, throws much light on various historical problems, and is of great value, not only to Essex historians, but to those whose studies take a wider range. For instance, some fresh evidence is adduced, throwing light on the obscurity surrounding the death of Humfrey, Duke of Gloucester, in 1447. The biographical details of other historic personages, such as Sir John Say, Lord Mountjoy, and the Marquis and Marchioness of Exeter, are of national importance. Full references to all authorities cited are given as footnotes. The connected history of the hall seems to commence in the twelfth century, with the possession of the manor by Radulfus Brito. Our limited space precludes our giving even a bare summary of the mass of detail which follows, making the work a storehouse of most valuable facts. It will be a standard book of reference on many points, and it is to be regretted that only 128 copies were printed. We cannot too strongly reprehend the practice of short impressions. If the spread of information be the author's intention, and if the information be worth setting up in type, the impression should be sufficient to bring the work within the means of the average reader. We also abhor the retrogression to hand-made paper and rough edges, regarding such as deliberate abnegation of his functions by the binder, and tending to more rapid soiling and destruction of the book. Dust and insects find a resting-place under the protruding edges, and thence penetrate between the leaves. We trust this hideous craze will have but a short course. Those who value books so treated will have them properly trimmed at once.

Lack of space prevents our noticing in the present number more than the two works dealt with above, compelling us to defer our account of nearly thirty others. The following publications must, however, receive bare mention :—

MRS. E. EVERETT-GREEN, of Great Waltham, has *Wyhola, the Rose of Corve Dale* in the *Quiver* Annual "Christmas Arrows," and *The Doctor's Dozen* in "Paths of Peace" (*Sunday Magazine* Christmas number). She also contributed "*Mr. Smith*" in his *New Home* to *Cassell's Family Magazine* for October.

In the same number of the last-mentioned serial is a short paper *On the Scilly Isles* by the late MRS. PRICE, of Layer de la Haye, who died 15th July last, and of whose works a short account with portrait is given in the *Quiver* for October. Her novels had a transatlantic reputation as well as full appreciation at home.

Ten London serials contain Christmas music by ARTHUR H. BROWN, of Brentwood, but want of space precludes our enumerating them; nor can we separately notice the many almanacks published in the county, varying in price from a penny to half-a-crown, and containing a very variable extent of information. An important feature in many of these is the local directory which they furnish for their respective districts.

Two new periodicals came into existence in the county in 1891.

The Brentwoodian is started by the boys of Sir Anthony Browne's school, in revival of a similar publication which had a short career some twenty years ago. Three well-written and interesting numbers have appeared, and we hope to see more in 1892.

The Brentwood Cycle Club Gazette, whose twelve months' career terminates, we regret to learn, with the December issue, is a clearly-written 4to manuscript, reproduced by hectograph or one of the many allied systems of multiplication. It is illustrated with drawings of points of interest met with in the Club and other runs, showing that the members whose contributions appear are clearly not mere road-scorchers, desirous of mileage and unconscious of all beside, but have used their eyes to good purpose in the observance of rural beauty and of matters of historic interest. The places described are as follows :—Brentwood White Hart Inn; Greenstead Church; Layer Marney; Great Baddow Church; Danbury Griffin Inn; Waltham Abbey; Blackmore; Grays Deneholes; Hazeleigh Church and hour-glass stand on pulpit; Bury St. Edmunds; Maidstone (*viâ* Tilbury); and Castle Hedingham.

THE
ESSEX REVIEW:

A Quarterly Journal for the County.

VOL. I.]

APRIL, 1892.

[No. 2.]

NOTES OF THE QUARTER.

ALMOST before our first part was issued, with the fixture for the royal wedding in its calendar, the thoughts of rejoicing were turned into the voice of mourning. The sad death of the Duke of Clarence aroused the sympathy of the whole country. This was fully expressed at all meetings in Essex, and resolutions of condolence were passed by many local bodies; references were made in all pulpits in the county on the following Sunday; memorial services were held and muffled peals were rung. Meetings were postponed, and flags at half-mast, closed shutters and drawn blinds were everywhere apparent on the occasion of the funeral, which took place at Windsor on January 20th.

Death has again been exceptionally busy in our county, and perhaps the great event of the quarter has been the alarming spread of influenza. At Colchester, in the seven days from 15th to 21st January, fifty-five deaths took place; this representing a death-rate of 82·7 per 1,000 for the year—four times as great as the normal rate. This epidemic is referred to in another column. Pressure on our space compels us to hold over many notes. We can now only refer to a few occurrences.

LORD RAYLEIGH has been appointed Lord-Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county in the room of Lord Carlingford resigned, and further references will be made in our next part.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES are progressing at Barking, Colchester, Leyton, and Walthamstow.

County Council. THERE were contested elections in five of the sixty-three divisions. Forty-three old members and fourteen new members were returned unopposed. Two of the old members sit for fresh constituencies. For the Brightlingsea division there was no nomination. Elections took place in five divisions on March 5th; these were for Braintree, Epping, Leyton (Cann Hall), Leytonstone, and Walthamstow (Hoe Street). At the statutory meeting on March 15th the ten retiring Aldermen were all re-elected, with Councillor F. Smooty in the place of Colonel Brise, resigned. Messrs. Andrew Johnston and W. W. Glenny were re-elected chairman and vice-chairman respectively. At the meeting on April 5th, Mr. J. R. Vaizey was elected an alderman in the place of Mr. George Courtauld, resigned. Vacancies were declared in the Brightlingsea and Harwich divisions, Mr. J. R. Pattrick having been elected against his expressed wish. The vacancy for Thaxted has not yet been filled.

The new Council consists of the following members. New members are marked with an asterisk.

ALDERMEN.

(To Retire in March, 1895.)	(To Retire in March, 1898.)
Buxton, E. N.	Corder, E.
Glenny, W. W.	Fairhead, G., senr.
Johnston, A.	Gepp, Rev. E. F.
Lennard, Sir T. B.	Howard, S. L.
Lister, A.	Joslin, H.
Marriage, L.	Kemble, T.
Powell, N.	Lowndes, G. A.
Round, J.	Rebow, H. J. G.
Sadd, J. G.	Smith, J., senr.
Usborne, T.	Smooty, F.
	Vaizey, J. G.

COUNCILLORS.

Baddow	Mr. G. B. Hilliard.
Barking	„ H. H. Mason.*
Belchamp	„ J. S. Gardiner.
Billericay	Major-Gen. B. R. Branfill.
• Bocking	Mr. F. West.

Braintree	Mr. H. Gibbs.*
Brentwood	„ T. Mathews, senr.
Brightlingsea	„
Bumpstead	„ G. H. Goodchild.
Chelmsford	„ H. C. Wells.
Chesterford	„ T. A. Spencer.
Chigwell	„ A. Savill.
Coggeshall	„ J. Smith, junr.
Colchester—(1st Ward) . .	„ J. Wicks.*
„ (2nd Ward) . .	Col. W. Howard.
„ (3rd Ward) . .	Mr. H. G. E. Green.
Dagenham	„ G. E. L. Currie.
Dedham	„ C. Page Wood.
Dunmow	„ R. Hasler.
East Ham—(north) . .	„ J. T. East.
„ (south) . .	Rev. R. S. Blair.
Epping	Mr. S. Barclay Heward.
Grays	„ H. E. Brooks.
Halstead	„ C. Portway.
Harlow	„ T. Mathews, junr.*
Harwich	„ W. Groom.*
Hatfield Broad Oak . .	„ J. B. Frankham.*
Hedingham	„ V. W. Taylor.
Heybridge	„ E. A. Fitch.
Hornchurch	„ C. B. Russell.
Ilford	„ E. J. Beal.
Leyton	„ J. Gallaher.*
„ Cann Hall	„ W. Boddy.
„ Harrow Green	„ C. G. Musgrave.*
Leytonstone	Dr. P. Turner.*
Maldon	Mr. A. P. Clear.*
Mistley	„ A. Hempson.
Ongar	„ H. E. Jones.
Orsett	„ S. W. Squier.
Radwinter	„ C. J. Edwick.*
Rochford	„ C. A. Tabor.
Romford	„ T. Bird.*
Saffron Walden	„ E. B. Gibson.
Shoebury	„ J. H. Burrows.
Southend	„ W. Lloyd Wise.

Southminster . . .	Mr. J. Page.
Springfield . . .	„ W. Ridley.*
Stanford Rivers . . .	Lieut.-Col. A. R. M. Lockwood.
Stanstead . . .	Mr. W. Fuller Maitland.
Stanway . . .	Hon. C. H. Strutt.
Thaxted . . .	
Tollesbury . . .	Mr. J. Wakelin.
Waltham Abbey . . .	„ C. J. Bury.*
Walthamstow—	
St. James . . .	„ T. C. J. Warner.*
Hoe Street . . .	„ N. Fortescue.
Wood Street . . .	„ W. B. Whittingham.
North . . .	„ A. S. Andrews.
Walton . . .	Col. R. P. Davis.*
Wanstead . . .	Mr. W. Blewitt.
Witham . . .	„ P. Hutley.
Woodford . . .	„ R. M. Letchford.
Writtle . . .	„ H. Marriage.
Wyvenhoe . . .	„ W. G. Fairhead, junr.*

Progress in Canning Town. DURING the last year great advances have been made in Canning Town by the Mansfield House University Settlement, originated in 1890 by members of Mansfield House, Oxford, for extending the right hand of fellowship, help and sympathy to the poverty-stricken toilers of that rapidly increasing centre of wealth-producing industry. Two houses, 143 and 145, Barking Road, have been adapted as central premises for the many purposes of the Settlement. There is a hall capable of accommodating 500 people, a large club room with billiard-table and refreshment-bar, rooms for reading, chess, classes and committees, workshop, &c. It was opened on November 5th, under the presidency of Dr. FAIRBAIRN, principal of the parent College; and on the 7th, the Men's Club, with a roll of 500 members, took possession. Affiliated clubs for athletics, football, chess, and the study of economic and social science are in course of formation. The Youths' Institute will for the present have its quarters in Swanscombe Street School-rooms. A Ladies' Settlement and Training Home has been opened at 461, Barking Road, to serve, on parallel lines, as a home and centre for work amongst women in extension of the highly beneficial operations already in hand. It is intended to provide facilities for those who, whilst engaged in professional duties or

study, are willing to reside, temporarily or otherwise, in Canning Town, and devote some part of their leisure to ameliorating the lot of their less fortunate neighbours. Miss R. CHEETHAM, of the Manchester High School, a granddaughter of the late Dr. HALLEY, is appointed Chief Resident Worker.

“Darkest England” Farm Colony. THE first year’s report on the “Darkest England” Scheme has been issued. The farm colony consists of four holdings at Hadleigh Park Farm, Castle Farm, Sayer’s Farm and Leigh Marsh. These farms comprise about 1,236 acres, of which 1,000 acres are under the management of duly-qualified and practical superintendents, with Mr. HAROLD MOORE, a Colchester man, as director. The entire cost of this farm colony has been £34,000, with additional liabilities amounting to about £7,500. In addition to the old homesteads at Park Farm and Castle Farm, eleven new buildings have been erected, a wharf has been constructed and a tramway laid down. In all 314 men have come upon the colony, of whom 34 have been dismissed for various reasons, 29 have left, and 5 have gone to outside situations. The report states “it was a bad time of year when we took possession, and the crops already in the ground were not what we should have put in. We had all the disadvantages of a rough beginning, and yet the farm has supported the men employed upon its acres, and only shows, with 210 men at present resident on it, a loss of £116 on the six months’ outlay.” Mr. BRAMWELL BOOTH speaks very hopefully of the farm and of its capabilities in affording useful training for those wishing to become emigrants to the colony beyond the sea. At present the results obtained from the efforts made do not appear to be large, but it is perhaps too early to form a correct judgment on this point. The fact remains, however, that, at present, considerably less than 300 men have benefited from an expenditure of one-third of the total amount placed in General Booth’s hands, intended to do much towards relieving England of crime, misery and poverty.

Obituary. THE REV. GEORGE BURMESTER, the venerable rector of Little Oakley, who died on January 9th at the ripe age of ninety-seven, was the senior magistrate in Essex. He qualified on June 28th, 1831: his name has therefore been on the commission over sixty years. He was the seventh and youngest son of Mr. Henry Burmester, of Gwynne House, Woodford Bridge, and of Great St. Helen’s, Bishopsgate, a wealthy London merchant. He was born

November 14th, 1794. He was at Eton under the celebrated Dr. Keate, and proceeded in due course to Balliol College, Oxford (B.A. 1817, M.A. 1821); at the time of his death he was the oldest incumbent of the diocese of St. Albans, and senior member of his university. Mr. Burmester originally studied for the Bar, being admitted a student of the Middle Temple in 1817, and was called to the Bar in 1821. He soon relinquished this profession, and took Holy Orders in 1828. He was ordained priest in 1829, and after holding the curacy of Southwold, was, in December, 1830, instituted to the rectory of Little Oakley in succession to the Rev. Thomas Scott.

During his long residence at Little Oakley he took an active part in the affairs of the parish, district, and county. He built a national school, and restored the chancel of the old parish church at a considerable expense to himself; he was a regular attendant at the sittings of the Justices at Mistley and Thorpe, and for some years was chairman of the Tendring Bench. After the new Poor Law came into operation, he was an active member of the Tendring Board of Guardians; and he took up the duties of a Commissioner of Taxes and a Commissioner of Turnpikes. He was a prominent figure at Quarter Sessions, and the *Essex County Chronicle* contains two letters over the well-known initials "A. J." and "T. K.," giving pleasing reminiscences of those days. His great ability and the untiring attention that he gave to public business was recognised by his friends and neighbours of the Tendring Hundred presenting him with a very handsome testimonial "in recognition of his regular and active services on their behalf for forty-five years," upon his retirement from public life in 1875. In 1838 Mr. Burmester married Arabella, eldest daughter of Mr. Nathaniel Garland, of Michaelstow Hall, Ramsey, sister of the present High Steward of Harwich; he leaves an only son and two daughters to mourn his loss.

The Very Rev. GEORGE EDWARD LAST, canon of Westminster, died at Ingatestone Hall on January 24th, in the eighty-eighth year of his age. The health of the canon had been very unsatisfactory throughout this trying winter, but the immediate cause was bronchitis and congestion of the lungs; notwithstanding his great age, no danger was apprehended until the day before he died. This sad event has caused feelings of deep regret to every one who knew him. Especially has this been the case among the inhabitants of Ingatestone and neighbourhood, where, for nearly sixty years, the canon, by his invariable kindness of heart and generous nature, had

won the love and esteem, not only of his co-religionists, but of all classes.

Canon Last was educated at St. Edmund's College, Old Hall Green, near Ware, where he was ordained priest on April 10th, 1830. On September 29th, 1832, he was appointed missionary rector of Ingatestone, and private chaplain to the Petre family. For nearly sixty years he has officiated in the handsome little chapel of the Old Hall, with its peculiar dedication to SS. Erkenwald and Ethelburga; the former Bishop of London in the seventh century, the latter, his sister, first Abbess of Barking. Erkenwald was second son of Arma, seventh king of East Anglia, and gave Ingatestone to his sister for an original endowment of her monastery for women—the first established in Britain. The good and genial canon delighted in the many legends connected with this interesting spot, with which he was so well acquainted. For thirty-five years Canon Last was Roman Catholic chaplain of Chelmsford prison, and for many years he attended as Roman Catholic chaplain to the garrison at Shoeburyness. He held several important offices, and was well known and greatly esteemed in the Catholic world. For many years he was secretary of the Westminster Chapter, also for many years secretary, and recently president, of the old Chapter of England; he was trustee for many of the diocesan properties. The funeral took place on January 29th at Ingatestone, and was very largely attended by members of all religious denominations, anxious to show their esteem and respect; it was a most imposing ceremony. The service was very impressive, High Requiem Mass being celebrated by Bishop Weathers, and the Rev. F. Bede, of Chilworth, preached in the unavoidable absence of the Right Rev. Lord Petre.

The Rev. JOHN HUTCHIN, minister for many years of the Independent Chapel, Newport, died at Saffron Walden on January 25th, in his 69th year. He was a native of Sheering, well-known and greatly respected.

The Rev. T. P. FERGUSON, who died from bronchitis, following influenza, at Shenfield Rectory, on January 28th, aged seventy-six, was in many ways a remarkable man. A native of Carlisle, he was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where his name appeared in the list of Wranglers in 1839. Either before or after his degree, he spent some time in Germany, acquiring a knowledge of the language, then a rare distinction for an Englishman. Among his Cambridge friends were Bishop Colenso, the brothers Augustus and Julius

Hare, and other men of mark. He was also a friend of Archdeacon (afterwards Cardinal) Manning. He was ordained in 1840, and after holding first a curacy in Herts, and afterwards a small living in Bedfordshire, he was appointed by Earl Cowper, in 1864, to the rectory of Shenfield, which he held for twenty-eight years. During his incumbency the church was enlarged, and a new chancel, organ loft, organ, and font added.

Mr. Ferguson was a man of great culture and refinement, and a most interesting companion, from his many reminiscences of eminent persons of past generations whom he had known. He had an open and receptive mind, and at the same time a simple and firm faith in the Christian revelation. As a Churchman he was somewhat old-fashioned, preaching in the afternoon in the almost universally disused black gown, and performing the service with a solemnity and deliberation which contrasted strikingly with modern fashions. His sound judgment and business-like habits made his presence valuable on all public occasions. He was chairman of the Governors of Brentwood School, and of the Guardians of the Billericay Union, and he was specially interested in educational matters. The fine schools were built at his instance; in them he took the greatest interest. He was greatly beloved by his parishioners, and it may be said of him, as it was of another, that no man was ever more loved by children than this childless man.

The Rev. RICHARD ROUNDELL TOKE, rector of Barnston since 1837, died on January 31st, after a few days' illness from influenza and pneumonia. He was one of the good old school of country clergymen, spending his life among his flock, relieving the necessities, a true father to his parish, and using a benevolent influence in his neighbourhood. He was in his eighty-seventh year, but was able to perform his duties on Sunday until quite recently. From 1841 to 1871 Mr. Toke was vicar of Little Dunmow, as well as rector of Barnston.

At the end of January may be noted the deaths of Sir CHARLES JOHN WINGFIELD, K.C.S.I., C.B., M.P. for Gravesend from 1868 to 1874, fifth son of Mr. W. Wingfield Baker, of Orsett Hall, at the age of 71; and of Sir WILLIAM O'MALLEY, Bart., formerly of the Grove, Witham (he married a daughter of the late Rev. Henry Du Cane), in his 86th year.

Mr. FREDERICK BLOMFIELD PHILBRICK, first Town Clerk of Colchester after the passing of the Municipal Corporation Act, and

at one time Town Clerk of Harwich, died at Colne Place, Wakes Colne, on February 1st, at the venerable age of 81.

The Rev. WILLIAM WALSH died at his Rectory, Great Tey, on February 4th. He was son of the Rev. Dr. Walsh, canon of St. Patrick's, Dublin, and grandson of Archbishop Newcome. Mr. Walsh was one of the oldest justices attending the Lexden and Winstree Sessions; his age was 74.

The Rev. C. H. SPURGEON, Sir MOFELL MACKENZIE, and Sir HENRY COTTON, who died in January and February, receive separate notices *in memoriam*.

The Rev. JOHN FOSTER, rector of Foxearth since 1845, and J.P. from April 7th, 1846, died on March 18th, at the age of 77. For many years he was domestic chaplain to the Earl of Sefton. Being an ardent Churchman, he spent large sums in the decoration of the parish church (SS. Peter and Paul).

Mr. JOHN EDWARD PRICE, F.S.A., the eminent archæologist, author, *inter alia*, of the catalogue of the Joslin Museum at Colchester, died at Leytonstone.

IN MEMORIAM.

CHARLES HADDON SPURGEON.

BORN of Essex parents in an Essex town, and throughout his life taking much interest in the past and present of his native county, Charles Haddon Spurgeon has special claims for notice in these pages.

Whether approving of his views and opinions, or disapproving of them, all must admit that a man who could hold 10,000 people in silent, rapt attention; whose congregation Sunday after Sunday for thirty years numbered 5,000 to 6,000 souls; whose power of attraction was so vast that the number of those who flocked to hear him was limited only by the size of the building in which he might be speaking;* whose heart was so catholic that Churchmen, Nonconformists, Romanists, and Jews have testified to the esteem in which they held him—of such a man we say that all must admit him well entitled to be styled one of the most remarkable men of the age.

We of East Anglia are so accustomed to the name of "Spurgeon"

* When Mr. Spurgeon preached at the Crystal Palace in October, 1857, on the occasion of the national fast day, or prayer day at the time of the Indian Mutiny, it was calculated that 23,654 people were present.

that it will be a surprise to many to learn that the family came to England so late as the 16th century, at the time of those persecutions, under Alva, which drove so many other Netherlanders to our shores; indeed, some articles which have lately appeared imply a more recent immigration. Some record remains of one Job Spurgeon, who was imprisoned at Chelmsford in 1677 for preaching after prohibition. Beyond the fact that they were amongst those who embraced the Puritan modes of thought, we know nothing of subsequent members of the family till we reach James Spurgeon, of Stambourne, of whom his grandson (our subject) tells so much in the little work published last year, entitled *Memories of Stambourne*.

This Rev. James Spurgeon was born at Halstead, September 29, 1776, was apprenticed to a trade in Coggeshall; but eventually became minister of an Independent chapel at Stambourne from 1811 till 1864, where he died on the 12th of February of that year, aged 87. Mr. Stevenson in his *Pastor Spurgeon: His Life and Work to his Fiftieth Birthday*, thus describes the Rev. James Spurgeon of Stambourne:

"He was the very picture of neatness, and in many particulars resembled John Wesley, especially in his manners and stature. He wore a dress cravat, a frilled shirt, and had a vest with deep pockets, as if provided for large collections. He was seldom without a packet of sweets, which he gave generously to the children wherever he went, so that they gathered round him and attached themselves to him with a firmness which riper years did not shake. . . . He wore the breeches, buckled shoes, and silk stockings which marked the reign of George III, and he really looked to be a venerable Nonconformist minister of a past age."

His Calvinistic teaching had, doubtless, much to do with the mental development of his grandson, who passed many of his young days in the old-fashioned manse then existing at Stambourne.

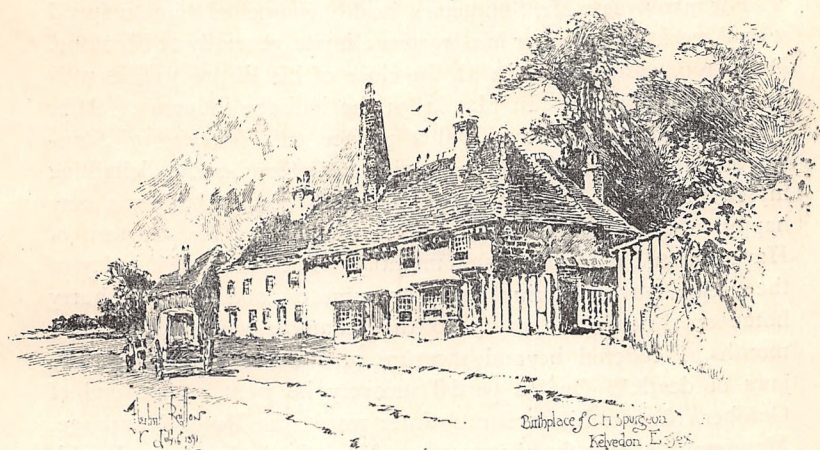
John, son of the Rev. James Spurgeon, born in 1811 at Stambourne, still lives, after a long and honourable life. He married a sister of Mr. Charles Parker Jervis, of Hythe Hill, Colchester, in which town and Kelvedon he lived for many years, engaged in trade. But his preaching talent did not lie idle; for fourteen years he was pastor of an Independent Church at Tollesbury, to which place he drove from Colchester every Sunday. The Rev. John Spurgeon left Colchester in 1843, and passed to the charge of other places of worship, and is now living near to his second son, the Rev. James Archer Spurgeon, of Croydon.

The subject of our memoir, Charles Haddon Spurgeon, was the

eldest son of the Rev. John Spurgeon, and was born at Kelvedon on June 19th, 1834.

He went first to a school kept by Mrs. Cook, a captain's wife, in Colchester; then to Mr. Lewis' school in Stockwell Street, from which he passed to Mr. Walker's academy, and thence to that gentleman's college at Maidstone. In 1849, he went as a teacher to a school at Newmarket.

It was in January, 1850, when at home in Colchester, that, under stress of weather, he went one Sunday morning to a Primitive Methodist Chapel, and heard a sermon by a local preacher on Isaiah xlv, 22; and in the evening he attended the Baptist Chapel in Eld Lane. The two sermons which he heard that day affected



his whole after life. In the following May he was baptized by immersion in the river at Isleham, near Newmarket. After being an usher in Cambridge for some time, he became pastor of a chapel in the village of Waterbeach, where he was very popular; but, preaching in Cambridge, his fame spread beyond the locality, and eventually he was introduced by a Loughton friend to the deacons of New Park Street Chapel, London, who were anxiously seeking for a suitable pastor for their rapidly sinking cause. He became minister at this chapel in April, 1854. In less than a year the chapel had to be enlarged. While that was being done, Mr. Spurgeon preached in Exeter Hall, which was filled to overflowing every Sunday. When New Park Street Chapel was re-opened, it was found far too small for the ever vastly-increasing congregations.

The erection of a much larger building had become absolutely necessary, and, in the meantime, the Surrey Gardens Music Hall which would seat from ten to twelve thousand persons, was engaged. The first service there was held on the evening of Sunday, October 19th, 1856. He continued to preach in that building until December, 1859, when he left "on account of the determination of the directors to open the grounds to pleasure-seekers on Sundays in the after part of the day." He returned to Exeter Hall on December 18th, 1859, and continued there until March 1st, 1861. The Metropolitan Tabernacle (which cost more than thirty thousand pounds) was opened in March, 1861, and ever since has been the home of enormous Christian work.

For many years Mr. Spurgeon's health compelled him to spend several weeks each winter in a warmer climate, generally at Mentone. Essex, too, was associated with the close of his life, as well as with his birth and youth. In May, 1891, he had the influenza. After that he went, as he says in his preface to *Memories of Stambourne* "for a few days to the region near Stambourne, delighting myself in what I called 'my grandfather's country.' I was very happy in the generous and hearty hospitality of Mr. Gurteen of Haverhill, and enjoyed myself mightily. But on the Thursday of the week an overpowering headache came on, and I had to hurry home on Friday, to go up to that chamber wherein, for three months, I suffered beyond measure, and was often between the jaws of death." On his partial recovery he went, at the end of October, 1891, to his favourite winter resort, the Hotel Beaurivage, Mentone. At first the change seemed beneficial; but he took cold, which caused a return of his old complaint, and he died there on Sunday night, January 31st, 1892. The body was brought home for interment and arrived at the Pastors' College on Monday, February 8th. On the 9th it was placed in the Metropolitan Tabernacle, and the public were admitted to view the coffin. About sixty thousand persons paid that tribute to his memory during the day. On Wednesday, the 10th, four services were held, and at each the great building was filled by a different congregation. On Thursday, February 11th, the day of the funeral, the Tabernacle was again filled with an immense company, in which were "special delegates and representatives of communities practically embracing all Christendom." Throngs of people were in the street and along the route to Norwood and in the cemetery. After the coffin was

lowered into the grave a hymn was sung, the Rev. A. G. Brown spoke very briefly, Dr. Pierson prayed, and the Bishop of Rochester closed the service by pronouncing the Benediction.

Of all the vast mass of literary matter which flowed from his prolific pen much will last to testify to future times of his untiring zeal and earnestness. Of its present life and power its large circula-



From a photo by the

REV. C. H. SPURGEON.

[London Stereoscopic Co.]

tion is a sufficient proof. It is a well-grounded statement that during the past thirty years 50,000,000 copies of the authenticated versions of Mr. Spurgeon's sermons have been issued, in addition to those printed from notes taken by independent reporters in his audience. So great is the interest in these sermons that they are published every week in newspapers in Australia and America.

Apart from the sermons, Mr. Spurgeon's most solid works are

The Treasury of David (in seven volumes), *John Ploughman's Talk*, *John Ploughman's Pictures*, *The Interpreter*, *Morning by Morning*, *Evening by Evening*, and *The Salt-Cellars*.

The Sword and Trowel, published monthly, contains much of his work, and *Our Own Hymn-book* has some of his original hymns in addition to those selected by him.

The Rev. C. H. Spurgeon will long be venerated, not only as the most popular of preachers, but as an ardent philanthropist. Connected with the Metropolitan Tabernacle were the Orphanages, the Almshouses, the Pastors' College, and many other institutions which owed their success to his judgment and administrative ability. He was a very affectionate friend and lively companion. Space is too limited to refer to the good stories he told, or to his ever-flowing humour, which had a large share in the cause of his popularity, and was in itself an indication of the large-heartedness of the man.

RIGHT HON. SIR HENRY COTTON.

SIR HENRY COTTON was the youngerson of Mr. William Cotton of Walwood House, Leytonstone, and Sarah, only daughter of Mr. Thomas Lane of Leyton Grange. He was born at Leytonstone on the 20th May, 1821. At Eton he obtained the Newcastle scholarship in 1838; he thence went to Christ Church, Oxford (B.A. 1843, M.A. 1845), where he took a second class in the school of Literæ Humaniores and a first class in mathematics. He was subsequently elected to a senior studentship of Christ Church.

Mr. Cotton entered as a student at Lincoln's Inn in 1843, and was called to the Bar in January, 1846. His great ability, combined with a strong City connexion—his father was a director of the Bank of England—soon brought him a large practice. In 1866, the year in which his father died, he was created a Q.C., and was elected a Bencher of his Inn in the following year. Shortly after this he was made standing counsel to the Bank of England, and in 1872 he was appointed standing counsel to his university in succession to Sir Roundell Palmer, now Lord Selborne. He was made an honorary D.C.L. of Oxford in October, 1877.

On June 28th, 1877, Mr. Cotton was appointed a Lord Justice of Appeal, filling the vacancy caused by the death of Lord Justice Mellish. Lord Justice Cotton invariably sat in what may be called the Chancery Division of the Court of Appeal, where his learning, accuracy, and great knowledge of Chancery practice were well

exhibited. He was one of the judges of Appeal who decided for the ancient market rights of Spitalfields as originally granted by Edward III, and confirmed by Charles II, as against the proposed new market at Stratford, in the case of *Goldsmid v. the Great Eastern Railway*.

Lord Justice Cotton retired at the end of October, 1890, before his powers began to wane. The *Times* says: "On his retirement this country was deprived of one of the most learned and able judges who have ever administered equity jurisprudence in the land." After his death the *Law Times* says: "Lord Justice Cotton will long live in the memory of English lawyers. He was a model pre-



THE RIGHT HON. SIR HENRY COTTON.

(From Photo by Russell & Sons.)

sident of a Court of Appeal—learned, able, courteous, patient, and not given to talking. As an equity lawyer, possessing an intimate knowledge of Chancery procedure, he has probably had few superiors."

More leisure did not bring better health; this rapidly failed, and he died on February 22nd last, at Forest Mere, Liphook, Hants, aged 70. In 1853, Sir Henry Cotton married Clemence, youngest daughter of the Rev. Thomas Streatfeild of Chart's Edge, Westerham, Kent, by whom he leaves a family. Her eldest brother had married Hannah Fry of Plashet. This distinguished lawyer was an Essex man born of Essex parents. His father was a J.P. and D.L. for Essex, and served the office of High Sheriff of this county in 1838. Walwood House was built by Lord Colchester in 1693, and is still standing.

THE CENSUS OF ESSEX, 1891.

BY MILLER CHRISTY.

JUST eight years ago, on the appearance of the complete reports on the results of the census of 1881, I published some critical observations on those results.* I did this mainly in order to point out that, in spite of a very large increase in the population of the county as a whole during the preceding decennium (1871—81), the rural districts of Essex were undergoing a steady depopulation. I showed, in fact, that the large increase was almost wholly due to the increase of population in that small portion of the county immediately adjoining the metropolis.

Another decennium has now expired; another census has now been taken; and (although we shall probably still have to wait another year at least, before receiving the full reports on the results of that census) we have already before us the usual "Preliminary Report," which was issued with great promptitude less than six months after the date of enumeration. This preliminary report is, however, very incomplete when compared with the full report which will appear later. It gives little beyond general results as to the population, etc., of counties and registration-districts; and it supplies no information as to the population[†] of individual parishes, as to the ages, occupations, and nationalities of the people, their condition as regards marriage, idiocy, etc., etc. In all these respects, any critical examination of the results of the late census must, as yet, be incomplete; but it is already worth while to take a general survey of the results, and to see how far they agree with those obtained at the taking of the previous census in 1881.

The main result arrived at by the census of 1891 is the fact that, on April 5th, the total population of England and Wales was 29,001,018 persons, an increase of 3,026,579, or of 11·65 per cent., upon the population returned in 1881. It is remarkable, however, that this increase was not only *absolutely less* than in the previous decennium, but *the rate of increase per cent. was actually lower than ever before.*

* *Chelmsford Chronicle*, March 21st, 1884.

Turning next to the results so far as they concern Essex, we find that the county occupies a most notable position. The number of persons living in the county now exceeds three-quarters of a million, or, more exactly, 785,399, being an increase of no less than 208,965, or of 36·3 per cent., on the number returned in 1881. There are at least three other counties in which the actual increase has been larger; but the enormous rate of increase per cent. has the effect of placing Essex at the head of the list of counties whose population has increased. The next county on the list is Glamorganshire, where the increase has been at the rate of 34·4 per cent.; and the next county is Surrey, with an increase of only 20·5 per cent. Essex is, in fact, at the head of the fifteen (out of fifty-four) English and Welsh counties—the three Ridings of Yorkshire being treated as counties—in which the population has increased at a greater rate per cent. than it has in the country as a whole.

This immense increase per cent. in the county of Essex is the more remarkable when it is noted that, at the previous census (1881) the actual increase was only 109,998, or at the rate of 23·6 per cent., over the preceding census (1871). Nevertheless, the increase in 1881 was at a rate per cent. more than twice as great, not only as in the previous decennium (1861—71), but twice as great as the average rate of increase in *all* previous decennial periods; yet now we find the rate to have again risen enormously.

The counties in which the rate of increase has been highest are, firstly, those in close proximity to London, and, next, those in which coal is largely worked. The first-named cause, of course, accounts for the increase in the population of our county. It is hard to conceive what the extent of the effect would be if the second also of the above-named causes ever came into operation, and coal were to be extensively worked in the county!

As to the number of inhabited houses in the county, the recent census enumerated 146,173, an actual increase of 37,199, or at the rate of 34·1 per cent., over the previous census (1881).

The following tabular statement shows readily at a glance how rapidly the average density of the population of the county as a whole has increased during the last twenty years:—

	1871.	1881.	1891.
Persons to an acre.....	·44	·58	·79
Acres to each person.....	2·26	1·71	1·25

Turning now to the Registration County (which has a somewhat

different area from that of the historic county), we find a total population of 761,172 persons, being an increase of 208,904 during the decennial period, or at the rate of 37·8 per cent., which is rather higher than in the historic county. In the previous decennium the increase had only been 111,388, or at the rate of 25·3 per cent.

There is a very close general resemblance between these results and those obtained at the previous census. As on the former occasion, we observe an enormous increase in the population of the county; and we also find, as before, that the figures give a most erroneous impression as to that increase.

Strictly speaking, it is quite correct to say that the population of the county has increased to the extent indicated; but it would give a much more correct idea of the real state of the case if one were to say that the population of that small portion of Greater London which happens to overlap our borders has increased almost to the extent named, while the population of the county as a whole has increased to only a very slight extent. This may be very clearly shown by the following statement:—If we subtract the *increase* in the population of one single Registration District—that of West Ham (which is by far the smallest in the county, with the exception of the Colchester District)—from the increase in the entire Registration County, we shall find that the latter would only have increased by 44,732, instead of by 208,904, or at the rate of 8·1 per cent., instead of 37·8! West Ham Registration District, in spite of its very small size, has now a population of 365,130, which is very *nearly half that of the entire county*, and shows an increase, during the last decennium, of 164,172 persons, or at the rate of 81·7 per cent. In the previous decennium (1871—1881) the increase was 101,816, the population having more than doubled in the ten years. If the population of the West Ham Registration District had, during the past decennium, maintained the same rate of increase that it exhibited during the previous decennium (1871—81), its actual increase would have been considerably more than *twice* as great as that observable in the entire county during the past ten years!

Here, then, is where almost the whole of our boasted increase comes in. Let us now inquire what has taken place in the county as a whole, for the West Ham District is practically part of London, not of Essex.

Essex is divided into sixteen Registration Districts or Unions. Of these, nine have increased in population, the highest increase (after West Ham) being 12,971 in the Romford District, while the

lowest is 1,259 in the Chelmsford Division, and the average increase in the nine is 23,531. These nine districts (West Ham, Epping, Romford, Orsett, Billericay, Rochford, Tendring, Chelmsford and Colchester) are all situated in the southern portion of the county, and more or less within the sphere of influence exercised by London, except the last two, which contain considerable towns. The remaining seven Essex Registration Districts have all undergone a slight decrease, the greatest being 1,344 in the Dunmow District, while the least has been 114 in the Ongar Division, and the average decrease in the seven is 409. This is decidedly better than in 1881, when eight districts increased, and eight decreased, the average of the latter having been 1,171. These districts are those which have again decreased this year, with the exception of Chelmsford, which has been influenced mainly by the growth of the electric works of Messrs. Crompton and Co., Limited.

Turning now to the Registration Sub-Districts, we find much the same tale. Out of the sixty sub-districts into which the sixteen districts are divided, forty-one have increased to a greater or less extent, whilst nineteen (or about one-third) have decreased, the heaviest decrease having been in the Dunmow and Saffron Walden Districts (*wherein all the sub-districts have decreased*), and in the Ongar, Maldon, Halstead and Braintree Districts (*wherein half the sub-districts have decreased*). In all the other Districts, a majority, or all, of the sub-districts have increased.

The most remarkable decrease has been in the Dunmow Registration District, which is the third largest in the county, embracing 73,405 acres. Here, in the past decennial period, the population has decreased by 1,344, or at the rate of 7.45 per cent. In the previous decennial period (1871-81), the rate of decrease was about the same. Should the population of the Dunmow Registration District decrease as heavily in the future as it has done during the past twenty years, the end of the next century would witness the total depopulation of this large area!

From these figures one may gather that the state of things shown to exist by my analysis of the previous census still exists to a very large extent. The population of the county, as a whole, has increased at an unprecedented rate, but almost the whole of the increase has been in that one very small Registration District which is the least characteristic of, and the least closely connected with, the county. But for this one small district, Essex would have stood

twenty-fourth, instead of easily first, on the list of counties whose populations have increased. In almost all respects, however, the results are rather more satisfactory than they were in 1881.

It is easy, too, to see that it is the more purely rural parishes which have suffered most, though the "Preliminary Report" does not allow me to demonstrate this as on the last occasion.

THE INFLUENZA EPIDEMIC.

BY JOHN C. THRESH, M.D., D.SC.

DR. E. SYMES THOMPSON, in his *Historical Survey of Past Epidemics of Influenza in Great Britain*, records no less than twenty distinct and general outbreaks which have occurred in this country since 1510, A.D., but, unfortunately, I can find no special records of the effects of these epidemics upon the county of Essex. In the present century, epidemics occurred in 1803, 1833, 1837—8, 1847—8 (Dr. Parsons), and since the last date probably the country has never been quite free from the disease.

In January, 1837, the epidemic was rife in Essex, the *County Chronicle* recording that many persons amongst all classes were being affected with it. In several cases whole families were attacked. On Sunday, January 13th, more than one church in the county was closed in consequence of the disease affecting the ministers. The epidemic which raged in England and Wales during 1847—8 was the direct cause of over 12,000 deaths. In 1855 it was the cause of no less than 3,568 deaths, yet no mention is made of any epidemic in that year. In each of the five following years over 1,000 deaths were recorded, but afterwards the mortality declined continuously, until in 1889 it reached the minimum, 55. In the next year, 1890, the disease once more became extensively prevalent, and caused over 4,500 deaths.

The country generally appears to have profited very little by the experience gained in previous epidemics, for when towards the end of 1891 the disease again began to spread, no efforts whatever were made to arrest it at its onset, and when once its prevalence becomes general, it has passed beyond control. During the months of January and February of the present year, the county of Essex has probably suffered more from the scourge than in any preceding epidemic, and probably more than any other county of similar size (in proportion to its population) in the United Kingdom. The

increased prevalence was first noticed about Christmas time, but by the middle of January its effects were being felt from one end of the county to the other. The death-rate went up by leaps and bounds, but about the middle of February the epidemic began very rapidly to decline. During its prevalence elderly people suffered most severely, and in many of the workhouses nearly all the aged inmates were attacked. Thus, at Epping, on January 22nd, the chairman of the Board of Guardians said six deaths had already occurred, and that all the old men in the house, with the exception of eight, had been sent into the infirmary. At Chelmsford an additional block of buildings had to be called into requisition, the infirmary and wards being full of patients. The chairman of the Winstree Guardians said that the workhouse master was down with the epidemic, and that several inmates were dying from it. He had never seen such a sight as the sick wards presented. Services could not be held in many churches on account of the illness of the ministers, and the difficulties in obtaining supplies. In others prayers were offered up for the arrest of the pestilence. Very many schools had to be closed either for lack of scholars, or because the teachers were invalided. Business in many factories and workshops was for a time suspended, so large a proportion of the workpeople being attacked. The demand for hearses, mourning coaches, &c., at one time was so great that in some districts it could not be met, and their use had to be dispensed with. Neither age nor class was excepted. The rich and the poor, the young and the old, were indiscriminately attacked; but many lives were unnecessarily sacrificed, especially amongst the labouring classes, by work being resumed before the effects of the disease had completely disappeared. In fact, there is little doubt that this was actually the cause of most of the mortality.

Nearly all the medical officers of health in the county have been kind enough to furnish me with the number of deaths which have occurred from all causes, and from influenza, in their districts during the past two months (January and February). Out of a population of 460,000, there have been 2,313 deaths from all causes, including 418 deaths from influenza. The death-rate from all causes corresponds to 29·1 per annum, which is very nearly double the nominal rate for the county. Assuming that in the few districts from which no returns have been received the same rate of mortality has obtained, I estimate that at least 960 deaths have occurred in Essex* during

* The administrative county.

the two months referred to, directly or indirectly due to epidemic influenza. In at least 500 of these cases the influenza was the primary cause of death. Now that the epidemic has abated, and we are suffering only from its after effects, all alarm seems to have subsided, and this immense human sacrifice is generally regarded with much more indifference than would have been the case had the same number of cattle been sacrificed. Had any epidemic of a similar character amongst our herds resulted in the death of 1,000 head of cattle, there is no doubt that the outbreak would have been viewed in a far more serious light, the Local Authorities, the County Council, and even the Government, would have been alarmed, and most energetic measures would have been taken, not only to arrest the spread of the epidemic, but also to prevent its recurrence.

Whilst all portions of the county have suffered, yet the incidence has been very unequal. The central portion has had by far the highest death-rate, as the following extract from the returns of the medical officers proves :—

District.	Deaths from all causes.	Deaths from influenza.	Population.
Chelmsford, Urban . . .	70	16	11,000
„ Rural . . .	149	45	23,100
Maldon Urban . . .	33	9	5,400
„ Rural . . .	82	25	18,700
Billericay „ . . .	164	47	18,500
Ongar „ . . .	60	24	10,700
Dunmow „ . . .	98	28	18,000
Epping „ . . .	118	33	23,200
Totals . . .	774	227	128,600

In the above districts the death-rate from all causes corresponds to 37 per 1,000, and from influenza 10·8 per 1,000 population per annum; whilst in the remainder of the administrative county the rates are only 27 and 3·5 respectively. In the central districts, therefore, there have been no less than three times as many deaths from influenza, in proportion to the population, as in the remainder of the county.

No doubt the cause of this most unequal distribution will be studied by the respective medical officers. Everything in connection with the epidemic is worthy of most careful study—study especially directed towards the discovery of means whereby, when any future epidemic threatens, we may be prepared to meet it at its onset and arrest its course. Already we may safely affirm that, contrary to the

opinion which generally prevailed before the recent outbreaks, the disease spreads chiefly, if not exclusively, from person to person. If, therefore, the early cases can be discovered and the patients be persuaded, or be by law compelled under penalties, to remain isolated until all danger of their infecting others be past, this course, together with the disinfection of infected households, may be reasonably hoped to arrest the spread of the disease. The public must be taught to view an epidemic of this kind in a much more serious light, on account not only of the actual loss of life, but also of the enormous monetary loss to the country represented by the amount of sickness which has prevailed amongst the wage-earning classes of the community. In Essex alone the loss in earnings during the past two months caused by the illness of adult males cannot be far short of £50,000. Most of this loss falls upon the agricultural labourer, and is in addition to the mental and physical suffering caused by such illness. Loss of health is loss of wealth; yet how few of us realise the fact that we are doing most to conserve the wealth of the county, when our efforts are directed towards preserving the health of its inhabitants.

ESSEX CHURCHES.

II. ST. MICHAEL'S, WOODHAM WALTER.

BY FRED CHANCELLOR, J.P., F.R.I.B.A.

WOODHAM WALTER is one of the historic parishes of Essex. For nearly six centuries it was the property, and for a great portion of that time the residence, of the Baynards, the Fitzwalters, and the Radcliffes; and although the old park, the fish-stews, the mansion with its wilderness and pleasure-grounds have long been deparked, drained off and destroyed, yet it is impossible to walk over these old lands without coming across evidences of the ancient occupation by one of the old families of the county. In addition to this there is an interest attaching to it as having been the last place in England where the Duke of St. Albans, the Lord High Falconer of England, had his hawks' mews, and there still exists the old thatched shed, the surviving link of this occupation.

In the time of Edward the Confessor it belonged to one Levena; then at the time of the survey it was in the possession of Ralph Baynard and his undertenant Pointell. The Baynards were deprived of the estate by King Henry I, who gave it to Robert, a younger

son of Richard Fitzgislebert, from whom descended the family of Fitzwalter. Robert Fitzwalter, one of this family, was born 1258, knighted in 1274, had licence in 1285 to enclose 100 acres of heath to enlarge his park at Woodham. John Radcliffe, whose father married the daughter of Walter Fitzwalter, was possessed of the estate in 1460, and was summoned to Parliament as Lord Fitzwalter in 1485. His son Robert was created Viscount Fitzwalter July 18th, 1525, and Earl of Sussex December 28th, 1529. He died November 27th, 1542. Henry, his son, succeeded him; he died 1556, and was succeeded by his son Thomas. In his time the ancient family-seat in this parish began to be neglected, he having obtained a grant of New Hall. He died June 9th, 1583. Henry, his next brother, who succeeded him, died November 9th, 1593; he was succeeded by his only son Robert, who died September 22nd, 1629. Sir Edward became his heir. This estate was next in the Ffytche family. Sir Barrow Ffytche presented to the living in 1670. His son, William Ffytche, married Mary daughter of Robert Cory, D.D., by Mary his wife, relict of John Mildmay, who brought him Danbury Place, where the family afterwards resided, this William having taken down Woodham Walter Hall.

The parish church is one of the few of which we have distinct historical evidence of its construction.

The old church, founded probably by the Baynards, the ancient owners of the soil by the gift of the Conqueror, is supposed to have stood upon the plot of land which is now occupied by a cottage and garden about 150 yards from the moat on the north side of the old mansion, for many generations the seat of the Fitzwalters, the successors to the Baynards of their Dunmow and Woodham estates. The histories of Essex state that "The church being distant from the inhabitants and very ruinous, Thomas, Earl of Sussex, obtained a licence from Queen Elizabeth, dated June 26th, 1562, to build a new church where he should think proper; he accordingly erected the present one, and it was consecrated April 30th, 1564."

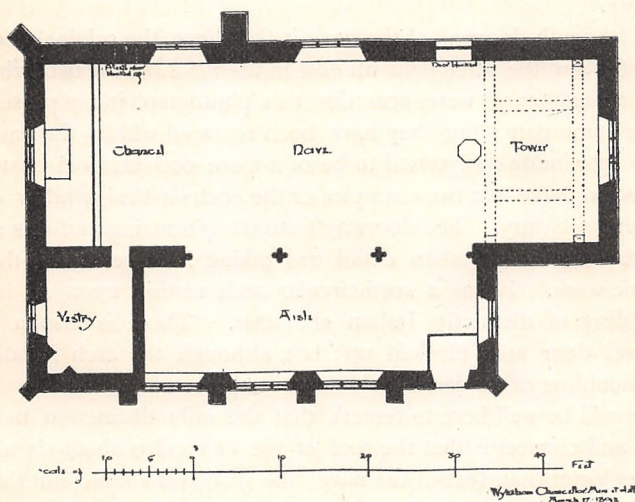
Although there is not on the supposed site a vestige of the old church, we are not altogether without some evidence relating to it. Mr. H. W. King, in one of his valuable articles on the *Date of erection of certain Church-towers and Church restoration in Essex*, published in the *Transactions of the Essex Archaeological Society*, gives the following evidence in reference to the old church.

"Thomas Hawdyn, citizen and grocer of S. Auntelynes (Antholins)

London, who was undoubtedly born at Woodham Walter, by will made January 16th and proved March 16th, 1454—5, says: "I wille that ther be disposed of my goodes, in as possible hast as may be, for costis of the making of an new Ile on the north side of the Church of Wodeham aforesaid, w^t an honest Chapell on the north side of the Chauncell to be hallowid of our lady and Seint Thomas of Cant'bury." *

The testator calls it the Church of St. Nicholas, but Newcourt and Morant say the new church built by the Earl of Sussex is

Woodham Walter Church, Essex:



dedicated to St. Michael the Archangel, and that is considered the dedication at the present day. It would be interesting if it could be ascertained for what reason the dedication was altered.

The new church, built by the Earl of Sussex between 1562 and 1564, stands about 400 yards to the north-west of the site of the old church, and by so much nearer to the village.

The church consists of a nave 42 ft. long by 20 ft. 8 in. wide, a chancel 23 ft. long by 20 ft. 8 in. wide, a north aisle 38 ft. long by 12 ft. wide, and a vestry in continuation of the north aisle 10 ft. long by 12 ft. wide; over the west end of the nave a belfry

* *Trans. Essex Archæol. Soc.*, n.s., vol. i, p. 124

is constructed. There is, I think, very strong evidence that not only were the materials of the old church re-used in the construction of the new one, but that the new one was built upon the plan of the old church so that the materials might be re-used economically. For instance, the aisle, which we have seen was added to the old church in accordance with the will of Thomas Hawkyn, seems to have been rebuilt here, for undoubtedly the piers and arches of the arcade and the windows in the aisle are of a date at least 100 years prior to the rebuilding by the Earl of Sussex, and the vestry probably answers to what was the chapel described in the will. The east window, which is quite new, is, I am told, an exact copy of the old one, and if so, its date was certainly the early part of the fifteenth century.

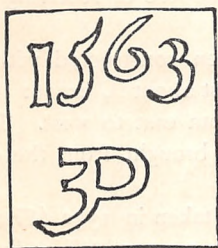
The south doorway of the nave is, I believe, the original doorway of 1562, and the three-light window in the nave and the two-light window in the chancel were, according to a photograph in my possession, of the same date; but they have been replaced within the last few years by windows supposed to be of a more ecclesiastical character, and so we have lost two examples of the ecclesiastical window of the sixteenth century. The doorway fortunately remains, and this shows the rapid strides Italian detail was taking in superseding the old Gothic work. It has a semi-circular arch resting upon an impost moulding of distinctly Italian character. There is also a north chancel door now blocked up; but, although the arch is pointed, the moulding of the jamb is debased in character.

It will be well here to remark that the only distinction between nave and chancel is that the roof of the chancel is about six to nine inches lower than that of the nave; the span is the same, but the wall of the chancel is somewhat thinner, thus showing a break of a few inches. The division between the nave and the chancel is exactly over the centre of the easternmost arch of the arcade.

I am strongly of opinion that the roofs are those of the old church. They are of the same construction, rafters, collars, braces and uprights framed into double plates, as are many of the fourteenth and fifteenth-century roofs. The timbers are square, but the wall-plates are deeply moulded. In the centre of the nave roof is a curved rib framed into the rafters and collar, and resting upon wood corbels projecting from the uprights; but this seems to have been insufficient to prevent spreading, and two tie-beams have been introduced into the nave roof.

The roof of the north aisle is also of fifteenth century date ; the wall-plates are, however, more richly moulded than those of the nave, and are returned round at the east and west ends. There is in this roof a tie-beam in the centre, and as it is framed into the wall plates and the mouldings are returned round it, it is undoubtedly part of the original construction ; all which tends to prove that the aisle of Thomas Hawkyn was removed from the old church, and rebuilt here.

When this church was rebuilt, the Reformation had annihilated all chapels, and, therefore, it would seem that the chapel of Thomas Hawkyn in rebuilding was converted into a vestry. Over the door from the chancel is built a square panel, filled in with a piece of oak, with this monogram and date. Whom the J.P. commemorates I am



not able to determine ; certainly not the rector at that time, for his name was John Williamson. The exterior walls of the church are faced with the thin red brick of the period, of which we have so many examples in this county ; notably at New Hall, Boreham, built by the same Earl of Sussex ; also at Leighs Priory, built by Lord Rich. A close examina-

tion of these walls shows that they have been covered with a coating of fine plaster, almost like a cement. Whether they were so plastered at the time of their erection is a matter for consideration. There can be no doubt, from the numerous examples we have in this county and elsewhere, that it was the custom of the Elizabethan architects in many cases to build the jambs, mullions, sills, and heads of their windows with roughly moulded bricks, and then cover them with a very thin coating of fine plaster or cement, to imitate stonework ; and inasmuch as the plaster-work here is of the same thinness and character as I have found used in covering jambs, etc., elsewhere, I am disposed to think that the plastering of the external brickwork is original and coeval with the rebuilding of the church.

The buttresses on the north wall of aisle are original, but the others are modern. All the gables are built up in what is called crow steps. This is a fashion introduced from Holland, and I think this is one of the earliest examples of its introduction into England—assuming, of course, that the gables were so finished when the church was rebuilt, which I have no reason to doubt.

Originally, there appears to have been a porch over the south

door. The lines of the roof are still indicated on the wall of the nave. It has evidently been removed some years.

The south wall, probably from the thrust of the roof, settled away, and caused a fracture up the west wall. Whenever this occurred, the tie-beams of the roof, before alluded to, were no doubt inserted; but, in addition, iron ties were attached to the main beam at the west end, terminating outside the walls in iron clasps in the form of the letter **A**. It was not an uncommon thing to shape these irons in the form of initials, and, therefore, in this case it may represent the initial of the churchwarden, or some other official.

In the gable of the west end of the nave a small panel has been built, with a stone let in, no doubt for the purpose of receiving an inscription, but it is quite blank.

At the west end a wooden tower has been constructed with a shingled spire. There is no feature of interest about it, except that the three bells it contains are hung in line from east to west. The centre bell is the oldest, and doubtless was brought from the old church.

According to an inventory of church goods taken in 1552 (*Trans. Essex Archaeol. Soc.*, vol. v, p. 242), there were at "Woodham Water, item iij bells in the stepill conteyning in wayte by estimacion viij c."

The centre bell is without date, but has on it a device on shield or medallion, with cross on shoulders.

It is said that this bell was by Giles Jordan, or more probably by his son Henry, who was a member of the Fishmongers' Company; his will was enrolled 1470.

The two other bells have the following inscriptions:—

Easternmost, "Miles Graye made me 1676."

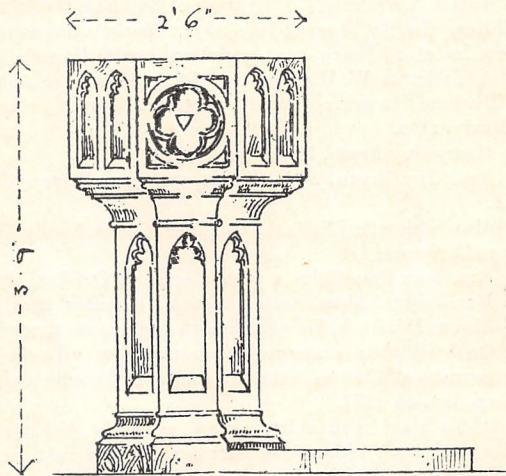
Westernmost, "Tho. Gardiner Sudbury fecit 1713."

There was some old painted glass in the east window; but this has been broken up and displaced. In one of the windows of the north aisle is a fragment of ancient glass, with a representation of a man reaping, clearly a pastoral subject of probably the fifteenth century. There are also some fragments of old painted glass in the south window of the nave, representing leopards' heads, &c. Formerly, in the north window of the chancel of the old church, there was an inscription in Norman French, which, translated, runs thus: "Pray for the souls of all their children who erected this chapel, in honour

of the Blessed Virgin Mary." The arms above this were argent, a chevron sable, between three escallops of the first.*

A new pulpit was erected in 1768, as would appear by the following entry in the parish book :—"The first sermon that was preach'd in the new pulpit in the parish church of Woodham Walter was by the Rev. Wm. Luke Phillips, curate of the said parish, uppon Sunday, the 28th day of February, 1768, from the 7th chapter of St. Jno., and the 24th verse." This pulpit has been removed.

The font, of which a sketch is given, is evidently of the Perpendicular period, not later than the beginning of the fifteenth century. It is octagonal, and on the alternate panels are a quatrefoil enclosing a shield, and two cusped arches.



FONT, WOODHAM WALTER.

The Monuments in the Church are :—

1. A stone lying in the nave, coffin shaped, and probably a coped top stone of a coffin, now reversed ; a brass plate has been let in, which in its turn has been reaved.

2. A stone slab with this inscription :—

HERE LYETH THE BODY
OF THE REVEREND MARJUS
D'ASIGNY, B.D.,
WHO DYED NOV. 14
1717
AGED 74 YEARS.

* These arms are obviously a misdescription, but they are so given in *History of Essex: By a Gentleman*, vol. v, p. 289, and are so quoted in Wright's *History of Essex*, vol. ii, p. 660, note. Their correct blazon and identification is desirable.

3. A slab with this inscription :—

HERE IS INTERRED PRESCILLA WHO
 WAS WIFE TO JOHN WISEMAN OF
 TOLSHVNT D'ARCEY IN Y^E COVNTY
 OF ESSEX GENT AFTER Y^E WIFE OF
 JOHN SOLME OF WOODHAM WATER
 IN Y^E SAID COVNTY GENT AND LASTLY
 Y^E WIFE OF ANTHONY BVCKENHAM
 OF WOODHAM WATER AFORESAID GENT
 WHO LEFT ONLY ONE DAUGHTER
 PRESCILLA SOLME WHO IS MARRIED
 TO MATHEW RVDD OF LITTLE BAD
 DOWE IN Y^E SAID COVNTY GENT
 DEPARTED THIS LIFE Y^E 28 OF APRILL
 AN^O : DO : 1647 : AGED 63.

4. Tablet, S. Wall, to J. J. Bygrave of Burnham Wyck, 12 June, 1841, and of his children, Harriett May, 14 July, 1833, Charlotte Susannah, 18 August, 1833, Margaret Isabel, 25 March, 1841, and Mary Louisa Browne, 3 May, 1842.

5. A Tablet to W. H. Bygrave, 7 July, 1844, Sarah Anne Scotland, 7 Sept., 1839, Charlotte Hargrave, August, 1845, and Harriet, widow of J. J. Bygrave, 24 February, 1870.

6. Henry Guy Bryan, December, 1839.

7. Rev. Guy Bryan, M.A., F.S.A., 50 years Rector, died 22 April, 1870, aged 88.

Also to his wife Elizabeth, daughter of John Eardley Wilmot, died 8 Oct., 1868, aged 87 years.

8. Rev. John Bray Coles, 4 years Rector, 31 October, 1874.

9. Rev. Edward Shaw, Rector, died 22 December, 1811, aged 56.

Also to Elizabeth, his wife, died 16 August, 1802, aged 49.

10. On brass plate, under painted east window, "To the glory of God and in loving memory of Clarissa Anne Livermore, of Woodlands, Little Baddow, who fell asleep, Jan. 26, 1887."

11. A flat stone with a large brass, evidently with the inscription thereon reaved, a small brass with a skull thereon and "ecce quid eris."

12. In Vestry :—

THOMAS FFYTCH.

DIED FEB. 27 1777.

AGED 70.

The churchwardens' accounts from 1562 to 1756 give no details of the expenditure ; but after 1766 the churchwardens' payments are set out in more detail. From these accounts I extract the following :—

Feb. 10, 1768.	Being the day y ^e new Pulpit was brought to the Church, The Gift of Thos. Ffytche, Esq., for Beer	0	2	0
July 19, "	Paid Mr. Matt ^w Halls for New Pewing the Church	63	7	0
" " "	Paid Mr. Halls for a support to y ^e Church Steeple	1	1	0
May 31, 1769.	Paid for a sequestration on y ^e death of Mr. Horsmanden	1	6	8
Dec. "	Paid to Lamb and Mutton for Glassing . . .	0	2	0
Nov. 5, 1770.	To Sir J ⁿ Harris for ringing the Bells . . .	0	2	6

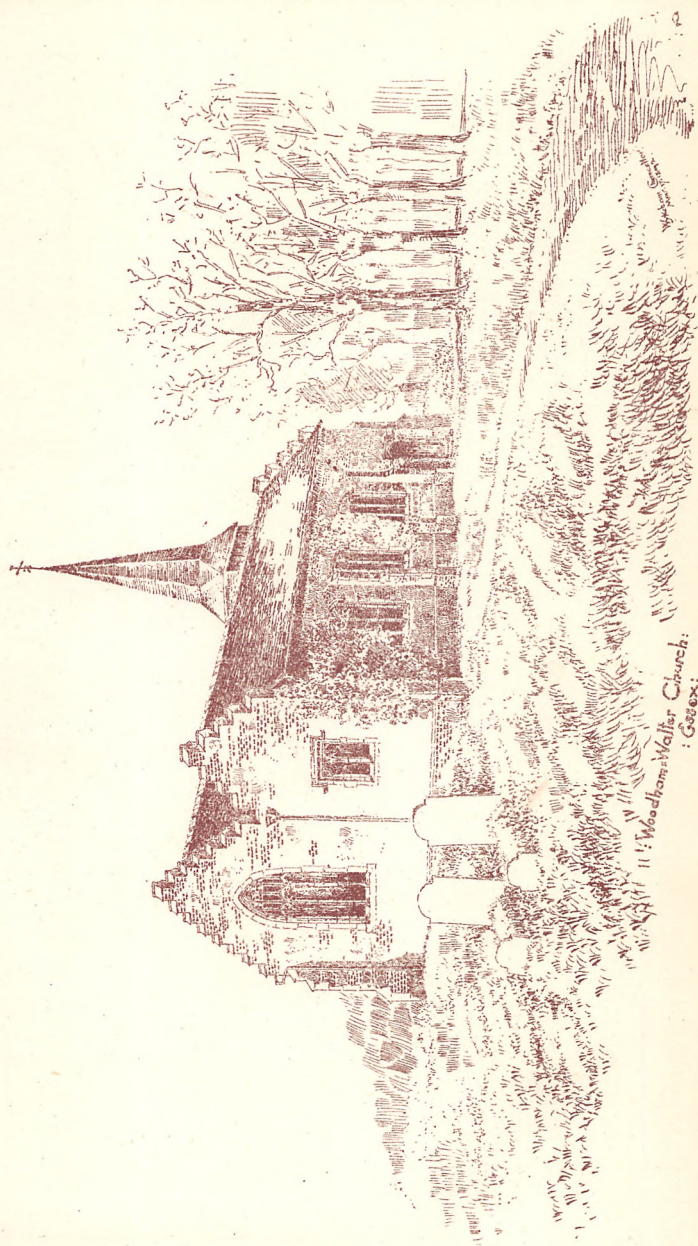
Nov. 5,	1771.	To Sir Jn ^e Harris Knight of the Brook	0	2	6
	1772.	Paid Mr. Mason for glassing done at the Church	0	2	6
May,	1774.	Carting 18 bushels of Lime from Maldon	0	10	0
"	"	Carting 3 load of Pit sand from Runsell	0	10	0
"	"	Carting the lead to Maldon, fetching deals, &c.	0	7	6
Oct.,	1774.	Fetching the lead from Maldon	0	5	0
		To Mr. Bundock and Moss for Beere	0	1	4
Nov. 5,	1774.	Paid Sir J. Norton as per Bill	1	12	0
Dec.	"	Paid Mr. Masson as per Bill	10	13	3
		Recd. of the Rev. Dr. Gower for repairs done to y ^e Chancel	0	16	11
	1776.	A new lock for the Stocks	0	1	0
Nov. 13,	1777.	Paid Mr. Sadd as per Bill	7	10	0
"	17	" Paid Mr. John Sadd for 140 Pales	0	16	6
	1786.	Paid Mr. Willis for white Brick to lay the Church	6	15	8
		Mr. Oldham for carting do., and moving brick, &c.	2	7	0
		Mr. Mingays the Bricklayer's Bill	10	3	6
		Paid Mr. Hearn the Glazier's Bill	31	1	0
		Paid Mr. Waklin	1	0	0
		Mr. Jay's Bill for Bell Ropes, Hassocks, &c.	2	1	0
	1788	Markell's Bill for y ^e New Horse-block, &c.	3	18	0
	1790.	Mr. Johnson for y ^e new Palling	6	12	6
	1794.	Several Bills of Unwin, Wakelin, Gozzett and Wiggins, apparently for repairs	30	0	7
	1795.	Paid Gozzett, Wakelin and others	4	19	1
	1800.	Mr. Gozzett's Bill for work done to Church Stepel	11	13	8
	1801.	Paid Mr. Hearn's Bill Painten the Church Stepel	14	6	11
		Paid Mr. Abel's Bill	55	2	9
		Paid Mr. Brooks for Carting the Timbers, Bricks, Tiles, Lime, &c.	3	4	0
Dec.,	1804.	Paid Mr. Hearn's Bill	16	5	10
Jan.,	1805	Paid Mr. Spurgeon's Bill	4	12	9

After this date, although there are several bills paid, as it is not stated what they are for, it is difficult to say which are for repairs.

LIST OF RECTORS AND PATRONS OF WOODHAM WALTER.

RECTORS.			PATRONS.
William Sutton			
John Frere	December, 1369	{	J. Pavely, Prior of St. John of Jerusalem.
Thomas Nichol	April, 1372		Robt. Hales, Prior.
Hugh Pryington			
Richard Hammash	January, 1393		John Radington, Prior.
John Erpyngham	June, 1399		"
Thomas Smyth	August, 1399		"
Richard Aston	March, 1400		"
John Weston	June, 1401		Walter Grendon, Prior.

John Parlezbey . . .	August, 1427 .	Will. Holles, Prior.
Thomas Latham . . .	March, 1429 .	"
John Cote . . .	November, 1432	Robt. Mallore, Prior.
Thomas Lecheham . .	June, 1437 .	"
William Amy . . .	June, 1441 .	Robt. Botyll, Prior.
William Walpole . . .	. . . . .	"
Thomas Lambert . . .	December, 1447	"
Richard Bole . . .	November, 1451	Robt. Botyll, Prior.
Philip Long . . .	June, 1453 .	"
William Frome . . .	June, 1454 .	"
William Savage . . .	. . . . .	"
John Wyndover . . .	January, 1467 .	"
John Bishe . . .	February, 1475 .	Robt. Molton, Prior.
Robert Hubert . . .	January, 1478 .	Joh. Weston, Prior.
Robert Byshop . . .	January, 1479 .	"
John Mores . . .	August, 1495 .	Joh. Kendale, Prior.
James Radcliffe . . .	February, 1517 .	Thos. Docwra, Prior.
John Byrte . . .	October, 1554 .	{ Radcliffe, Lord Fitzwalter.
John Williamson . . .	February, 1557 .	Thomas, Earl of Sussex.
William Dawes . . .	April, 1565 .	"
Anthony Rush . . .	June, 1565 .	"
William Cancellor . .	January, 1571 .	"
Thomas Cooke . . .	November, 1573	"
Alexander Maskall . .	May, 1577 .	"
Robt. Broke . . .	December, 1619	W. Maskall.
Edmund Castle . . .	. . . 1647 .	"
Theophilus Peirse . . .	November, 1670	Sir Barrow Ffytche.
William Bramston . . .	May, 1691 .	Will. Ffytche.
John Bramston . . .	October, 1721 .	"
Saml. Horsmanden, L.L.D.	September, 1732	Robt. Fytch.
Foote Gower, M.D. . .	May, 1769 .	Thomas Fytch.
Fisher . . .	June, 1783 .	Crown, for simony.
Edward Shaw . . .	November, 1793	Lewis Disney Ffytche.
Frederick Doveton . .	June, 1812 .	"
Guy Bryan . . .	October, 1819 .	F. Doveton, Clerk.
John Bray Coles . . .	. . . 1870 .	Mrs. Coles.
Robert H. Falkner . .	January, 1875 .	Mrs. J. B. Coles.



St. Andrew's Church,
Woodham, Essex.

PARISH REGISTERS.

I.—WOODHAM WALTER.

BY ROBERT H. BROWNE.

A SHORT time ago a writer to the *Standard* concluded his remarks on the preservation of manuscripts by the following words: "Of all the material objects that bind the present to the past, there is surely none so full of pathetic and vivid suggestion as the faded scrap on which a long-vanished hand has left the impress and register of his thoughts." This sentiment strikes me as being singularly applicable to parish registers, which reveal to us the thoughts of men who lived under totally different circumstances to our own. If the character of a man is to be gauged by his "hand," then here is a splendid opportunity of judging between the true and false—the one who cared for the trust which was imposed upon him, and the other who scamped his work in every way that he could; and it is marvellous to me how many men of education and culture in the past could have been so careless and indifferent to the reasonable performance of their duties.

Most people imagine that the system of registering the baptisms, marriages and burials in each parish is of great antiquity; but this is not the case, at least in this country.

Thomas Cromwell, afterwards Earl of Essex, and secretary to Cardinal Wolsey, is the man to whom we are indebted for this useful institution. We will pass over any political motive which may have prompted the Cardinal to issue the order. On reference to Durrant's Handbook of Essex, we find that only twenty-eight parishes in the county now possess a register from the first year, *viz.*, 1538; and I should be agreeably surprised to find that any of these is the original—Chelmsford, to the best of my knowledge, is the sole exception to the rule.

About the year 1598 the bishops directed that a copy of all existing registers (about fifty years) should be made, not on paper as formerly, but on vellum sheets, the cost being defrayed by the parish; and that from henceforth the record should be continued in this fashion; and it is unquestionably owing to this fact that so many have been preserved to our time.

This wise order was unfortunately only partially observed in some places; at Hackney, for instance, the register, which I am now engaged in transcribing, is nearly all lost down to 1589, and only one

or two fragments of the original are in existence, and on one of these is mentioned the death of Henry VIII. There is, however, a sort of duplicate, very quaint, of names from the year 1555 to about 1600; and although valuable in itself, I question very much whether it can properly be regarded as the register.

Parish registers, as well as churches, came in for a share of the wrath of contending parties during the civil wars, and in the year 1653 the "Parliament" directed that "registers" should be appointed by popular vote; and in some few cases the incumbent for the time being was elected to the post, so that the custody of the records remained in the hands of the Church; but in too many instances they were never restored, and this, in all probability, accounts for their non-existence in many parishes, especially on the south-eastern side of the great road to Colchester.

The clergy in times past—and even now, in some places—must not be held blameless for the mutilated condition of the registers; but at the same time we must remember that from 1653 to the Restoration they had very little to do with them, and an opportunity presented itself for striking out and obliterating anything that had a tinge of Royalism about it, and we may in all fairness conclude that this opportunity was not lost. The Act of George II. directed that from the year 1754 all marriages should be entered in printed books provided by the King's printers; but this did not include those of baptisms and burials, which continued to be set down in manuscript until the year 1812.

All interest in the subject now ends, as there was no provision made for notes and memoranda, which previous incumbents had thought proper to mingle with the bare record of the names of their parishioners. It would not add much to the cost and size of the books if a blank column could be kept for jotting down anything of note concerning the inhabitants of the place.

Now that registration is a department of the State, I consider it very unnecessary to require the clergy to enter the baptisms in printed books. It would, to my thinking, be just as reasonable to insist on the registration of candidates for confirmation or communicants—the one is as much and no more a religious observance than the other.

One might occupy the whole of this article in briefly touching upon matters connected with the subject, and I must therefore defer making any further comments until some future time. Sub-

joined is a number of extracts from the register of St. Michael, Woodham Walter, which, with the consent of the rector, I now place before your readers; and I hereby acknowledge the many acts of kindness which I have received from some of the clergy and other gentlemen interested in the transcribing and future custody of parish registers; and last, but not least, the exhaustive work of Mr. Walters, the value of which it is difficult to over-estimate.

BAPTISMS.

1641. Richard and Elizabeth Heath, twinnes, the son and daughter of Henry Heath and Judith, his wife, of Woodham Mortimer (accidently coming to their brother Bigge), the woman fell in travail here with these twinnes, and they were baptized both, July 18.
1642. Francis Radcliffe, the base son of Robert Radcliffe, as layd to him, and charged by his maidservant, Francis, was baptized May 25.
1648. John, a bastard, baptized the same day —, Oct. 29.
1659. Ann Rayen, daughter of Wm. and Ann Raven, was born between two and three o'clock in the morning, on the 1st day of May, and baptized on the 9th of May or thereabouts.
1692. Elizabeth and Sarah, daughters of Samuel and Jane Gill (Elizabeth being about year and a half old), Nov. 10.
1695. John, son of Daniel and Sarah Spadbrough, born July 14th (as I heard).
1696. Marv, the daughter of Thomas and Judith Edwards, baptized June 1st. "She was born at the Oake, her parents being travelling people."
1699. Thomas, the base son of Elizabeth Mitchell, servant to Mr. Stones, and, as she said in her pangs, of Thomas Mumford, and baptized Feby. 18th.
1704. Ap. 17: Notice was then given of y^e birth of a male child of Edmund Bowse.
1705. May y^e 14: John Sanniers, farmer, came to me and told me that he had a daughter born May 11th, whose name was to be
- Richard, son of Branden Bowse, was born Oct. 21 (as he said).
1711. Mary, daughter of Thomas White, of Ulting, abiding in this parish by certificate,* bap^d July 25.
1727. Sarah Kirkham, an adult, aged 21 years, bap^d May 26.
1732. Ann, daughter of Susan Read, by John Teaton, a Dissenting teacher's son, and apprenticed to a Dissenting Apothecary in Maldon, being 10 years old the 23rd day of April next.
1733. Priscilla, daughter of Priscilla Scott, spinster, by John Scott, her first cousin, and a married man, was base born May 15th, and bap^d Aug. 12th.
- Philadelphia Charlotte, daughter of R and M. Bulley, bap^d April 4.
1794. Elizabeth, da. of Thomas and Elizabeth Sayers (wholly baptized, Feby. 2), named Jany. 12.
- George, the (illegitimate) son of Mary Wood, by George Harris, the reputed father, was named Feby. 9th.
- James, the (illegitimate) son of Mary Gull (father unknown), Baptized Aprl. 13th.
1798. William, (illegitimate) son of Ann Brown, by John Davidson, reputed father, bap^d May 6th.

MARRIAGES.

1622. There were none marry^d—it was a deare yeare, exceptinge Ed. Manb and Annie Smith.
1625. John Bates, Linnen Draper, of Gracious Street, in London, and Elizabeth Brooke, of Walden, Essex, mar^d Ap. 18.

* Or licence to remove from one parish to another.

1637. Henry Poole, in Set Siths Lane, in Set Antlings, in London, Girdler, and Elizabeth Castle, of Woodham Walter, single woman, May 30th.
1639. Robert Hawkins, of Little Baddow, single man, and Jane — (his wife), of the same parish, spinster.
1640. John Baxter, of St Peter's, in Malden, husbandman, and Elizabeth Swift, of Woodham Walter, whoe was begot with child by him in uncleanness, was marry^d Jany. 4th.
1644. Daniell Hill, of Gracious Street, in London, Lynnen Draper, of the Company of Merchant Taylers, and Elizabeth Bates, of the same City and Streete, single woman, were here marry^d Ap. 2.
1645. This yeare, 1645, none with us married.
1646. John Greene and Annie Windle were marry^d May 28, brought on bedd, Aug. 9th, in uncleanness.
1685. Mr. Henry Bury, of Rawleigh, widower, and Mary Mayott, single woman, of Woodham Walter, 13 July, 1686 (ut ait), being Catholicks, marry^d by a preist of their own religion.

BURIALS.

There is a memorandum relating to the ceremonies at the burial of the Lady Fitzwater, called by the Heralds a "funeral byll," and is as follows:—

- "Burials Anno 1554-5, the 16 daie of Jany was berid the Ladi Fizwater, the wyf of ye Lord Fizwater, at Odham Water, wth iiij baners of armes, a standard of arms and II images with a hers, and iiij dozen of penselles, and viii dozen of Skuchyons, and a mantyll and whyt branchys and iiij dozen of Staff torchys."
1585. Old Ducke, bur^d 21 April.
1589. A poore man buried 6 Feby.
1591. Joan Mole, a poor wentch, bur^d 14 Jany.
— Thomas Bates, a walkinge man, bur^d 1 March.
1593. One Dowset, that killed himself, bur^d 20 Oct.
1596. Mother Umfray, bur^d 25 Feby.
— Dumb Elizabeth, bur^d 29 Dec^r.
1616. John Hogg, sent from the Correction House, was bur^d 10 Dec.
1617. John Cowe (a poore fellowe), bur^d 29th April.
1618. Thomas Ratcliff was bur^d 26 July (he was drowned).
1627. Richard Sling, Gent, dyinge in Woodhâ Mortymer, was bur^d here Mar. 31—and paid double fees.
— John Poole, bur^d July 5 (he was killed with a cart).
1628. A poore maide, dyed at Goodman Reade's house (which came to visit him), and was bur^d April 27.
1631. Old Father Brainewood, goodwife Howes (his) father, was bur^d here Dec. 18th.
1638. Ellenor^{ah} Boylann, Virgin, was bur^d (who was baptized Nov. 10, 1559) Jany. 13.
— A . . . John Treuer, a stranger, whoe undertooke Sir William Fitch (his) brick clamps, to make his bricks, was bur^d here Feby. 11th.
1639. John Wall, who was killed with a load of tymber at Malden, was bur^d July 14th.
1640. Elizabeth Baxter, wife of John Baxter, of St. Peter's, in Maldon (by whom she was got with child in uncleanness), who was marry^d and died the same day, was bur^d Jany. 5.
1642. Anthony Bush, a butcher, a widower, as he sayd (a stranger), (who came out of Norfolk, as his kinsman Parish, which came with him sayd) died sodainly May 8th, bur^d May 9th.
— Sarah Walker, the daughter of Thomas Walker, citizen of London, bur^d May 24.
1643. Catherine Wade, widdowe, dyinge of the Small Pox, bur^d Mar. 16.
1670. Samuel Stammers, Sir Barrow Fytche (his) warriner, who died of certain wounds, as the jury gave in ad chyrurgeons too to the coroner, was bur^d 5 Sep.: 1670.

1672. M^{rs} Mary Peirse, the dearst and most loving wife of Theophilus Peirse, rect^r, died in childbed of M^{rs} Martha Peirse, June the fifth, and was bur^d in Woodham Walter chancell by her dear daughter, M^{rs} Mary Peirse, June the seventh, 1672, in expectation of a joyfull Resurrection to life everlasting. She was carried to the grave (with escutcheons upon her hearse) by M^r Rob^t Fytch, M^r Zephaniah Peirse, M^r Horse-nayle, sen^r, Mr. Wm. Skeire. Her trayne was honorably held up by Sir Barrow Ffytch, K^{nt}, patron of the parish, and Thomas Barnes, gent., Secretary of State in the low countries, and laid into the grave by those six worthy gentlemen as their last act of civility and X^{ian} courtesy they could show to their deceased friend, whose loss was extraordinarily lamented and bewayled by them, by all, and by the poor people especially, to whom she was in her secret charity a constant friend. God grant me to imitate her and to prepare to follow her. Her funnerall sermon was preached by M^r Nathaniel Gordon, of Woodham Ferris, upon Luke 10th verse last—"But one thing is needful, and Mary hath chosen that good part, which shall not be taken away from her." My losse in her was unspeakable, but was her gain, which is full of glory. M^{rs} Martha Peirse, daughter of Mrs. Mary Peirse and Theophilus Peirse, rect^r, was buried June the twelfth, 1672, in the same grave with her dear mother.

— Old Mathias Webb, Sexton and Church Clarke of this parish 44 or 45 (1673 years, was bur^d Jany. 21, 1672, who lived so long as to bury the parish secular.) two or three times over, as I was informed.

— Sir Barrow Fytche, K^{nt}, Patron of this parish, and the most affectionate friend to his Chaplain, Mr. Theophilus Peirse, Rector of this parish, by his patronage, and by his always to be had in remembrance. He departed this life the first day of March, 1672, about one or two of the clock in the afternoon, and was buried in the vestry on the 10 day of March, 1672.

THEO. PEIRSE, *Rector*.

RICHARD G(UYON) } *Churchwardens.*
JOSEPH DICKSON }

1673. Elizabeth, the wife of John Turnish, of Wickham, in Essex, was buried (as a stranger, the dues are 7/- being double fees to the rector and sexton), 2 Sep., 1673.

1675. Richard Simonds, a stranger, was unfortunately shotte with a gunne at the Royal Oak, was bur^d May 20, 1675.

— Thomas Mumford, the third clarke of the s^d parish since I was rector, bur^d the 24 Novr.—THEO. PEIRSE.

1678. Edward Trayles, aged about 94 years, was bur^d June 14, '78.

1679. John How, the fourth parish clarke (aged 79), was bur^d May 5.

1689. Susannah, wife of Thomas Elliott, was bur^d 3 April. She was buried in linnen,* and paid 50/- to the officers for the poor of the parish. Notified the same to Mr. Custis, Churchwarden, Apl. 11, 1689.

1692. The female child of some travelling people, who dyed at the house of Mr. Wood, constable of the parish, bur^d Feb. 15.

1693. David Playl, was bur^d July 29, 1692 (forgot to be registerd); *affidavit* by James Hard, Curate of Rettenden.

1696. Samuel Ridley, the servant of my brother, Thomas Bramston, who fell sick upon y^e road Apl. 11, and dyed Apl. 23, and was bur^d Apl. 24.

1704. Mary, wife of Wm. Matthews, and Mary, her daughter, were both bur^d in one coffin, Dec. 9.

1709. Thomas Matthews, who dyed at the Warren House, Oct. 9.

1717. Elizabeth Acock, bur^d June. (She was drowned going to Bradwell.)

* In defiance of the Statute of Chas. II. (1678), (repealed after 1814) which directed that all bodies were to be wrapped in woollen, and that an affidavit should be made to that effect. One half of the penalty, usually £5, was paid to the informer, and the other half to the parish. Many of the affidavits have been copied into the Register, giving the names of the persons before whom the declaration was made.

1723. Eliz. Horsnail, an infant, from Latchingdon, and y^e customary double fee paid, Oct. 7.
1731. An unbaptized male base-born child of y^e widow Bryckwoods, was interred in the churchyard, Jany. 31, and affidavit made per Mr. Wetherell, and the burial fees paid by the Overseers, Mar. 12 following.
1735. Thomas ardley (Yardley) and his daughter, Elizabeth, born at y^e Bell, he being a poor traveller, were buried, and affidavit made Apl. 14.
1739. Thomas . . . , a stranger, bur^d Apl. 22, 1739.
- 1758 to 1771. Burials not recorded. It is somewhat difficult to assign a reason for this omission. The clerk died soon after, and during his illness, the accounts were irregularly kept, no doubt; but in that case, one would have thought that the rector would have taken the work into his own hand. But it is only a sample of the loose way in which much public work was done at that period.
1800. Elizabeth Rush (aged 92).

OVERSEERS' ACCOUNTS.

March 31, 1719—I received of Mr. Royce, for a cow and calf that was at Matthew's, £02 15s. ood.

Be it known unto all men, that a fatt goose is better than a lean heen.

The Wardens' accounts are not of ancient date (about Charles II.), but full of interest, and I trust that consent may be obtained to give these in full at some future time. As an instance of the careless way in which these and similar records have been kept, I may note that some of the leaves have been sewn in in the wrong place. The greater part of the writing is most obscure, but the preservation of the particulars of very many of the affidavits is of peculiar interest.

ALPHAMSTONE.

BY CHARLES GOLDING.

HAVING, by the kind permission of the Rector, been permitted to examine the "Town" book and papers of the Parish of Alphamstone, that were found in the church chest at the late meeting of the Essex Archæological Society, I append some of the extracts that are of general interest :—

1717. Dec. 4. "No Forreigners shall be allow'd to come into y^e Town, wthout producing a certificate."
1719. Nov. 4. At Town Meeting, "y^t y^e Communion Table should be rayl'd in."
1722. March 26. "Widow" Rosier, overseer.
1725. March 29. "Item, w^h we go Bounds of the Parish, y^e minister to spend ffive shillings and the Parish five shillings."
1726. April 11. Elizabeth Rosier, overseer.
1729. June 4. Daniel Cant to build Steeple to the Church for £70, Carpenter's Work, Timber and Nails and a Gallery adjoining, included in the same sum, not to include the Fane and Mason's work.

1729. June 7. Agreement made for the same this day if a Licence comes from the Commissary, and 1s. 6d. rate made to pay for the same.
1756. Sept. 27. Vestry Meeting to repair so much of the South Aisle, as belong to the Parish to repair, and application be made to Mrs. Hammond, owner of Cleves' Hall to repair that part that belong to her.
1762. April 19. Doctor Stoier to look after the Poor for one year for £1 10s.
1763. Sept. 16. By leave of Mr. Abra. Killingbeck was taken out of the Church 300 and $\frac{1}{4}$ of Tiles.
1774. Oct. 30, &c. James Griggs, serving Church "Clark" as "usall," each Sunday, 00 0 6d.

The Lists of Rectors and Curates, are : —

1717. N. Stephens, Rector, with his autograph.
1728. Thomas Horwood, Curate, with signature.
1729. Thos. Horwood, Minister.
1732. Oliver Joye, Minister, signature.
1756. John Tindal, Rector, signature.

The orthography and spelling at various periods in places of the book, between the dates of 1717 and 1776, are curious, and show the local pronunciation of the then inhabitants :—

allowed of	.	spelt	.	<i>a lovd of, oloured.</i>
almshouse	.	"	.	<i>Ammus House.</i>
extraordinary.	.	"	.	<i>exstrounarys, extreordings.</i>
gave in	.	"	.	<i>gofe in, gaveing, gav'ru.</i>
girls	.	"	.	<i>garls.</i>
Jonathan	.	"	.	<i>Johnnathan.</i>
meeting	.	"	.	<i>metting, mateing, mettin, milting, metton.</i>
Parish	.	"	.	<i>Parris.</i>
overseer.	.	"	.	<i>oversicer, overases.</i>
Rate	.	"	.	<i>Ratt, rat.</i>
succeeding	.	"	.	<i>suckseding, sackseedin.</i>
surveyors	.	"	.	<i>suruajors, survayers, suv'vairs.</i>
twelve	.	"	.	<i>twlfe.</i>
two-pence	.	"	.	<i>twopenny, twopane.</i>
week	.	"	.	<i>weke.</i>

I may add, in conclusion, that the Church, as now existing (having not yet been restored (?) or altered) is an ancient edifice of about the 13th century, with nave, deep chancel, and south aisle, at the end of which is, apparently, what has been the Lady Chapel. The windows throughout are small and narrow, and fragmentary pieces of ancient coloured glass are still to be seen in some. One or more have fine traces of leaves and sprigs of foliage in them, discernible between the old glazing. The Font proves it has been used for a long period, as it is about 700 years old. The lychnoscope window, whether for eucharistic use or for lepers, is also of much interest.

THE "BRAZEN HEAD" AT LINDSELL.

BY MILLER CHRISTY, F.L.S.

I DESIRE to call attention to an ancient work of art in bronze, still existing in our county, which will, I believe, prove to be of unusual antiquity and interest.

Standing about a quarter of a mile back from the main road between Dunmow and Great Bardfield, on the north side of the road and near the northern extremity of the parish of Lindsell (that is to say, about a mile and a quarter from the Church), is a modern red-brick farm-house belonging to what has long been known as The Brazen Head Farm. On the front door of this house is to be found the "Brazen Head" with which I am now concerned, in the shape of a large, ancient, circular door-knocker.

Although the present house is quite modern, it stands upon very nearly the same site as an earlier farm-house, encircled by a moat, which became ruinous through age and was pulled down some fifteen or twenty years ago; but a curious and ancient pigeon-house of timber and plaster, which belonged to it, still stands. It was from the front door of this earlier house that the Brazen Head came.

The head, which is undoubtedly intended for that of a lion or leopard, stands out in very bold relief from a circular plate of metal, some eighteen inches in diameter, having a small, though narrow, thickened rim. The head, which is shown full-faced (or, in heraldic parlance, *affrontée*, *cabossed* or *trunked*), of course, occupies the centre of the disc, of which it fills roughly about one-third. The rest of the disc is largely occupied by tapering rolls of hair which radiate from all round the head nearly to the rim of the disc. In the mouth is the knocker, a large iron ring, which knocks on the rim of the disc. Altogether the knocker is most effective as a work of art, standing out as much as six inches in relief. The design is treated largely in the grotesque, conventional, heraldic style of former days. In heraldic blazon it might be best described as *a leopard's head erased, affrontée, holding in its mouth a ring*. I believe that the metal in which it is executed is bronze. Though not solid, the metal is of considerable thickness. The accompanying illustration is

taken from an excellent sketch of the knocker, made by my friend Mr. Ernest E. Thompson in May, 1891.



THE "BRAZEN HEAD" AT LINDSELL.
(From a drawing by Mr. Ernest E. Thompson.)

That the Brazen Head is of great age, it is, I think, impossible to dispute ; how old it may be, I do not feel competent to decide ; but it may be pointed out that, just about four centuries ago, it had already given to the farm the name it still bears. Those who have seen both it and the celebrated Sanctuary-knocker on the north door of the Cathedral at Durham cannot fail to be struck with the general resemblance in the designs of the two, though that at Durham represents, not a lion's but a griffin's head, and it has also no circular disc. This highly-remarkable knocker,

which is admirably figured in R. W. Billing's *Cathedral Church at Durham* (London, 4to, 1843), I had the opportunity of examining in September, 1881. It is, I believe, supposed to be the work of Ralph Flambard, who was Bishop of Durham from 1099 to 1128. Without claiming for the Lindsell knocker any such age as this, it may still be set down as very old. There is, I believe, a somewhat similar, but smaller, knocker on the door of one of the parish churches in the City of York; and I have seen another, but of less striking design, and apparently not so old, on the great west door of Lucerne Cathedral. Probably, large ancient sanctuary-knockers of more or less similar design are to be found on the doors of other cathedrals and churches; but to find one on the door of a country farm-house is probably unique.

So far as I am aware, none of our county historians make any mention of the Brazen Head at Lindsell, except Morant, who speaks (*History of Essex*, vol. ii, 1768, page 445) of "Robert Alger, owner of a capital message in this parish called Brason-Head, because a wolf's head of brass, well cast, was affixed to the top of the outer gate." Wright (*History of Essex*, vol. ii, p. 245) simply copies Morant. The head, however, certainly is not a wolf's. Morant cannot have seen it.

Some years ago, when living at Lindsell Hall, which adjoins Brazen Head, I made enquiries with a view of ascertaining whether any traditions as to the history of the knocker had been preserved in the neighbourhood. I was unable, however, to ascertain anything of interest concerning it, though I was, on more than one occasion, assured that it commemorated and represented "the last wild beast that frequented that neighbourhood, and which was killed on the farm"! I heard, too, of a certain old and half-crazy country-woman, Judy Boyett by name, who is said to have held it in superstitious reverence and to have come regularly at certain intervals to polish it.

Beyond this, all as to its history seems to be mere conjecture. It is a fair, though possibly erroneous, conjecture that the Brazen Head may have been intended to represent the *leopard's head cabossed or, with a sword proper in the mouth*, which (according to Burke) forms the crest of the Fitch family. This family, in early times, was seated at Brazen Head, and from it, I believe, the respected editor of this magazine is descended. From *The Visitations of Essex* (Publications of the Harleian Society, vol. xiii, pp. 51, 197, and 397), we may gather that a certain Thomas Fitch of Fitch's in Widdington "did

belong to ye Erle of Oxford and served in the filde against Kinge Rich. ye 3d," presumably at Bosworth in 1485. His son Thomas (who is described as "of Brason Heade in the p'ish of Linsell" in the visitation of 1558, and as of Lindsell simply in those of 1612 and 1634) married "Agnes d. and sole heire to Robert Alger [also] of Brason Head in Linsell." Assuming, as I think we fairly may, that this marriage took place at about the date mentioned above, we arrive at the deduction that at that date the Brazen Head had existed long enough to give name to the farm where it was to be seen. It appears from the visitations that there were Fitches at Lindsell down to at least the beginning of the seventeenth century, and that they intermarried with the Wisemans of Canfield and other good Essex families. Stephen Alger, the last of the Algers of Lindsell, whom I knew well, died in 1874.

I trust that some further light may be thrown upon the age and history of this knocker, now that attention has been prominently called to its existence.

A GROUP OF ESSEX DIVINES:

1640-1662.

BY C. FELL SMITH.

ESSEX as a county was, during the fermentations, religious and political, of the seventeenth century, particularly alive; and whatever the mingled causes of this activity may have been, it is probable that the geographical position of the county was a not unimportant factor. Access to London was easy; news from London was attainable; the county intercepted the direct route to and from the States of Holland, where was one of the most flourishing intellectual centres of the day; the University of Cambridge was at hand, ready to dispense her learning and her scholars; and the tenantry and middle classes of Essex were largely receptive of the Puritan teaching; nay, more, that they were well advanced in "Root and Branch" principles, and demanded the abolition of Laud and his Popish innovations, is apparent from petitions and other papers of the time.

The Anti-Prelatical party owned in remote corners of Essex members ready to come boldly forward in support of their principles.

"The root of Episcopacy," writes Baillie home to his brethren of the Ayrshire Presbytery, in December, 1640, "will be assaulted with the strongest blast it ever felt in England." The share taken by Essex men in blowing this blast is worthy of some inquiry. It was a time of much writing of pamphlets, chiefly, it is true, from the Scotch brethren; but the English Puritan ministers were not satisfied without making a literary demonstration of their own. This they did under a name which quickly was in everyone's mouth. In January, 1640-41, had appeared Bishop Hall's *Humble Remonstrance*, in defence of the Liturgy and Episcopacy. He too had a connection with the county, being rector of Waltham Cross for twenty-two years. The answer was not long in forthcoming. "On or about the 20th of March, 1641," says Masson (vol. ii, p. 219), "there were lying in a bookseller's shop in Pope's Head Alley, and from thence finding their way into the citizens' houses, copies of a small quarto of 104 pages, with, after the manner of those days, the following portentous title: 'An Answer to a Book entitled *An Humble Remonstrance* in which the Originall of Liturgy and Episcopacy is discussed, and queries propounded concerning both, the parity of Bishops and Presbyters in Scripture demonstrated, the occasion of their unparity in Antiquity discovered, the disparity of the ancient and our modern Bishops manifested, the antiquity of Ruling Elders in the Church vindicated, the Prelaticall Church bounded; written by Smectymnuus.'"

It was a strange *nom de plume* and set everyone wondering.

"Smectymnuus! The goblin makes me start,
I' the name of Rabbi Abraham, what art?"

So wrote Cleveland, the satirist, in a witty poem in which he went on to describe the monstrosity of these five Puritan parsons rolled in one, as if it were a suitable show for some rustic exhibition.

"Next Sturbridge fair is Smec's, for lo! his side
Into a five-fold Lazar's multiplied:
Under each arm there's tucked a double gizzard;
Five faces lurk under a single vizard."

Indeed, he goes on to say:

"The Sadducees would raise a question
Who must be Smec at the resurrection."

There was no great mystery behind the naming of this somewhat dry and pedantic pamphlet. The authors' initials in the order given below supplied the clue, and in those names we read some of the sturdiest Puritans of the day. Stephen Marshall, Edmund Calamy, Thomas Young, Matthew Newcomen, and William Spurstow, whose initial W was changed to double U, were the authors.

Marshall was born at Godmanchester, and having been educated and ordained at Cambridge, he was appointed to the living of Finchingfield, which he held for many years. He attended Laud on the scaffold, and was a useful and prominent member of the Westminster Assembly. His preaching was much admired, and he was called to preach before the Long Parliament. Neal says (*History of the Puritans*, ii, 208), that Marshall was appointed by the Parliament to preach morning, evening and weekdays at Holmby House, but that the king absented himself and did not even admit him to ask a blessing at table, during his confinement there. There is a story in Wood's *Athena Oxoniensis*, that he was commissioned by the Parliament to convey to the king at Carisbrook their veto as to his death. If this were so, Marshall's conscience must have been of a comfortably elastic nature, since we find him on good terms with the Protector and the Parliament, and at the Restoration, foremost among the Presbyterians sent over to Breda to invite the return of Charles II. Burial in Westminster Abbey crowned Marshall's career, but his intrusion into this sacred edifice was resented by the zealots of the Restoration, who, in 1661, dug up his body to throw it with others into a large pit in St. Margaret's churchyard.

Edmund Calamy, too, had some connection with Essex; more pronounced possibly than he had any desire for. His tenureship of the living of Moreton, we are told, produced a dire effect upon him by reason of the Essex climate. He fell into a quartan ague, which left him with a nervous affection of the head, permanently precluding him from mounting the pulpit, so that ever afterwards he preached from the reading desk. Calamy stood practically at the head of the Nonconformists of the time, after Richard Baxter. He sat on the famous Westminster Assembly, and was a member of the Savoy Conference. He was ejected from his living of Aldermanbury by the Act of Uniformity, and a few months after, being present when the preacher disappointed them, was urged by the congregation to preach. For doing so, he was sent to Newgate, but such was his popularity that the street was thronged with the carriages of persons

of quality going to visit him, and he was soon released. His grandson, Edmund Calamy, is well known as the biographer and historian of Nonconformity.

Thomas Young was the minister of a church at Stowmarket, and formerly Milton's tutor. He is spoken of as the chief of the Smectymnuans, and possibly, in point of learning, this somewhat venerable Scotch divine was the superior of the others.

Matthew Newcomen, M.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge, became rector of Dedham, where he remained until ejected by the Act of Uniformity, on St. Bartholomew's Day, 1662. He was a member of the Westminster Assembly, and foremost among the divines in London who sought for some means of reconciling the various divisions between Papists, Episcopalians and Nonconformists. On leaving Dedham Newcomen was invited to take charge of the English church at Leyden, where he remained until his death about 1668 or 9.

The fifth and last of the Smectymnuans, William Spurstow, was minister of Hampden, in Bucks, the parish of John Hampden.

To complete this group of Essex divines we must not omit a slight sketch of Dr. John Gauden, Dean of Bocking, whose name as the reputed author of the *Eikon Basilike* has given rise to so many and such prolonged disputes. Dr. Gauden was born at Mundon, of which parish his father was vicar, in 1605. He was educated at Bury St. Edmunds and at Cambridge, and afterwards proceeded to study divinity at Wadham, Oxford. He was chaplain to Robert Rich, Earl of Warwick, and through his influence obtained the deanery of Bocking, procuring a collation from Archbishop Laud, the legitimate patron, then in the Tower. Gauden held rather an ambiguous position, maintaining his preferments while conforming to Presbyterianism, and at the same time publishing books in defence of the Church. He finally gave up the use of the Common Prayer, though it was continued in his church longer than in any in the neighbourhood.

The story of the *Eikon Basilike* has always exercised a fascination over men's minds. Put forth as it was as the genuine work of the royal prisoner, written during his captivity in the Isle of Wight, it was at once invested with a sacred interest for all his party, and earned the respect of his opponents. It speedily went through forty-seven editions, and was translated into Latin by John Earle; but doubts as to its authorship were insinuated by John Milton, and

answered in *The Princely Pelican*, a royalist pamphlet which appeared six months later. A copy of the book is said to have been bought the day after the king's execution.

Gauden, when appointed to Exeter, complained of the poverty of the see, and asked for a better reward on the ground of some secret service. Mrs. Gauden, too, made an application for the remission of claims on his estate after Gauden's death, on the grounds of his authorship of the book. "A true account of the author of a book entitled *Eikon Basilike*," was published in 1692, by Anthony Walker, who had been Gauden's curate at Bocking, and who professed to have been his assistant during the compilation and printing of the book. The stories are somewhat conflicting, but Gauden, his wife, and his curate agree in stating the book to have been sent to Charles I. during his confinement, through the Marquis of Hertford, and to have been published from a copy made by a Mr. Gifford.

Another account states that one of the printers employed by Royston (the printer of the book) received the manuscript from the hands of Edward Symmons, M.A., rector of Rayne, and that it was understood to be sent from the king. Mrs. Gauden declares that her husband sent the manuscript through Symmons, who, for his complicity in the business, was arrested and died in prison. The royalist answer is that Gauden was allowed by Symmons to copy the manuscript while on its way to press; and a story is told by an old servant of Gauden's, of his sitting up with his master who had to copy a manuscript and return it in haste to Symmons.

The strongest evidence in favour of Gauden's authorship is the recognition of his claims at the Restoration. He was at once appointed chaplain to the king, made Bishop of Exeter in November, 1660, and translated to Worcester, 1662. It is said that vexation at having missed his desire, the richer see of Winchester, brought on a violent attack of strangury, of which he died 20th September, 1662.

We have not mentioned Obadiah Sedgewick, of Coggeshall, afterwards of St. Paul's, Covent Garden, another of the Nonconformist clergy, or several others whose names appear in the Church History of the time, but we have said enough to show Essex was in no way behind in the struggle.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

HOURL-GLASS STANDS IN CHURCHES.—I only know of three examples of these stands now existing in Essex churches—one in Ingatstone Church (figured in Buckler's *Churches of Essex*, p. 104), one in South Ockendon Church, which we learn is still in regular use (figured in Buckler's *Churches of Essex*, p. 42, and copied in Palin's *More about Stifford*), and one in Hazeleigh Church (figured in *Essex Naturalist*, vol. ii, p. 229). Can anyone add to this list? There was one at High Laver, which was taken down about thirty years ago, and still exists at the Rectory, and there was one at Stifford till 1861 (see Palin's *Stifford and its Neighbourhood*, p. 60). There is also one just over the border of the county at Kedington.

Butler in his "Hudibras" refers to

"Gifted brethren, preaching by

A carnal hour-glass, do imply"; I. iii. 1061, 1062.

and in Hogarth's "Sleeping Congregation," we see a very poor glass in a three-bracketed stand to the left of the preacher. Mr. Samuel Ireland in describing this print, tells the following anecdote of David Burgess: "Turning his glass for the third time, he added, 'Therefore, my friends and brethren, we will have another glass—and then!'" Although old times are changed, old manners gone, the examples remaining to remind us of them are particularly interesting.

Odd as it may seem, the origin of the convivial expression, still in frequent use, but with a different and less orthodox application, "Let's have another glass," had a religious origin—before the introduction of clocks and watches, the length of the discourse being regulated by the hour, or rather half-hour glass; it was a reproach to many puritan divines that they were "six-glass men"!

Erasmus in his "Praise of Folly," says: "If what is delivered from the pulpit be grave, solid, rational discourse; all the congregation grow weary and fall asleep, till their patience be released; whereas if the preacher (pardon the impropriety of the word, the 'prater' I would have said) be zealous in his thumps on the cushion, antic gestures, and *spend his glass* in the telling of pleasant stories, his beloved shall then stand up, tuck their hair behind their ears and be very devoutly attentive."—EDWARD A. FITCH, Maldon.

PURCHAS' PILGRIMES.—It may not be uninteresting to note that at a recent sale by auction £42 10s. was obtained for a fine copy of Purchas' *Haklvytus Posthumus; or Purchas his Pilgrimes, containing a History of the World, in Sea Voyages and Lande Travells by Englishmen and others.* 5 vols. Folio, London, 1625-1626.*

The work is of particular interest to Essex folk from the fact that the Rev. Samuel Purchas was born at Thaxted in 1577, and was at one time "minister at Estwood, in Essex." He died in poor circumstances in 1628. In his 7th Book, Chapter ix, page 694, &c. (edition ii, 1614), he gives an account of Congo and the "other kingdoms and nations adioyning," derived from information afforded by Andrew Battell, "my neere neighbour, dwelling at Leigh in Essex." This man appears to have had a vast experience of savage life, having, among other adventures, been "taken by the Portugals on the coast of Brasil, and shipped over to Congo where (and in the Countries adiacent), he lived very many yeares," etc. †

Samuel Purchas, the author referred to, had a son, the Rev. Samuel Purchas, "Pastor at Sutton in Essex," who wrote the quaint book: *A Theatre of Politicall Flying-Insects* (4to, London, 1657). Father and son are sometimes confounded in catalogues.—I. C. GOULD.

TYRELL SLAB IN EAST HORNDON CHURCH.—In *The Builder* for October 31st last, is a full-page illustration of "one of the finest incised slabs in England," from a rubbing by Mr. A. H. Brown of Brentwood. This is the alabaster slab lying on the floor of the chancel of All Saints' Church, East Horndon, to the memory of Lady Alice Tyrell. In the text, vol. lxi, p. 331, a full description of this beautiful monument is appended; the author stating, doubtless correctly, that its original situation was before the altar of the Tyrell Chapel on the south of the church. The slab measures 6 ft. 6 in. by 3 ft. The inscription is thus translated:—"Here lieth buried Alicia, daughter of William Coggeshall, Knight, and Antiocha his wife, formerly the wife of John Tyrell, which said John and Alicia had between them issue, sons and daughters whose names are written on both sides of this stone, who died in the year of our Lord, 1422, on whose soul may God have mercy. Amen." In the description of the ten niches representing the children, the inscription on

* The last volume, though it often goes with those preceding it, is in reality a separate work with a different title page. It consists of the fourth edition of *Purchas his Pilgrimage*, the first edition of which was issued in 1613.

† Andrew Battell, or Battel, affords matter for the first fourteen pages of *Historical Rarities and Curious Observations*, by William Winstanley, published in 1684.

Walter's—the eldest son's—label is omitted. The husband, Sir John Tyrell, with his second wife Katherine, are buried in the church of Austin Friars, London.

A remarkably correct drawing of this slab, as will be seen by comparison with the photo-lithograph from the rubbing, is given in Chancellor's *Ancient Sepulchral Monuments of Essex*, pl. li. There is also a full description and plate of the slab, by H. W. Cutts, in *Trans. Essex Archaeol. Soc.*, vol. v, pp. 294—296 (1873). He refers to it as “most probably the finest existing incised slab (the one at Brading Church, Isle of Wight, being perhaps the next finest).”

DEDHAM “SUN.”—In the *Building News* for November 27th, 1891 (vol. lxi, p. 773), is a full-page photo-plate of “An old Inn Staircase at Dedham,” by Mr. Charles F. Urquhart. It is a quaint “bit” of the “Sun Inn” taken in the yard of that old-fashioned hostelry. The author adds, “The district round Dedham abounds in similar picturesque and quaint subjects for a picture; and to anyone wishing to spend a quiet holiday in an old-world spot, I would certainly say, ‘Go to Dedham.’”

BRITISH COIN RECENTLY FOUND AT LAWFORD.—In reference to the interesting gold coin of Dubnovellaunus, recently placed by Mr. Henry Laver in the Colchester Museum, Mr. John Evans, Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries, writes:—“Within the last few months a coin has been acquired by the local Museum at Colchester, which is of considerable interest. For the sight of it, and for some particulars as to the place of finding, I am indebted to Mr. Frederick Spalding, the zealous curator of the Museum. The coin was picked up by a labourer while hoeing a field at Lawford, a small village about a mile and a-half west of Manningtree, in Essex, and close to the border of Suffolk. It may be thus described:—Obv.-convex: A triple wreath, the central line plain, the two outer braided, ending in ring ornaments, and divided in the middle by two thin solid crescents back to back, above and below which are ring ornaments. Rev.-concave: Horse galloping to the left, above a curved branch; in front a ring ornament; above and below the head a pellet, above the back a bow-shaped figure; round the margin a series of small amulets, forming an outer ring. Æv. .44—.48 inch. Weight, 20 grains. Although the coin shows no trace of a legend, there is no difficulty in assigning it with almost absolute certainty to Dubnovellaunus, the British Prince whose name is mentioned in the well-known inscrip-

tion at Ancyra, and to whom coins were first attributed simultaneously by the late Dr. Birch and myself, in 1851. The general type of the obverse is identical with that of the larger Essex coins of Dubnovellaunus, with the exception that the wreath is narrower, and consists of only three bands instead of five. The horse and branch on the reverse are also of precisely the same character as those on his larger coins. When writing in 1864, I stated that 'the small coins of Dubnovellaunus have not yet been discovered.' I am glad that my unfulfilled anticipations have now been justified."—*Essex Standard*, August 22nd, 1891.

ST. HELEN'S, COLCHESTER.—We should think there are very few buildings now used by the Church of England which have undergone such strange vicissitudes of fortune as the little chapel of St. Helen's, Colchester. It is supposed that the chapel was reconstructed in stone, on the site of an earlier one of timber, about 1,100 by Eudo, the founder of the Abbey of St. John. At the dissolution of the chantries, the building was handed over to the town bailiffs to found therein a free school. The bailiffs subsequently sold it to one William Reve, who sold it to Jerome Gylberd, father of the famous Dr. Gylberd. Afterwards it was used as a Quakers' meeting-house, and then as a Lancasterian school. Next it gave shelter to a circulating library, and in its penultimate state it was used as an upholsterer's warehouse. Finally it became the property of Mr. Douglass Round, who generously renovated it, and gave it back to its original pious use.—*Antiquary*, vol. xxiv, p. 235 (December, 1891).

[See the pamphlet, published for private circulation, *St. Helen's Chapel, Colchester*. By J. H. ROUND. Pp. 27. London, 1886.]

THE SHIRES, THE HUNDREDS.—We have several references to "Marshlander's" query on these terms (p. 57), which lack of space compels us to condense. E. Dilliway (Chelmsford) holds that "the shires" is used in the normal geographical sense, and not contemptuously; and that Dengie and Rochford are specially termed *The Hundreds* as being more clearly defined by their estuary boundaries than the Hundreds further inland. In Spurgeon's *Memories of Stambourne*, p. 115, he says: "The people were mainly real Essex; they talked of places down in 'the Shires' as if they were quite foreign parts; and young fellows who went down into 'the Hundreds' were explorers of a respectable order of hardihood." W. in the *East Anglian*, vol. i, p. 2 (1858), remarks: "After all we retaliate by looking down upon foreigners, and despising all

importations from 'the Shires,' as we have some reason in a few matters, such as agricultural horses and implements." Dr. S. Pegge, in *Anonymiana*, 1809, informs us (p. 160) that "the inhabitants of Kent, to express a person's coming from a great distance, or they know not whence, will say he comes a great way off, out of the Shires; which is very expressive, since all the counties nearest against them are otherwise expressed, as Sussex, Surrey, Middlesex, Essex, &c."

LITTLE EASTON CHURCH.—Can any of your antiquarian or archæological readers tell me to what saint Little Easton Church is dedicated? Some of the Essex Directories ascribe it to St. Mary the Virgin, but I do not know upon what authority. Perhaps some of the above, who are more acquainted with ancient authorities than I am, can tell me from what source I am likely to derive any information on the subject. If so they will greatly oblige—RURALIST.
—*Essex County Chronicle*, October 23, 1891.

[In an article on "Some early Church and Chantry Dedications in Kent and Essex," by Mr. J. A. Sparvel-Bayly, F.S.A. (*Antiquary*, vol. xviii, pp. 109—116; September, 1888), there is a list showing the dedications to each saint in the two counties. Of the 407 Kentish churches, the dedications of five only are returned as unknown, but of the 400 Essex churches no less than twenty-five are so entered. These are Aldham, Alphamstone, Barnston, Borley, Little Canfield, Chappell, Copford, Little Easton, Frating, Havering-atte-Bower, Little Henny, Little Holland, West Horndon, Layer Breton, Layer de la Haye, Berners Roothing, Leaden Roothing, Thaxted, Thorndon, Tilbury, Middleton, White Notley, Great Parndon, Quendon, and Wickford. We have not specially checked this list, but we know of one or two additions that might certainly be made thereto. Since Newcourt and Ecton wrote, much has been learned in this direction, especially from old wills, where the name of the patron saint of the beneficiary or mortuary church is frequently specified. For Little Easton, where Bishop Ken was rector, 1663--1665, a search through the wills of the Bouchier and Maynard families would possibly give the desired information. It certainly appears that the churches named are those of twenty-five parishes whose history has yet been but little studied, and we shall hope to be able to supply this information in some instances through the researches of our correspondents. Six of the parishes are in Dunmow Hundred, five in Hinckford, three in Lexden, two each in Tendring,

Barstable and Winstree, and one each in Witham, Harlow and Uttlesford. At Aldham the old church is gone, and those of Little Henny and Little Holland are in ruins. Thorndon is the same as West Horndon, and there is no church, but attached to the Hall is a Catholic chapel, dedicated to SS. Mary and Lawrence. Chappel (Pontisbright) was until 1533 a chapelry of Great Tey. Copford is probably dedicated to St. Michael, but the rector does not say so in his recent pamphlet.* Of the magnificent church of Thaxted the Rev. G. E. Symonds writes:—"The church of the parish previous to the present structure, was situated not far off, and was dedicated to St. Catherine" (*Trans. Essex Archæol. Soc.*, n.s., vol. iii, p. 264). Again "the church appears to have three dedications: the first to St. Lawrence, and the feast and the fair are still held on St. Lawrence's Day; the second to the Blessed Virgin, possibly when further additions were made to the church; and the last dedication to St. John the Baptist, when it was completed by Edward IV" (*Id.*, p. 265). The new church at Havering, reconsecrated in 1878, is dedicated to St. John the Evangelist. The Tilbury of the list is Tilbury-juxta-Clare. If we can trust church-bell inscriptions Aldham and Wickford may have been dedicated to St. Katherine, but we know that Sancta Katerina is a common name on bells.]

RAINBOROWE OR RAINSBOROUGH.—Thomas Rainborowe, mariner of East Greenwich, had a lease of lands at Claverhambury, in Essex, under "the Right Honourable Edward Lord Denny, baron, of Waltham Holy Crosse." I have reason to believe that he came of an Essex family. His son William was for a short time member for Aldborough, Suffolk, in the Long Parliament. William's son, Thomas, was an officer of distinction in the Army of the Parliament. In the newspapers and books of the time, his name is commonly, though incorrectly, spelt Rainsborough. He served at Naseby, the storming of Bristol, and on many other important occasions. He was killed—murdered I perhaps should say—at Doncaster, on 29th October, 1648. A memoir of this person, by the present writer, occurs in vol. xlvi of the *Archæologia*. I shall be glad of information concerning the ancestry and connections of the elder Thomas Rainborowe.—EDWARD PEACOCK, Bottesford Manor, Brigg.

[This name does not appear in *Our Parish Register*, by W. Winters (1882). Mr. Winters writes that he does not remember Rainborowe, but sends the annexed extract from the registers:

* *Short Account of the Parish Church of Copford*. By Rev. B. Ruck-Keene. 16 pp. 8vo, Coggeshall, 1890.

"1615, June 2. Baptized Eliz. Goldburrow, daughter of Mr. Goldburrow, of Clavembury." Claverhambury, part of Waltham Abbey lands, was granted to Sir Anthony Denny by Edward VI, in 1457. Edward Denny was created Baron Denny of Waltham, 27th October, 1604, and in 1626 made Earl of Norwich. For Rainborowe, see *East Anglian*, n.s., vol. iii, pp. 228, 248, the latter referring to the *New England Historical and Genealogical Register* for April, 1886, pp. 158—171.]

SHERWOOD.—Will correspondents favour me with any particulars of persons bearing this surname, for genealogical purposes? Notes of marriages of members of the family would be especially welcomed. I will most gladly, in exchange, refer to a collection of indexed notes and pedigrees in my possession for any name in which they may be interested. Please reply direct to Petersham House, Waltham Green, London, S.W.—GEORGE F. TUDOR SHERWOOD.

HOGTUB.—The *Monthly Magazine* for 1814, gives, amongst other matter, short notices of occurrences, marriages, deaths, &c., in every county in England. Under Essex, in the November number, among the deaths, is the following strange record:—"At Broomfield, Mrs. Harris suffered in the hogtub." I should like an explanation of this curious record.—J. GOSLING, Chelmsford.

HUNNIS.—Can any reader furnish information regarding the Essex property of "William Hunnis, gentleman of the Chapel Royal, and Master of the children of the same," during the sixteenth century. A certificate sent by Sir Francis Knowles, Treasurer of the Household, and the other commissioners for taxing the second payment of the subsidy, granted 27th Eliz. (but bearing date 14th November, 28th Eliz.), states that William Hunnis was chiefly resident at court; but was assessed on £40 goods and £15 fee in Great Ilford Ward, in the parish of Barking, the hundred of Becontree. I have found his wife's burial in Barking parish register in 1588, but I would like to know exactly how he was connected with the place, and the name of his residence. The Rev. Joseph Hunter's MSS. British Museum (24,488) state: "I have a copy from the original of a letter from William Nutbrowne to Lee Burghley, dated 8th November, 1579, complaining of William Hunnis, the Queen's servant, about a patent granted to the said Nutbrowne" (this Nutbrowne was a Barking resident, and benefactor to the parish). Further, the Rev. Joseph Hunter states that "In the Recusant Rolls, 34 Eliz., 'William Hunnis, one of the gentlemen

of the Chapel, owes £8 17s. 9½d., part of £30 4s. 5d. per annum of rent issuing from Branton Grange, Barrsovy Grange, Micklethwaite Grange, parcel of the lands of Ann Pavor, widow, a recusant. He also accounts for lands of Alice Martin, widow.*

There seems to be no notice of this in the Public Record Office; and it has struck me that it is possible these properties may not have been in the county of Essex.* Any information regarding their topography would materially help me in my investigations. Another point is that in 1568 he was granted arms, three beehives on a shield, &c. His family evidently became extinct. This shield I find, in 1634, quartered in the arms of the Waldegraves of Essex. How and when did they first quarter it thus? (See Brit. Museum, Harl. MS., 1408 (116); Waldegrave Descent, Harl. MS., 541; Noble Families of Essex in 1634, Waldegrave quartering three beehives, Addl. MSS., 5524, f 24, 156, 224.) Perhaps there may have been a daughter married to a Waldegrave?—C. CARMICHAEL STOPES.

ESSEX POLL-BOOKS.—To the list of these on page 57 may be added the following:—North Essex, 1847; Colchester, 1832, 1865, 1868. In thanking correspondents for titles, &c., of these, our gratitude is “a keen perception of future benefit.”

WEELEY BARRACKS.—The subjoined extract from a local paper, though not answering the query, p. 57, as to the site, records an incident of the time of occupation of these barracks.

WEELEY BARRACKS, 1806.—It is perhaps not generally known that in the early part of the present century, when England was at war with the first Napoleon, Weeley was a military centre of considerable proportions, the barracks there covering a large area of ground, and this accounts for the numerous monuments in Weeley churchyard to the memory of deceased soldiers. At that time Little Clacton had a very extensive fair, when its main thoroughfare for several days was crowded with booths during the fair period in the month of June. The soldiers from Weeley used to visit this fair in large numbers, and in 1806 there was almost a riot between soldiers and civilians, which resulted the same evening in a serious tragedy. Some civilians having had the worst of it at the hands of the soldiers, laid in wait for the latter on their return home, and one soldier was brutally murdered with the handle of a grindstone which was taken from the premises now occupied by Mr. H. Eldred. The other day, when Mr. Manning, of the *Blacksmith's Arms*, was rummaging out his cellar, he found a relic of those times, in the shape of a bayonet of George III period. It was concealed in the roof of the cellar, and is so covered with rust that it is not possible at present to find out its date; but we hope, by the assistance of one or two old inhabitants, to give more details of this military occupation in a few weeks.—*Clacton News*, March 5, 1892.

* There is a Yorkshire (West Riding) ring in these names.—Ed.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

Theydon Mount: its Lords and Rectors, with a complete transcript of the Parish Registers and Monumental Inscriptions. By J. J. HOWARD, H. F. BURKE and the Rev. L. N. PRANCE. Pp. xiii, 66, 6. 4to. Privately printed. 1891.

Another important service to the future historian has been rendered by the compilers of this handsome volume, which, to say the least, is much more easily consulted than the ancient documents, &c., which furnished material for its compilation. The preliminary pages contain a concise outline of parochial history, including that of the Smyth family of Hill Hall, from Sir Thomas Smyth (6th, 1514), to the present (12th) baronet Sir William Bowyer Smyth. The registers given are "Christnings," 1564—1800. Marriages, 1564—1810: "Burialls," 1564—1815. The copies of terriers, dues, and other parochial items are quaint and interesting, as are the monumental inscriptions, pp. 46-58, in church and churchyard. There is a full index to all names, pp. 59-66, and six pages of genealogical table of the Smyth family complete this valuable work.

Forty Years in a Moorland Parish. Reminiscences and Researches in Danby in Cleveland. By the Rev. J. C. ATKINSON, D.C.L. Three editions, pp. xvi, 457. 8vo. London (Macmillan and Co.), 1891. Price 12s

The Rev. Canon Atkinson commences the preface to his first edition by telling us that, from a calculation made several years ago, he "must have walked more than 70,000 miles in the prosecution of his clerical work only, and much more than as many again for exercise, relaxation or recreation. Far the larger proportion of these miles were walked alone." If the tongue was unoccupied, the brain and eye certainly have not been, or such an interesting and instructive volume as that now before us could not have been written.

It deals with the folk-lore and witchcraft, place-nomenclature and dialect, antiquities and archæology (especially grave-mounds and earthworks), geology and history, manners and customs, natural history and scenery of this well characterised Cleveland district. Further details on several matters are given in seven appendices; these contain most valuable information. It contains two illustrations (Castleton Bow Bridge, built 1175—1185, needlessly destroyed, 1873; and Danby Castle Bridge, built circa 1386, still standing) and

two maps. The later editions are further illustrated; the second has a plate of the ruins of a rafter-built house in Danby Dale.

Canon Atkinson was an Essex man, as shown on another page. This has not been forgotten by our author. On p. 100 we read:—

“I remember when I was a schoolboy in Essex, with youthful ambitions stirring within me, how the being able to do some day what the old statute terms ‘shooting in a gun loaded with powder and hail-shot,’ with the said ‘tormentum’ or ‘hand-gunne’ pressed to my own individual shoulder, seemed a consummation most devoutly to be wished for. What a jolly life I used to think the little village boys who were set to ‘keep the crows’ in that then wheat-growing county of Essex must lead.”

Again on pp. 126, 127:

“I remember when I was a schoolboy in Essex, my father being then curate of a country parish not far from Colchester, the news came that the rector was dead, which of course implied the consequent removal, after a space of weeks or months, of the curate. But that did not affect me, or fix itself on my attention as did the proceedings taken in connection with the bees, of which a large stock belonged to the rectory. I cannot remember who the person acting on behalf of the rectorial family was, or by what authority the said person acted; but I do remember the key of the main door of the house being taken, together with sundry strips of some black material, and a kind of procession organised for a formal visit to the bee-stand. And when it was reached the bearer of the key proceeded to bind a black strip round each beehive—this was called ‘putting the bees into mourning’—and as each strip was knotted, three taps with the key were given, and each hive severally informed that the master was dead.”

Many of the haunted localities, especially the “four-want-ways” mentioned on pp. 215, 216, must be in Essex. The recollections of his first fieldfare, “when a schoolboy gunner,” are given (pp. 324, 325).

Although it was forty-six years ago, in chapter ii. the author gives a very pleasantly-written descriptive account of “my introduction to Danby,” with its population exceeding 1,500, and with its ecclesiastical income of £95 a year; his difficulty in finding the parish, and then his further difficulty in finding the minister. The description of the latter, “reverend but hardly reverent”; and of his brother, the parish clerk and schoolmaster, “who could dee nowght else,” is most laconic. These surely gave our author some idea of the church work that must of necessity lie before him.

We must rejoice, however, that Mr. Atkinson accepted this by no means profitable offer. We have no doubt that Danby of 1891 compares favourably with the good old days of 1846. Had it been otherwise, we should not have had this delightful book, which has been so much appreciated by the public (a third edition is already

exhausted), and which must especially charm anybody with antiquarian or natural history tastes.

Danby has become celebrated through its incumbent, who has laboured there continuously for upwards of a generation. We have had many notes thence; but after the "Forty Years" are much inclined, like Oliver, to ask for more.

Thomas Dunckerley: His Life, Labours, and Letters, including some Masonic and Naval Memorials of the Eighteenth Century. By HENRY SADLER, P.M. & P.Z. Pp. xxiv, 316. 8vo. London (Diprose & Bateman), 1891. Price 7s. 6d.

We notice the publication of this work solely on the ground that the subject was of high position amongst the Freemasons of Essex, and rendered great services to the Craft. "Neither before his time nor since has any other person held so conspicuous a place" amongst Masons, as he "exercised active supervision over eighteen different counties." The sketch of his eventful life, pp. 17—50, is followed by details of his Masonic functions, classified by lodges, those of Essex occupying pp. 169—189.

The Goodwins of Hartford, Connecticut, Descendants of William and Ozias Goodwin. Compiled for JAMES JUNIUS GOODWIN. Pp. xii, 798. 8vo. London (Lippincott), 1891.

The opening chapter, pp. 1—30, by Rev. AUGUSTUS JESSOPP, D.D., on "The Goodwins of East Anglia," refers to members of the Goodwin family in Colchester, Manningtree, and Bocking. William and Ozias emigrated from Braintree to Boston, U.S., by the *Lion*, 1638, and were the Romulus and Remus of Hartford.

An Approved Treatise of Hawkes and Hawking. By EDMUND BERT. Reprinted from the original of 1619, with an introduction by J. E. HARTING. Pp. vii, 109. 4to. London (Quaritch), 1891.

The publishers have endeavoured to make the reprint of this rare old Essex work as near a *facsimile* of the original as possible. The author had great success in training the goshawk at his residence at Collier's Row, Romford, and preferred it to the long-winged falcon, which could not be employed without risk of loss in that heavily-wooded district. The scarcity and exorbitant price of the original will render this reprint welcome to all interested in the revival of the time-honoured sport of hawking.

Memories of Stambourne. Stencillings by BENJAMIN BEDDOW. *With Personal Remarks, Recollections, and Reflections.* By C. H. SPURGEON. Pp. 144. 8vo. London (Passmore & Alabaster), 1891. Price 1s. and 2s. 6d.

Mr. SPURGEON'S short but pithy introductory sketch of the village (16 pp.) is followed Mr. Beddow's interesting outline of the Nonconformist history of the place, from the Rev. HENRY HAVERS, rector in 1649, forced into dissent by the Act of Uniformity in 1662, to the Rev. J. C. HOUCHIN, the present pastor (ninth in 230 years). At p. 77 Mr. SPURGEON enters upon "personal remarks," glances at the life of his grandfather, the Rev. JAMES SPURGEON, pastor here for fifty-four years, vividly describes, with humorous anecdotes and caustic touches, the old manse and meeting-house, and summarises a sermon delivered at Haverhill by his grandfather and himself in alternating monologues. There are nine full-page illustrations of buildings, persons, &c.

The Knight of the Wyvern, and other Poems. By W. H. SELF (of Walthamstow). Pp. iv, 100. 8vo. London (P. Elliott), 1891. Price 2s. 6d.

"'Tis good to give unstinted praise," sings the author of this neat little volume of what is certainly far more worthy of the title of poetry than the bulk of paper blackened under that much-abused name. We would not be harshly critical when we meet with an occasional faulty rhythm or inapt epithet in pieces containing many noble and lofty thoughts expressed in elegant and graceful verse. Perhaps the best piece in the book is that entitled "The Children of Poetic Hope," an invocation of the muse, cast in the metre of *In Memoriam*, and recalling, in several of its stanzas, the style of thought, as well as of expression, of that masterpiece of the leader of English poetry. If the author will aim at maintenance of the standard attained in this, and tolerate nothing of inferior quality, we predict that he will reach a high place amongst poets. He must remember that success always involves struggle, and that even one who is born a poet may, by indolent indifference to perfection, fail to fulfil his apparent destiny. We trust Mr. Self will continue in the upward path, disdaining the by-ways that end in mediocrity or worse. We may mention that two of the pieces are of local character: "Chingford Old Church," p. 19, and "To an Owl caught in the Day-time near Walthamstow" pp. 65—69 (and, we are glad to notice, set at liberty again).

Loyal Hearts: A Story of the Days of Good Queen Bess. By EVELYN EVERETT-GREEN. Pp. 591. 8vo. London (T. Nelson & Sons), 1891. Price 5s.

The authoress of this excellent semi-historical tale has so frequently presented the products of her active brain to an admiring public, that it seems almost superfluous for us to do more than mention fresh instances of her industry. Recorded facts of history, and probable, though unrecorded, collateral incidents, are skilfully woven into a smooth continuous narrative, of which we will not diminish the interest by any hint of its plot.

Romances and Poems. By ROSE SEATON (of Chelmsford). Pp. iv, 119. 8vo. London (Simpkin & Co.), n.d. [1891]. Price 3s. 6d.

Here we have an elegant little volume of poems which are the work of no mean writer—of an amateur who bids fair, as time goes on, to do still better in the fields of literature. Her style is free, easy, and cultivated. “Andromeda,” which stands first, is perhaps not the best from a literary point of view. It lacks strength in dealing with a subject which requires considerable skill in handling. In “Fleurette” we have the author at her best. It is a poem full of passion and pathos, and delicately constructed throughout. If fault there is, it is in the fact that it resembles too closely Tennyson’s exquisite *Enoch Arden*, from which many of the passages might have come, for instance:—

“So winter fled, and summer came again ;
But not a word of Annie. And the fields
Grew golden, till the reapers gathered in
The treasure for the happy harvest home.
And all the hedgerows burnt with crimson glow
Of autumn berries, till the Christmas tide.
But she came not again.”

* * * *

“And the child grew to maiden, evermore
Keeping the beauty of her lily face.
Thoughtful beyond her years, and oft enwrap
In dreams of an enchanted land, whose light
Filled all her soul with song.”

In “In the Fierce Light” we have the history of a disappointed woman, who vainly seeks to drown her grief at the world’s shrine. The minor poems often sink to mediocrity ; but on the whole the book is carefully written, and is well worth a place in our libraries.

The Modern Odyssey; or, Ulysses Up to Date. By WYNDHAM F. TUFNELL. Pp. x, 454. 8vo. London (Cassell & Co.), 1891. Price 10s. 6d.

Sketches in concise, well-chosen, and often humorous language, the chief events and sights of a year's tour from Dublin to New York, across the United States and Canada to San Francisco, thence by Hawaii to New Zealand, the several Australian Colonies, the Malay Archipelago, China, Japan, Hindostan, Egypt, Greece, Turkey, the Crimea, and up the Danube to Buda Pest. Most of the thirty-one collotype plates are excellent in selection of subject, and in style of execution.

The two latest volumes issued by the Hakluyt Society in its well-known series, comprise the *Voyage of François Leguat, of Bresse, to Rodriguez, Mauritius, Java, and the Cape of Good Hope*, in the years 1690 to 1698. This work deserves brief notice here, because it is edited by an Essex man, Captain S. Pasfield Oliver, of Moray House, Gosport, son of the Rev. W. M. Oliver, who has been rector of Bobbingworth since 1838, and is, therefore, one of the oldest Essex clergymen. Captain Oliver, who has seen much service in various parts of the world, has done his work well, and his two volumes in every way sustain the very high reputation which the Hakluyt Society's series has earned. In addition to the narrative of Leguat's remarkable voyage, which is very fully annotated by the editor, the work contains numerous maps, charts, plans, and views. Among other interesting information, we meet with a good deal about Leguat's Solitaire, and the other extinct birds and animals of the islands in question. We understand that the next two volumes to be issued by the Hakluyt Society, the voyages of Captains Luke Foxe and Thomas James to Hudson's Bay, in 1631, are also being edited by an Essex man, our contributor, Mr. Miller Christy.

An elegantly printed Souvenir of the Colchester Oyster Feast, October 22nd, 1891, with twenty-four pages and five plates, contains a brief history of the Colne oyster fishery, by Dr. HENRY LAVER, F.L.S., &c., with an account of the natural history, enemies, &c., of the mollusc. The plates are the old and present Corporation seals, the Mayor's seal, his portrait, and a view of the Pyefleet Channel. On the wrapper are illustrations of the Borough regalia, seals of the Bailiff and the Port-reeve.

The Revs. JOHN MENET and H. M. OSWALD publish, as a pamphlet of eighteen pages, the sermons they respectively delivered in Great Hallingbury Church on October 11th, 1891, in memory of Mr. Archer-Houblon, the titles being: *The Shock of Corn in its Season*, and *The Aged Christian's Departure in Peace*.

The Rev. H. HENSLEY HENSON, vicar of Barking, has published, separately, two sermons preached at the Parish Church on October 4th (Harvest Festival), and November 8th (Gasworkers' and General Labourers' Union Church Parade). They bear respectively on the importance of spiritual life (18 pp.), and on justice to labourers (8 pp.).

The sermons preached before the Mayor and Corporation of Chelmsford on the 15th November, by the Rev. R. E. BARTLETT, at St. Mary's Church, and the Rev. JAMES BURGESS, at Baddow Road Chapel, are separately published, under the titles of *The Christian Aspect of Public Life* (10 pp.), and *The Message of Christianity to Men of Wealth* (12 pp.).

Archæologia, vol. lii, part ii, 1890 (issued October, 1891).

The part commences with an important and profusely illustrated paper by Mr. Arthur John Evans (son of the President), "On a Late Celtic Urn-field at Aylesford, Kent, and on the Gaulish, Illyro-Italic, and Classical Connexions of the Forms of Pottery and Bronze-work there discovered" (pp. 315—388, pls. vii—xiii). The author gives the first century B.C., as the chronological centre-point of the Aylesford cemetery, and shows how many of the vessels found belong to the period of incipient Roman influence on certain Rhenish sites. He also says that some of the Elveden pots belong to the same category. We quote his reference to this late British Essex cemetery. "A very important find, exhibiting the same class of pottery, and revealing the existence of the same form of cremation interment as that of the Kentish cemetery, has recently been made in the eastern counties. In the spring of 1888 I had occasion to inspect a small deposit brought to light a short time before near Elveden, in Essex, the principal object of which was a two-handled, bronze-plated, wooden vessel adorned with *repoussé* medallions (figured on p. 359), and presenting the closest parallel to the bronze tankard discovered in one of the Aylesford graves. With this were found three earthenware vessels of excellent make, and belonging unquestionably to the Aylesford class. One of these was of a reddish colour, and though

more globular in form resembled the most delicately finished of the Aylesford vases in the double row of undulating *striae* that ornamented its body. Mr. Henry Prigg, into whose possession these interesting relics had passed, was at first, owing to their excellence of fabric, inclined to regard them as of Roman manufacture. The Late-Celtic character of the pottery is, however, made probable in this case, not only by its close agreement with the Kentish pots already described, but from its actual association with a fine specimen of Late-British metal-work. I have little doubt, indeed, that these associated vessels formed part of a somewhat late interment of the Aylesford kind, and the discovery of calcined bones amongst the earth removed with the relics corroborates this view" (cf. *Journ. Brit. Archaeol. Assoc.*, vol. xlv, p. 81). These discoveries seem to indicate that the Kentish and some other south-eastern sites were occupied by an intrusive Gaulish tribe. Some vases of Kimmeridge shale are described and compared to similar vessels found at Great Chesterford, Essex, described by the Hon. R. C. Neville (*Archaeol. Journ.*, vol. xiv, pp. 85—87; vol. xvi, p. 127).

Professor J. Henry Middleton has a paper "On a Thirteenth-century Oak Hall at Tiptofts Manor, in Essex," pp. 647—650. The learned author says he knows of no other example of domestic architecture in wood,* at least in this country, of so early a date as the thirteenth century.† A minute description of the existing remains of the original work is given, illustrated by a plate of details (pl. xvi), and on p. 650 is a plan showing the moat, which is still almost perfect, enclosing the manor house; the farmyard and cowyard are outside. This plan is enlarged from a college map dated 1766. Tiptofts, stated to be near Saffron Walden, is really in the parish of Wimbish, and is the property of Brasenose College, Oxford. Mr. A. J. Butler—the college bursar—has supplied the following information as to the date when this interesting old manor house came into the possession of the college.

John, Lord Mordaunt, by his last will recites that, whereas he and Johane his wife and Sir Lewis Mordaunt (by the name of Lewis Mordaunt Esquire) by their indenture dated 3rd Novr. 5th year of Elizabeth (1563) did enfeoffe Sir William Peter, Sir Henry Tyrell and others (among other things) of all his manorial landes to certain use

* On the reading of this paper, "Mr. Giles-Puller mentioned the discovery of a similar hall, with the dais complete, at Marshalls, near Ware, about ten years ago. It was unfortunately pulled down on account of the cost of repairs."—*Proc. Soc. Antiq.*, ser. 2, vol. xiii, p. 14 (1890).

† The 19th century brickwork, of Tiptofts suffered in the earthquake of 1884, but the 13th century oak hall escaped injury.

(among which), the manor of Tiptoftes for X years, then to Lord Wyndsor for X years, and then to Brasenose College.

There is a paper with a long list of quotations "On the use of the terms Crosier, Pastoral Staff and Cross," by the Rev. J. T. Fowler (pp. 709—732). A bishop's crook was at first called a croce, then a crosier staff, and latterly simply a crosier. The earliest quotations for the present use of "crosier" given are St. Osyth's Inventory (*Trans. Essex Archaeol. Soc.*, vol. v, p. 55), Waltham Holy Cross Inventory (*ib.*, p. 260), and St. Alban's Inventory (*Reliquary*, vol. xiv, p. 25), all of the date 1539—40. The proper term for an archbishop's cross is "cross"; the new fashion of "crosier" is shown to be erroneous.

The seventh volume (new series) of *The Genealogist*, continues the parish-registers of Margaret Roding, giving the baptisms from 1588—1664.

Fulcher's Ladies' Memorandum Book and Poetical Miscellany for 1892, is still published and printed at Sudbury (price 2s. 6d.). This year's issue quite retains its old character. There are five whole-page illustrations, *viz.* : The Lace Maker, G. J. W. Brownlow; and On the Orwell, by John Moore—these two from oil paintings in possession of Rev. J. M. St. Clere Raymond, of Belchamp Hall; Great Cornard, Suffolk, by Alfred Vickers; The Poplars, Cornard, by Henry Bridgman; and Tower of Cologne on the Rhine, by W. Havell. The original tales, poetry, enigmas, etc., run to 180 pp.; amongst the signed contributions we recognise several Essex names: Alice E. Argent, Charles E. Benham, Mrs. L. J. Benham, Frances Hurrell, J. C. Lambert, etc.

The East Anglian Handbook for 1892 fully maintains its reputation. This is the thirty-third year of publication, and a wonderful sixpennyworth is given in its 296 pages of literary matter, with calendar and diary. The review of the past East Anglian year (pp. 1—104), and the Obituary for 1891 (pp. 225—257), are very full, considering that a diary of East Anglian events is also given. We are bound to say that in these, or in the original papers, the references to Essex are not many. Mr. Sparvel-Bayly's papers on "Early Church Dedications in East Anglia" (pp. 175—185), and on "The Canterbury Pilgrims" (pp. 204—212), will have most interest for Essex readers.

THE

ESSEX REVIEW:

A Quarterly Journal for the County.

VOL. I.]

JULY, 1892.

[No. 3.]

NOTES OF THE QUARTER.

County
Council.

THE two vacancies existing on the Council have now been filled. The polling for the Thaxted Division took place on April 14th. Mr. Geo. Lee received 269 votes; Mr. J. E. Dowdeswell received 134 votes. Mr. Lee was declared to be duly elected. The polling for the Brightlingsea Division was on May 10th; the Rev. Arnold H. Page, rector of Tendring, received 315 votes: Mr. George Bradley, of Pontefract, York, lord of the manor of Brightlingsea, received 9. Mr. Bradley retired from the contest the day before the election, but it was too late to stop a poll being taken. The Rev. A. Page was declared to be duly elected.

M.P. for
Mid-Essex.

THE election of a member of Parliament for the Mid-Essex or Chelmsford Division of the county, in the room of the late Mr. W. J. Beadel, took place on April 30th. Mr. Thomas Usborne, of Writtle, was elected without opposition, and took his seat in the House of Commons on the following Monday (May 2nd), when he was introduced by Sir H. J. Selwin-Ibbetson and Major Rasch. Mr. Thomas Usborne is the only son of the late Mr. Thomas Masters Usborne, of Clifton, Blackrock, Cork. He was born in 1840, and was educated at Harrow and Trinity College, Cambridge (B.A. 1863, M.A. 1866). In 1863 he married Frances Alice, daughter of Mr. J. A. Hardcastle, formerly M.P. for Colchester (1847—1852), and Bury St. Edmunds

(1857—1885). For many years Mr. Usborne has been connected with the Writtle Brewery, and he is now chairman of the Anglo-Egyptian Bank. He has been an active J.P. for the county since 1868, and is an Alderman of the County Council. He is a Conservative in politics.

**High
Sheriff.**

ON the morrow of St. Martin (12th November) of last year Mr. William Swaine Chisenhale-Marsh, was the first of three names nominated for Sheriff of Essex for this year, and was accordingly "pricked" by Her Majesty. He succeeded Mr. Thomas Courtenay Theydon Warner, of Highams, Woodford, in the office after Hilary term of this year. Mr. Chisenhale-Marsh is the eldest son of the late Mr. Thomas Coxhead Chisenhale-Marsh, of Gaynes Park, Epping, and was born in 1857.

**Lord
Rookwood.**

THE Right Hon. Sir Henry Selwin-Ibbetson, Bart., M.P. for the Epping division of Essex, was one of the two gentlemen upon whom her Majesty the Queen has been pleased to confer the dignity of a peerage of the United Kingdom in the distribution of her birthday honours this year. Sir Henry Selwin-Ibbetson was the only son of the late Sir John Thomas Selwin, Bart., of Down Hall, Harlow. He was born in 1826, educated at St. John's College, Cambridge (B.A. 1849, M.A. 1852), resumed his family name of Ibbetson in 1867, upon his second marriage with Lady Ibbetson, and succeeded as seventh baronet in 1869. He is quite a political veteran, as he contested Ipswich in 1857 and 1859, and was elected M.P. for South Essex in 1865. He sat for West Essex from 1868 to 1885, and after the redistribution of seats in 1885 has sat for the Epping division from that time till the end of this last Parliament. He was Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department from 1874 to 1878, and from that time till 1880 was Financial Secretary to the Treasury. He has been an unpaid Church Estates Commissioner since 1885. In Sir Henry's farewell address he acknowledges that he owes his position to his Essex constituents, and in returning thanks for congratulations offered to him by the Essex Standing Joint Committee, which met upon the day that the announcement of his peerage appeared, and of which body he is chairman, he said, "his greatest gratification was the feeling that this new honour still enables me to devote the remainder of my life to the service of my county." Lord Rookwood is D.L. and J.P. for Essex and Chairman of Quarter Sessions. We can but join with every other Essex man in hoping that he may long continue to exercise these offices, and to

enjoy his new and well-deserved honours. The title selected by the new peer is Baron Rookwood, of Rookwood Hall and Down Hall, in the county of Essex. Under this title he took the oath and subscribed the roll of Parliament on his elevation to the peerage upon June 20th, being introduced by Lord Basing and Lord Henniker. Rookwood Hall was formerly an old moated manor-house in the parish of Abbott's Roding, but what now remains of the old hall is used as farm-buildings. There was a curious tenure belonging to this manor "of keeping the wardstaffe, of paying ward silver and doing white service and to keep the king's peace." See Morant's *History of Essex*, vol. i, p. 126.

Musical
Notes.

BADDOW, GREAT.—On March 10th, the Musical Society, assisted by friends, gave a concert of sacred music, under the conductorship of their choirmaster, Mr. F. R. Frye, Mus. Bac., of Chelmsford, on whose work the performance reflected great credit.

BRAINTREE.—The performance of Handel's *Samson* by the Braintree and Bocking Choral Society drew together a crowded audience at the Institute Hall on March 1st. The band and chorus numbered 120, the principal vocalists being Miss Ada Loaring, Miss Minnie Chamberlain, Mr. Harry Stubbs, and Mr. George Stubbs. Mr. A. H. Chapman played the trumpet obbligato in "Let the bright seraphim," and the orchestra played the Dead March in *Saul*, instead of the march originally written for the oratorio, with fine effect. Mr. Newman, the new conductor, may be congratulated on the results of the first performance of the society under his direction.

The same society gave its second concert for the season on May 12th. The first part of the programme consisted of Stainer's *Daughter of Jairus*, and the second of a miscellaneous selection. Mr. Newman's excellent conducting was a worthy sequel to his success at the previous concert.

BRENTWOOD.—On December 10th, Handel's *Acis and Galatea* was given by the Vocal and Instrumental Society, followed by a miscellaneous "Second Part." The choruses of Handel's delightful work were excellently rendered under the direction of Mr. Turrell, the solo numbers being sustained by Madam Worrell, A.R.A.M., Mr. James Leyland, and Mr. Albert Fairbairn. The orchestra, with Mr. Henry Lewis as leader, did excellent work, notably in the bright and picturesque opening symphony. The second part included the

ballet music from *Rosamunde*, a part song, *The Sea hath its Pearls*, and songs by the soloists. We are glad to note that the audience had an opportunity of listening to Hobbs' fine tenor song, *Nina*, now so rarely heard. It was sung with striking effect by Mr. Leyland.

The same society gave a successful concert on the 16th of February. It included selections from Haydn's *Spring*, Mendelssohn's *Midsummer Night's Dream*, and a well-selected sequence of songs. The vocalists were Madame Adeline Paget, Mrs. Gostling, Mr. Alfred Kenningham, and Mr. Arthur Taylor. Mr. Turrell conducted, with Miss Duchesne at the piano, and Mr. Henry Lewis as leader of the band.

CHELMSFORD.—Lovers of music in Chelmsford were attracted to the Corn Exchange on the evening of February 29th, to hear a concert of miscellaneous music rendered by Mr. Edward Lloyd and a strong party of vocal and instrumental performers, including M. Johannes Wolff, the eminent violinist, Miss Meredith Elliott, Madame Blanche Stone-Barton, Mr. Watkin Mills, Mr. W. C. Hann (violoncello) and Mons. Sièveking (pianoforte). The programme was of a popular kind, and the various numbers were rendered with the usual skill of the well-known performers to whom they were allotted. It does not come within the scope of our "Musical Notes" to make further comment on a performance of the kind.

The Fraser Quintett discoursed sweet music, both solo and concerted, to the Chelmsford Sette of Odde Volumes and their friends, at a soirée given in the Shire Hall, on January 26th. Miss Urquhart Wilkinson, of Willingale, contributed Haydn's *My Mother bids me bind my Hair*, and *Robin Adair*, with much sweetness and pathos.

The Chelmsford Musical Society gave an excellent rendering of the *Creation* on the evening of April 5th. The chorus sang with great spirit and precision, and the band gave a very good account of the elaborate work entrusted to them. We congratulate Mr. Frye on the good results of his careful training. So good a performance deserved the support of a larger audience; and in view of the excellent work which the society does, we trust that concert-goers and lovers of music in the town and neighbourhood will see to it that there shall be fewer empty chairs in future.

On June 21st the annual festival of the Chelmsford Association of Church Choirs was held at St. Mary's Church, Chelmsford. The

united choirs taking part numbered about 450 voices. The only fresh choir which appeared was that of Shellow Church, while the choirs of Witham, White Notley, and Runwell, which assisted last year, had now disappeared from the list. The choirs represented on Tuesday were those of Chelmsford, Boreham, Terling, Woodham Mortimer, Hatfield Peverel, Ingatestone, Fryerning, Mountnessing, Willingale, Shellow, Roxwell, Great Waltham, Writtle, High and Good Easter, Leaden and White Roding, and Springfield. Professor W. G. Wood, R.A.M., again acted as organist, and the chorus were as usual supported by a cornet and two trombones, played by members of the Royal Artillery Band, Woolwich. The selected music was perhaps a little more difficult than that of previous years, but, taken altogether, it was well rendered. A hymn written by the Rev. J. Ellerton, rector of White Roding, was again selected as the processional. It began "Praise waits for Thee, thrice Holy Lord!" and was sung to a pretty tune, composed by Mr. F. R. Frye, Mus. Bac. Cantab., organist of St. Mary's, and conductor of the choirs. The Rev. Thos. Rogers, Mus. Doc., efficiently performed the duties of precentor, and the lessons were read by the Rev. E. F. Gepp and Archdeacon Johnson. The Psalms (xxi, xxiv, xlvii, and cviii) were sung to chants by Elvey and Armes, and the *Magnificat* and *Nunc Dimittis* to settings by Dr. Rogers. The anthem was Mendelssohn's beautiful *As the Hart Pants*, which was sweetly sung. The hymn before the sermon, "The Son of God goes forth to war," was sung to an arrangement by Sir Arthur Sullivan.

COLCHESTER.—During the past session, the Musical Society, under the conductorship of Mr. James Dace, with Mr. W. C. Everett as accompanist, has been working at Mendelssohn's *42nd Psalm* and Cowen's *Rose Maiden*, with encouraging success. But owing to the great prevalence of sickness, and to other local causes, no public performance has been given.

The organ recitals given by Mr. Case on the fine organ in St. James' Church have been very largely attended.

A miscellaneous concert was given on January 29th in the Theatre Royal, at which Master Jean Gerardy, the youthful violoncellist, was introduced to a Colchester audience. Considering the attractions of the programme, the attendance was small.

The officers and ladies of the garrison gave a concert, consisting chiefly of ballads, at the theatre, on March 17th, on behalf of the

Essex and Colchester Hospital, and the fund for a new organ at the Garrison Church. The performance was under the patronage of Major-Gen. J. P. Carr-Glyn, Commanding Eastern District. The programme included a 'cello solo by Gotteman, played with great taste by Mr. Ellison; and a selection from *St. John's Eve* was carefully and effectively rendered by a choir of ladies and gentlemen.

FELSTED.—A recital was lately given by Mr. Rogers, the organist, on the organ in the School Chapel, which has recently undergone some alterations. The programme contained selections from the works of Bach, Wagner, Mendelssohn, Beethoven, and Guilmant, and exhibited the capacities of the instrument very effectively. It seems to us rather a matter for regret that an organ originally built by Willis—*facile princeps* of his craft—should pass into the hands of any other firm for alterations or additions. The work has been carried out by Messrs. Hele, of London and Plymouth.

HALSTEAD.—We make no apology for inserting a record of excellent work at Halstead, which reached us too late for insertion in our last. It is rarely that so encouraging an account of efforts to popularise the highest forms of music is met with as that furnished by "Our Own Correspondent." At a concert in the Town Hall, on November 26th, 1891, conducted by Mr. George Leake, a very fine performance was given of Beethoven's C Minor Symphony No. 5 by the local string band, augmented by several prominent London orchestral performers. The programme also included the overtures to *Der Freischütz* and Schubert's *Rosamunde*, which were given with great spirit and earnestness. Miss Kate Flynn's vocal efforts were beyond all praise, and the reception accorded to her was deservedly enthusiastic. Two very effective "reed" solos were contributed by Mr. E. F. James on the bassoon and Mr. George Horton on the oboe. The undertaking was a very large one, but the conductor received most liberal support in the shape of a substantial guarantee fund. We congratulate the Halstead String Band and their zealous President, Mr. Kerr Taylor, on the success of their bold venture, and hope it may encourage them to make a like effort in the near future.

The Choral Society gave an admirable Madrigal Concert on February 17th. The audience was a thin one, but the heartiness of their applause gave encouraging evidence that Early English music still has sincere admirers. The singing throughout, under the direction of Mr. Ham, was excellent. We may mention the excep-

tional merit of the performance of Pearsall's *In dulci jubilo*; Edwards' *In going to my lonely bed*; and Brahms' *Vineta*, a very fine part-song for six voices.

Mr. George Leake's ninth annual concert took place on April 21st. He was assisted by Mr. C. J. Wood at the pianoforte, by Miss Carlotta Elliot as vocalist, and by the Walenn Quartett of Strings. Miss Elliott's talents are of a very high order, and were warmly acknowledged by the audience. Schumann's Quartett in A Minor, No. 1, Op. 41, was rendered with great precision and expression, as was also Dvorák's Quintett in A Major, Op. 81, for pianoforte, and a string quartett. Mr. Leake's rendering of Chopin's Polonaise in A Flat, Op. 53, for pianoforte alone, was altogether admirable, as were his other performances during the course of the concert. Mr. Wood accompanied the instrumental solos with great taste and judgment, and joined Mr. Leake in a duet for two pianos, which won deserved applause. There was a very large attendance, and the capacities of the Town Hall were again taxed to the utmost. We much regret that there seems small hope at present of a more suitable concert-room being provided.

Bennett's *May Queen* was performed on May 19th by the Choral Society, under the conductorship of Mr. Ham. This is, we believe, the first time it has been given in Halstead; the reason, doubtless, being the difficulty of securing a competent orchestra, the most important factor in this work. The ways and means were raised by zealous amateurs, hence the very satisfactory performance of a very high-class work. Schubert's Ballet Music to *Rosamunde* was given in the second part. Miss Kate Fusselle, L.R.A.M., sustained the character of May Queen to the lover of Mr. Henry Phillips, while nothing could have been grander than the Robin Hood of Mr. Robert Grice, of St. Paul's Cathedral.

The People's Concerts, which have been given monthly during the winter months, have been a great success under the management of the Early Closing Committee. The programmes have been well sustained by local amateurs, a popular feature of the last being the performances of a juvenile band conducted by Mr. Tylor.

STRATFORD.—The Musical Society concluded its tenth annual festival by a concert in the Town Hall, on March 31st, in which the successful competitors took part, and in course of which the prizes were distributed. There has been a slight falling off in the number of competitors, chiefly in the Pianoforte Class; but we congratulate

Mr. Curwen, who is the founder and leading spirit of the Institution, on the results of this year's meeting. There can be no doubt that a high standard of excellence has been fully maintained, and an encouraging interest is taken in the work of the festival—chiefly, of course, in the suburban districts. We pointed out in our last issue some modifications which would, we think, have the result of extending the practical work of the society, and which we still think worth the consideration of the Council. We are glad to see a slight increase of instrumental trios among the entries, though we much regret a falling off in the competitions for vocal quartetts. Such rich stores as are to be found in Webbe's *Convito Armonico*, the *Orpheus* Collection, and, of more modern date, Novello's delightful edition of vocal part-music, should be sufficient inducement to bring together many a party of music-lovers in our larger towns.

WALTHAMSTOW.—On July 1st, the Walthamstow Musical Society gave a performance of Handel's *Judas Maccabæus*, at the Victoria Hall. The solo parts were well sustained by the Misses Jones and Codd, and Madame Vaudrey, the Messrs. Harris and Mr. McKay. The chorus singing throughout showed signs of careful training, the opening chorus being specially well and steadily rendered. Mr. F. Birch conducted, with Mr. Drewett, A.C.O., at the organ.

WE note that Stainer's popular Cantata *The Crucifixion* has been given frequently in the county during last Lent—at Loughton, Ilford, Leytonstone and Chigwell. At the last named "out of the way old place," as Dickens called it, the voices numbered 100, including a ladies' choir. Mr. H. Riding was conductor.

The Epping Forest Church Choir Association, which seeks fame farther afield, held its annual festival this year in Canterbury Cathedral. The Choral Society's concert took place on April 27. In spite of most inclement weather the attendance was excellent, and the audience were rewarded by a performance of thoroughly good music admirably rendered in every respect. The programme contained Mendelssohn's *Hear my Prayer, Ye People rend your Hearts*, with the following air, by the same composer, and Gounod's *Nazareth. Sally in our Alley* and *Should he upbraid* were rendered with much sympathy and taste by Mr. John Garratt and Miss Carrington respectively. Mr. W. Farrar and Miss K. Grattan contributed violin solos. Mr. Donald Penrose was conductor.

Mr. E. Cuthbert Nunn produced a new dramatic cantata: *The*

Fairy Partner, at Leytonstone, on the 9th instant. It shows marks of considerable talent, with strong leanings towards certain developments of the modern school.

In Easter week, Mr. H. Riding conducted excellent performances of Sullivan's *Trial by Jury*, at the Chigwell Grammar School, with an amateur choir composed of ladies and gentlemen of the neighbourhood. A well balanced orchestra of strings accompanied.

Attention has recently been called to the very unsatisfactory condition of the organ in St. Mary's, Chelmsford. It certainly is a matter for regret that so handsome a case, standing in the chief church of our county town, should not contain an instrument worthy of its surroundings. It was originally built in 1772, by Crang and Hancock, and was then the finest in the county. In 1864 it was rebuilt by Messrs. Hill and Son, and moved from the west gallery to its present place in the north transept. By degrees it has fallen into serious disrepair—many of the pipes, owing to the softening of the metal from age, are collapsing, and can only be retained in a "speaking" position by the help of cord or wire. The touch of the great organ when coupled to the swell is so heavy as to make the playing of rapid passages most fatiguing, if not impossible, as much as two lbs. pressure being required to get a single key down. It was once, as we have said, the finest organ in the county—it is now a long way behind many parish organs in Essex. The time seems to us to have come for some practical steps to be taken in this matter. The question is one which appeals to the interest of a very wide circle. Many persons resident in the neighbourhood of Chelmsford are in the habit of attending the services at St. Mary's, and the festivals of the Chelmsford Church Choir Associations are annually held there by permission of the rector. An appeal for subscriptions should meet with a ready and liberal response from the town and neighbourhood.

New Church. CHELMSFORD.—An iron church, calculated to seat five hundred persons, has been erected on Upper Primrose Hill Road, Rainsford End, in the rear of St. Peter's School. It is eighty-five feet long and thirty-four feet wide, fitted at the chancel end with handsome choir stalls in pitch-pine. The walls and roof are lined with matchboarding, and the floor laid in wood blocks. Mr. F. Chancellor has presented the church with the ancient font from St. Mary's. The opening services took place on June 1st. The cost of erection was borne by Archdeacon Johnson.

Church Restorations etc. **ARDLEIGH.**—A handsome painted glass window has been placed in the west aisle of the parish church by Mrs. Perry, to the memory of her husband, the late Canon Perry.

BELCHAMP ST. PAUL.—An elegant carved oak reredos and altar have been erected in the parish church.

BLACKMORE.—A new organ in the Baptist Chapel was opened on April 27th, 1892, under the presidency of the Rev. G. Stevens, pastor.

BRAINTREE.—The Reformed Episcopal Church has been improved by the erection of a new organ.

BRENTWOOD.—The new organ, dedicated September 24th, 1891, was erected in memory of the Rev. C. A. BELL. The first window of an intended series in St. Thomas' Church was dedicated on January 3rd last. It represents Adam, Eve, and Abel, and is on the north side, the south being reserved for New Testament subjects.

BULMER.—Some years back the chancel was restored, and now a thorough restoration of the nave has been effected. A handsome and massive roof has been put on, the walls substantially plastered, and the windows entirely renewed and filled in with tinted glass. A pitch-pine block floor has been laid down in the aisle, and benches added. The unsightly stove has been removed, and a hot-air apparatus substituted—a very great improvement. The work of restoration is due to the energetic manner in which the Rev. F. W. PELLY has signalised his recent accession to the Vicarage.

BURSTED, GREAT.—In addition to the restoration of the south aisle and spire, the parish church (St. Mary Magdalene) has been re-seated in pitch-pine, varnished. It was re-opened January 21st by the Bishop of St. Alban's. Under the old pews in the chancel, the workmen came upon a tomb bearing the inscription "Here lyes ye body of Mr. Samuel Bridge, late minister of Great Burstead, in Essex, who for nigh 20 years continued an able, faithful, zealous, painful, powerful preacher of ye Gospel in this place, and finished his course October ye 18th, Anno dom. 1661, ætat. 53." There are other very interesting monuments in this old church.

CHIGWELL ROW.—A two-light window—the descent from the cross, and the three Marys at the Sepulchre—has been erected to the memory of Mrs. Moody.

COGGESHALL.—The chancel screen in memory of Mr OSGOOD

HANBURY, and his daughter EDITH MARION HANBURY, was dedicated in July, and a four-light window in the St. Catherine's Chapel of the parish church has lately been presented by the Young Women's Help Society. It represents St. Catherine with a spiked wheel by her side ; St. Agnes holding the lamb ; St. Cecilia with a "regal" in her hands ; and St. Dorothea with a basket of flowers. Above these are canopies, in the upper traceries of which are four angels, with smaller angels on either side.

EASTON, LITTLE.—Lady BROOKE presented the new organ, opened in August in memory of the late Earl of Rosslyn.

GREENSTED, ONGAR.—The fir roof of this ancient and highly interesting church, which was constructed about fifty years ago, was recently found to be in a very serious state of decay in consequence of the defective mode of tiling. A subscription was liberally started by William Hewitt, Esq., one of the churchwardens, who is now residing at the Hall, and a new oak roof has just been completed. As there was no trace or remains of any former roof, and as there was no record or drawing in existence, and as the presumption was that the architect of the former restoration adhered, certainly in the main, to the old construction, the architect of the new work considered it better to adhere strictly to this construction rather than introduce any new features. At the former restoration a brick buttress had been built against the timber work of the north wall ; it was found upon examination that it had settled away, and was not in any way assisting in the maintenance of the fabric. This has been removed, and the whole of the north wall, composed of half oak trees placed upright against each other, is now seen in its entirety.

HALLINGBURY, GREAT.—A fine memorial window has been placed in the parish church by Mrs. J. Archer-Houblon for her late husband, whose honoured life we sketched on pp. 20—24. It was dedicated on February 13th, 1892, by the Ven. Archdeacon of Essex, H. F. Johnson. It consists of three lights, the central representing the Crucifixion, that on the right John the Baptist, Joseph of Arimathea, and the Centurion ; and that on the left the three Maries. Above is St. Michael, the Archangel, with drawn sword. The chief designs are interspersed with representations of angels, and on the lower portion are the words : "To the glory of God, by G. A. A. H., in memory of John Archer Houblon. Oct., 1891."

HEDINGHAM, CASTLE.—Carved oak standards and faces have been added to the benches: the west window has been restored, and an oak beam in a crumbling state replaced by an iron girder.

HENNY, GREAT.—A stained-glass window has been put up to the memory of the late Mr. N. C. BARNARDISTON. It consists of two large lights, illustrating the words, "I was sick and ye visited me," and "I was an hungred and ye gave me meat," and three small lights. Below the window is a stone slab, on which is engraved:

To the glory of God, and in remembrance of NATHANIEL CLARKE BARNARDISTON, J.P., D.L., who was born November 5th, 1799, and died August 9th, 1883, this window is dedicated by his surviving sons and daughters. "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these My brethren, ye have done it unto Me." Matt. xxv. 40.

HIGHWOOD.—The floor formerly has been laid with wood blocks under the seats and side passages, and with stone for the centre aisle. There being no chancel, a ritual choir has been formed by raising the floor at the east end of the nave, enclosing the space thus raised with low screens, and fitting it with choir stalls. Marble mosaics in black and white squares have been laid down in this portion of the church. The sacarium has been raised higher still, and fitted with a new altar, altar rail, credence, and reredos with side panelling. The body of the church has been seated with low open benches. At the west end a screen has been constructed with large doors opening direct on the centre aisle, and small side doors. The roof has been improved by the addition of a wooden cornice to each side, and moulded ribs. The windows have been re-glazed with light straw-tinted cathedral glass. The church was re-opened on November 23rd, 1891.

ILFORD.—Two memorial windows have lately been placed in the Hospital Chapel—a two-light window representing St. Clement and St. Valentine, with subjoined brass inscribed:—

CLEMENT MANSFIELD INGLEBY, M.A., LL.D., Trin'ty College, Cambridge, Shakesperean scholar and critic, of Valentines, in this parish, and for some years a pewholder in this chapel, who died September 26th, 1886. Erected in dutiful and loving memory by his eldest son, the chaplain of this hospital. R.I.P.—and a rose window representing a group of angels, with brass inscribed:—

JAMES JOHN QUILTER PICKETT, vergier and sacristan of this chapel, who was drowned in the Roding August 5th, 1890. Erected by the incumbent, in grateful and affectionate memory. R.I.P.

A fifth window, in memory of several departed members of the congregation, will be erected shortly.

During 1891 the parish church has been partially repaired, but

it was found impracticable to strengthen the tower sufficiently to enable the full octave of bells to be rung without danger. The recent addition of two bells is therefore rather tantalising. A memorial window was erected during the year to the late Mr. Henry Green, by his workmen.

MOUNTNESSING. A very fine organ has been put up in memory of Mr. MEESON DRURY, formerly churchwarden, and holding much land in the parish. His son, Mr. GEORGE DRURY, the donor, a native of Mountnessing, died a fortnight before the formal "opening" of the organ (9th May, 1891), at the age of 94. The organ-chamber was given by Mrs. ARKWRIGHT.

NETTESWELL.—A stained window has been erected in the east end of the church, "in loving memory of Heathcote Allen Wake, M.A., for 17 years rector of Netteswell parish, presented by his widow. 1891."

PURLEIGH.—The repair of the parish church, which the late rector, the Rev. Dr. Hatch, had much at heart, but which was delayed by his death, has now been energetically taken up by his successor, the Rev. R. T. Love. The arcade between nave and south aisle had gone over several inches, and the east wall of nave was much crippled by settlements and previous alterations. These parts have now been restored to their original condition. A new oak roof has been put to the chancel, and new roofs are now in course of construction to the nave and aisles.

ROMFORD.—The staff of IND, COOPE & Co., Ltd., have placed a three-light window (The Transfiguration) in the south aisle of St. Edward's Church, in memory of CHARLES PETER MATTHEWS, J.P., of Havering. A brass plate has been attached to the north wall near the pulpit, bearing the following inscription:—

Jesu Mercy. In memory of Fairfax Alfred Alban Wyld, sometime rector of this parish, who died March 3rd, 1891. Erected by the servers.

Lord all pitying, Jesu blest,
Grant him Thine eternal rest.

ROXWELL.—The bell turret and spire have been thoroughly repaired. The boarding and shingles have been replaced in sound oak, fastened with copper nails, the vane and cross regilt, and a copper "tape" lightning-conductor attached.

RUNWELL.—A brass eagle lectern and pulpit desk have been presented by the new rector, Rev. H. R. HARRIS, in memory of his father, the late rector.

STAPLEFORD ABBOTS.—A very handsome window has been placed in the parish church by subscription of parishioners and friends, to the memory of the late Rev. T. Cochrane. The subject is the "Annunciation," the church being dedicated to St. Mary.

STISTED.—The window was lately put up to the memory of the late Mr. ONLEY SAVILL ONLEY, of Stisted Hall. It represents the four evangelists, surmounted by the Saviour with hand uplifted in the act of blessing.

TILLINGHAM.—The roof of the nave of the parish church has for some time past been known to be in a perilous condition. It had been patched from time to time until the original construction had practically disappeared, and a plastered ceiling had been formed. A new roof has now been constructed on the main lines of the old roof. At the same time, the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, who are the patrons of the living, have renewed in a more substantial manner, in oak, the roof of the chancel; which was erected about forty years ago, but with timbers of insignificant scantling. An organ chapel on the north side of chancel has been added. The tower has been repaired, and the old staircase turret in the tower, the upper part of which had been partially pulled down, renewed. The bells have been rehung, and a new one added, at the cost of Miss Seabrook, of Springfield.

TIPTREE.—The spirelet was re-covered with shingles last year.

WALTHAM, GREAT.—The church tower has been altered and renovated to harmonise with the rest of the church. The cost has been borne by the vicar, the Rev. H. E. HULTON. The chief points of the restoration are—a new turret at the south-west angle of the tower, the strengthening of the foundations, the strengthening of the angles of the tower by stone quoins, the upper half of the tower re-built, four new windows inserted in the belfry, and the summit battlemented. The square-headed door of the north aisle has been replaced by a stone-pointed arch of good proportions. The new clock bell weighs 4 cwts. 3 qrs. 18 lbs., and it has a soft musical tone a major third higher than the treble bell of the peal. The ringing machinery in the chambers has been thoroughly overhauled.

WARLEY, CHRIST CHURCH.—A new chancel takes the place of the apse which formed the east end of the building, giving increased and much-needed accommodation. It is in character with the main building, 30 ft. in length by 19 ft. in width, and on the north side an arcade of two arches opens into an aisle. A part of this aisle serves

as a choir vestry, and the remaining space is taken up by the organ, which has been removed from its old position in the west gallery, where additional seats have been provided. A new doorway has been made in the west end of the tower. The chancel has been furnished with choir stalls of oak, new altar rails and brass gas standards.

WOODHAM MORTIMER.—With the exception of the south wall and the east end, the whole of St. Margaret's Church has been rebuilt. A massive new arcade takes the place of the north wall, and the old north transept has been replaced by a fine aisle, with two dormer windows in the roof. A brass plate on the wall bears the inscription: "This aisle was added at the restoration of the church in 1891, in loving memory of John Oxley Parker, who died October 8th, 1887, by his widow and children." A vestry has been added; the old gallery and organ loft which stood at the west end of the church have been pulled down, and the organ enlarged, repaired, and placed in the transept. Previously there was no west window; but in the course of the alterations an old one was found beneath the plaster, and it has been opened up and restored. Two windows, Norman and Decorated, were also discovered in the south wall after the plaster was removed, and have been opened up. The old-fashioned high-backed pews have been replaced by modern benches of oak, and the floors and aisles laid with wood blocks. The church furniture is of oak, the altar table and rails and the pulpit and lecterns being made of old carved work. The roof is of yellow deal, panelled and ribbed, with a massive plain cross on the chancel beam. In the east end is a three-light window with stained glass, the subject being the Nativity. On a memorial scroll beneath are the words: "To the glory of God and in loving memory of the Rev. Richard Hichens, M.A., dedicated by his widow and children, 1892." At the side of the altar is another painted glass single-light window, with the figure of Faith taken from Sir Joshua Reynolds' celebrated figure of "Faith" in New College, Oxford. This is in "dear memory of Florence Jane Maude, who died June 8th, 1885." At the south side of the chancel is a two-light window (replacing a single light) with two figures, St. Peter and St. John, and dedicated "to the memory of the Rev. Richard Hichens, M.A., rector of this parish, who died March 8th, 1877." The west window, with two lights representing the figures of Charity and Purity, is the gift of the Parker family, and is dedicated "to the loving memory of Elizabeth

Oxley Parker, born 1814, died 1881; and to Elizabeth Alice Parker, born 1851, died 1884." The restoration has cost about £1,750. The church was re-opened by the Bishop of St. Alban's, April 27th, 1892.

YELDHAM, LITTLE.—By the liberality of the rector, the Rev. C. T. Westropp, a new vestry and south porch have been added, a stone screen placed in the chancel, and the antique oak pulpit replaced by one of stone. A new roof has been placed on the chancel. At the re-opening on October 7th, a new prayer-book was presented by the Rev. C. J. Martyn, of Long Melford.

IN MEMORIAM.

SIR MORELL MACKENZIE, K.C.B., &c.

SIR MORELL MACKENZIE died somewhat unexpectedly at his residence in Harley Street, of syncope following on bronchitis and influenza, on the night of February 3rd last. He was born at the corner of Back Lane, now Park Road, Leytonstone, in July, 1837, and was therefore in his fifty-fifth year. His father, Mr. Stephen Mackenzie, was himself a doctor, while his mother, a daughter of Mr. Adam Hervey, was recognised as a woman of great ability. When his son Morell, who was about fourteen years of age, was at Mr. Morris' school in Assembly Road, Dr. Mackenzie's own horse being ill, he hired a strange one, which bolted with him, and he was thrown from his carriage when driving through his own gates, and picked up dead. This sad catastrophe accounts for the comparative poverty in which his son's youth was passed. The latter commenced life as a clerk in the office of the Union Assurance Company, but, by the kindness of a relative, became a student in the London Hospital in 1856. After attaining the membership of the College of Surgeons in 1858, he went to Paris for purposes of study, subsequently proceeding to Vienna. It was at the latter capital that he was first introduced to the laryngoscope by Czermak, who brought it over to this country. On his return to England Dr. Mackenzie established himself in practice in George Street, Hanover Square, and founded in 1883 the Throat Hospital, in King Street, Golden Square, thus

early showing his determination to make a special study of diseases of the larynx.

The record of the next few years is full of honours and emoluments for the great physician, who, by numerous works of importance dealing with his chosen branch of study, rapidly established himself as one of the first authorities on throat disease. His great book was on *Diseases of the Throat and Nose*, on which he was engaged for



SIR MORELL MACKENZIE, K.C.B., ETC.

(From Photo by Byrne & Co., Richmond.)

twelve years, the second volume appearing in 1884—a most exhaustive historical and critical record, which has been translated into many foreign languages; while in the following year appeared his two articles on *Specialism in Medicine*, which excited considerable attention in the medical world, and provoked one or two replies in defence of the general practitioner.

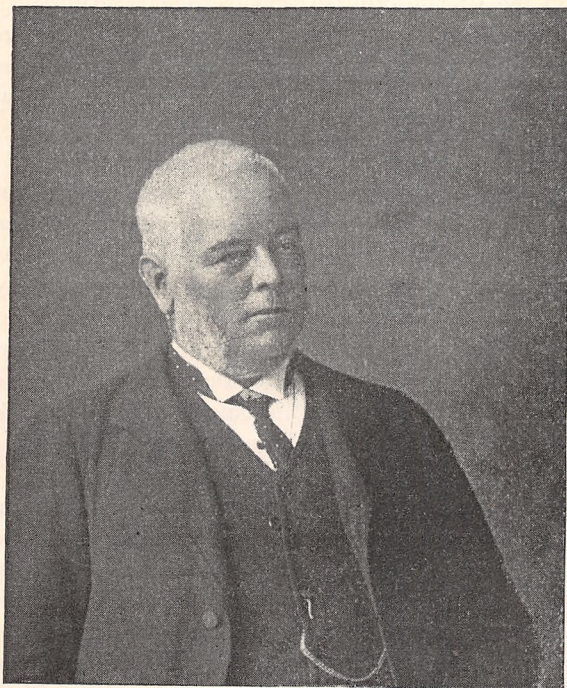
Early in May, 1887, Dr. Morell Mackenzie was summoned to

Berlin to visit the then Crown Prince of Germany, who had been for years suffering from an affection of the throat. Towards the end of the year the illustrious patient was removed to San Remo, where, at the Villa Zirio, was performed the operation of tracheotomy, which enabled him to occupy for a short time the Imperial throne. Notwithstanding the bitter attacks made upon him by the German press, Sir Morell Mackenzie, who had been knighted in September, 1887, retained to the last the confidence of the Emperor, who conferred upon him the Cross and Star of the Royal Order of Hohenzollern, his life having been undoubtedly prolonged by Sir Morell's skill.

Sir Morell Mackenzie was a member of the British Medical Association, a Fellow of the Medical Society of London, a member of the Société Française d'Hygiène, Consulting Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat, and Physician to the Royal Society of Musicians, besides being a corresponding member of the Medical Societies of Vienna, Pesth, and Prague. Of all his books, the one probably which had the greatest sale was *The Fatal Illness of Frederick the Noble*, published in 1888, in which he rebuts the charges brought against him in connection with his treatment of the late German Emperor. In 1889, he contributed some articles on *The Voice in Singing and Speaking* to the *Contemporary Review*, and one to the same Review on *Koch's Treatment of Tuberculosis*, in January, 1891. Besides his eminence as a specialist, Sir Morell was a man of superb ability and of untiring zeal. Many are the reminiscences, both in the profession and out of it, of his numerous acts of kindness and generosity. It was only last year he wrote as follows to the editor of the *Review of Reviews* respecting the suggested appointment of a committee to examine into the Mattei treatment of cancer:—"You and I are probably among the busiest men in London; but as it is always the busiest men who undertake fresh work, I am willing to serve with you on such an experimental committee, if it should be formed, and if no abler and younger member of the profession can be found who is willing to take my place." Notwithstanding the professional knowledge of this busy man and the solicitous skill of his brother, Dr. Stephen Mackenzie, he succumbed at a comparatively early age to an insidious, but apparently favourable, attack of the prevailing epidemic. His wife was the only member of his family present at his death. She was formerly Miss Margaret Bouch, of the Rookery, George Lane, Woodford.

WILLIAM JAMES BEADEL, M.P.

WILLIAM JAMES BEADEL was born at Witham, on the 29th of March, 1828, and was the eldest son of James Beadel, the eminent land agent and auctioneer, formerly of Witham, but latterly of Chelmsford and Gresham Street, London, a most able man in his profession, and of the highest integrity. His son inherited his father's ability and integrity, and it would be very



MR. WILLIAM JAMES BEADEL, M.P.

difficult to find in the whole kingdom a man who had a greater knowledge of landed estates, and everything connected therewith, than the late Mr. W. J. Beadel. He was articled to Mr. Philip Page, of St. Alban's, and at the termination of his articles he entered his father's office at Chelmsford. In the year 1849 he entered into partnership with his father and Mr. Chancellor, of Chelmsford, under the style of Beadel, Son and Chancellor. This partnership

was dissolved in 1860, upon the breakdown in health of the senior partner and his enforced retirement from business. He then entered into partnership with his brother Frederick, the firm carrying on their business in Gresham Street until the death of the latter, where Mr. Beadel has since continued the business. In the year 1853 he married Elizabeth Apollonia, daughter of J. C. Jarman, Esq., of Datchet. By her he had two sons and two daughters, who survive him; his wife died in 1866. Upon the division of the County, in accordance with the Act passed in 1885, the Conservative electors in the Chelmsford Division considered that, being in the main an agricultural constituency, they should be represented in the House of Commons by a gentleman who was possessed of an intimate knowledge of agriculture and those connected with that industry. Accordingly, at the first informal meeting held in Chelmsford, the choice fell upon Mr. Beadel with almost singular unanimity. He, after due consideration, accepted the invitation, and threw all his energies (as was his habit) into the contest which followed with Mr. Martin, the candidate of the Liberal party. The battle was fought well on both sides, and with every courtesy, by the two candidates, the result being that Mr. Beadel was returned by a majority of 1242. At the dissolution in 1886, Mr. Beadel was again returned, but without a contest. Mr. Beadel was not one of those men who are afflicted with that tiresome disease, *cacoethes loquendi*; but he never hesitated to speak out his views upon any question before the House of which he was master, and when he did speak it was concisely and to the point. His practical knowledge and his large experience in all matters connected with the landed interests necessarily pointed him out as a fit man to serve on Committees dealing with that subject, and it is well known that his knowledge and experience were frequently sought by those in authority, and as a natural result he was a member of the Town Holdings Committee and the Tithe Redemption Commission.

It was but a short time previous to his death, upon his attending a meeting of the Conservative Registration Association of the division, that, in answer to urgent appeals, he consented to again contest the seat; and his premature death has not only been deeply regretted by his own supporters, but by very many of those who were opposed to him in politics. He was ever ready to give attention to any question in which any of his constituents were interested, and always ready to respond by his purse when any

legitimate appeal was made to him. He was a very keen sportsman all round, but his especial sport was fox hunting, and from his boyhood up to the last season of his life he put in an appearance at "the meets" whenever the calls of business or Parliament would give him a chance. He delighted in recalling some of the great runs of his earlier days, especially with those who had joined in them, and it must have been a very pressing matter of business that would have prevented him from running his eye over a good specimen of horse-flesh and descanting upon its points. He was a Justice of the Peace and Deputy Lieutenant for the county of Essex. He was one of the founders of "The Surveyors' Institution" in 1868, and occupied the position of president for two years, viz., from 1886 to 1888. He was also one of the promoters of the Auction Mart Company, of which he has been chairman since 1885. He was also a director of the Rock Life Office and of the Leaseholders' Fund Corporation.

In the early years of his married life he lived at Pratts, Little Waltham. He then moved to Brentwood; but in 1860 he took up his abode in Chelmsford; in 1870 he moved to Springfield Lyons, and having previously purchased the Hutton Hall estate, he went to reside there in 1889. He very considerably improved this property, and, had he lived would, no doubt, in the course of a few years have developed that portion of the estate contiguous to the Shenfield Station into a valuable building property. Possessed of an imposing personality (for he stood 6 feet 3 inches), he was the type of an Englishman. Always ready to do a good turn, a warm friend, a generous-hearted man, a keen sportsman, a man of high integrity, and a straightforward honest man of business, he will be missed both in public and private life. He died on the 5th April, 1892, and was buried in Hutton Churchyard on the 9th

GENERAL ALBERT FYTCHE, C.S.I., of the Bengal Staff Corps, late Chief Commissioner of British Burmah (1866—1871), died at his residence, Durley Dean, Bournemouth, in June, at the age of seventy-one. He was J.P. and D.L. for Essex, and formerly lived at Pyrgo Park, Romford. He was the author of *Burmah, Past and Present*. The first Englishman who ever reached Burmah was Ralph Fitch, who sailed from London in the ship *Tyger* in 1583, he returned home in 1591—nine years before the charter was granted to the original East India Company. One of his descendants, William Fytche, was president of the English settlement in Calcutta, in 1752.

ESSEX CHURCHES.

III. ST. ANDREW'S, BOREHAM.

BY FRED CHANCELLOR, J.P., F.R.I.B.A.

LYING on the old Roman road between Cæsaromagus (Chelmsford) and Camulodunum (Colchester), the country out of which the parish of Boreham was subsequently carved must have been well known, certainly, as far back as the time of the Romans.

It has been suggested, with great probability, that the Romans had connecting links between their great stations, each held by a small company of soldiers, so that a vigilant look-out could be kept, and a quick alarm given all along the line of road, in the event of a descent being made by the ancient Britons. As these stations would be carefully selected, and protected by ditch, bank, and stockade, they would afford tempting sites to the Normans, upon the division of the lands by them after the Conquest into manors, for the erection of the manor house, or residence of the lord. The mansion-house of Old Hall, which was the chief manor in this parish, lies on the opposite side of the road to the church, and, being about three to four miles from Chelmsford, retired a short distance from the main road, and commanding a good look-out over the surrounding country from south-east to south-west, suggests itself as being a good site, from a military point of view, for one of these outposts.

After the departure of the Romans, the country was seized by the Saxons, and this district appears to have been in the hands of Turchill, Anschill, and other Saxons, up to the time of the Conquest. To the Saxons the place is indebted for its name.

This must have been considered not only as an important, but also a desirable part of the country, for we find that at the General Survey it was held by Eustace, Earl of Boulogne, Suene of Essex, and William of Waren.

The advowson was of old appropriated to the Chancellorship of St. Paul's, London; but on the 26th June, 1292, a vicarage was ordained here, endowed with all the tithes of Old Hall and several other lands, and has been throughout, and down to the present time, in the patronage of the Bishop of the Diocese.

The following is a list of the deeds relating to Boreham in the possession of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's:—

HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS COMMISSION.

(Appendix to Ninth Report.)

Page 32 b. No. 330.—Decree of Stephen, Bishop of London, touching the tithes of the Church of Borham, A.D. 1331. Episcopal seal and counterseal attached.

Page 41 a. No. 1473.—Proceedings in the King's Court at Westminster touching the advowson of the Church of Boreham, Co. Essex, in the forty-second year of Henry III., and copies of several deeds relating thereto. Among these were a grant from Sir Robert de Boreham, knight, to Ralph, son of William de Boreham, and a receipt to the said Sir Robert from Henry de Boreham, son of the said Ralph. 40 Henry III. (1255, 1256).

Page 35 a. No. 715.—Grant by Robert de Borham, knight, by consent of William, his son and heir, to the Bishop and the Dean and Chapter of London, of a rent of £10 in the vill. of Borham, A.D. 1258. Seal attached, with device of a boar.

Page 35 a. No. 717.—Confirmation by Henry, Bishop of London, of the presentation of Sir John de Lyndeseia to the Church of Borham by Master Thomas Aswy, Canon of St. Paul's.

Page 35 a. No. 718.—Confirmation by Robert de Borham, knight, son of Sir John de Borham, by consent of William, his son and heir, of the gift which Master Thomas Eswy made to the Church of St. Paul of a rent of 10s. and the advowson of the Church of Boreham. A.D. 1258.

Page 35 a. No. 719.—Ordinance of Henry, Bishop of London, concerning the Church of Boreham, A.D. 1263 (see Newcourt, vol. ii., p. 71.)

Page 35 a. No. 720.—Agreement between Robert de Borham, knight, and Ralph, the son of William de Borham, by which the latter agrees to restore a rent of 10s. and the advowson of the Church of Borham to the former, on payment of fifty marks to Henry de Borham, son of the said Ralph. 40 Henry III. (Henry de Boreham was Dean of St. Paul's in 1274.)

Although we have no evidence in support of the fact, it is only reasonable to suppose that there was a church here in Saxon times, the name Boreham, from the Saxon words, meaning a village with a market, or a small market town, would indicate that at certain times men and women congregated here in considerable numbers. At any rate, there is no doubt that, upon the manor being conferred by William the Conqueror upon Eustace, Earl of Boulogne, who married Goda, sister of Edward the Confessor, one of his first acts would be to see that there was a proper church for the performance of divine worship.

The lower part of the tower of this church is of very early Norman construction, and was probably built of the materials of an earlier Roman building, for Roman bricks and septaria form a considerable proportion of the materials used.

As a decidedly Norman arrangement of plan was to place the tower between the nave and chancel, it may be reasonably inferred

that the original Norman church consisted of tower, nave, and chancel.

The nave has been swept away, and the chancel has been so altered as to suggest that only a portion of the old Norman wall on the south side remains; the tower, although to some slight extent altered, remains tolerably intact.

This structure is divided into three stages. The lower stage is the loftiest, and has a staircase turret at the south-west corner, projecting mainly into the tower, but with a slight thickening out on the exterior; in this turret is a very early narrow window-light, with jambs of Roman brick, of somewhat rude construction. On both the north and south sides of this part of the tower is a very long and narrow window, with a very considerable splay internally to jambs, head, and sill.

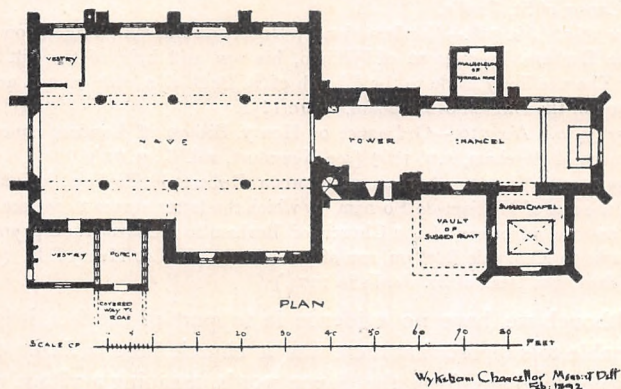


FIG. I.

These windows have evidently been repaired, as many bricks of the time of the Tudors have been built into the external jambs, but the internal splays, evidently original, confirm the idea that the external openings are practically the same as they were built, although repaired with modern material.

The original Norman archway between the tower and chancel, 12 feet 9 inches wide, with its plain, chamfered fillet for the impost moulding, is apparently in its original condition. That between the tower and nave has been removed, and one of Decorated character inserted. The original entrance to the staircase turret was from the inside, through a semicircular headed doorway on the level of the chancel, with the plain, chamfered fillet impost; but about thirty

years ago a new doorway was cut through from the exterior of the turret on the south side, and at the same time a new doorway was cut through on the south side of the tower. I am afraid these works somewhat impaired the strength of the structure, as cracks began to show themselves at the south-west corner a few years afterwards, necessitating the underpinning of the staircase, and reparation of the walls at this part. The walls of this lower stage of the tower are four feet thick. The walls of the second stage are flush internally with those of the lower stage; but there is externally a sloped set-off of about six inches, and this reduces the walls of this stage to a thickness of 3 feet 6 inches.

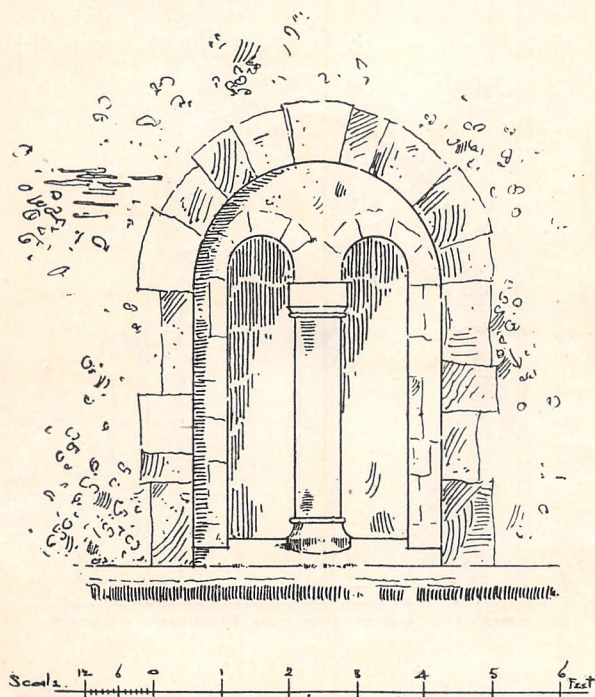


FIG. 2. WINDOW IN RINGING CHAMBER.

This stage forms the ringing chamber, and is lighted by a Norman window on both north and south sides (*see fig. 2*).

These windows consist of two semicircular openings divided by a column with plain capital, and are enclosed within a semicircular arch externally; internally, there is a semicircular-headed opening,

but no splay to either jambs or head. The staircase at S.W. angle stops at the entrance to this chamber, and access to the upper part is thence by ladder.

The third stage of the tower is separated from the second by a stone string-course, but the walls are of the same thickness; this stage forms the belfry, and is lighted by four windows, one on either side; they are all similar, and each window consists of two openings, divided by a column with plain capital, but the arches of the openings are somewhat pointed, and not semicircular; these two openings are also enclosed in a single arch, also pointed; internally there is a considerable splay to jambs and arch (*see fig. 3*).

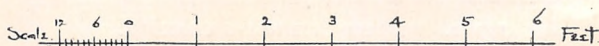
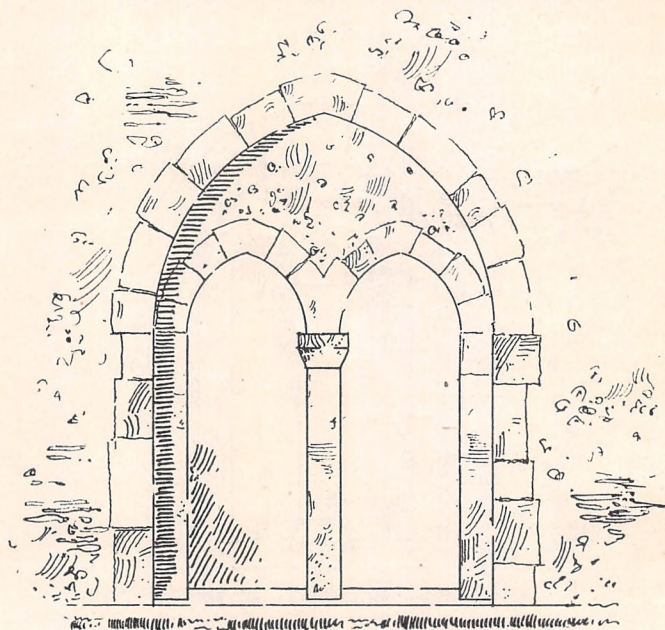


FIG. 3. BELFRY WINDOW.

Looking carefully at the pebble and rubble work of this stage, it is clear that it was not built immediately after the second stage, and the introduction of the pointed arch to the openings seems to point to the conclusion that a period of time elapsed between the

construction of the two stages. This last stage contains the peal of six bells in oak frame, which is placed independently of the walls.

Inside this belfry is a timber construction with four posts, one in either angle, and one in the centre of east and west windows. They are framed into two sills placed against the east and west walls, and built into the north and south walls, at the level of the roof plate; a plate is laid all round the tower, supported upon these posts, and framed together at the angles; braces are framed into each of the posts and the plate; over the centre posts on east and west sides is placed a king-post truss; nearly all the timbers are 12" \times 12", and is of far too massive a construction to be necessary for the present roof of the tower, which in point of fact rests upon the tower walls, and is practically independent of this construction, except at the apex. I think it not improbable that the walling of the original Norman tower stopped at the second stage, and that these oak posts and plates form the skeleton of the framing of what was the upper part of the tower. The walls were subsequently carried up as before described, and the exterior boarding and subsidiary timbers removed, leaving only the posts and plates as we see them now.

The present parapet, to a height of about 5 feet, is evidently of much more recent date than the other part of the walling, and was probably rebuilt about the middle of the sixteenth century by the third Earl of Sussex, as the internal work of the parapet and the quoins and slopes are of brick of the same character as that used in the construction of New Hall and of Woodham Walter Church.

The materials of which the tower is constructed vary; the lower stage consists of pebble-stones and flints found in the district, and Roman bricks, tiles, and septaria, the materials arising from a former Roman building, either on the site or near by, the lower quoin on the N.E. angle to a height of 8 feet, and on the S.E. angle to a height of 5 feet 6 inches, being entirely formed with Roman bricks.

In the next stage very little of the old Roman material appears, whilst in the third stage it is difficult to discover any specimen of a Roman brick, or of septaria. The character of the pebble work of the lower and second stages is much the same, but that of the upper stage is certainly different.

The courses in the pebble work of Norman construction throughout the county are generally very distinct, whilst the work of a later period is of more random character, and the laying of the pebbles or stones in beds or courses seems to have been avoided.

I mention this peculiarity, the result of investigating numerous examples of undoubted Norman work, as it may sometimes afford a clue to the date of the walls of a building when all architectural features have been displaced by those of a later period.

The internal dimensions of tower are, 17 feet from north to south by 17 feet from east to west.

We have no information as to the length of the old Norman nave ; but it is clear it was not allowed to remain long, for in the thirteenth century it must have been removed, and replaced by an Early-English nave with an arcade on either side, and north and south aisles.

The nave is 60 feet long by 17 feet wide, the aisles were of the unusually narrow width of 5 feet 9 inches ; and although that on the south side has been to a great extent removed, and that on the north side entirely so, the evidence that as originally built they were both of the same width, consists of the portion of the original south aisle being left extending to a length from the west wall of 31 feet. At the west end of this aisle is a simple, narrow lancet window, 7 inches in width only, but extending by a splay internally to a width of 5 feet, or nearly the whole width of the aisle ; a close examination of the west end of the north aisle shows that there is an exactly similar window there, although now built up.

The arcades between nave and aisles consist of four arches on either side, supported by three columns ; these columns are octangular, 2 feet in diameter, with peculiar moulded caps, but ordinary Early-English bases ; the arches themselves have only a simple chamfer. The roof of the nave was no doubt continued in the form of lean-tos over the aisles.

The present roof of the nave is of the ordinary Early type, with rafters, collars, braces, stanchions, and hammer-pieces framed together, and resting upon double plates framed together ; these plates are covered by plaster, as is also the whole of the framing of the roof internally ; there is no evidence that the plates were moulded.

Late in the thirteenth century the eastern half of the south aisle appears to have been removed and widened out to a width of 13 feet 6 inches, with a gable roof running east and west, with two-light Transitional windows on the south side, as shown in plate iii. Inside, on the south side, close up to the east end is a piscina (*see* fig. 4), which had formerly a moulded canopy, now chopped off, of the same date as the windows ; the wall between the west end of this new aisle and the old south aisle is formed by a stone arch abutting

against the nave wall. The piscina seems to show that this new portion of the south aisle was erected as a chapel. When this aisle was erected, the manor of Old Hall, the principal manor in the parish, belonged to the family of De Boreham, and it may be that a member of that family erected it as a private chapel.

Late in the fourteenth, or very early in the fifteenth century, the north aisle seems to have been pulled down, and a new north aisle 13 feet wide erected. This aisle is lighted by four three-light Perpendicular windows, all similar in design; the roof of this aisle is

moulded beams framed together so as to divide the whole into twelve panels, with joists, and leaded.

At about the same period the five-light Perpendicular window was inserted in the west end of nave to replace the Early-English window; this Perpendicular window has a transom across the centre, thus dividing the window into ten lights, with tracery over.

Some portions of the walls of the nave and aisles have been cemented over outside.

The history of the chancel is not quite so clear as that of the rest of the church; there is a stone string running along the north part of the south and east

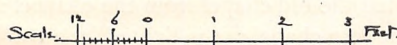
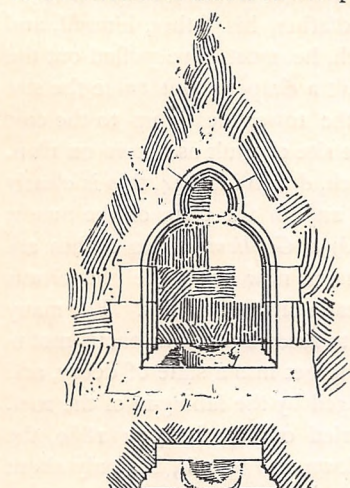


FIG. 4. PISCINA IN SOUTH AISLE,
PLAN AND ELEVATION.

walls of an early section, and externally the old bonding stones between the nave and tower still exist. Judging from the nature of the pebble work, and other evidences, it would seem that the old Norman chancel was probably pulled down to the level of the string, and rebuilt about the fourteenth or early in the fifteenth century, and that the north single-light window was then inserted; the three-light window is, however, of somewhat later date than the single-light window, and therefore it may have been inserted at a later period.

A modern single-light window has been inserted on the south side to correspond with the north window.

The east end has been partially rebuilt. If the present three-light Decorated east window is a copy of the original (a point, however, upon which I can obtain no evidence), then it would seem that the rebuilding of the chancel walls was in the Decorated period, and the Perpendicular north windows were subsequent insertions. The roof of the chancel is modern.

On the south side of the chancel, great alterations have been made.

When Thomas Radcliffe, third Earl of Sussex, determined to construct a mausoleum for his grandfather, his father, himself, and his descendants in Boreham Church, he must have pulled out the greater part of the south wall and built a chapel about twice the size of the present one, extending from the tower nearly up to the east end of the chancel, and enclosing the site of vault as shown on plan. In Suckling's View of Boreham Church, drawn in 1834, this is clearly shown as extending up to the tower, and in the plate of the Sussex Monument in the *History of Essex, by a Gentleman*, two arches are shown, but within the memory of persons now living the chapel was separated from the chancel by an arcade of three arches. For many years this chapel, which was erected to receive the sumptuous monument of the three earls, was allowed to get into a state of decay, and the monument itself was much damaged by the falling-in of the roof. When considerable works were carried out in the year 1860, the chapel was to a great extent pulled down and rebuilt, but only about half the size of the original.

I am informed by my friend Col. Lucas that he remembers that an arcade of three arches separated the old chapel from the chancel: a single arch now separates the modern chapel; it is lighted by a two-light south window and single-light east and west windows, all of modern construction.

There are many old six-inch mediæval paving tiles in the chapel, some of them having been glazed with patterns thereon; but the patterns are too much obliterated to describe them.

In the old porch on the south side of the aisle, the east and west sides are original oak work of the fifteenth century; on each side there are six openings, with trefoiled heads, in two groups of three each, each group being separated by a massive post; the oak front to the porch has been removed, and a brick and stone wall, with stone doorway, built in lieu thereof. The roof timbers, which

appear to be the original ones, are, with the exception of plates and principal, concealed by being plastered over. The inner south door of this porch is an opening with chamfered stone jambs and segmental arch, and has been altered in modern times.

A modern covered gangway, about sixty feet in length, leads from the road to the porch.

Close up to the west side of the porch, and occupying the south-west corner, is a modern vestry.

At the west end there are two buttresses built in a line with the arcades between the nave and aisles; but as they are, in common with the whole of this front and the window, cemented over, it is not possible to say to what date they belong, but most probably they were part of the Early-English nave.

On the north side of the chancel a structure built in brick and cemented over, with slated roof, and about eleven feet square, was built about 1800 as the burial-place of the Tyrell family.

The font is an interesting and uncommon example of an Early-English font; it is hexagonal, each face having a plain canopy over a trefoil-headed arch (*see fig. 5*).

At the west end there is a screen enclosing a portion of the north aisle as a choir vestry. A great portion is original, but of somewhat debased character;

it certainly is not in its original position, and has, I understand, been moved two or three times; it probably formed a screen to a chapel.

In the chancel formerly lay the old altar-stone with its five crosses; it had been buried in the chancel probably for preservation, and was exhumed in relaying the pavement.

The monuments are :—

1. Near the tower, outside, was dug up a stone coffin, which contained the whole skeleton. When the lid was raised it was seen entire, but on being exposed to the air it speedily fell to dust. The hair was preserved by the then Vicar, the Rev. W. Carpenter Ray. The stone coffin was broken up, but the foot of it was bought by Col. Lucas, and presented to the Chelmsford Museum. The top stone

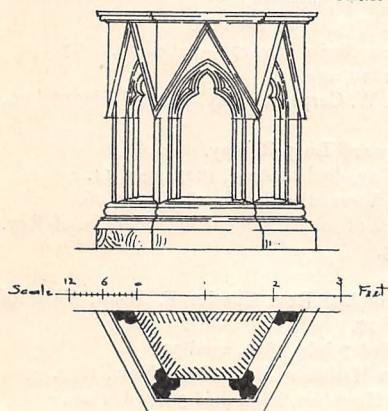


FIG. 5. HALF PLAN AND ELEVATION OF FONT.

is engraved in Suckling's *Essex*, p. 32, and he gives the inscription round the edge as follows :—"Henri le Marchaunt cist ici, Deu de s : salma ayt marci. Qui pour le priera—Graunt pardoun avera." Suckling says that a family of this name were seated at Hatfield Peverel. From his sketch the date would be the thirteenth century.

2. On the floor of the nave is a brass effigy of a female and her children, with the following inscription :—"Here lyeth the body of Alse Byng, the wyfe of Thomas Byng of Canterbury, in the county of Kent, and mother to Isaac Byng, Cytezen and Stacioner, of London, and late wyfe to James Cancellor, some tyme one of y^e gentlemen of the Queene's honourable Chapple, w^{ch} Alse departed this worlde to the m—cy of God y^e 16th of Apryll, 1573." Followed by some lines upon her six children.

3. Stephen Newcomen, Vicar, died 15th July, 1750, aged 72.

Also Elizabeth, his wife, died 1 May, 1751, aged 66.

Also Mary Elizabeth Garrat, of Hackney, daughter, 28 September, 1751, aged 39.

4. Arabella Carpenter Dowell, relict of Wm. Dowell, gent., and sister of W. Carpenter Ray, Vicar, died 13 May, 1841, aged 73.

5. Rev. John Bullock, Vicar, died 1 Oct., 1794, aged 60.

Also Richard Bullock, second son, died 4 Jan. 178—, aged 19.

6. William Hinde, died 21 Sept., 1819, aged 35.

7. Ann Rishton Ray, wife of Rev. W. Carpenter Ray, Vicar, died 31st Jan., 1811, aged 37.

Also 2 children, Arabella C. Ray and Lucy R. Ray.

Also 3rd daughter, Arabella C. Ray, died 14 Aug., 1823, aged 14.

Also Rev. Wm. Carpenter Ray, Vicar, died 8 Jan., 1845, aged 76.

8. Ann Rishton Ray, betrothed wife of John Rannie, Esq., elder da. of Rev. W. C. Ray, died 10 July, 1831, aged 33.

9. John Rannie, Esq.

10. Charles Frederick, eldest son of late Rev. Charles F. Bond, Vicar of Margaretting, died 2nd Oct., 1829, aged 27.

11. Robert Clere Haselfoot, Esq., died 7 July, 1849, aged 79.

12. Caroline, youngest da. of Robert Haselfoot, Esq., died 5 Nov., 1852.

13. Charlotte, wife of Robert Clere Haselfoot, Esq., died 3 April, 1826.

Also Frances, his 2nd wife, died 8 June, 1843.

14. Robert Haselfoot, died 22nd June, 1792, aged 58.

Also of Mary, his wife, died 19 Mar., 1795.

15. Rev. Thomas Butterfield, Vicar, died 23 Dec., 1766, aged 53.

Also Mary, his da., wife of Rev. Sam^l Bennett, died 23 Apl. 1775, aged 27.

Also Mary, his wife, died 3 Aug., 1780, aged 62.

16. Elizabeth Harrington, died 8 Feb., 1768, aged 27.

17. Jane, da. of Joseph and Susannah Fountaine, died 1st April, 1705, aged 15.

18. Joseph Fountaine, died 24 June, 1695.

Also Susannah, his wife, died 11 Feb., 1739, aged 80.

19. Edward Leighton, Esq., Capt. R.N., died 20 Mar., 17—, aged 23.

Also Jane, da. of Nathaniel Thorold, Esq., by Elizabeth, his wife, da. of Col. Lascells, of Ellson, Northants. Her 1st Husband, Michael Markham, of Lincolnshire; her 2nd Husband, Daniel Leighton, Esq., 2nd son of Sir Edw^d Leighton, of Salop, Bart.; she died 20 June, 1759, aged 70. She was woman of the Bed Chamber to H.R.H. Princess Dowager of Wales.

20. Jane, wife of Edw^d Pryce, and da. of Walter Keeble Eve, died 29 Sep., 1748, aged 42.

21. Walter Keeble Eve, died 2 April, 1742, aged 59.

22. Mondiford Bramston, died 18 Oct., 1713, aged 74, and Elizabeth, his wife, da. of Sir John Bramston, died 1689.

Also John Bramston, her eldest son, who died 1 Feb., 1715, aged 39.

Also Isabella Bramston, wife of John Bramston, died 15 May, 1752, aged 75.

23. Thomas Morrish, died 1684, aged 41.

24. Anna Maria, elder da. of Sir John Tyrell, Bart., and wife of J. R. S. Phillips, Esq., born 16 Nov., 1792, died 6 May, 1862.

Also J. R. Spenser Phillips, born 15 Oct., 1787, died 14 Mar., 1874.

25. Jane, wife of Tho^s Wallace, M.D., da. of Rev. Job Marple, died 15 Feb., 1735, aged 43.

Also Margaret, da. of Tho^s and Jane Wallace, died 5 May, 1733, aged 15.

26. Chas. Cooke, 2nd son of Tho^s Cooke, Rector of Semer, in Suffolk, by Sarah, da. of Rev. Job Marple, died 29 Mar., 1746, aged 19.

27. Elizabeth, wife of Daniel Cooke, of Chignal, and eldest da. of Rev. Job Marple, died 27 Oct., 1734, aged 44.

28. — son of Dan^l Cooke, died 8 —, 1720, aged 1.

29. Sarah Cooke, eldest daughter, died 23 Dec., 1728, aged 8, also Frances, youngest da., died 1st Dec., 17—, aged 6 mo.

30. Dame Sarah, wife of Sir John Tyrell, Bart., and only child of W^m Tyssen, died 19 Dec., 1825, aged 62.

31. M^{rs} Mary Tyssen, widow of W^m Tyssen, died 21 Mar., 1805, aged 65.

32. Sir John Tyrell, Bart., born 14 June, 1762, died 3rd Aug., 1832. He married Sarah, only child of W^m Tyssen, by whom he had issue, John Tyssen, Charles, Anna Maria, and Mary. He was the male heir of Sir John Tyrell, of Heron, created Bart. 22 Oct., 1666.

33. Sir John Tyssen Tyrell, Bart., born 21 Dec., 1795, died 19 Dec. 1877.

34. Thomas Butterfield, died 21 June, 1835, aged 90, also Martha, his wife, died 28 Oct., 1823, aged 68.

35. Dan^l Cooke, died 18 Apl., 1750, aged 56.

36. In the Sussex chapel on the south side of the chancel is the sumptuous altar tomb, with the recumbent effigies of Robert, the first Earl, Henry, the second Earl, and Thomas, the third Earl of Sussex. They are arrayed in the plate armour of the period, and the whole is executed in alabaster and marble. There are long latin inscriptions in the panels of the altar tomb to each of the earls. It was executed by one, Richard Stevens, at a cost of £292 12s. 8d., after the death of the third earl in 1583. For a more detailed account of this monument see Chancellor's *Ancient Sepulchral Monuments of Essex*. The family vault, once within the walls of the chapel, but now outside at its west end, contains twelve bodies of various members of this family, they are all wrapt in lead, with their names and titles cast in lead upon their breasts.

The names of those buried in this vault, extracted from the registers, except the first two, are as follows :—

Robert, the 1 st earl	died at Chelsea, 27 Nov., 1542.
Henry, the 2 nd earl	died 5 Feb., 1556.
Thomas, the 3 rd earl	died 9 July, 1583.
Honor, wife to Henry, 4 th earl	died 12 May, 1593.

<i>Henry</i> , the 4 th earl	died 19 Jan., 1594.
Honour, daughter of Robert, 5 th earl	died 14 May, 1613.
Thomas, son to Robert, 5 th earl	died 14 Aug., 1619.
Henry, eldest son to Robert, 5 th earl	died 15 Sep., 1620.
Francis, wife to Robert, 5 th earl	died 4 Dec., 1627.
<i>Robert</i> , the 5 th earl	died 23 Oct., 1629.
Jane, wife of Edward, 6 th earl	died 1 Dec., 1633.
<i>Edward</i> , the 6 th earl	died 9 April, 1643.

In the churchyard is erected a huge mausoleum for the family of John Olminus, Lord Waltham. It is of octagonal form, and built of white brick and stone, in imitation of the Temple of the Winds at Athens.

Over the entrance is a stone tablet with this inscription :

Mausoleum
Gentis Walthamiana,
Anno, 1764.

The only members of this family that appear by the registers to be buried here, are :

Lord Waltham	17 Oct., 1762.
Ann, Dowager Lady Waltham	18 June, 1778.
Lord Waltham	20 Feb., 1787.
Olminus Hon. Elizabeth Luttrell	17 June, 1797.

The churchwardens' accounts contain numerous entries of moneys paid for repairs to the church ; the principal items are :—

		£	s.	d.
1569.	The sum was expended of	40	18	2
	Also money received of Mr. Foster for an altar stone	0	10	0
	Also money received of Mr. William Eygham for an altar stone			—
	Also the sum of	14	4	11
1575 to 1577.	The sum of	16	8	0
1604.	The sum of	6	13	4
1616 to 1617.	The sum of	39	5	10
1621 to 1622.	The sum of	33	8	0
1634.	Contract made with John Seawell, glazier, to keep the glass in repair at per annum	0	6	8
1659 to 1660.	General repairs	55	19	5

LIST OF VICARS.*

Hugo de Wodesdon	July, 1922	Richard Kendall	Oct., 1383.
Richard Dunstan		John Gelle	Dec., 1384.
Galfred de Mere	Mar., 1326.	Thomas Albon	Nov., 1386.
John de Stratherne		Thomas Jenam	Aug., 1389.
Simon Picard	April, 1365.	John Burton	Nov., 1389.
Simon Picard	Feb., 1368.	John Aldham	Sep., 1391.
Thomas Frating	Sept., 1372.	William Gilbert	Mar., 1397.
Thomas Proudfoot	Jan., 1373.	John Henden	Nov., 1407.
Richard Tanner		Walter Halyberd	
Edmund Valens	May, 1383.	Robert Thwaites	June, 1428.

* The patrons were the Bishops of London down to 1845, of Rochester to 1877, and of St. Albans since.

John Springfield . . .	June, 1428.	Peter Cotton, alias Wylks . . .	Sept., 1555.
William Green . . .	Mar., 1429.	Edmund Blackborne . . .	April, 1556.
John Charlton . . .	July, 1433.	Gilbert Amand . . .	Sept., 1567.
Thomas Cherdstocke . . .	Nov., 1436.	Rob ^t Richardson . . .	Jan., 1612.
John Dydelere . . .	Aug., 1439.	Henry Vesey . . .	Nov., 1643.
Robert Carrier . . .	Aug., 1441.	Thomas Rotheram . . .	Oct., 1648.
John Pelle . . .	Dec., 1441.	John Oakes . . .	1657.
William Hykks . . .	Jan., 1445.	Paul Duckett . . .	Sept., 1662.
William Lee . . .	Dec., 1448.	William Moile . . .	May, 1670.
William Greene . . .	Aug., 1455.	Robert Hesterton . . .	Sept., 1670.
William Secocke . . .	Nov., 1461.	Edmund Jeffery . . .	Dec., 1683.
John Taylard . . .		Job Marple . . .	Dec., 1691.
Thomas Ledys . . .	July, 1467.	Stephen Newcomen . . .	May, 1738.
John Wellys . . .	Aug., 1472.	Thomas Butterfield . . .	July, 1750.
John Cooke . . .	Mar., 1475.	Henry Green . . .	Dec., 1766.
William Lee . . .	Aug., 1476.	John Bullock . . .	1771.
Robert Thorp . . .	July, 1479.	William Carpenter Ray . . .	Oct., 1794.
Hugo Johns . . .	April, 1481.	Henry Brown . . .	1845.
John Tuns'all . . .	July, 1525.	Charles John Way . . .	1851.
John Ogden . . .	May, 1527.	J. G. le M. Carey . . .	1874.
Robert Fox . . .		Denys Nelson Yonge . . .	May, 1885.

THE CHURCH BELLS OF ESSEX.

I. INTRODUCTORY.

BY REV. CECIL DEEDES AND E. J. WELLS.

A BOOK upon the Church Bells of Essex, dealing with them as Messrs. Ellacombe, North, and others have dealt with the bells of other counties, has been long promised, but its publication has been hitherto unavoidably postponed and delayed. We cannot, indeed, claim for this venture an equal antiquity with the *Church Bells of Suffolk*, which, Dr. Raven tells us,* had been forty-two years in hand before its final appearance; but a good many years have passed by since Mr. North was diligently gathering materials to supplement the collections which had been originally made by the late Mr. Daniel-Tyssen. If Mr. North's life had been spared, he would no doubt have added his projected book on Essex Bells to his valuable series. After his death, in 1883, his papers came to Mr. J. C. L. Stahlschmidt, who had resolved, with a laudable ambition, to carry out to their completion the several works in which Mr. North was engaged at the time of his death. He acknowledges his own great obligations to Mr. North in the preface

* *Church Bells of Suffolk* (1890), preface, p. vii.

of his *Surrey Bells and London Bell Founders*. He had great enthusiasm, and very considerable leisure. He was exceedingly painstaking and accurate, and would not tolerate any work which he suspected to be incorrect. In a letter to the present writer, dated March, 1887, he speaks of bell-inscriptions in one Essex church of which he had only copies. "I know some of them are incorrect, and so I mistrust all. Besides, it is my principle, as you know, to work with rubbings only." For some slight details concerning Mr. Stahlschmidt's life and labours, the reader may be referred to an *In Memoriam* notice in *Trans. Essex Archæol. Soc.*, n.s., vol. iv, pp. 40—44 (1889). He died in the summer of that year, aged fifty-two, having published from Mr. North's materials, with his own large additions, Hertfordshire and Kent, but leaving Essex and Huntingdonshire incomplete. In the same number of the *Transactions* appeared a paper by the present writer, stating that Mr. Stahlschmidt's representatives were not only willing, but anxious, that his unfinished labours should be brought to a completion, and containing proposals for the issue of the work, after no long delay, under the joint-editorship of himself and Mr. E. J. Wells, provided they could secure the hearty co-operation and practical assistance of gentlemen living in the county, to supply deficiencies, and to verify notes taken many years ago. Several encouraging replies to this paper were received, and much good progress has been made; by no one more than by Mr. Miller Christy, who has personally visited a number of belfries round about Chelmsford and elsewhere, and has supplied accurate rubbings and descriptions. A few subscriptions have been promised and even paid, some valuable notes have come to hand from Braintree, and the provisional editors feel that it is incumbent upon them to push forward the work with all diligence towards speedy publication. A list of *desiderata*—inscriptions still unknown or needing verification—was given at the end of the paper already referred to. The greater part of these have been wiped off, but some still remain. There are doubtless some Jubilee bells of 1887 unrecorded. There must also be, in many parts of the county, churchwardens' accounts and other MS. records still unexamined, from which *excerpta* relating to the bells would be most welcome. With regard to many parishes we have no information whatever as to local uses in ringing. A copy of Mr. Stahlschmidt's circular note on this subject, to the clergy of Kent, is appended to this paper, in the hope that some of the Essex

clergy may be willing to answer the questions, so far as they can, and to send their answers privately to the editors. Since, however, we cannot expect THE ESSEX REVIEW to reach all our country parsonages just yet, we shall probably circulate, very shortly, a copy of these questions to all parishes where information is still needed.

In the first volume of the *East Anglian* (old series), the Rev. J. Sperling, of Wicken, contributed several papers, containing the Inscriptions of Suffolk Bells by Deaneries, and similar lists for Cambridgeshire were begun in the third volume by Dr. Raven. These formed a nucleus upon which the complete collections for these two counties were gradually built up. The editor of THE ESSEX REVIEW is so good as to consent to our attempting to carry out the same plan for Essex in the successive numbers of this periodical. As there are still too many *lacunæ* to admit of a strictly alphabetical arrangement of the parishes, we propose to begin with deaneries, it being clearly understood that the copyright of this series is in the editors' hands, that the lists issued are still under revision, and that we shall welcome any corrections, additions, or other information—in short, the least scrap of fact—with which correspondents may favour us, with a view to making the real "Bell book" of the county, when it does appear, as complete and satisfactory as possible. According to Mr. Sparvel-Bayly,† there are in the county 390 old churches, and some 1,320 bells. Ninety-eight churches have only one bell remaining, and one at least (Frinton, near Walton) has none.

That excellently compiled record, the Annual Report of the Essex Association of Change Ringers for 1890, '91, gives the following :—

TOTAL OF RINGS IN ESSEX.

10 Bells	2 churches.	6 Bells	53 churches.
8 "	25 "	5 "	78 "

These figures prove that the county is by no means ill-furnished with bells, nor is its record undistinguished as to bell-founders, seeing that Colchester boasts of the two Miles Grayes, princes in their craft; Henry Pleasant, later of Sudbury, appears to have practised his art first at Colchester; and, earlier than any, Richard Bowler, supposed by some to have brought up the elder Miles Graye, made the same town his headquarters. Outside Colchester we cannot speak with certainty of any Essex foundries, till that

† *The Bells of Essex* (Trans. Essex Archæol. Soc., n.s., vol. iv, p. 33). At Stambourne, Mr. Sparvel-Bayly apparently copies from Morant. The present tenor is evidently a recast by T. Gardiner, of Sudbury, in 1734, of the "O Sancte Thoma" bell.

recently established by the well-known London firm of Warner & Sons at Walton-on-the-Naze ; but it is not unlikely that Peter Hawkes, a rare founder, but almost exclusively represented in Essex, and possibly others whose localities have not yet been determined, may have lived in the county. Essex possesses the unique example (so far as is known) of Geoffrey of Edmonton, and another early founder, hitherto unidentified, may become known to us through a proper investigation of churchwardens' accounts.

There are some difficult local problems which will come under discussion in due course. It may interest some readers if a list of the counties which have been systematically examined is given here chronologically, with dates of publication and authors.

1857. Wiltshire : Rev. W. C. Lukis.*	1881. Gloucester : Rev. H. T. Ella-
1864. Sussex : A. Daniel-Tyssen, Esq.	combe.
1867. Devon : Rev. H. T. Ellacombe	1882. Lincoln : T. North, Esq.
(Supplement, <i>Bells of the Church</i> , 1872).	1882. Cambridge : Rev. J. J. Raven, D.D.
1874. Norfolk : J. L'Estrange, Esq.	1883. Bedford : T. North, Esq.
1875. Somerset : Rev. H. T. Ella-	1884. Surrey : J. C. L. Stahlschmidt,
combe.	1886. Hertford : „ [Esq.
1876. Leicester : T. North, Esq.	1887. Kent : „
1878. Northampton : „ [Esq.	1889. Stafford : Charles Lynam, Esq., F.R.I.B.A.
— Cornwall : E. H. W. Dunkin,	1890. Suffolk : Rev. J. J. Raven, D.D.
1880. Rutland : T. North, Esq.	

Besides these, the late Mr. Jewett published Derbyshire gradually in successive volumes of *The Reliquary*, and the Rev. A. Whitehead has printed in various separate publications elaborate notes on the Bells of Cumberland. Mr. J. Stewart Remington has thoroughly explored North Lancashire and parts of Westmoreland, which latter county he may probably publish, and other counties are employing other antiquaries.

It behoves us in Essex, therefore, not to loiter, for as regards our own corner of England, we are very much behindhand. The *Trans. Essex Archaeol. Soc.* for 1885, contains : *On the Ancient Bells of Halstead and its Neighbourhood*, by the Rev. C. Deedes, and *A Few Vagrant Notes on Essex Bells* (in the Saffron Walden district), by Mr. Joseph Clarke, F.S.A. ; also the will of Miles Graye the elder, supplied by Mr. Stahlschmidt. Mr. Sparvel-Bayly's paper, reprinted in *The Antiquary*, vol. 18, pp. 236-238, has already been mentioned.

Any communications in reference to this paper should be made to one or other of the joint-editors of the present series : the Rev.

* Mr. Lukis also gives some inscriptions from several counties which have not yet been treated separately—principally Berks, Hants, Oxfordshire, Warwickshire and Yorkshire.

C. Deedes, 2, Clifton Terrace, Brighton, or E. J. Wells, Esq., 4, Mallinson Road, Wandsworth Common, S.W.

MR. STAHLSCHMIDT'S KENT CIRCULAR.

Parish of

A. Present number of Bells, and a note of any that have been added or recast since 1860.

B. NOTES of any Peculiar Uses of the Bells :

- (a) Whether the morning, mid-day, curfew or other daily bell is rung? If so, at what hour, and which bell, and whether the day of the month is tolled?
- (b) Whether "the Pancake Bell" is rung on Shrove Tuesday? If so, which bell, and at what hour?
- (c) The Gleaning Bell during harvest, which Bell, and at what hour?
- (d) State the mode of ringing the Death-knell or "Passing-Bell," to denote age and sex. When rung, how soon after death?
- (e) Whether there is any ringing or chiming at funerals? or any remembrance of such in past times? State present custom?
- (f) State the use of bells on Sunday: any early or mid-day peals? How used for Divine Service? Any Sermon-Bell? If so, which Bell is used, and at what time?
- (g) Any special ringing in Lent, Advent, or during any other season of the Church's year, or on New Year's Eve?

[Any exceptional feats of ringing recorded on steeple-boards should be noted.

—C. D.]

- (h) Any ringing when Banns of Marriage are first published? or Wedding Peals, or on day after wedding?
- (i) Any Bell rung for Vestry or Town Meetings? Market Bell? Oven Bell? Fire Bell? Apprentice Bell? &c., &c.
- (k) Any ringing on Festivals or Anniversaries? *e.g.*, the 5th November?
- (l) If there is a priest's or small bell, how and when is it used?
- (m) Whether there are any other peculiar uses of the Bells? If so, please to particularise them.

C. NOTES of any LOCAL TRADITIONS (however apparently trivial) respecting the Bells of the Parish and their uses in past times.

D. Is there any ENDOWMENT or bequest to the Bells or for Ringing?

E. Any extracts relating to Bells, from Parish Registers, Churchwardens' Accounts, or other Parish Documents? No matter how meagre such may be, they often throw valuable light on the "comparative" study of Bells and Bell Founders.

Campanology has of late years become a high art, and one which has its adepts or professors, its ordinary students, and its tyros. It may, perhaps, take its place side by side with the study of Sepulchral Brasses. Only it is a more arduous labour to get rubbings and squeezes from the tuneful occupants of our belfries than from the silent plates of engraved metal which are stretched on the church's pavement. The bell-hunter, however, will enjoy a higher satisfaction in a rare "find" which has tried his nerve and patience than can fall to the easier quest of the brass-rubber. *Experto crede.*

LITTLE BADDOW AND THE MORELLS.

THE HUGUENOTS IN ENGLAND.

BY REV. J. G. HUGHES.

LITTLE BADDOW is a scattered village about five and a-half miles from Chelmsford, and seven from Maldon. It is situated in a woody, picturesque district, amid fine landscape scenes. Its quiet undulating scenery, and neighbouring commons, covered with heather and gorse, have long been a great attraction to holiday ramblers and picnic parties. It claims our notice chiefly because it is a centre of historical associations of the deepest interest, as the residence of a family descended from the Protestant refugees of France.

The Morell family, of this village, were of French extraction. Their ancestors, the Huguenots, suffered the most terrible persecutions for their devotion to the Protestant faith.

After the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, the storm burst forth with the greatest fury. It was proclaimed that all Protestant sanctuaries were to be destroyed, and their religion extinguished. Even private worship was prohibited under penalty of confiscation of property. All Protestant ministers were to be banished from the country in fifteen days, and their schools closed. The children were to be baptized and brought up in the Roman Catholic religion, under a penalty of 500 livres. All refugees who failed to return in four months suffered the confiscation of all their property and goods, and all persons aiding fugitives to escape from the country were sent to the galleys and prison for life. Pastors found hiding in the country after fifteen days were condemned to death, and all persons harbouring them were to be made galley-slaves or imprisoned for life. Protestants when dying were not allowed to send for their own minister, but were required to confess and receive holy unction from the priests, or their bodies, after death, would be taken by the common hangman, and cast into the public sewer. If a sick Protestant recovered after having rejected the viaticum, he was condemned to the galleys or imprisonment for life with the loss of all his property.

These horrible cruelties rendered life almost unendurable ; hence vast numbers sought escape by flight, enduring the most terrible privations and sufferings. But the frontiers were guarded by troops, and the coasts by ships of war, and a new edict was issued pro-

claiming that all fugitives captured would be condemned to death, as well as those who aided them.

The ancestors of the Morells had to endure this persecution for conscience' sake. Some bore imprisonment, loss of property, banishment, and even death, rather than surrender their religion ; whilst others were compelled to flee from home and country to seek a refuge on our own shores. Their history states that two of their ancestors, who were Huguenots, resided in Champagne in France. At the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, they were cast into prison, their goods confiscated, and it is believed they suffered martyrdom. One of them used to preach to the people outside, through the bars of his dungeon, and confirm the faith of his fellow-prisoners by his discourses. These noble confessors left two infant children, whose names were Daniel Morell and Stephen Conté. These were in after years the great grandfathers of Stephen Morell, of Little Baddow.

One day, when the storm of persecution was raging, and blood was flowing in the streets, two soldiers entered a dwelling, and slew some of the inmates ; seeing a little infant lying in its cradle, one of them, an infuriated bigot, with fiendish cruelty stabbed the child, but happily his life was spared. He was snatched up, covered with blood, by someone standing near, who remarked that "the babe at least was not a Protestant." He was committed to the charge of a Protestant woman, who had an infant of her own, and the two children were brought up under her tender care as brothers. The one that was rescued from the brutal soldier was Daniel Morell. The other—the woman's own child—was Stephen Conté. With many other Protestants, they found a refuge in Holland, and upon reaching maturity they joined a regiment of French refugees. When the Prince of Orange came over to England on his accession to the throne, that regiment, with the two young men, accompanied him. The Prince himself went over to Ireland to conduct the campaign in person against James and his army. He was supported by an army of 30,000 men, a large number of whom were Huguenot refugees from Holland, Switzerland, and other places, who promptly responded to his call. It is probable these two young men were in that campaign, and took part in the great battle of the Boyne, when James and his Catholic army were routed. They settled for a while in Ireland, and married into Protestant families. The tender union that had existed between these two foster-brothers now became closer in the union of their

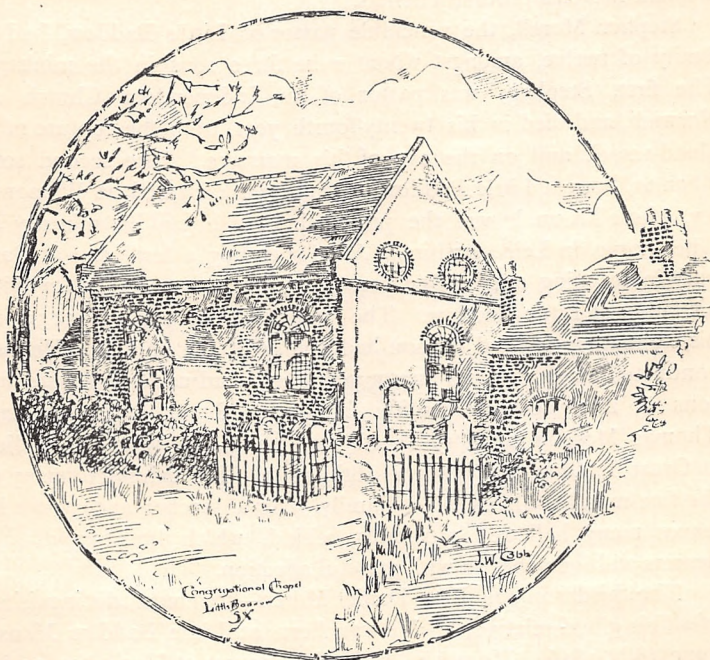
children, for the son of Daniel Morell married the daughter of Stephen Conté. The issue of this marriage was Stephen Morell. This gentleman entered the British Navy, and served for many years under the command of Admirals Hawkes and Boscawen, and took part in most of the great engagements which established the fame of those distinguished men. On retiring from the service, he settled at Maldon, and resided in the house long occupied by Mr. Walworth, the chemist, opposite St. Peter's Church. He married Mary King, of Hampton Court, by whom he had three sons and one daughter. It has been stated that the names of the parents were on the register of the Congregational Chapel when the Rev. Simon Wilmshurst was minister. Their three sons entered the Independent ministry.

The eldest, Stephen Morell, was born April 10th, 1775, and after passing the usual course of training at Homerton College, settled at Kilsby, in Northamptonshire. Three years afterwards, he became pastor of the Congregational church at Little Baddow, in July, 1799. His ministry here continued for fifty-three years, and it is remarkable that during these many years he was not once laid aside from his work by illness. He supplemented his stipend by teaching. Stephen Morell was a man of superior ability and culture, and a model village pastor. His high character, beautiful spirit, and warm interest in his flock won their deepest affection. He was called "the father of his people." He was buried February 22nd, 1852, in the ground adjoining the chapel where he had laboured so long and faithfully.

The next brother, Thomas, was also an Independent minister. After his curriculum at Homerton, he took the pastorate of the church at St. Neots, where the well-known Dr. Halley was in later years the minister. He became president of the Wymondley College, which was subsequently removed to Torrington Square, London, and called Coward College, but is now amalgamated with "Homerton" and "Highbury," and known as "New College." He was a man of great piety and culture. His varied and profound learning secured for him the honorary degree of LL.D. The esteem in which he was held prompted one of his flock to name his child Morell, after his pastor. That child became the Rev. Morell Mackenzie, who perished in the Pegasus, on a rock near Holy Island: he was uncle of the well-known London physician of the same name.

Dr. Thomas Morell was brought into close connexion with *Handel*. He prepared the drama for his fine oratorio *Joshua* which was based upon the early wars of the Israelites.

The third brother of Stephen Morell was John, who was born at Maldon, May 16th, 1775. Like his brother, he was intended for the ministry, and was educated at the same college—Homerton. We find him officiating as preacher at various places, but without a settled pastorate. He subsequently withdrew from the Congregational body, and joined the Unitarians, and from failure of voice was led to devote himself to the work of education. He became classical tutor in an academy conducted by the Rev. R. Aspland at Hackney. His superior intellectual power and erudition would have fitted him



to occupy a most prominent position, but his retiring disposition and delicate health kept him in comparative seclusion.

The Independent Church at Little Baddow dates back to within ten years of 1662, when the Act of Uniformity was passed, which caused the rejection of 2,000 clergymen who refused to conform to it.

The first pastor was the Rev. John Oakes, vicar of Boreham—one of the ejected, who licensed his own house for preaching in 1672, at Little Baddow. Afterwards, we find the services were held at a farm-house near the present chapel. Under the auspices of

Lord Barrington, of Tofts, who was a great friend to the Dissenters, the present chapel was built under the Five Mile Act, in 1707, Lord Barrington having given the land on which it stands—about an acre. The chapel was afterward endowed by Lady Barrington and her son, Sir Francis Barrington. At this time the people became organised as an Independent Church. There was a succession of ministers up till 1786, when Rev. Wm. Parry became pastor—a man of great ability and culture, who afterwards became theological tutor of Wymondley College, and was succeeded in that office by Stephen Morell's brother Thomas.

Stephen Morell, the venerable pastor of Little Baddow, had a family of twelve, amongst whom were three sons in the ministry. The first, Stephen, was pastor of an Independent Church at Norwich, and died in his twenty-fourth year, from the rupture of a blood-vessel, and on the eve of his marriage. The second son, Thomas, born at Little Baddow in 1809, was educated at Wymondley, where his uncle was the principal. He began his ministry at Ullesthorpe, in Leicestershire. After spending a few years at Danbury in teaching and village preaching, he became co-pastor with his father at Little Baddow. The parent passed away in 1852, in his eightieth year, and the son had charge of the church. He also conducted a seminary for many years, and had under his care the sons of many of our leading families in Essex and elsewhere. Thomas Morell's ministry lasted for twenty-five years. He died at Great Baddow on January 18th, 1892. He exhibited many of the fine moral qualities of his family. As a teacher and pastor he leaves many hallowed memories behind, which both pupils and hearers will long cherish with grateful affection.

The third son was John Daniel Morell—the most distinguished of all his gifted relatives.* He was born at Little Baddow Manse, June 18th, 1816. He passed his college course at Homerton, under the venerable Dr. Pye-Smith, and pursued his studies at Glasgow and at Bonn University. He was an accomplished classical scholar, acquainted with Hebrew, and able to converse freely in French, German, and Italian. Whilst pastor of the Independent Church at Gosport, Hants, he was intensely engaged in the study of philosophy. As the result he published his great work *The Critical History of Philosophy in the Nineteenth Century*. Of this splendid

* See *Memorials of John Daniel Morell*. By Robert M. Theobald. 64 pp., 5 portraits and pedigree. 4to, London, 1891.

production, Dr. Mansel, of Oxford, in a letter to him, wrote, "Your *History of Philosophy* was the book that more than any other gave me a taste for philosophical study many years ago, and now, sixteen years after its publication, it remains, as far as I know, the best book on the subject that we have in English." Yet this able work was written before the author was thirty years of age. Other works of high character followed, such as, *The Philosophical Tendencies of the Age*, *The Philosophy of Religion*, and many others. These works placed him in the front rank as a writer, and brought him the degree of LL.D. from his old university at Glasgow. They also procured from Lord Lansdowne, the President of Privy Council, his appointment as one of Her Majesty's inspectors of schools. He brought into this office the highest culture with great wisdom and affability, and filled the position with great honour for thirty years. He was quite at home with a class of children, and had marvellous power in stimulating their mental activity. Teachers, too, who generally anticipate the inspector with fear and trembling, welcomed his coming, and felt at ease in his presence, for, whilst quick in detecting faults, he was ever ready with wise words of counsel and of wise commendation. His writings are very varied and numerous, yet he is most widely known as the author of *Morell's Grammar* and *Morell's Analysis of Sentences*. He was the first editor of *The School Magazine* (1876).

Dr. Morell was also a born musician. He was a good pianist, and could play several other instruments. He sometimes instructed the choir in the church where he might be residing. He also organised choral and instrumental classes amongst his friends and neighbours. Frequently, in his school examinations, his rich bass voice was heard blending with the song of the children, to their great delight. This able and cultured man closed his earthly career on April 1st, 1891, at Folkestone.

The history of this remarkable family shows us that the persecution of the Huguenots was not only a great crime, but a monstrous folly. It stirred up the foulest passions, reduced multitudes to abject poverty, broke up countless happy families, subjected thousands of the purest people to cruelties worse than death; crowded the jails and galleys with the best citizens, and consigned hosts of noble Christian pastors to martyrdom. But, in doing all this, it inflicted upon France the heaviest loss. It was most ruinous to its trade and commerce. It drove away its best brain and muscle—

its very life's blood. All over the country its various industries were crippled, manufactories were closed, villages were depopulated, towns and cities, formerly hives of industry, were half deserted, and rich lands were thrown out of cultivation.

This terrible loss to France was to England the greatest gain. In this persecution 120,000 refugees found a welcome on our shores. Amongst these were men of all classes—doctors, pastors, scholars, engineers, soldiers, and skilled artisans, connected with every kind of handicraft. Our national life was greatly enriched by the infusion of new elements. New industries sprang up. Old ones were stimulated into unusual activity. England, which had hitherto been chiefly an agricultural community, now developed to an enterprising manufacturing people. Our trade and commerce increased with rapid strides, and instead of importing goods from France, costing us two and a-half millions a year, we were able not only to manufacture for ourselves, but to send the products of our skill all over the Continent. The cruel Louis the Fourteenth saw the blunder—or its painful consequences—when too late, and became highly indignant with our noble Queen Elizabeth for the hearty welcome she gave to his poor outcasts.

We are largely indebted to these Protestant refugees and descendants for our religious liberty also; for they rallied round the standard of the Prince of Orange from Holland, Switzerland, and England, and enabled him to scatter James and his Catholic army in Ireland, and thus established the freedom of Protestantism in Britain. National crimes will bring down national retribution. The truth of this is seen in the terrible calamities that recently befel France. M. Jules Simon, when Prime Minister, said that in the late Franco-German war—so disastrous to French prestige and power—

"No less than eighty officers on the staff of the German army were the descendants of the Protestant families that had been driven out of the country by the cruel persecutions that followed the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes."

So the sons of the poor down-trodden fugitives return and avenge the cruel wrongs of their fathers. The tyrant of one age sows the seed of intolerance, but the tyrant of a subsequent age reaps the bitter harvest in a terrible overthrow, and becomes a fugitive on the same soil that had sheltered his oppressed countrymen. They that sow the wind shall reap the whirlwind.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

BURIALS ON NORTH SIDES OF CHURCHYARDS.—(E.R., i, 56).—The “body-snatching” story in connection with Widford churchyard, was sixty years since very commonly spoken of; but that it helped in any way to cause the prejudice against interment on the north side of the churchyard is improbable. Much later than that date, there was a strong prejudice against an interment on the north side of the churchyard in all parishes, and even in towns where the other parts of the cemetery were crowded with graves. In Chelmsford churchyard the graves were few and far between on the north side, and those mostly of the poor, whose choice of a site was more easily restricted. It may be observed in most churchyards that comparatively few headstones are found on the north side of a church showing that the better classes had a strong prejudice against being interred there; where they exist they are of modern date, and the interments there have been necessitated by the other portions of the cemetery. The impression was that there was in all churchyards a space on the north side which was purposely left unconsecrated for the interment of persons not entitled to Christian burial, and the precise limit of which was not defined: fear was entertained lest any relative or friend might be interred in this unconsecrated ground. That such was really the case may be inferred from two entries in the registers of Hadleigh, Suffolk.

“May 9, 1634. William Webb was buried. *Senex pauper desperabundus projecit se in puteum; ex duodecim virorum veredicto renunciatus Felo de se, humatus est extra ambitum sepulturæ sacræ in margine cemeterii.*”

This seems to show that there was a space in the churchyard left unconsecrated. The following shows its position.

“June 26, Margaret Shelford was buried. *Frequens criminifera et furti convicta et suspensa in cruce Hadly sepulta in boreali margine cemeterii.*”

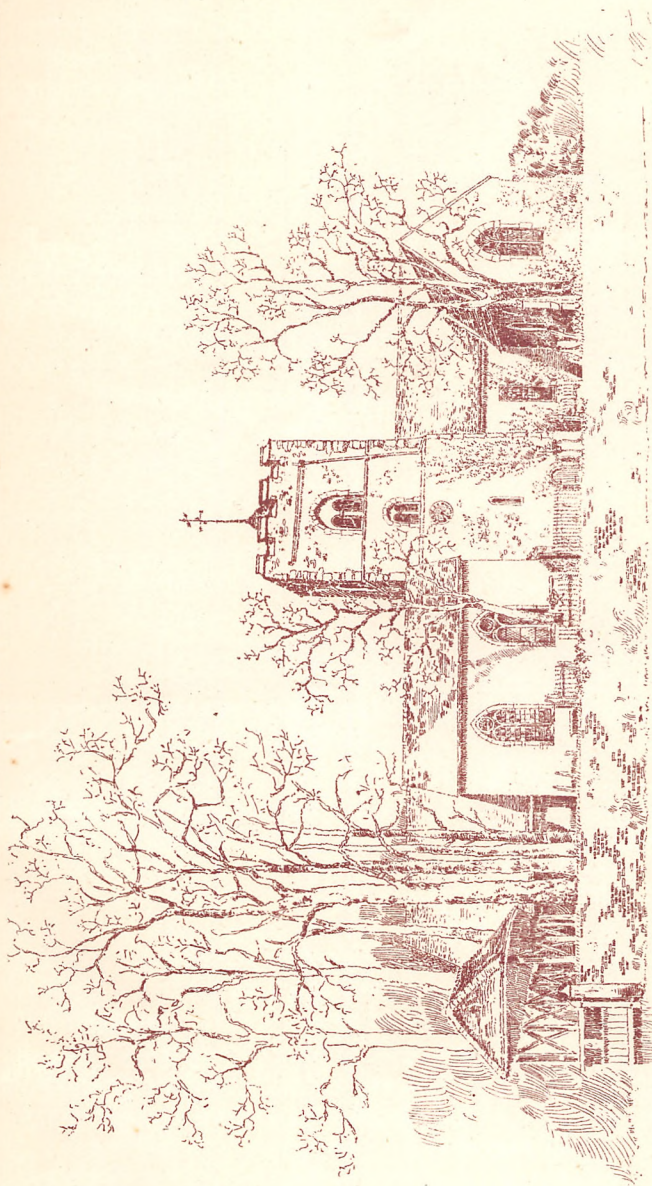
This clearly denotes that a criminal who had been hanged was buried on the northern extremity of the churchyard. To come to later date and nearer home for example, there must be old people still living in Chelmsford, who remember that on the west side of the churchyard a narrow path, with an old low paling to divide it from the portion of the ground used for burials, led from Cottage Place to Duke Street. As the cemetery was often trespassed on by passengers, it was decided to build the present wall, which is also continued the whole length of the north side, and the roadways were

widened. It happened that in digging the foundation at the north-west corner the workmen came on a row of graves, not marked by any mound of earth over them, in which the remains were of comparatively recent date. In one of these graves a tradesman's token was found, which was given to the late Mr. Neale, then governor of the gaol, and is, or should be, in the Chelmsford Museum. The governor showed it to a turnkey, who at once said that it belonged to a criminal who had been executed at the old goal (which stood near the Stone Bridge), and who requested that it should be buried with him; which request was complied with. Executions were by no means uncommon sixty years since. Once seven men were hanged together one morning for burglary and sheep-stealing. In such cases, the bodies were allowed to be taken away by friends; but if not, they were buried in the churchyard. It was then remembered that these remains, cut through in digging the foundations of this wall, were those of criminals who had been executed at the old goal and buried very fleetly at the north-west corner of the churchyard, the graves being flattened down to prevent their being marked. Although not many years had elapsed since the gaol was pulled down, the circumstance had been forgotten, and, but for the finding of this token, this line of remains would never have been accounted for. After the present gaol was opened at Springfield, and before a burial ground was attached, the bodies of criminals executed there were buried on the extreme north of Springfield churchyard. The body of the first criminal executed at the present gaol—a boy of 15, hanged for setting fire to a stack at Witham—was taken home, and is buried on the north side of the churchyard there.

The grave of a man executed at Chelmsford nearly a century since for cutting down an apple tree at Feering, is pointed out in that churchyard, also on the north side.

These instances (and more might be quoted) tend to show that there is good ground to believe that there was in olden time a margin left unconsecrated in laying out churchyards for the interment of any who by the canons were denied the right of Christian burial.

In thinly populated parishes, there are still instances where scarcely a grave is seen on the north side of the churches, although in digging graves in other portions of the churchyard, ancient remains are commonly disturbed. There was no prejudice in burying in ground which had been again and again tenanted, so long as it was believed to have been consecrated.



Bonham Church, Essex.

Bonham Church,
Essex.

A singular exception as to the prejudice against interment on the north side only as being supposed to have been left unconsecrated, existed some years since at Hatfield Peverel. The church there, which was that of the Priory, was formerly annexed on the south side to the fabric of other portions of the monastic buildings. The cemetery therefore is entirely on the north side extending eastward considerably beyond the extent of the ancient church, which was nearly double the length of the existing one, which is only the nave of the original church—the chancel, central tower, and transepts having been burnt down in April, 1231 (as mentioned by Newcourt, quoting from Mathew Paris—and never having been rebuilt. Here the east end is the furthest point from the church, and a prejudice existed against burying there. Though some twenty-five years since there was space there apparently unbroken, the people always preferred any other part of the churchyard, although a grave was rarely dug without throwing out two or three skulls and other remains. Once, in making a vault nine feet square, thirteen skulls were exhumed. Three or four years later, in making a bricked grave four feet by eight, no less than eight skulls were thrown out. Nevertheless, the people preferred ground thus repeatedly occupied to being interred in the vacant ground furthest from the church, against which there was a prejudice. Probably there was no reason to provide for the interment there of any not entitled to Christian burial, as, it being the Church of a religious house, no unbaptised or excommunicated person could be buried there. The Parish Church in those days is said to have stood a mile distant on the road to Terling.—W. J. L.

VALENTINE DURRANT AND THE CHEVELEY NOVELS. — Mr. Valentine Durrant died at Bournemouth on January 8th last; he was the son of Mr. Joseph Durrant, a farmer, of Widford, and nephew of Mr. Alderman Durrant, the well-known brewer of Chelmsford. He was born at Widford on Feb. 14th, 1845, and not at Brighton, as erroneously stated in *The Bookman*, vol. i, p. 196. Mr. Durrant was, when a youth, apprenticed to Mr. Charles Cheveley, a draper in Chelmsford; but, developing literary tastes, he eventually followed the occupation of journalist, and was, we believe, for some time employed in the office of the *Brighton Guardian*, at that time, from a literary point of view, one of the most ably and intelligently conducted journals in Sussex, numbering among its contributors some of the most eminent literary men of the day. His

first published work was issued in 1866, and was entitled *More Shells for the Ocean*, to which he appended his name ; this was not a great success. He next, in 1870, issued a small volume of poems under the title of *Inez the Queen*. Early in 1877 he commenced anonymously a series of works of fiction under the general title of *The Cheveley Novels*, which were published in one shilling monthly parts by Blackwood & Sons. It was stated on part one that the title was given "In Grateful Recollection of the Unvarying Kindness and Sympathy of Charles Cheveley, Esq." This was Valentine Durrant's old master in his apprentice days ; who some years back retired from business, and lately died at Widford Lodge, Chelmsford, at a good old age.

The first of the Cheveley Novels was entitled *A Modern Minister* ; it was profusely illustrated, and formed two handsome volumes of over 1,000 pages ; the scene of the story is laid at Brighton, and the number of characters is somewhat bewildering, but as the story works out, they do not get in each other's way ; the events recorded are exciting, and the interest of the plot is maintained to the end. A good deal of curiosity was aroused among critics as to who was the author of this anonymous work, some offering the opinion that it was either from the pen of Anthony Trollope or Lord Lytton, while others attributed it to Miss Braddon. The circulation of *A Modern Minister* was evidently a success, as it was immediately followed by a second novel entitled *Saul Weir*, by the same author. This was also issued in parts, well illustrated and ran to two volumes of about 1,000 pages ; but it did not meet with the same favourable reception as its predecessor, and on its completion, the publication of the Cheveley Novels was discontinued. Mr. Durrant's later works were *Souls and Cities*, *His Child Friend*, and the *Record of Ruth*. Of all the many characters he introduced into his stories, his children pleased us the most ; he seems to have had an intense love for children. In the preface to *A Modern Minister*, excusing himself for introducing so many young people, he writes : "The children are numerous ; is there any sphere of labour under the sun where it is not so ? If such a dreary site exists, the author will carefully avoid it ; a very unlovely place would the world be without the children. Undertake a voyage to Australia when there are children on board and when there are none, the latter time will appear by far the longest ; their innocence has robbed even shipwreck of its cruelty, and strong men have gone down holding to little hands, made courageous and resigned by the contact. Do not

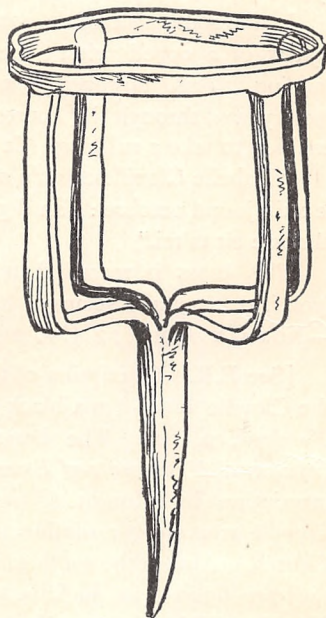
take the buds from the garland, or the poetry of the decoration is defaced."—EDMUND DURRANT.

Letter found in a marriage license granted by the Commissary Court, Chelmsford—

Mr. bets Sir,—I desire you to let this man John Hutson of Rayly to have a license to have a license to be married to my dattar Elisabeth dale from your Sarvant Peter dale much baddow. May y^e 8, 1709.

Peter Dale was a grocer at Gt. Baddow.—R. H. BROWNE.

HOURL-GLASS STAND AT EAST MERSEA.—When lately inspecting the somewhat interesting old church at East Mersea we found a plain hour-glass stand, put away with other lumber in the tower. It is of iron, and the accompanying sketch of it was made by my friend, Mr. F. C. Gould. Where the bracket was fixed on the left of the Jacobean carved pulpit may still be traced. The pulpit, with its sounding-board, is now placed against the south wall nearly in the middle of the nave, just westward of the eight steps which lead to the rood-loft. This south aisle is still used exclusively by the women of the parish; the north aisle—the bachelors' aisle—being appropriated for the unmarried men.—E. A. FITCH.



EPHING FOREST MEDAL.—An article on "The brothers Wiener: medallists," by Fred Alvin in the *Magazine of Art*, vol. xii, pp. 55—60 (December, 1891), contains memoirs of Jacques, Léopold and Charles Wiener, illustrated by numerous representations of medals executed by this gifted Belgian triumvirate during the last fifty years. The last medal figured is by the youngest of the brothers—Charles Wiener, showing both the obverse and reverse of the Epping Forest medal with its legend "It gives me the greatest satisfaction to dedicate this beautiful Forest for the use and enjoyment of my people for all time.—Epping Forest, 6 May, 1882."

BRASSES FROM HEYDON AND WEST HANNINGFIELD.—It may be interesting to some of your readers to know that one at least of the long lost Heydon brasses, is in a private collection in Hamburg. It consists of a fine coped priest, with an inscription to Roger Wyncham, rector, 1460; the usual termination “Cujus anima propicietur Deus” being erased. I hope in a short time to be able to place a rubbing of this valuable relic in the Chelmsford Museum.

I have also to report an incised slab from West Hanningfield. A large portion of this is buried, but the border fillet with two evangelical symbols and a portion of an inscription is clearly visible.

In the south aisle of the same church is a brass to a lady with the matrix of a coped priest; the inscription to which has long been missing. This, however, I was fortunate enough to find in the rectory, and through the courtesy of the Rev. E. S. Tiddeman, was enabled to take a rubbing. It runs as follows:—

“Isabelle Cloville e Joh’n son fil gisen icy : le quel Johan moyust le xxiii jour d’octobre : l’an d grace : M : CCC : LXI dieu de leur almesse eit m’rci.”

This brass is recorded in the *History of Essex, by a Gentleman* (vol. i, p. 212), and seems to have been reaved about 30 years back.—NORMAN ASHMORE CROSBY.

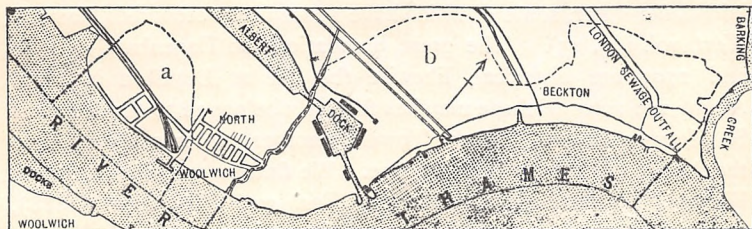
[See E.R.’s description of the finding of the inscription portion of the Cloville brass “in a black hole under the pulpit-stairs” (*Essex Notebook*, p. 82). The brass is figured in Chancellor’s *Ancient Sepulchral Monuments of Essex*, pl. cxxxi, and is described with the inscription by Morant (*History of Essex*, vol. ii, p. 39). The Cloville arms are in a window in the south aisle of West Hanningfield Church. Also in the south window of Widford Church, from whence they are figured in Suckling’s *Memorials*, p. 96. This family presented to Widford rectory from 1410 to 1597.]

QUARLES’ EMBLEMS.—I have before me two copies of Quarles’ *Emblems*, 1634 and 1684. In the illustration facing p. 1 in both of them occur the names of Roxwell and Finchingfeild. In that facing p. 269 the same two names occur, with the addition of London and Hilgay. In the later edition, this second illustration is drawn in exact reverse to that in the earlier. In one instance a figure seated on a globe raises the left hand to heaven, and points with the right to the four names which run left to right—Hilgay, Roxwell, London, Finchfield. In the other, the figure faces in

the opposite direction, the right hand is raised, and the names run left to right, Finchfield, London, Roxwell, Hilgay.

Leaving London out of the inquiry, it would be interesting to know what circumstances led Francis Quarles thus to introduce the names in question into the illustrations of his book. I can give a small item of information with regard to Roxwell. It seems clear that the poet lived here for some years; for the parish register contains entries of the baptism of two sons, Robert and Edward, and two daughters, Joanna and Philadelphia, as well as the burial of Robert and Edward, all between 1633 and 1638. The *Emblems* was dedicated to Quarles' "beloved friend, Edward Benlowes, of Brent Hall" (Finchingfeild.) Can any of your readers give some clue to his connection with Hilgay?—THOMAS ROGERS, Roxwell.

NORTH WOOLWICH.—I believe in our elementary schools, and even in most schools of a higher grade, the pupils are taught that the River Thames is the boundary between the Counties of Essex and Kent. Though this is true in most of the reaches of the river, yet opposite Woolwich, in the marshes of the Essex coast, there is a portion belonging to the County of Kent. This plot of land consists of about 500 acres, and has belonged to the parish of Woolwich from time immemorial. There is a tradition that accounts for its



MAP ON SCALE OF ONE INCH AND A-HALF TO A MILE.
KENTISH AREAS a 70'118 : b 343'429 ACRES.

severance in the following manner: "The body of a man having been cast ashore there by the tide, was found by a fisherman of Woolwich, who immediately gave notice to the authorities of Essex. The latter refused to bury it; upon which that duty was performed by Woolwich, whose magistrates sued those of Essex to recover the charges. The Essex magistrates were condemned to pay; but refusing to do so, the patch of land in question was seized by royal order, and from that time incorporated with Woolwich." This is the theory I have heard for this departure from the usual boundary of the two counties. Can any one give more precise information?—W. W. GLENNY.

[WE shall be glad of any historical information of how this detached part of Kent came to lie on the north bank of the Thames. A plausible explanation is given in White's *History of Essex* (p. 210), where we read "there were anciently houses and a chapel, as appears from foundations yet visible. At some early period the Thames is supposed to have changed its course at this point, and thus detached this land from the rest of Kent." A similar alteration in the bed of our tidal rivers lost Landguard Fort to Essex, caused portions of Althorn and Cricksea parishes now to be on the south side of the Crouch, and Osey Island in the Blackwater to belong to Great Totham parish. Like changes are on record in other wide riverbeds. Lysons, in his *Environs of London* (vol. i; p. 587), says: "The parish of Woolwich contains about 650 acres of land, of which about 380 acres are marsh, on the Essex coast." In a footnote, Harris mentions an ancient MS. in which they are stated at 500 acres. The MS. adds that there were a few houses there, and a chapel of ease. No mention is made of the date. In the year 1236, by a sudden rise of the Thames, the marshes near Woolwich were overflowed in such a manner that many of the inhabitants perished, together with great numbers of cattle. In the reign of James the First another great inundation happened, by which many acres were laid under water, some of which have never been recovered (Hasted's *Kent*, vol. i, p. 45). The great inundations at Dagenham in 1376 and 1707 are historical, likewise the one at Deptford in 1671. About 100 acres of these marshes formerly belonged to the Abbey of St. Mary de Graces, near the Tower; another 50 acres belonged to the Abbey of Stratford-Langthorne. We find no mention of North Woolwich in Miss Fry's *History of East and West Ham* (1888), except that on page 4 "it is recorded that King Offa endowed the Monastery of St. Peter's, Westminster, with two hides of land in 'Hamme.' This gift was subsequently confirmed by King Edgar, and afterwards also by King Edward the Confessor, in a charter dated January, 1066, wherein, amongst other grants made to Westminster Abbey by the kings, his predecessors, two hides of land in 'Hamme' are recited. . . . Part of this estate was sold by the dean and chapter, and afterwards converted into the North Woolwich public gardens on the bank of the Thames—alienated, after a possession of over twelve hundred years, by a corporation of clergymen, to become a tea garden!"

The new Ordnance map (six-inch scale) gives the North Woolwich

Kentish area as 70'118 acres, and the second area, from the eastern side of the Pavilion Gardens to the mouth of Barking Creek, 343'429 acres ; total, 413'547. The two areas are separated by the gardens, which still form part of Essex. It is difficult to conceive the centre line of the river coincident with the present county boundary, as suggested by White, the sharp bends being incompatible with the laws of motion of a stream of the magnitude of the Thames. The records of borings, wells, etc., in this region are too scanty for positive declaration against the suggested change of course ; but they point rather to a more southerly channel than the present, passing under the sites of Woolwich Dockyard and Arsenal. The old floor of the valley lies deeper along that line than anywhere in North Woolwich. On the other hand, it is higher in the river off Beckton Gasworks, than on the county boundary directly westward. The following figures of the depth of this old valley-floor may be interesting. They are measured from Ordnance Datum, 12½ feet below Trinity high-water mark. It must be remembered that this is the floor of the prehistoric river-bed, and that its channel proves nothing of recent geography. But it lies with those who contend for a modern alteration of the river-bed to demonstrate a sufficient depth of the floor along the course alleged to have been abandoned.

Ft. ins.

along the course alleged to have been abandoned.	Ft.	ins.
East of Barking Creek Mouth	29	4
Plumstead Marsh, opposite Barking Creek	35	5
Metropolitan Sewage Outfall, north side	42	0
Beckton Gasworks, 100 feet into river	36	3
" " 15 " from water's edge	37	3
" " 200 " " " "	36	0
" " 500 " " " "	45	5
" " 850 " " " "	63	0
(The last is west of the sharp re-entering angle of the county boundary.)		
Entrance of Albert Dock	34	5
S. bank of river opposite Albert Dock	8	0
Four hundred yards S.E. of the last	28	0
Crossing of South Metropolitan sewer and Church Manor way	36	0
North Woolwich Station	35	0
Middle of Albert Dock	29	0
West end of "	27	5
Silvertown	31	0
Between the last two	11	0

Perhaps the deep channel west of Beckton Gasworks may be a primæval course of the *Lea*, in which case most of the area under discussion would belong to Middlesex, together with much of East Ham and West Ham Levels. Since 1889 the four hundred acres of land in question has been within the administrative county of London.]

CHURCH MUSIC.—I should be glad to obtain any information about the use of instruments (other than organs or harmoniums) for leading the singing in churches. Probably it is useless to inquire whether any have survived to the present day. Mr. E. Walford mentions a combined band of fiddle, bass viol, clarinet, and bassoon, which existed in 1846 at Hatfield Peverel. There was also one at Widford, and another at Writtle Independent Chapel about the same date.—G. W. J. POTTER.

THE BRAZEN HEAD AT LINDSELL.—An earlier reference to this relic than those named on page 106 will be found in Salmon's *History and Antiquities of Essex* (1740), page 196.

"Thomas, son of Thomas Fitch, of Widdington, married Agnes, Daughter and Heir of Robert Alyer, of a Place called Brazen-Head, . . . There was some Years ago a brazen Head on the outward Gate, supposed to be for a Wolf's Head."

It will be noted that Salmon's *Alyer* becomes *Alger* in Morant's book.—I. C. GOULD.

DONK.—A woman at Little Baddow told us "she didn't mind, she wouldn't donk it," meaning she would stick to what she had said. I never heard this expression before; is "donk" an Essex word?—A. C. F.

FYFIELD REGISTER.—The original register dating from 1538 is preserved in Fyfield Church, which register also contains the solemn declaration in favour of the Parliament forces made in 1643 by every man over fifteen in the parish, with the original signatures (about 102) appended. There are many other curious entries; one recording the gift to the church of a velvet cushion and cloth, by way of attestation signed by vicar and churchwardens *temp.* Charles II.—WM. RADFORD, Rolls Park, Chigwell.

CUCKING-STOOL AT CHELMSFORD.—Can anyone inform me of the spot where the cucking-stool was used in Chelmsford? Most parishes have some place named after this old custom. For instance, in Great Baddow there is a lane formerly called "Cucking-stool Lane," which is also known as "Slut's Hill." In all probability, when required to be used, the cucking-stool for Chelmsford was placed by the side of the river, either the Cann or the Chelmer. If so, surely there must be some field or spot formerly so named (though perhaps not at the present time) that would give a clue to its whereabouts.—J. GOSLING, Chelmsford.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

The Clarke Papers. Selections from the papers of William Clarke, Secretary to the Council of the Army, 1647—1649, and to General Monck and the Commanders of the Army in Scotland, 1651—1660. Edited by C. H. Firth. Vol. i, pp. 76, 442. 4to. Printed for the Camden Society, 1891.

Sir William Clarke was born in London in 1623, and admitted a student of the Inner Temple in 1645. He held the important secretaryships mentioned in the title, and after the Restoration was appointed Secretary-at-war, 28th January, 1661. He accompanied Monck to sea in 1666, and was mortally wounded in the battle with the Dutch off Harwich, 2nd June, 1666. He was buried in the chancel of Harwich Church, where an elaborate tablet to his memory was erected by his widow (see Dale's *History of Harwich*, pp. 39—41; pl. v. Inscription translated in *History of Essex by a Gentleman*, vol. vi, pp. 108, 109). She was Dorothy, daughter of Thomas Hylliard, Esq., of Hampshire, and afterwards married Samuel Barrow, M.D., physician to Charles II, and Advocate General and Judge-Martial of the Army; she died April 12th, 1682, and is buried in the south aisle of Fulham Church. Her monument by Grinling Gibbons cost £300.

The important papers, now first printed by the Camden Society, under the able editorship of Mr. Firth, were bequeathed to Worcester College, Oxford, in 1736, by Dr. George Clarke, only son of Sir William, who was himself Judge Advocate General, 1684—1705, and Secretary-at-war, 1692—1704. The special value of these papers consists in the light which they throw upon the history of the army during the period when its political importance was greatest. A perusal of them enables us better to appreciate the causes which led up to the revolutions of 1647, '48. The feeling in London and in the army is clearly shown, and the serious discontent with the terms on which the disbanding was to take place.

There is a full report, from Sir William Clarke's notes, of the proceedings of the commissioners (Skippon, Cromwell, Ireton and Fleetwood) sent to Saffron Walden "concerning the sending of part of this army into Ireland"; there are full reports of the debates in the meetings in the church at Saffron Walden, on May 15th and 16th, 1647, which were attended by about 200 officers and a certain number

of representative private soldiers, Major-General Skippon presiding. On May 21st, Cromwell presented the report to the House of Commons, expressing his belief that the soldiers would disband when ordered, but would certainly not engage to go to Ireland. The centre of this debatable period of history was removed from Essex when Fairfax, who arrived at Walden on May 20th, shifted his headquarters to Bury St. Edmunds, on May 25th.

There are two letters about the sending of £7,000 to Chelmsford to pay off the General's (Sir Thomas Fairfax) regiment; but when the commissioners arrived with the money on May 31st, they found that about two hours before the regiment had marched away towards Rayne. Thus Fairfax's own regiment was the first to break out into open revolt. After the first hundred pages there are scarcely any further references to Essex.

The third volume of PROF. GARDINER'S great work on the Civil War deals with the years 1647—1649, throwing fresh light, derived from various public and private sources, upon the controverted points in connection with the siege of Colchester. The chief source is an eighteenth century transcript of a lost account of the siege. This was discovered by Mr. J. H. Round, whose personal assistance and extensive local information are gratefully acknowledged by the Professor. The MS. is now in the possession of Mr. James Round. On the closing scenes of the lives of Sir Charles Lucas and Sir George Lisle the Clarke Papers furnish important evidence.

Memorials of John Daniel Morell, M.A., LL.D., Her Majesty's Inspector of Schools. By ROBERT M. THEOBALD. Pp. 64, 4to. London (W. Stewart & Co.), 1891.

The subject matter of this memorial volume is dealt with in another place in this number (pp. 166—172). It is only necessary to say here that the nephew has succeeded in preserving much about Dr. Morell and his mother's family that is well worthy of permanent record. The volume, which contains five plates and a pedigree, is neatly got up and well printed.

A Sketch of the History of Nonconformity in the Neighbourhood of Braintree and Bocking. By FREDERICK WEST. Pp. 16, 8vo. London (James Clarke and Co.), 1891. Price 2d.

This short but succinct sketch of the history of Nonconformity in Braintree and Bocking was read by Mr. West at the last annual meeting of the Braintree Congregational Church. It covers the

ground from the first recorded meeting at Bocking on January 27th, 1550 to the erection of the present chapel at Braintree in 1832. Then follows three pages giving the history of the Braintree Church-rate cases.

The Titular Barony of Clavering. Its Origin in, and Right of Inheritance by, the Norman House of Clavering, authenticated and illustrated from the Public Records. Pp. viii, 44; 13 plates, 2 folding tables. Privately printed. 4to. London, 1891.

The title sufficiently indicates the gist of this work. Twelve of the plates photographically reproduce deeds, etc., and the folding tables are of the military and other services of Barons Clavering.

A Catalogue of Local Lists of British Birds: arranged under Counties. By MILLER CHRISTY. Pp. 42. 8vo. London (R. H. Porter), 1891. Price 2s.

Reprinted, with many additions, from the *Zoologist*, ser. 3, vol. xiv, pp. 247-267. An indispensable book of reference for all working at British ornithology. It contains over 450 titles, nearly all of which have been taken direct from the works themselves, the few obtained at secondhand being so indicated. For Essex there are 6 titles, pp. 13, 14, viz.: Epping (Doubleday); Epping Forest (Harting, 2); Sudbury (King); General (Day; Christy). The very extensive literature of Essex ornithology is fully referred to in the author's *Birds of Essex* (1890).

Hull's Guide to Southend-on-Sea and District.—By C. M. McBRIDE. Ed. ii, 40 pp. Southend (Hull & Co.), 1891. 1d.

This will be found useful by visitors to this rapidly-advancing, not to say ambitious, watering-place.

Report on the Water Supplies of the various villages and hamlets in the Chelmsford and Maldon Rural Sanitary Districts. By Dr. J. C. THRESH. Pp. xii, 51. 8vo. Chelmsford (Chronicle Office), 1891. Price 6d.

The Housing of the Working Classes in the Chelmsford and Maldon Rural Sanitary Districts. By Dr. J. C. THRESH. Pp. 24. 8vo. Chelmsford (Chronicle Office), 1891.

Both these official reports teem with facts and suggestions of the most valuable nature, and should be read with attention, not only by inhabitants of the district directly treated of, but by those of regions geologically and socially similar; that is, almost throughout the county. The latter report was summarised in the article on pp. 51—54 of our first number.

Historical Sketch of the Parish of St. Martin's, Colchester. 15 pp. 8vo. Colchester (Benham & Co.), 1891. Price 1d.

Extracts from Morant, Cutts, and other authors.

Walks in Epping Forest. A Handbook to the Forest Paths, with Cycling and Driving Routes. By PERCY LINDLEY. Second edition, 154 pp., map. Oblong 8vo. London (125, Fleet St.), n.d. [1891]. Price 6d.

The re-appearance of this work, with thirty-seven pages of additional matter, is welcome to frequenters of this most charming part of the county. We beg to place on record what ought to be stated in the book—that it issued from the press in 1891.

A Paper on Jute and its Manufacture. By WILLIAM HOWE, of Barking. Pp. 8. 8vo. (Wilson and Whitworth.) 1891. Price 1d.

The author describes the manipulation of Jute, from the bale as received, to the finished article—sacking, carpet, or cheap “silk” handkerchief, closing with a history of the stoppage of the Barking Jute Factory.

Sea Shells, Autumn Leaves, &c. By KATHERINE ELEANOR PRYOR. Pp. 4, 16mo. Chelmsford (Durrant & Co., 1891.) Price 6d.

Dialogues, in which shells, leaves, &c., are the speakers.

Novices in temperance oratory may like to avail themselves of *How to make a Temperance Speech*, by the Rev. H. E. LEGH, Vicar of Steeple, published 1891, by the Church of England Temperance Society. It extends to 100 pages. Mr. W. G. BENHAM, of Colchester, published a four-page pamphlet: *A New Light on the Temperance Question*, during 1891.

Essex is referred to in several places in W. J. Spurrier's *Cyclos: Guide to Great Britain and a Circle of Recreation*. Epping Forest, Southend, Canvey Island, Leigh, Burnham, and Maldon get special mention.

A new edition of the *Æneid*, by the Rev. T. L. PAPILLON, of Writtle, and Mr. A. E. HAIGH, of Oxford, is being published in parts. Mr. Papillon's well-known scholarship, especially in Virgilian matters, renders it needless to recommend the new work.

The discovery, in 1889, of a new species of *Hydrobia*—a minute relative of the toothsome periwinkle—in the Beckton marshes gave rise to debate in the *Journal of Conchology*, *Science Gossip*, and the *Essex Naturalist*, in which Mr. Crouch, the finder, Messrs. Marshall, Jenkins, Smith, and Williams took part, and which was continued into 1891. Eventually the species was named *H. Jenkinsi*.

S. R. PATTISSON'S *Religious Topography of England* (xvi, 170 pp.) issued in 1891 by the Religious Tract Society, is arranged alphabetically, so that the reader must peruse the whole work to collect the information about the fifty-nine places in Essex dealt with.

Charles Haddon Spurgeon is the title of a work by the Rev. J. J. ELLIS, published last year by Messrs. Nisbet & Co., and extending to 220 pages. We had not space in our last issue to mention this work, and condemn such cumbering of literature with necessarily incomplete records of living men. The author might have waited for the little that remained to be added in the new edition lately issued.

The County Councils and Municipal Corporations Companion and Diary, 16th issue, has a topographical, geological, and historical description of the counties.

Mr. J. H. ROUND has an article in the October issue (No. 24), of the *English Historical Review*, on the introduction of Knight Service into England. The third and concluding article appears in the January issue, vol. vii, pp. 11—24.

We have elsewhere referred to the excellent work the Rev. J. H. Stamp is doing for archæology at Waltham Abbey, though we fear that the pages of the local portion of the *Waltham Abbey Church Monthly* will be rather difficult for the historian or topographer of the future to discover. The *Church Monthly*, whose more cosmopolitan matter fills out the local sheet, is more likely to survive, and we are glad to see pp. 108—111 of vol. iv. (1891) occupied by an article from Mr. Stamp as No. III of the series *Our Parish Churches*.

The Christmas number of *All the World* contains an illustrated article on "The Farm," by G. C. (pp. 404—413). This, of course, treats generally and hopefully of the Salvation Army farm colony at Hadleigh, comprising about twelve hundred acres. Many interesting details are given, and there are ten illustrations, with a view of Hadleigh Castle on the title, also a plan of the colony buildings.

The *Forest Ramblers' Journal* is a quarterly record of notes and proceedings of the Forest Ramblers' Club, a peripatetic body, whose secretary is Mr. J. H. PORTER, of 97, Tabernacle Street, E.C. Three numbers appeared in 1891, of which the second contains two short articles bearing on *Improving Epping Forest*, and *The Latest Additions to Epping Forest*, and a map on the scale of $\frac{5}{8}$ inch to the mile, ranging from Stratford to Epping Green. No. 3 has *Highams Park* and *Greenstead and Ongar*. At the Highams Park meeting a

paper by Mr. G. DAY on the Forest Birds was read, and is incorporated in the report.

The Proceedings of the Geologists' Association, vol. xii, parts 1—5, contain the following papers, more or less referring to Essex. H. W. MONCKTON and R. S. HERRIES, *On some Hill-gravels North of the Thames* (Essex, pp. 109—111), and reports of three excursions, to Grays-Thurrock, to the new railway between Grays and Upminster, and to Chelmsford (pp. 194—204), with five woodcuts. During 1891, also, the Association published *A Record of Excursions made between 1860 and 1890*. This is arranged by counties, combining the results of all visits to each spot. Essex occupies pp. 173—186.

The Young Man for October contains (vol. v, pp. 329—331) the ninth of a series of articles on Leaders in thought and action, viz., *The Rev. Charles Haddon Spurgeon*, by W. J. DAWSON, with an excellent portrait as frontispiece.

The Easton School of Needlework, by LADY BROOKE (*Queen*, vol. xc, p. 949; Dec. 12th, 1891), gives a description of the work carried on by this school, which, started early in 1890, now employs two teachers and thirty girls, from thirteen to twenty-one years of age. There are also in connection with it two rooms in London (one in Bond Street), employing twenty-seven to thirty hands, with an experienced manageress at the head. The account is illustrated by a portrait of Lady Brooke, and views of the school-house and work-room at Easton.

A sketch by JOSEPH DREW of the life of the Rev. John Aldis Baptist pastor in Colchester at the beginning of the century, appeared in the *Baptist Magazine* for 1891, pp. 289—294, illustrated by a portrait.

Tom Heron, of Sax, is the hero of Mrs. EVERETT-GREEN's story in the current volume (xxxviii.) of *Sunday at Home*, which began in November.

MRS. PHILPS, of Coggeshall, gives on pp. 77, 78, of the same volume, a short article entitled *Bent, not Broken*, with incidents in the lives of MARY HONEYWOOD, of Marks Hall, and Mrs. PATTISSON, of Coggeshall, two ladies of note in the sixteenth and present centuries respectively.

A description of Wanstead Flats is given in *All the Year Round*, ser. 3, vol. v, pp. 438—443 (No. 123, 1891), under the title of *Eastertide in Essex*, dealing mainly, of course, with the temporary features of the district.

Bell News, vol. x, pp. 397, 398 (Nov. 14, 1891), has portrait and account of the ringing feats of Mr. T. C. POWELL, of Loughton.

Mr. WALTER GILBEY furnished the topic of No. xxii of *City Men at Home*, in the *City Leader* last spring, his establishment at Elsenham being pleasantly described.

The *Builder*, vol. lx, has a long article, pp. 227—229, descriptive of the proposed additional works at the Barking outfall of the Metropolitan Main Drainage.

The *Building News*, vol. lx, has brief descriptions of *Paycocke's House, Coggeshall*, by R. WILLIAMS (p. 58), and *A Saxon Church (Greensted)*, by G. H. BIBBY (p. 761).

The *Felsted School Natural History Society's Ninth Annual Report* (1891) contains the minutes of meetings held during the year, reports of the various departments, zoological, botanical, meteorological, etc.; an account of the Society's Field Day at Great Oakley, and abstracts of various papers read at meetings, of which the most locally interesting are those by G. L. MAY on the Butterflies of Felsted, and by G. T. SIMPSON on some of the Fungi of the neighbourhood.

In the Wars of the Roses. A Story for the Young. By EVELYN EVERETT-GREEN. Pp. 256. 8vo. London (T. Nelson & Sons), 1892. Price 2s. 6d.

The authoress of this further contribution to her collection of stories largely based on historical facts, ranges, as will be seen, over a considerable section of the middle ages, the records of which furnish as abundant material for the present writers of fiction, as if the store had not been previously drawn upon.

The scene of the tale before us is largely laid in Essex, then an almost continuous area of forest, in which the hero, Paul Stukely, and his royal friend Edward have more than one adventure. The close of the narrative is somewhat gloomy, but history must not be falsified to please readers who want all stories to end happily, nor would the omission of the disaster of Tewkesbury have been other than a "lame and impotent conclusion," such as would be a novel feature in works of this gifted writer.

Old Plaistow. By JOHN SPENCER CURWEN. Illustrated by SPEDDING CURWEN. Pp. 48. 8vo. Plaistow (H. Parker), 1892. Price 6d.

A most interesting lecture delivered in 1891, crowded with historical and biographical details, tersely and lucidly recited. The

twenty neat sketches are mostly of quaint old buildings, many of which no longer exist. There is a portrait of Mr. John Curwen, of the Tonic Sol-fa movement, and one of the Rev. R. W. B. Marsh, vicar from 1842 to 1884, and author of the Appendix (pp. 44-48). We should be glad to see like summaries of local history appear in every parish in the county.

Baily's Magazine of Sports and Pastimes for January contains a portrait and short account of Mr. P. G. Barthropp, Master of Fox Hounds (Essex and Suffolk).

Mrs. L. B. WALFORD, of Ilford, has *The One Good Guest* in the current volume of *Good Words*.

The *National Review* for January, 1892 (vol. xviii, pp. 626—638), contains a paper entitled *A Corner of Essex* by JULIA CARTWRIGHT. This pleasantly-written article commences by saying "the county of Essex has never been famous for beauty of scenery." It then goes on to describe the beauties of Danbury and neighbourhood, endeavouring to bear out the opinion of competent authorities "that there is no scenery within thirty miles of London which can compare with it for beauty and variety." This corner of Essex is as rich in historic antiquities as in natural beauties. Danbury, with the Fitzwalters, St. Cleres, and D'Arcys; Woodham Walter and Boreham, with the Ratcliffs, earls of Sussex; New Hall, and its associations with Henry VIII and Anne Boleyn; Moulsham, Graces and the Mildmays; Bicknacre and Hatfield Priors and Beeleigh Abbey, are all referred to. As also are Woodham Ferrers and the Ferrers and Grey families, especially Edwin's Hall built by Edwin Sandys, Archbishop of York; his distinguished wife and children are not forgotten.

Numismatology is the title of a new monthly magazine dealing with coins and medals, and published by Mr. T. FORSTER, 101, High Street, Colchester. The first number (8 pp., price 2d.) was issued in January. Amongst its varied and interesting contents is a query about the ten-shilling Colchester siege-piece (gold) of 1648. Number 4 (April) contains on pp. 25-28 a full descriptive list of the twenty-one medals presented by the Corporation of the City of London to the Corporation of Colchester.

The Rev. T. L. Papillon, of Writtle, contributes a valuable paper on Village Life to the April number of *Macmillan's Magazine*. On the subject of allotments and small holdings, he deprecates the division of land amongst incompetent cultivators for the mere purpose of enfranchisement.

THE
ESSEX REVIEW:
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VOL. I.]

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[No. 4.]

NOTES OF THE QUARTER.

THE great events of the past quarter have been the general election and the threatened cholera visitation. In common with the whole country, Essex has had its own interest in both. The cholera, happily, has failed to secure any foothold in this country, and the visitations of 1831—2, 1848, 1854, and 1866 have not been repeated; no single case of the disease being contracted in England has occurred. We have to record one fatal case in Essex. Charles Chisnall, a fireman on the Great Eastern Company's steamer *Ipswich*, died in Dovercourt Hospital on September 19th. He had arrived at Harwich from Rotterdam but two days previously.

THE new Parliament is the twenty-fifth of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and is the thirteenth of Queen Victoria, a larger number than has been summoned in any reign since the time of Henry VIII, when Parliaments of more than one session began to be usual. The elections for the eleven Essex seats in the new House of Commons took place between July 4th and 14th. All were contested, and the results are given below with a short biography of each member.

Chelmsford Division—Mr. T. Usborne (C.), 4,168; Dr. W. E. Grigsby (L.), 2,799: Electorate, 9,333.

For notice of Mr. Thomas Usborne see *ante*, pp. 129, 130.

Colchester Borough—Capt. Naylor-Leyland (C.), 2,173; Mr. W. D. Pearson (L.), 2,112: Electorate, 5,051.

CAPTAIN HERBERT SCARISBRICK NAYLOR-LEYLAND, of Hyde Park House, Albert Gate, Lexden Park, Colchester, and Nantclwyd Hall, Ruthin, only son of the late Colonel Tom Naylor-Leyland, of Nantclwyd, Denbighshire, by Mary, only daughter of the late Mr. Charles Scarisbrick, of Scarisbrick and Wroughtington, Lancashire; born 1864, educated at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, and entered the 2nd Life Guards in August, 1882, becoming a captain in January, 1891. Married the second daughter of Mr. W. S. Chamberlain, of Cleveland, U.S., in 1889.

Epping Division—Col. Lockwood (C.), 4,536; Mr. S. B. Heward (L.), 2,738: Electorate, 9,476.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL AMELIUS RICHARD MARK LOCKWOOD, of Bishop's Hall, Romford, Essex, eldest son of the late General Mark Wood, of Bishop's Hall, Romford, by Amelia Jane, youngest daughter of the late Sir Robert Williams and sister of Sir Richard Williams Bulkeley, 9th bart., and grandson of Mr. William J. Lockwood, Verderer of Epping Forest, whose name, the original patronymic of his family, he has resumed; born 1847, educated at Eton, and entered the Coldstream Guards in December, 1866, retiring with the rank of captain and lieutenant-colonel in October, 1883. Is a J.P. for Essex and a County Councillor. Married, 1876, Isabella, daughter of Sir J. R. Millbanke, 8th bart.

Harwich Division—Mr. J. Round (C.), 4,112; Mr. R. Varty (L.), 3,807: Electorate, 10,924.

JAMES ROUND, of Birch, Colchester, The Elms, Acton, and De Vere Gardens, Kensington, eldest son of the late Rev. James Thomas Round, B.D., Rector of All Saints, Colchester, Rural Dean and Prebendary of St. Paul's, by Louisa, second daughter of the Rev. George F. Barlow, Rector of Burgh, Suffolk, and nephew of the late Mr. C. G. Round, M.P. for North Essex, 1837—1847; born 1842, educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford (B.A. 1864, M.A. 1872), and called to the Bar at the Inner Temple, 1868. Is a J.P., D.L., and County Alderman for Essex, a member of the House of Laymen, and was formerly a major in the West Essex Militia. Married, 1870, his cousin Sibylla Joanna, fourth daughter of the late Rev. Henry Freeland, Rector of Hasketon, Suffolk. M.P. for East Essex, 1868—1885, and for the Harwich Division from 1885.

Maldon Division—Mr. Cyril Dodd (L.), 4,321; Mr. C. W. Gray (C.), 4,153: Electorate, 10,160.

CYRIL JOSEPH SETTLE DODD, Q.C., of 28, Inverness Terrace, W., son of the Rev. Joseph Dodd, M.A., of Queen's College, Oxford, formerly Vicar of Hampton Poyle, near Oxford, by Mary, eldest daughter of the Rev. Dr. Sutton, Vicar of Sheffield from 1805 to 1851; born 1844, educated at Shrewsbury School and Merton College, Oxford (B.A., first class mathematics, 1866), and called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1869, joining the North-eastern Circuit, and created a Q.C. 1890.

Romford Division—Mr. J. Theobald (C.), 6,724 ; Mr. H. H. Raphael (L.), 5,542 : Electorate, 16,756.

JAMES THEOBALD, of Bedfords, Havering-atte-Bower, son of the late Mr. James Theobald, J.P., of Hyde Abbey, Winchester, by Sarah, daughter of the Rev. C. Richards, Canon of Winchester ; born 1829, and educated at Trinity College, Oxford (B.A. and M.A.). Is a large landowner in the county, and Lord of the Manor of Grays Thurrock, a D.L. for Essex, and was formerly a captain in the Hants Militia. Married Mabel Laura, daughter of the late Mr. W. R. Eaton, of Cheshire, but was left a widower in 1887. M.P. for Romford Division from 1886.

Saffron Walden Division—Mr. H. C. Gardner (L.), 4,564 ; Mr. P. V. Smith (C.), 2,683 : Electorate, 9,098.

HERBERT COLSTOUN GARDNER, of Debden Hall, Saffron Walden, and Charles Street, Berkeley Square, born 1847, and educated at Harrow and Trinity Hall, Cambridge (B.A. 1868, M.A. 1872). Is a D.L. for Middlesex. Married, 1890, Lady Winifred Anne Henrietta Christina Byng, eldest daughter of the fourth Earl of Carnarvon, and widow of Captain the Hon. Alfred John George Byng. Mr. Herbert Gardner has been appointed President of the Board of Agriculture in the new government ; he was re-elected without opposition on September 19th, this for the fourth time, having represented the constituency from 1885.

South-Eastern Division—Major Rasch (C.), 4,901 ; Mr. E. W. Brooks (L.), 4,359 : Electorate, 11,960.

MAJOR FREDERIC CARNE RASCH, of Woodhill, Danbury, Chelmsford, son of the late Mr. F. C. Rasch, of Woodhill, by Catherine James, daughter of the late Mr. James Edwards, of The Grove, Harrow ; born 1846, educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge (B.A. 1867), and served for ten years in the 6th Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers). Is a J.P. and D.L. for Essex, captain and hon. major in the 4th Battalion (Militia) of the Essex Regiment. Married Katherine Anne, daughter of the late Mr. Henry Lysons Griffinhoofe, of Arkesden, Essex. M.P. for South-east Essex from 1886.

Walthamstow Division—Mr. E. W. Byrne (C.), 6,115 ; Mr. W. B. Whittingham (L.), 4,965 : Electorate, 15,323.

EDMUND WIDDRINGTON BYRNE, Q.C., of 33, Lancaster Gate, W., eldest son of Mr. Edmund Byrne, of Westminster, by Mary Elizabeth (*née* Cowell) ; born 1844, educated at King's College, London, and called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1867, was created a Q.C. in 1888, elected a member of the Bar Committee in 1891, and a bencher of Lincoln's Inn in 1892. Married, 1874, Henrietta Johnston, daughter of the late Mr. Jas. Gulland, of Newton-of-Wemyss, Fifeshire.

West Ham (North) Borough—Mr. A. Grove (L.), 4,974 ; Mr. J. Forrest Fulton (C.), 4,943 : Electorate, 13,334.

THOMAS NEWCOMEN ARCHIBALD GROVE, second son of the late Captain Edward Grove, by Elizabeth Watts, daughter of the late Colonel Ponsonby-Watts ; educated at Oriel College, Oxford (second-class honours in History, but owing to sudden illness only two-thirds of the examination was

completed, and second-class in Law). Founded the *New Review*, of which he is editor and proprietor. Married the widow of Edmund Gurney.

Mr. Forrest Fulton, Q C., has been appointed by the Queen to be Common Serjeant of London in the place of Sir William Charley, retired. He sat for West Ham (North) in the last Parliament.

West Ham (South) Borough—Mr. J. Keir Hardie (Lab.), 5,268; Major C. E. Banes, 4,036: Electorate, 15,548.

JAMES KEIR HARDIE, of Lochmorris, Cumnock, Ayrshire, of Scottish parentage, born 1856, and is a miner, having worked underground from the age of eight until he was twenty-four. Is president of the Ayrshire Miners' Union, and married.

Five only of the present members sat in the last Parliament; Mr. Osborne for a very short time. Several Essex men have been elected for other than Essex constituencies.

New Borough.

A CHARTER of incorporation for the municipal borough of Southend-on-Sea was approved by the Queen in Council on August 10th. This was received with due ceremony at Southend on September 19th, when Charter-day was celebrated with grand and enthusiastic demonstrations in the presence of the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs of London, with many others. The growth of Southend has been rapid, and commensurate with this century; formerly a hamlet of Prittlewell parish, it was made an ecclesiastical parish in 1842, and a local board was established for part of the district in 1866; this was extended in 1877. Now the borough is to be divided into three wards. This new incorporation makes the number of Essex boroughs seven.

New Churches.

BARKING. The new church of St. Paul's is in the Late Perpendicular style, and is planned to accommodate 891 people, including the choir of 14 men and 16 boys. It consists of a nave 86 ft. by 25 ft.; aisles 86 ft. by 15 ft. 9 in.; chancel 35 ft. by 25 ft.; a south chapel 31 ft. 9 in. by 18 ft. 6 in.; and, on the north side, organ chamber, vestries, etc., the choir vestry being placed over that intended for the clergy, and being reached by a turret staircase from a porch on the north side. The walls, above the brick footings, consist of an outside casing of broken flints, with quoins, etc., of red brick, and an inner casing of red brick built in alternate courses of headers and stretchers; the space between being filled in with a core of Portland cement concrete. The columns of the nave arcade are of red brick with a similar core. All the external wrought stonework, including the windows, and also the caps and bases of the columns of the nave arcade, is in ground Box stone.

The other internal stonework is in Cosham Down stone. The floors, with the exception of the chancel, sanctuary, porches, etc., which are tiled, are laid with wood blocks. The open timber roofs are fir, that of the nave being covered with tiles, and those of the aisles, south chapel, etc., with lead. Clerestory windows are placed over each bay of the nave arcade; windows of the same description and a large east window light the chancel. The entrances consist of a large central western door, and doors at the north-west and south-west corners of the aisles. The bell-turret is placed at the west end. Only two bays of the nave and the chancel, etc., are at present completed.

BRENTWOOD. A new Wesleyan Methodist chapel has been built in front of the older erection in Warley Road. It is in the Italian style, and will accommodate nearly 400 persons.

FOREST GATE. The new Primitive Methodist chapel in Upton Lane is capable of accommodating nearly 400 persons.

SILVERTOWN. A new Roman Catholic church has lately been dedicated to SS. Edward and Mary, accommodating at its present magnitude 400 worshippers, and capable of extension for 250 more. It is of Early Gothic design, in brick, with facings of Cosham and Bath stone.

Church Restorations, &c. **ARDLEIGH.** The bells of the parish church have been rehung, one being recast, and two trebles added, in memory of Canon PERRY. One of the new bells bears the following inscription:—"Old bells restored and two trebles added in memory of the Rev. Canon T. W. PERRY, by his parishioners and friends, 1892." The new bells were cast by Messrs. Mears and Stainbank, of Whitechapel.

CHADWELL ST. MARY. Through the munificence of the Rev. and Mrs. Clementi Smith, a splendid new organ has been erected. Through the energy of Mr. Alban Dix, people's warden, the nave has been thoroughly renovated; all the interior masonry, which for years had been hidden by successive coats of colouring, having been cleaned, restored, and coloured with salmon alabastine. The remains of four Norman windows have been discovered and laid bare. Commodious new vestries have been built on the south side of the church; they are constructed of black flints, with Bath-stone dressings. This church has one of the most handsome chancels in the county.

FELSTED. The organ of the Grammar School Chapel, re-opened

February 12th last, has been improved by the addition of a third row of keys, and some further stops. It now contains the following stops:—Great organ: open diapason (large), open diapason (small), claribel, principal, harmonic flute, fifteenth and trumpet. Swell organ: open diapason, salicional, voix celeste, principal, piccolo, oboe, and corneopean. Choir organ: gedackt, dulciana, lieblich flute, piccolo, and clarionet. Pedal organ: bourdon, and bass flute. The accessory movements consist of couplers: swell to great, swell sub-octave, swell to pedals, great to pedals, choir to pedals, swell to choir, and six composition pedals. The pedals are radiating and concave.

FOREST GATE. Emmanuel Church has lately undergone enlargement, said to be final. The alterations comprise a second nave and a transept, on the north side, and a new vestry for the choir: one of the old exits on the south side has been much enlarged and improved, and the aisle newly paved with wood; a very large number of additional free seats in various parts of the edifice are placed at the convenience of worshippers, amounting in all to nearly, if not quite, half of the total number of sittings.

HANNINGFIELD, EAST.—An organ of recent design has been erected in All Saints' Church. The case is of stained and varnished pitch-pine, of Gothic style, the front pipes decorated in gold and colours, and the pipes number 398, distributed as follows:—Great organ: Open diapason, metal, 8 ft., compass CC, 56 pipes; dulciana (echo), metal, 8 ft., CC, 56 pipes; flute harmonique, metal, 4 ft., CC, 44 pipes.—Swell organ: Open diapason, CC, wood and metal, 8 ft., CC, 56 pipes; bell gamba (bass No. 4), CC, wood and metal, 8 ft., CC, 44 pipes; principal, metal, 4 ft., CC, 56 pipes; flutina, metal, 2 ft., CC, 56 pipes.—Pedal Organ: Bourdon, wood, 16 ft., CCC, 30 pipes.—Couplers: Swell to great; great to pedal; swell to pedal.

PEEMARSH. A new chancel screen has been placed in the parish church.

RAMSDEN BELLHOUSE.—A new three-light window, of the Perpendicular style, has lately been put up in the parish church in memory of the late patron. The church being dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary, the subjects treated are the Annunciation, the Nativity, and the Presentation. The inscription is as follows: "To the glory of God and in memory of the late Hattil Foll, Esq., of Beckford Hall, Gloucestershire, patron of the living, this window

is erected by the Rev. E. P. Gibson, rector of this parish, and Flora, his wife, daughter of the above. A.D. 1892." A carved stone reredos has also been erected, the gift for the most part of the late Mrs. Cook, of Stock Lodge. The carving is not yet completed. Window and reredos were dedicated on June 18th, by the Ven. H. F. Johnson, Archdeacon of Essex.

STOCK.—The rector has put up in the church a carved oak tablet, with canopy, containing a list of the bishops of the diocese, rectors, causes of vacancy, and patrons. This list extends over a period of nearly 550 years, the first line being, "Bandake, Bishop of London (in which diocese Stock then was); Theo. de Frenesbury, cl., rector; 5 Kal. Jan. 1334 (date of institution); and Ep. Lond. per laps. as the patron:" and the last line runs as follows:—"Claughton (Bishop of Rochester); E. Pendarves Gibson, rector; Feb. 26th, 1877 (date of institution); and Hattil Foll, Esq., patron."

ALDERMAN THOMAS DAY GREEN died on March 2nd, in his eighty-second year. He was elected into the Saffron Walden Town Council on Nov. 1st, 1862, made an alderman on Nov. 9th, 1868, and Mayor of Saffron Walden for three years (1879–1881).

The Rev. JOHN GASELEE was rector of Little Yeldham for fifty-four years, retiring about twelve months ago. He then went to reside with his daughter at Great Linford in Buckinghamshire, where he died on April 5th, at the age of eighty-seven. He was buried at Little Yeldham on April 9th.

The Rev. J. F. HAYNES, LL.D., the energetic vicar of St. Paul's, Clacton-on-Sea, since 1887, died at Birmingham on April 5th. Prior to entering the church, Dr. Haynes was connected with the law, and was the author of *Haynes' Chancery Practice*, and several law text-books.

The Rev. FREDERICK THOMAS GREY, son of the Hon. and Rev. John Grey, of Houghton-le-Spring, and nephew of the present Earl Grey, rector of Wendens Ambo since 1887, died on April 21st, after a long and painful illness, aged forty-eight.

The Rev. H. D. E. BULL, who has been rector of Borley since 1862, died after a long and painful illness on May 2nd. He was buried in the churchyard of his parish on May 7th.

The Rev. JAMES T. FOWLER, rector of East Hanningfield since 1883, and canon of St. Patrick's, Killala, died at San Remo on May 13th. Canon Fowler came to Hanningfield from Whittle-le-Woods, Lancashire, where he built a new church; and it is a singular fact

that he had only officiated once in the old church at East Hanningfield, when it was burnt down, and another new church had to be erected in his new parish; this cost about £3,500.

Alderman BENJAMIN TOMSON THURGOOD died at his house, The Grove, Saffron Walden, on May 21st, in his seventy-third year. He was elected a member of the Town Council on March 30th, 1860, made an alderman on April 11th, 1890, upon the death of Mr. Joshua Clarke, and Mayor in 1863 and 1874.

The Rev. FREDERIC TUGWELL, vicar of Havering since 1882, died on May 28th, aged eighty.

The Rev. Canon WALKER KING, rector of Leigh, died on July 20th. He was born at Stone Rectory, Kent, on December 22nd, 1827 (of which parish his father was rector, also Archdeacon of Rochester); educated at Westminster School, passing on to Oriel College, Oxford, rowing in the winning eight at the University Boat-race of 1847. He had been rector of Leigh since 1859, was rural dean of Rochford, and an honorary canon of St. Albans since 1883. He was the eldest brother of the present Bishop of Lincoln, and was a grandson of a Bishop of Rochester. Canon King was most energetic in all church and parish work, and his liberality was almost unbounded. It is said that he received no pecuniary benefit from his living during the thirty-three years he lived at Leigh, all being spent on his church or his parish. It is satisfactory to find that his son, the Rev. R. S. King, who has acted as his father's curate for several years, has been appointed to the rectory by the bishop of the diocese.

The Rev. FREDERIC THACKERAY, vicar of Shopland, died very suddenly on the evening of July 28th, at the residence of his brother, Lieut.-Col. Charles Thackeray, at Chappel, where he and his wife were spending a week's holiday. He was the son of Dr. F. Thackeray, was born at Cambridge in 1817, and educated at Eton and Caius College, Cambridge; he was a distinguished cricketer, and many of his famous feats in a bygone age are still held in remembrance; he is referred to in *Tom Brown's School Days*, and was himself a cousin to W. M. Thackeray, the novelist, author of *Pendennis* and *Vanity Fair*. Mr. Thackeray was ordained in 1884 at St. Thomas', Stockport, and next year accepted the vicarage of Shopland, and the curacy of Great Wakering. During the twenty-seven and a-half years he calculated that he walked 90,000 miles in the performance of his duty, and his living was not a fat one—£70 a year and no house—but, as he himself said, he was content because

no one offered him a better ; nevertheless, his goodness and kind thought for sick and poor were ever evident, and he was beloved by all his flock, which was not numerous, and a whole host of friends besides. He was the oldest clergyman in the diocese, and had throughout genially, kindly, and faithfully done his duty to the brickies of Shoebury, with whom he was as popular in later life as with his colleagues at college and in the cricket field in earlier times.

JOSIAH GILBERT, the artist and author, died at his residence at Marden Ash, Ongar, on August 15th. Here he had resided for many years, and was well-known and highly respected ; in his *Memorials of Mrs. Gilbert*, formerly Ann Taylor, his mother, we read, " but, perhaps, the removal of her eldest son from London to the country was even more interesting to her, for it was to Ongar that he came. Near the ' three-wants-way,' where visitors for the old Peaked Farm used to leave the coach, and which, marked by an ash tree in the middle, was named Marden Ash, stood a house well bowered in trees. There he made his home, and it became a favourite haunt of hers for many years. Nor was the cause of the removal less interesting to her, since it was the association of her son with her brother Isaac, in the artistic management of his remarkable invention for applying mechanism to the delicate and complex processes of line-engraving." An important link with the Taylors of Ongar is now snapped. Mr. Gilbert's grandfather, the Rev. Isaac Taylor, was pastor of the Congregational Church at Ongar for over seventeen years ; his uncle, the famous Isaac Taylor, lived at Stanford Rivers, near Ongar, for many years. It was in the little chapel there that David Livingstone tried to preach his first sermon—in vain ; and the *Children's Hymns*, and the poems of his aunt and mother, Jane and Ann Taylor, have delighted many. Josiah Gilbert was senior deacon and chief supporter of the Congregational Church at Ongar for considerably over thirty years ; he was a liberal supporter of many other local institutions, and will be much missed in that neighbourhood. One year he was chairman of the Essex Congregational Union. He was joint author of *The Dolomite Mountains*, and later of *Cadore, or Titian's Country*. More recently he wrote his *History of Landscape Painting*. When he died he had reached the ripe age of seventy-eight ; his remains were removed to his native Nottingham for burial, the Rev. T. Chisholm, late pastor of the Ongar Chapel, officiating.

IN MEMORIAM.

BISHOP T. L. CLAUGHTON.

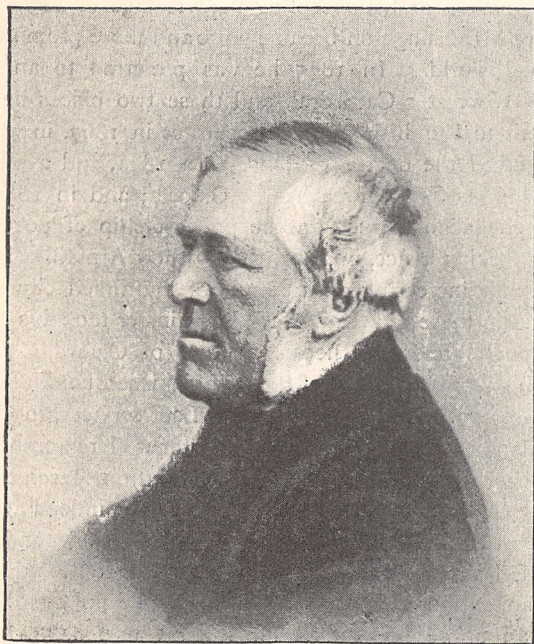
FOR the last quarter of a century, Bishop Claughton has been so conspicuous and well-known an Essex man, that a brief notice of his career is due in these pages.

Thomas Legh Claughton was born at Haydock, Lancashire, an origin which was betrayed by his racy northern speech, on November 6th, 1808. He was educated at Rugby school, where he was contemporary with Lord Sydney Godolphin Osborne, the author of many influential letters in *The Times* under the signature S. G. O. From Rugby he went as a scholar to Trinity College, Oxford, where his career was brilliant. He won the Latin Verse Prize in 1828, the Newdigate Prize for English Verse (*Voyages of Discovery to the Polar Regions*) in 1829; a First-class in Classics in 1831; and the Chancellor's Prize for a Latin essay in 1832. He was elected Fellow of his college soon after his degree in 1834; became tutor about the same time, and public examiner in the University in 1835. In addition to his academical work, he took charge of the small parish of Begbroke, near Oxford, to which he would ride out on Sundays, and occasionally during the week. Among his pupils at Trinity was Lord Ward, afterwards Earl of Dudley, through whom he was appointed vicar of Kidderminster in 1840, and whose sister, the Hon. Julia Susannah Ward, he married in 1842. With her he leaves three sons and three daughters, *viz.*, the Rev. Canon T. L. Claughton (formerly vicar of Kidderminster, but now canon of Worcester), the Rev. P. L. Claughton (Hutton), and Mr. G. H. Claughton, the Duchess of Argyll, the Hon. Mrs. Campbell, and Miss Claughton.

It will be noticed that Mr. Claughton's residence at Oxford as a Fellow was contemporaneous with the earlier period of the Oxford Movement, and with the publication of the greater part of the *Tracts for the Times*. It was impossible for a young man of thoughtful and religious disposition at that time not to fall under the magnetic influence of John Henry Newman, who by his sermons, his writings, and his devout and ascetic life, was swaying the hearts and thoughts of men as no teacher in Oxford has ever done since. It is not too much to say, that in the decade 1832—1842, with the exception of a small band of Dr. Arnold's pupils from Rugby, all the serious-minded young men in Oxford were disciples of Newman. It was therefore inevitable that the future Bishop should carry down with

him to his Worcestershire parish the High Church principles which were at that time in the air of Oxford. He was, however, never an extreme man : his genial and sympathetic disposition led him into contact with men of all schools of thought, and the experience of a town parish has a tendency to merge ideals in practical work.

And the work at Kidderminster was of a character to try what a man is made of. For many years no vicar had been resident, and the parish had been tended by curates. The population had outgrown the church machinery, the parish church, in itself a fine



BISHOP T. L. CLAUGHTON.

From a Photograph by F. Spalding, Chelmsford.

building, was choked with pews and galleries, and there was little Church-life stirring. Claughton set to work with all his energy to overtake arrears, and to make up for past neglect. A restored parish church, a district church, new schools, and the whole organisation of a well-managed parish attested his successful work ; and the remarkable way in which young men of promise, entering the ministry, offered themselves to him as curates, was an indication of the reputation which he soon won as a parish priest. The present

bishops of Wakefield and of Colchester, the deans of Salisbury and Hereford, Canon Churton of Cambridge, Mr. Packe of Feering were among the Kidderminster staff; and an attendance of forty former curates at his consecration, showed that the tie here formed was an enduring one. Much of the spiritual machinery of the present day—guilds, missions, and the like—had not been invented then; but the old-fashioned system—diligent house-to-house visitation, careful preparation of sermons, religious instruction of children, and of confirmation candidates—was fully carried out in the parish.

From the time of his accepting the vicarage of Kidderminster, the name of Mr. Claughton became more and more prominent in the ecclesiastical world. In 1845 he was preferred to an honorary canonry of Worcester Cathedral, and these two offices he held till appointment to the bishopric of Rochester in 1867, in which year he also received the degree of D.D. In 1841, and again in 1860 and 1868, he was Select Preacher at Oxford; and in 1852 he succeeded Archdeacon Garbett in the professorship of poetry in the University, giving place, in 1857, to Matthew Arnold. This was a time of rapidly increasing activity, and of multiplied church organisations, and in these the vicar of Kidderminster took his full share. When Samuel Wilberforce became bishop of Oxford, Claughton, a few years his junior, was one of that distinguished band of preachers who were invited by him to take part in Lent services, in Ordination addresses, and the like. The present writer well remembers a Lent sermon preached by him at St. Mary's, Oxford, on March 11th, 1859, on the text, *Fools make a mock at sin*. He was indeed at that time one of the foremost parish priests in England, and when a bishopric fell vacant, the name of "Claughton of Kidderminster" was always mentioned among those likely to be preferred. It was, however, an unpropitious time for High Churchmen: both Lord John Russell and Lord Palmerston recommended none but Low Churchmen; and it was not till the death of Bishop Wigram in 1867, that Lord Derby had an opportunity of placing before the Queen the name of his old friend for the bishopric of Rochester, to which see he was consecrated on June 11th of that year. Since that time till his death, his home has been in what one of the London papers oddly called, "The ancient historic Palace of the Bishops of Rochester"; though in fact it was purchased by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners in 1845, when the counties of Essex and Herts were transferred from the see of London to that of Rochester. The

diocese thus formed was an anomalous and not very convenient one ; the bishop was planted almost a day's journey from his Cathedral, and was separated by the Thames, and by half of Essex, from the original diocese. On the other hand, Essex and Herts, which had hitherto been a sort of appendage to the vast city population of London, now had a bishop in their midst. In the year 1877, Dr Claughton ceased to be bishop of Rochester, and became bishop of St. Albans. The change was more apparent than real, as he retained Essex and Herts, and surrendered only the Kentish part of his diocese. His episcopate, therefore, may be regarded as continuous, with only a change of title. He resigned the office on March 21st, 1890, Bishop Festing succeeding him.

The chief difficulty that Bishop Claughton had to cope with in his diocese was the enormous increase in the population of the Barking Deanery, including West Ham, Beckton, etc. To meet this increase, he instituted the "Bishop of Rochester's (now the Bishop of St. Albans') Fund," by means of which churches, permanent and temporary mission halls, curates, lay helpers, mission women, and other agencies have been largely provided. This entailed constant work in the form of meetings up and down the diocese to stir up interest in the Fund. But probably the work most to the bishop's mind was that of a more directly pastoral character. Perhaps he was seen at his best at confirmations, where his fatherly tone and manner added greatly to the impressiveness of the rite. Even amid the manifold distractions of a bishop's life, there was much of the parish priest still clinging to him ; in his own parish church at Danbury, at Chelmsford Church, and in the country churches round about, he would often volunteer to preach : and sometimes if he heard of a hard-working clergyman who had a difficulty in getting a holiday, he would himself take the services for a Sunday or two. And whenever affliction had befallen a family within reach of the Palace, whatever their social position might be, the Bishop was sure to be found there before long. Indeed, it was in the kindness of his heart, and the readiness of his sympathy, that his real strength lay. Other bishops may have been more skilful organisers, more powerful leaders, more profound theologians ; but none ever more thoroughly deserved the title of a father in God, than did Thomas Legh Claughton, ninety-seventh bishop of Rochester, and first of St. Albans.

He passed to his rest on the 25th of July, at Danbury Palace, and was interred at St. Albans on the 29th

Danbury Palace (see plate iv), the favourite home for the last few years of the late Bishop of St. Albans, is placed in one of the most interesting and picturesque parks in the county. The character of the land, together with the grand old oak and other trees scattered over the park with charming irregularity, indicates its antiquity as a park, and points to its being a fragment of the old Forest of Essex. The histories of Essex are not very clear as to the ancient ownership, but there is no doubt that Edward VI. granted the manors of St. Clere's and Heyron's, together with Danbury Park, to William Parr, Marquis of Northampton; and it is, therefore, fair to presume that these manors and the park formed one estate, originally possessed by one Arling in the time of the Saxons, at the time of the Survey by Geoffrey de Mandeville, and subsequently by the historic families of St. Clere, De Vere, Grey of Wilton, Braybrooke, and Darcy. The marquis of Northampton alienated the property to Sir Walter Mildmay, who erected the old mansion, which was pulled down when the present one was built in 1832. The property remained in the Mildmay family for four generations, and the park and mansion then passed, by the marriage of the daughter of John Mildmay with William Ffytche, into that family; in which it remained until the death of Lady Hillary, a daughter of Lewis Disney Ffytche, in 1828, after which this estate, including upwards of 250 acres, was sold to John Round, Esq. He, finding the old mansion, which stood about 100 yards to the west of the present one, in very bad repair, pulled it down and built the present one. There is a view of the old mansion in *The History of Essex by a Gentleman*, and another in the *Excursions in Essex*. They differ, but as the first was published in 1769 and the other in 1818, alterations may have been made between those periods. The first represents the old house as having a centre with a space on either side, and two wings with five gables, one over each division. There are 5-light bay windows in each wing. In the centre is the entrance doorway, and a 6-light window over. There are two 3-light windows in each space on either side of the entrance. The same arrangement applies to the view in *The Excursions*, but the gables are absent, and an embattled parapet is continued along the whole elevation. The mansion was evidently of the time of Elizabeth. Whether this old house had a predecessor is not clear from the histories, although the authors naturally assume there was; the park is mentioned as far back as the time of William de St. Clere, in the reign of Edward I.

The present mansion, built by John Round, Esq., is in the same style as the old one, although much more irregular and picturesque in design; it was built at the commencement of the revival of Gothic and Elizabethan architecture, and when these styles were beginning to resume their old position in this country. It was originally built of red brick, but this was splashed over with some colouring matter to give it an appearance of age. This is now gradually disappearing, and the red brick assuming its natural colour. All the cornices, strings, and enrichments are executed in cement. The kitchen window is a large bay, 12 ft. wide by 2 ft. 6 in. deep, and 11 ft. high; the front is divided into six lights, three tiers high, by oak mullions and transoms, and the sides have one light each, three tiers high. It is said by old inhabitants that this window came from the old mansion, and its character and design confirm this statement.

The interior arrangements include an entrance porch, hall, library, drawing-room with octagonal turret at one corner, ante-room and dining-room, beside subsidiary apartments and kitchen offices. The first floor is approached by the principal and secondary staircases, and includes numerous bedrooms; there are also many secondary bedrooms on the second floor. The great bell is said to have come from the old mansion of Sir Walter Mildmay. A portion of the stable-buildings date back to the early part of the last century, but they have been much altered, and are of no interest.

In 1845, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners bought the mansion and estate for £24,700, as a residence for Dr. Murray, the then Bishop of Rochester, to which diocese Essex had been previously transferred from that of London. Under the auspices of Bishop Murray, the present chapel was added at the south-east corner of the mansion—the chapel bell being brought from Bromley Palace, the old residence of the Bishops of Rochester. Bishop Murray also built some of the lodges. Upon the death of Bishop Murray, in 1860, Dr. Wigram became bishop, and upon his death, in 1867, Dr. Claughton was appointed bishop.

Danbury Park, with all its natural beauties—the grand old trees, with their wild undergrowth, the more modern, but still charming shrubberies of rhododendrons, azaleas, and other shrubs of ever-varying coloured foliage—has been tended and fostered with a loving and constant care, whilst it would be difficult to find another 250 acres with such varied beauties, and in such consistent order—wild

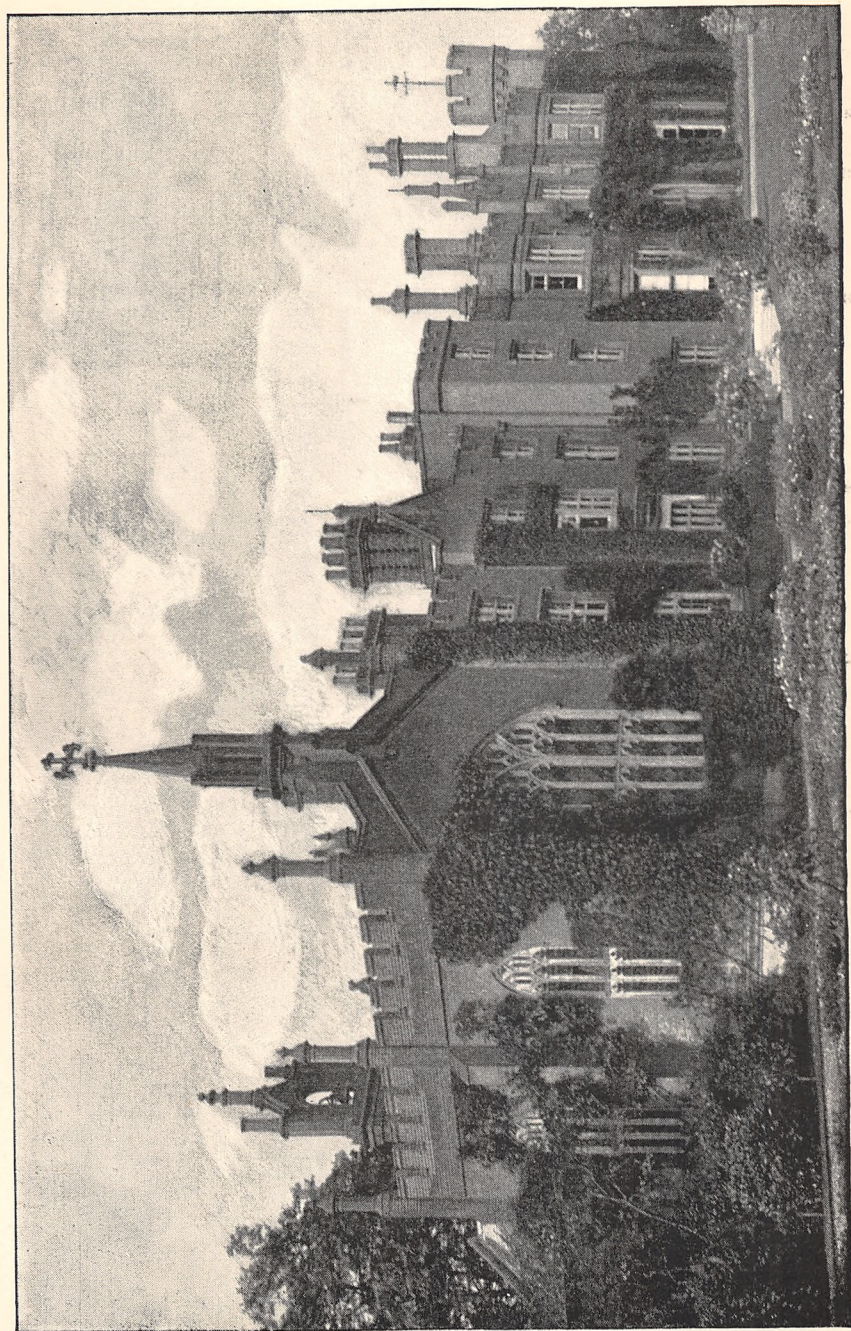
and natural growth where wild and natural growth was right, but careful cultivation where such was necessary ; and we can sympathise with those who, having been for many years surrounded by all these charming associations, have suddenly to tear themselves away and leave all to the care of strangers.

To the beloved memory of
THOMAS LEGH CLAUGHTON,
first Bishop of St. Albans.

There are some lives which, even when most missed, are a joy to remember. The Bishop's life was one of these.

A hush fell on the land that day,
A silence as of peace, that lay
Upon the far-off hills where rose
The sunrise in its glad repose.
It was as if the angels came
And called our shepherd by his name,
As if Azrael with spread wings
Stood waiting from the King of Kings !
And, gathered calmly round his bed,
His dearest watched him dying, dead,
As gentler than fond eyes that wept
"God's finger touched him, and he slept !"
Take the freed soul to your embrace
Ye shining ones from Heaven's high place,
Give to thine own each day and night
The presence of God's saints in light.
By God's great gift of sympathy,
His sweetest dower of charity,
The hand to help, the heart to fill,
The willing ear to all appeal ;
And for the truths that thou didst teach
The beauty that thy life did preach,
Be thine, beloved, the blessed rest
Of perfect love on Jesu's breast.
When from the Abbey sweetly floats
The silvery wave of organ notes,
And the stained windows soft unfold
Their billowy lines of shadowy gold ;
And through the aisles flute voices swell
Their tide of praise ineffable,
Help us in losing *him* to say,
"Thy will, not ours, be done to day !"

ALICE E. ARGENT,
Chelmsford, August, 1892.



DANBURY PALACE.

OLIVER CROMWELL AND ESSEX.

BY J. EWING RITCHIE.

IT is the fashion now to do honour to Oliver Cromwell. To an Essex man it is interesting to find that in many ways he was connected with the county. Nor can we much wonder that this is the case, as Essex was early remarkable for its attachment to the doctrines of the Reformation, and to that Independency of which, for awhile, the Lord Protector was the exponent and the type. His wife was, for instance, connected with the county, as she was the daughter of Sir James Bouchier—not connected, says an old writer, with the Bouchiers, Earls of Essex—"Seemingly," writes Carlyle, "come of city merchants rather"; but, at any rate, Bouchier had landed property near Felstead, in Essex, where he usually resided. At the grammar school at Felstead were educated four of Oliver's children, and in the church one of them, Robert, was buried—of whom we know little more than that he was named after his grandfather, and that he died young. Oliver, the second son, was also educated at the Felstead Grammar School, and lived to be a captain in Harrison's Regiment. He died, or was killed, during the war. On his death-bed, the Protector, alluding to the event, said, "It went to my heart like a dagger, indeed it did!" That poor feeble Richard who vainly essayed to fill his father's place in the world was also educated at Felstead, as was Henry, of whom Carlyle tells us, "Had he been named Protector, there had been more like quite another history of England to write at present." It is likely enough Oliver Cromwell went to Felstead himself.

Be that as it may, he corresponded a good deal with Essex people. One of them was Sir William Masham, then living at Otes, a fine mansion, now unfortunately demolished, in the parish of High Laver, the church of which, as most Essex people know, contains the tomb of Locke. The Mashams were cousins of Oliver. It was there he visited when another cousin, Mrs. St. John, wife of the celebrated "Ship Money" lawyer, was staying there, and the visit probably took place some time in 1638. On his return, Cromwell wrote a letter to his cousin St. John, which Carlyle quotes as an "indisputable certificate that man once had a soul—that man once walked with God—his little life a sacred island girdled in the eternities

and God worlds." In 1642, we find Oliver writing to the Mayor of Colchester for men and money to be sent him at Cambridge. The next year the Mayor of Colchester had another letter from him of similar import. "Lay not," he piteously exclaims, "too much upon the back of a poor gentleman who desires without much noise to lay down his life and bleed the last drop to serve the cause and you."

A little after this there is trouble in the army; Cromwell, Ireton, Fleetwood and Skippon, proceed to Saffron Walden to inquire into the matter, and are thanked by Parliament for doing so. Later we find him at Tiptree Heath. The army did not want to be disbanded, "in regard," as said the Essex petition, "the Commonwealth had many enemies, who searched for such an occasion to destroy the good people." A letter was sent from the army at Saffron Walden to the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of the City of London. To that letter, in company with Fairfax and others, Cromwell added his signature.

More than once it seemed as if the Cromwell family were to have permanently settled down in Essex. Newhall was a grand estate in Essex, with a fine house, once the property of the Duke of Buckingham. It came into Oliver's hands, granted him probably by Parliament. He resided there but little, preferring Hampton Court. It does not seem that Cromwell lived at Newhall at all. "Noble and Morant's blunders on this matter seem," writes Carlyle, "almost to have reached the sublime." In a letter to Richard Cromwell, the Lord Protector writes, "You know that there is often a desire to sell Newhall, because in these four years last past it hath yielded very little or no profit at all." "In its best days," says the writer of *Durran's Handbook for Essex*, "it consisted of two quadrangles enclosing very extensive courts with all necessary offices." In the days of its prime it was a royal residence. It is now in the hands of a community of nuns. Richard Cromwell, in 1659, speaks of it as "a portion for my sister Frances." She married Robert Rich, only son of the Earl of Warwick's eldest son,—a family living not far off. The wedding was a grand one, celebrated at Whitehall, the Countess of Devonshire, who was present, giving the bride two thousand pounds' worth of plate. Old Oliver at one time would have broken off the match as it was reported to him that the suitor was "a vicious man, given to play and such like things." The young lady, however, convinced her father of the falsehood of the charge. "Poor little Fanny," says Carlyle, "was not much turned of seventeen."

The marriage on which she had set her heart did not last long. In less than four months she was left a widow. It was not her fate to take her place among the ladies of the leading county families of Essex, and the county is all the poorer for the loss of her young face and maiden charms.

But eventually some of Cromwell's descendants lived in Essex. Cromwell's granddaughter married John Mortimer, Esq., F.R.S., of Toppingo Hall, near Chelmsford, author of *A Practical Treatise on Husbandry*, held in deserved estimation till superseded by later works. He died at an advanced age in 1738, leaving three sons, one of whom was Cromwell Mortimer, secretary to the Royal Society. He is spoken of as a man of great learning, having made the tour of Europe, and was frequently called upon to receive foreign scientific men of distinction ; especially such as visited the museum of his friend Sir Hans Sloane of Chelsea, when Sir Hans was too old and infirm to receive them himself. From his father, Dr. Mortimer told the story of what became of Cromwell's body somewhat different to the one commonly received. According to him, Oliver Cromwell, apprehensive of some signal indignity if the Stuarts were ever restored, ordered that his body should be enclosed in a strong, plain oak coffin, without any name or inscription, and buried twenty feet deep in a field belonging to his paternal estate in Huntingdonshire, and the field afterwards to be ploughed up. If that be correct, Cromwell's body was never disinterred and hung in chains at Tyburn. According to Dr. Mortimer, the body that was supposed to be Cromwell's had the head sewn on the body, and was either that of Charles I. or his unfortunate minister Strafford, for Cromwell in the height of his power might easily have found the means to have had either of them disinterred. But that is a digression on which it is needless to dilate,—one, perhaps, the truth of which is lost for ever. At any rate, it is foreign to the subject of this paper, which is simply to show how Cromwell and his family may have had, must have had, many interesting associations connected with the county of Essex. It is something for Essex people to say that Cromwell came to Essex for a wife—a wife who helped to share his sorrows—to lighten his sad heart—to fit him for the grand part he had to play.

PARISH REGISTERS.

II. BOREHAM.

BY ROBERT H. BROWNE.

THE ancient register of the parish of St. Andrew, Boreham, dates from the first year of Elizabeth, 1558; and the transcript of copy was made by Gilbert Amand, vicar, about the year 1597, or about five years earlier than that of most other parishes, which was done by order of the Bishops in Convocation. Gilbert Amand's work has been most carefully executed, and although nearly three centuries have passed since it was written, it is, with some slight exceptions, beautifully clear and distinct; and I trust that it may be preserved for many years as a memorial of the worthy vicar. Since writing the above, I have read David's *Annals of Evangelical Non-conformity in Essex*, in which some disparaging remarks are made on the character of Master Amand; but I will ask the impartial reader to study this work of the vicar, and say whether the one is not incompatible with the other.

Would that the succeeding ministers of this parish had taken half as much care in keeping the accounts and making their handwriting intelligible. With one or two exceptions, it is most wretched scrawl, and written in all styles and directions. The most careful writers were Henry Vesey and Samuel Bennett, curate, who, I believe, was also curate of Woodham Walter; and although the entries made by Mr. Ray, vicar, about the year 1800, are very precise, with many interesting notes and observations, the writing is small and indistinct, and unless a copy is soon made, much of it will ere many years be lost. The most striking feature of the register is the almost entire absence of any reference to state or public affairs, or any mention of the stirring events of the Tudor or Stuart times. Not a single fact in connection with the civil wars is alluded to. There is, however, a curious memorandum on the fly leaf of the register, of the names of all those who signed or made their marks to the "Protestation" [as to the state of the nation] dated August, 1641. Subjoined is a list of the names; but the original is very obscure, and I therefore cannot vouch for the accuracy of every name. It is, however, an interesting and curious memorandum.

Anno. 1641, August 1st.

These are the names and marks of all those that have made or signed the protestation in the parish.

Robert Richardson, Vic.	Robert Philpot.	Stephen Gates.
Christopher Wragg, Clerk.	John Wiker . . y.	Robert [Sweeting].
William Ward.	Henry Bur.	John Francis.
Edward Hill.	James Philpot.	Henry Sharp.
Richard Fisher.	W. Dawson.	George Bugby.
Nicholas Wright.	Henry Osborn.	Robert Tasker.
John Baker.	John Cooper.	James Lord.
Robert Cox.	Arthur . . .	Gregory Engram.
Henry French.	Edward Driver.	Nicolas Counsaile.
Abraham Mott.	William Lunt.	John Angell [2].
George Wolland.	W. Taner.	John . . .
John Chaulke.	Thos. Philpot.	William Titherton.
Abraham Sharpe.	Thos. Parvit.	Richard Spenser.
John Sawell.	John Browne.	George Nicles.
John Manorley.	Edward Smith.	Mathew Barker.
Robert Barker.	Avery Gowers.	Isac [Hut].
W ^m King.	Ed. Pennifather.	Richard Parker.
George S . . peald.	John Stevens.	Thomas Terrill.
Edward Nicles.	Robert Philpot [2].	John Lay.
T. Titerton.	Ed ^m Tomes.	Richard Cornwell.
Jacob Titerton.	Edward Watson.	Joyles (Giles?) Ca . . ll.
Thomas Browne.	George Dowset.	John Gates.
Thomas Tane (the elder).	William Otley.	Henry French.
George Miller.	William Barker.	W ^m Hampshier.
John Cooper.	Edward Driver.	Joyles Quilter.
Thomas Wade.	Robert Hickes.	Edward Clarke.
Joseph Cowland.	William Miller.	Robert Sorrill.
John Angell.	John Grene.	Abrah ^m Selch [Sach].
Joseph Sumerfeild.	John Dawson.	W ^m Bone.
Robert Green.	Robert King.	John Tuler.
John Couch.	Robert Hayward.	John Bret.
Robert Ford.	Antony Dawson.	Peter Bowles.
Joseph Grigg.	Thomas Rider.	Oliver Davenport.
John Peerson.	John Cooper [2].	Edward Cubit.
Thomas Offin.	Edmund King.	Thomas Taner (younger).
John Reede.	William Crow.	Robert Gowers.
John Dun . . .	John Hasleton.	Bartholomew Mott.

There is no reference to the black death, the plague, gunpowder plot, the fire of London, the coming in of the king, the persecution of the Catholics, or the great storm of 1703, so frequently met with in parish registers.

New Hall, which, next to the church, is the most interesting building in the parish, was the residence from time to time of some of the most notorious, if not the most illustrious, persons connected

with the court ; and it is in a great measure to this circumstance that I attribute the silence of the vicars on all political affairs.

The following extracts from the register under the respective heads of baptisms, marriages, and burials, will be found interesting to many of the present inhabitants, also on account of their quaintness or connection with the history of the parish and New Hall.

BAPTISMS.

1559. 24 Dec. John Swayne.
 1562. Marie Wolmer, da. of Henry Wolmer.
 1565. 9 Nov. Phoebe, da. of a travelling woman by the way, and buried the last of December.
 1568. 11 Jany. Margaret Amand, daughter of Gilbert Amand.
 1570. 7 Sep. Nathaniel Amand, son of Gilbert Amand.
 1571. 17 June. Avye Tenderinge, daughter of Thomas Tenderinge.
 6 Sep. Joan Chapman, da. of John Chapman.
 1573. Alexander and (Dennys) chyldren of Gilbert Amand.
 1576. 27 Jany. Bridget, da. of Gilbert Amand.
 1579. 7 June. Mabyll, da. of Gilbert Amand.
 1584. 21 June. Margerine, da. of John Wolmer.
 1585. 22 Augst. John Tyrrell, son of William Tyrrell.
 1587. 1 April. An Yrish woman's chyld was baptized.
 1589. 4 Nov. John Bridges, son of Mathewe Bridges.
 1590. 5 Ap. (Enah) a base born of Edward Wodam (his wyff).
 1591. 5 Mar. Agnes Brett, da. of John Brett (was brett) was baptized.
 1593. 22 Jany. Elizabeth, a wayfaringe woman's chyld.
 1594. 2 Feby. Richard and Elenor Foord, chyldren of Mathew Foord.
 1597. 4 Aug. Thomas, sonne of Robert, Earl of Sussex, born 15 July, afor xi clock.
 1598. 31 Aug. Thomas Myldmay, son of Thomas Myldmay.
 Ladye Honor, daughter of Robert, Earl of Sussex, was born the 27th August, at iv of the clocke in mornynge, and Bap^d xii Sep.
 1604. 19 Augst. Catherine Hensworthe, a chyld born in the conduit house in the Red Deer Park.
 1605. Elizabeth Sache, a base born of Elizth Slaughter, who sayethe that W^m Sache was father thereof.
 1606. 21 Sep. Elizabeth, da. of Ysaac Archer.
 1608. 1 May. Henry Amand, son of Alexander Amand.
 Marie, da. of Marie Dawson, had this by her brother-in-law John Rand, who married her sister.
 1609. 9 July. Rahab, da. of Marie Bingley (a common notorious harlott).
 17 Sep. Ame, da. of Alexander Amand.
 8 Dec. Jenas, a bastard born (at the Cocke) of widow Payfeild, of Wittam.
 5 Mar^h. Nicholas, a bastard born at Boreham Hall, of one Dennys.
 1611. 22 Aug. Ellen, the daughter of Samuel Hut, born in Grovefeild, at one Streats house) travelinge by the way.
 15 Sep. Thomas, son of Alexander Amand.

1611. 29 Sep. Raphe, son of Daniel Cour'man.
 1612. 9 Ap. Prescilla, da. of Thomas Tenderinge, of Brent Hall.
 1614. 25 Mar^h. Jane, da. of Margaret (Nemo) base born.
 1616. 29 Dec. Jane, da. of Alexander Amand.
 1617. 20 July. Dorothe, the base born daughter of Agnes Thomas, begotten
 as she sayth by a wealthy man in the land.*
 1618. 27 Oct. Humphrey Crowe, son of Thomas Crowe.
 1619. 22 Sep. Bridgett, da. of Jeremy and Frances Ailot.
 1622. 22 Augst. Mary, daughter of Hugh and Mary Loveday.
 1623. 3 June. Mary, da. of George and Bridgett Taylour.
 1 Sep. Thomas, son of Henry Mildmay, K^{nt}, and Elizabeth, his wife.
 1624. 2 Jany. Francis, son of Tobias and Anastasia Titherington.
 1627. Aug. Thomas, son of Ezechia and Mary Poulter.
 1628. 22 May. William, son of Giles and Ann Cabell.
 1630. 29 Aug. Thomas, son of Robert and Susanna Sorrell.
 1632. 3 May. Sarah, da. of William & Elizth Crow.
 24 Oct. John, son of Robert and Joan Saunders.
 1633. 25 June. Mary, da. of Thos. and Thomasin Ruchee.
 1634. 15 Ap^l. John, son of John and Sarah Chauk.
 1636. 26 Jany. Anne, da. of Thomas and Anne Terill.
 1637. March. Nicholas, base son of Mary Ball, by one Nicholas (a Stocke-
 man), as she sayth.
 22 Feby. Thomas, son of Thomas and Anne Terill.
 1643. May. Ann, da. of Thomas and Ann Terill.
 1644. 7 Ap. Robert, son of Robert Plume.†
 1650. 10 Ap. Elizabeth, da. of Thomas Attwood Rotherham, Vicar of Bore-
 ham.
 1651. 21 Oct. Edward, son of Ed. and Margaret Roman, being of Little
 Baddow parish.‡
 15 Jany. John, son of Henry and Constance Ward, of Little Baddow.
 1652. 23 May. Sarah, da. of John and Jane Thoroughgood, of Little Baddow.
 20 Mar. William, son of William and Ann Spraggborough, of Little
 Baddow.
 1653. Henry, son of Henry and Constance Ward, of Little Baddow.
 Robert, son of Simon Mayswell (of Little Baddow).
 1656. 8 Ap^l. Elizabeth, da. of Ed. and Margaret Roman, of Little Baddow.
 4 May. John, son of Thomas and Jane Ellett, of Little Baddow.
 1660. Hannah, daughter of . . . Oty, of Little Baddow.
 1661. 31 Dec. Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas and Beatrice Fauntleroy.
 16 Ap. Charles, son of Thomas and Bridget Rushe.

* Such entries are of course frequent; but this one is peculiar, as there appears to have been a fixed determination on the part of the mother to keep secret the name of the father of her bantling. The writing is, however, very obscure, and some may question the correctness of the extract.

† Robert Plume is described as a Cook in the Chelmsford Register, he then living in Moulsham, and was doubtless in service at Moulsham Hall after leaving Boreham. His son, James Plum, was apprenticed to one Almond, the then cutler of Chelmsford, who was also connected with the Almonds of Thaxted, which was one of the places in England famous for edge tools—there is a place there still called Cutlers' Green. This James Plum was the ancestor of the Plums [cutlers] of London, Worcester, and Bristol, whose manufacture is so widely known.

‡ The living of Little Baddow appears to have been vacant during the Commonwealth Gilson, the vicar, resigned and started a conventicle at Brentwood. (Davids, *Annals*.)

1666. 29 July. Alice, da. of Mr^s Alice Spakeman (Speakman), being born after the father's death.
- 14 Sep. John, son of Paul Duckett, Vicar of Boreham.
1674. 5 Mar. Daniel, son of George and Mary Brooks, of Danbury.
1682. 11 Marth. Thomas, son of William and Elizabeth More.
1685. 21 May. Mary, da. of Daniel and Mary Durrant [of Boreham Mill ?].
1690. 15 Ap. Mary, da. of Sir Samuel John Tryon, Bart.
1691. 17 Feby. Richard, son of William Garrett, keeper at New-hall.
1693. 1 Aug. Mary and Jane, daughters of John and Jane Fincham.
- 16 Aug. Alexander, son of W^m Garratt, at New-hall Chapel.
1694. 16 Sep. Christopher, son of Mr Christopher Monck, of New-hall.*
1697. 1 Augst. John, son of John and Sarah Everard, of the Brick House.
1698. Barlow, son of William Freeman, Stacioner and Citizen of London, born Sep. 21, 1697.
1699. Sarah, daughter of John and Sarah Cranmer, was born, as her father saith.†
1700. Henry Dawson had a child born, called Henry, as he saes.
1701. Jane, da. of John and Jane Fincham, was born.
1702. 7 June. Elizabeth, da. of Elizabeth . . . servant to Mr White, of Bucksborn.
1712. 6-Sep. Susannah, da. of the Right Worshipfull Sir Richard Everard.
1716. 6 Dec. Stephen, son of Stephen Everard.
1718. 11th May. Margaret, da. of Dr. Thomas Wallace, was born the 26 April, 16 minits after twelve of the clock at night.
- 22 Feby. John, son of Samuel Everard (deceased), a child about 7 years of age.
1719. 12 Apl. John, son of Daniel Cooke, of Aldham, gentleman, was born about two of the clock in the afternoon on Thursday, the 9 April.
- 20 Sep. Job, son of Dr Thomas Wallace, was born on Munday, the 14th of September, seven minits after twelve of the clock in the day.
1720. 15 June. Sarah, da. of Daniel Cooke, was born Munday, the 13th day of June, about 40 minits after 8 of the clock in the evening.
- Sarah, da. of Dr Thomas Wallace, was born the 28th day of December, about a q^r after 8 in the morning, and Baptized in y^e parish Church of Hadleigh, in y^e county of Suffolk, by her grandfather (J.M.)
1721. 26 Nov. Susannah, da. of S. Everet.†

* Being in St. Alban's Abbey a short time ago I noticed an upright stone, directly under the great window in the North Transept, bearing the following inscription:—"To the memory of Christopher Rawlinson, of Clark Hall, in Cartmel, in Co. Lancaster, Esq., whose remains are deposited in a vault near this place. He was son of Curway Rawlinson, M.P. for the town of Lancaster, and Elizabeth Monk, daughter and co-heiress of the loyal Nicholas Monk, Lord Bishop of Hereford, brother to George Monk, Duke of Albemarle. The said Christopher was of Queen's College, Oxford, and published the Saxon Version of Boethius de Consolatione Philosophiæ in the Saxon tongue. He was born at Springfield, in Essex, 1677, and died Jany., 1733." George Mcnk, Duke of Albemarle, was born at Potheridge, Co. Devon, in the year 1608. Nicholas was also born at Potheridge in 1609. He was chiefly employed with Sir John Grenville in correspondence with Chas. II during his exile.

† The word Baptism is not mentioned in such cases, and I take it to be simply a registration of birth of children of Dissenting parents.

1724. 7 March. Stephen, son of Stephen and Susannah Everat.*
 1725. 19 May. Edward, son of Edward Shonk.†
 24 Jany. Ann, da. of Henry Hains, printer, deceased, and Rebekah, his wife, of Birmingham, in the County of Warwick.
 1726. 30 Aug. Abednego, son of Abednego Livermore.
 1727. Mathew, son of Thomas Innover [entered twice].
 1731. 27 June. Celia, da. of Charles and Deborah Pierce, of St. Clemence, in Ipswich, in Suffolk.
 1731. 9 Nov. Sarah, da. of William Milbank.
 1734. 24 Augst. John, son of Jehu Hipsey.
 1736. 21 Aug. Thomas, son of John Peacock.
 1741. 25 Jany. Moses, son of John & Elizabeth Hurrell.
 1745. 28 Ap^l. John, son of John Boon.‡
 1748. 6 Nov. Mary, da. of Charles Bate.
 30 Jany. John, son of Henry Buttal.
 1754. 10 Dec. Mary, da. of Richard Taylor.
 1758. 22 Feby. Thomas, son of Thomas Belcher.
 1767. 6 Dec. James, son of Barrington Loveday, born Nov. 12.§
 1770. 5 Mar. Thomas, son of William Seabrook (born 6th Feby.).
 18 July. Mary Anne, da. of the Rev^d Samuel Bennett, curate, of this parish (born 20 June, at 2 oclock P.M.).
 1771. 6 May. Thomas, son of Thomas Lewin.
 1774. 24 Apl. Robert Clere, son of Robert Haselfoot.
 1777. 2 Mar. Samuel, son of George Crockson.
 1782. 11 Augst. James, son of James Rice ||
 1783. 30 Mar. Peter and James, sons of Thomas Avis.
 19 Oct. James, son of James Davis (paid 3^d). [First mention of the duty.]
 1784. Dec. 3^d, 1784, Charles Frost, collector of the tax.
Mem. Returned state of books to Mr Clackar, 30th Jany., 1786; returned again 1787.
 1787. 11 Nov. Eliza Hills and Caroline, das. of Robert Haselfoot—there were years difference in their ages.
 1790. Mr William Walford having bought and come to live at Newhouse Estate, in the parish of Boreham, and suspecting mistake relative to the entry of his children's births, *also where*, desired they might be entered in the book as follows.¶
 1793. 19 Feby. Luttrell Ann, da. of Sir Simeon Stuart, Bart., and Francis Maria, his wife, born 2 Sep., 1792.
 1795. 19 Feb. Eleanor Eliz., da. of W^m & S. Walford, born 23 Dec., 1794, privately baptized 1 March, 1795, and received into the congregation 1st November following.
 8 Nov. John, son of Peter and Mary Ann Luard.

* The corruption in the spelling of surnames is here illustrated.

† A branch of this family lived at Chelmsford about 1680.

‡ A very old name at Chelmsford. One Sigismund Boon is mentioned *temp.* Henry VIII.

§ It was directed that the date of birth, as well as of baptism, should be recorded; but this excellent plan was soon discontinued, only lasting at Boreham for about five years.

|| I understand that Rice was master of the Workhouse.

¶ The names and dates of birth and baptism of four children are then given; but as these were, presumably, already entered in the register of the parish in which they were born, it is difficult to see the cause for Mr. Walford's apprehension; the *places* are not named.

MARRIAGES.

1559. 19 Nov. John Say and Awdrie Wilson.
 1563. 29 Aug. Richard Roll and Prudence Tendering.
 1574. 12 Sep. Thomas Porter and Joan Crowe.
 Edward Gylson and Elizabeth Nevell.
 1577. John Lambert and Joan Harys.
 1581. 20 July. Robert Fytche and Elizabeth J. Kar [Parker ?].
 1583. 21 Oct. John Hayward and Susan Butler.
 11 Nov. Richard Mabson and Elizabeth Dawson.
 1588. 4 Nov. Watson Brydges and Marie Moncke.
 1589. 1 S p. Thomas Flynt and Margaret Amand.
 1594. 3 Nov. William Carder and Joan Foord.
 1596. 10 May. James Wylie and Bridget Amand.
 1601. 12 Oct. Henrie Vesey and Joan Tendering.
 2 Nov. Nycholas Sacke and Agnes Taylor.
 1603. 8 May. Thomas Barnard and Frances Clarke.
 4 July. John Stephen and Marie Bramston.
 1605. 30 Sep. Robert Lyman and Margerie Wilkes.
 1 Oct. Robert Lyman, Junior, and Joan Wilkes.
 1608. 25 July. John Clarke and Judith Coppin.
 1611. 9 Mar. John Dodd and Mabell Amand.
 1616. 25 July. William Gotch, of this parish, widower, and Ann Mackin, of
 Fayerstead, widow.
 1618. 5 Oct. William Boradell, of St James', Colchester, and Frances Ferris,
 of this parish (single).
 1620. 13 Dec. John Kemball and Margary Stuck, of Chelmsford.
 1621. 10 Ap. Thomas Bull and Frances Crow, widow.
 25 July. Ezechia Poulter and Mary Poulter.
 1622. 14 May. Launcelot Moreis and Frances Mason.
 1630. 7 Sep. John Sorrell and Mary Stebbing.
 20 Oct. Raiph Ward and Joan Offin.
 1631. 7 July. Thomas Buttall, of Little Baddow, and Ann Harding, of this
 parish.
 25 Oct. George Gilson and Elizabeth Francis.
 1633. 13 Feby. Ephraim Aiscombe, of St Martin's, in London, and Martha Green,
 of Boreham.
 1636. 1 Aug. Thomas Terill and Ann Outing.
 1638. Feby. William Hutt and Susannah Sorrell, widow.
 1639. 19 Nov. Giles Cabell and Ann Leigh ?
 1641. 28 Oct. Arthur Glidwell and Joan Freeman.
 1645. 26 Feby. John Whaples and Anne Joslin.
 1646. 23 May. Richard Abbot and Margaret Monke.
 3 Nov. Henry Bullen and Eliz. Everly.
 1647. 29 July. John Burr and Mary Bullen.
 1649. 11 Oct. George Se—kill, single man, and Joannah Rocket, widow, both
 of Bockin—a poor couple—gratis.
 15 Feby. Richard Chipperfield and Eliz. Chandler.
 1651. 1 Dec. John Ramme, of Chellmesfoord, and Jane Wilkes, of Boreham.
 1652. June, 3rd day. John Smith and Mary Glasscocke, both of Little Baddow.

1653. 14 Ap. William Rolfe, of Harringday, in y^e county of Essex —, and Sarah Fieildeing, of S^t Giles', Cripplegate, London.
 7 Sep. William Taylor, of Prittlewell, in Essex, and Joan How, of Rayely, in Essex.
165. Nov., 1st day. James Bedle and Joice Stevens, both of Little Baddow.
1659. 25 Ap. John Oakes, minister of Borehā, and Mary, da. of Thos. Tendering.
1662. 16 Feb. John Homestead and Constance Ward, both of Little Baddow.
1664. John Fincham and Ann Terryll.
1667. 13 Oct. William Stone and Esther Taylor.
 26 Nov. Edmund Browne and Sarah Fincham.
1674. 16 Feby. John Clayton, of West Hunningfield, & Clemence Green, of Boreham.
 „ John Aylet and Mary Dowset, of Terling.
1678. 27 Oct. Thomas Stacey and Eliz. Ongham, both of Little Baddow.
 30 July. Christopher Thompson and Sarah Peake mar^d at Newhall.
 23 Feby. Isaac Leneir and Judith Cowper mar^d at New-hall.
1681. 20 Aug. Thomas Luins, of Little Walsham, and Eliz. Foster, of Boreham.
 9 Oct. William Shouk and Sarah Abbot, both of Terling.
 1 Jany. Anthony Parker, of Grays, Jun., Esq., and Mrs. Mary Stringer, da. of Sir Thomas Stringer.
1683. 3 Oct. Daniel Durand and Mary Lewis, of Boreham.
 None set down for six years !
1696. 26 May. William Garret and Rebekah Green, at Newhall Chappell.
1705. 7 Nov. William Ross and Sarah Jocelyn, of Hatfield.
 18 Nov. Thomas Rodes, of Leez Magna, and Eliz. Chapman, of Felsted.
1707. 13 Ap. Edward Chapman, of Bromefield, and Ann Mulley, of Boreham.
1713. 8 June. John Bernard and Mary Gibson, of Thaxsted.
1715. 13 Nov. Barnabe Gibson, of Little Stonham, in the County of Suffolk, Gentⁿ, and M^{rs} Susan Tryon.
1717. 14 July. Thomas Wallace, D^r of Physick, and M^{rs} Jane Marple.
1723. 15 Oct. Abraham Cass, of Little Baddow, and Mary Mattocks. [Entered a second time in the following year.]
1725. Abednego Livermore, of Bromfield, and Ann Jocelin, of Boreham.
1730. 1 Sep. Isaac Pledger, of Little Baddow, & Sarah Fincham, of Boreham.
 10 „ John Whitaker and Hannah Joslin [Goslin].
1738. 10 Oct. Thomas Hardin, of Baddo Magnie, and Ann Genner, of this parish.
1742. 14 Sep. Mr. John Tyrrel, of Hatfield, and Miss Sarah Higham.
1756. 1 Mar^{ch}. Thomas Hollingworth and Sarah Harwood.

1767. Printed Register of Marriages first used [or thirteen years later than other parishes].

BURIALS.

1559. 15 Dec. Wyllm^e Wells, a poor man, buried.
1560. 11 April. Catherine Wharton, da. to Sir Thos. Wharton.
1561. 14 June. Ladi Ann Wharton [of Queen Mary's household at New-Hall].

1562. Betteris Apryes, landeres to Queen Marie.*
 17 Jany. William Brewer, a poor man.
 1563. 31 Oct. Thomas Horn and John Watson buri^d in one grave.
 20 Nov. Raphe Wilkes, farmer, of Culver [Culverts].
 1565. 24 Oct. Joan, wife of Thomas Butler.
 1 Nov. Bennet, daughter of Thomas Butler.
 6 Nov. Raphe, son of Thomas Butler.
 1566. 6 April. William Hunt (Taylor).
 1567. 10 April. Edward Blackborne, Vicar of Boreham.
 1569. 26 July. Wyllam Tenderinge (a stranger).
 27 Dec. One Hyngham (a serving man).
 6 Jany. Robert Dawson, servant to M^r Frytten.
 1573. 24 Nov. Christian Norel, widower, 108 years old.
 1574. 5 June. Thomas Rushe, gentleman.
 1575. 30 Jany. Thomas Hunt wyffe's mother.
 1578. 6 April. Henrie Byngley—his servant.
 1579. 10 May. Joan Wilson, a poor woman, travelinge by the way.
 1583. 9 July. Thomas, Earl of Sussex, Vicount Fitzwaters, Lord of Egremont
 and Burnell, Knight of the Garter, &c.
 1584. 13 Oct. Thomas Amand.
 1585. 29 Sep. Henrie Wolmer, 100 years old.
 9 Jany. Ysabell Chapman, wyf of George Chapman.
 1586. 1 Augst. Thomas Frytten (a Diseased man).†
 1587. 24 Oct. William Tyrrell (a souldier).
 1591. 20 Jany. Dennys Amand.
 1593. Honor, Countess of Sussex, wyf of Henrie, Earl of Sussex.
 1593. 29 July. H. Mother Haven suffered at Boreham for witchcraft.‡

* Beatrice "Apryes," or, more likely, "Ap-Rice," and I venture to think that the Rice of a later time was of the same family, but without the Welsh prefix, "Ap." "Laundress to Queen Marie," refers, of course, to the time the Princesses lived at New Hall.

† Although it is impossible to say with certainty the nature of the disease of which the poor man died, I venture to think that it was a case of Leprosy. Had it been Plague the word Plague would have been used, as was customary at the time.

‡ This is, without doubt, the most interesting, and, at the same time, the saddest entry in the whole of the Register. Considerable discussion has taken place as to the exact meaning of the initial letter H before the name. Baptisms or Christenings, Marriages, and Burials are each recorded as they took place, with the letter C for christenings, M for marriages, and B for burials; but in this instance the letter H is substituted for the usual B. Several opinions have been given, but I am inclined to think that that of Mr. Parker is the correct one, *viz.*, that the H is the first letter of the Latin word *Humo*, to bury or put away, to hide, or cover up: in other words, that the remains of this poor creature were buried without Christian rites or ceremonies, and probably without the precincts of the church—the highway being the usual place. Mr. Welch, of the Guildhall Library, London, thinks that the letter H simply meant Hanged; but even in that case, burial would surely be necessary.

The particulars of her execution are not given, but I fear that it was far too common an event at that time to excite much interest, for we find that there were two weddings at the church *on the same day*. So that, whilst some of the parishioners were occupied with the marriage of their friends, others were engaged with the closing act of a spectacle which no longer demoralises the people.

But although the punishment for witchcraft was abolished by statute in England in 1736, it must not be supposed that this horrible belief has quite died out even yet. We occasionally hear of its cropping up in some rural and out of the way places, for only a short time ago I met with it, in a mild form, it is true, at the village of Much Hadham, near Ware. Resting for a time at a cottage on the top of a hill, I noticed that the hands of one of the children were covered, or nearly

1593. Henrie, Earl of Sussex, 19th day of January, 36th Elizth.
 1597. 11 March. William Butler, servant to the Earl of Sussex.
 1600. 12 June. John Read, a hundreth year old.
 1603. 26 Sep^r. Thomas Tendering, of Brent Hall.
 10 March. — a poor man dyed in a brone.*
 1605. 12 March. William Shephard (preacher).
 1606. 29 July. Alic Amand.
 1610. 15 Aug. a poor woman found dead in the read Dear Parke.
 1611. 9 Jany. Gilbert Amand, Vicar of this parish.
 1612. 23 Aug. Nicholas Audrian, a glashier, traveling from Rochester in Kent
 to Burdssall in Suffolk dyed by the way.
 1613. 14 May. Honour Radcliffe, da. of Robert, Earl of Sussex.
 26 Dec. John Francis slayne with a deer.
 16 Feby. Margaret, wife of Alexander Amand.
 20 Mar. Ann, daughter of " "
 1615. 14 July. Robert Dawsoune, dwelling in the parish of S^t Buttolph with-
 out Aldgate.
 12 April. Arthur Petchy, housholder dwelling about South Fambrig.
 17 Jany. Marie, wife of Henry Umdull, of the parish of S^t Clemens
 without Temple-barr.
 1617. 17 Aug. Thomas Nanyler, shomaker, who dwelt in about London.
 1618. 14 Dec. Elizabeth, wyfe to the Lord Haddington.
 1619. 14 Aug. Thomas Radcliff, son to Robert, Earl of Sussex.
 1620. 15 Sep. Henry, eldest son of Robert, Earl of Sussex.

so, with warts, and, speaking to the woman about it, suggested some remedy such as is usually adopted now. But the woman had little faith in such modern nostrums, and preferred the older method of getting rid of such things. She informed me in the gravest manner, which was quite unmistakable, that an old man lived near who had the power of charming away warts, etc., for the modest sum of one farthing each. He threw the farthings over his shoulder, repeating certain words, etc., etc. She herself was likewise troubled with them, but her remedy, or the one that was proposed to her, might have been of far greater trouble to her than the complaint. A gipsy woman told her to go to the shop and *steal* a handful of peas, and to drop these one by one into the well, according to the number of warts upon her hands. Acting upon this advice, she soon found herself in trouble with the proprietor of the shop, and also with the police, and I am happy to record their entire disbelief in the efficacy of such a plan.

This belief in the black art was without doubt the most appalling form of superstition that has ever cursed a comparatively civilised people, and Blackie records "that various bulls were issued by the Popes from 1484 to 1522, directing the Inquisitors to be vigilant in searching out and punishing those guilty of this crime. One author states that 500 witches were burnt at Geneva in three months, about the year 1515; that 1,000 were executed in the diocese of Como; in Wurtzburgh, from 1627 to 1629, 157 persons were burned for witchcraft; and it has been calculated that not less than 103,000 victims must have suffered in Germany alone. In England the state of things was no better. Individual cases of trial for witchcraft occur previous to the enactment of any penal statute against it. The judicial proceedings were checked chiefly by Holt, who, in about ten trials, from 1694 to 1701, charged the juries in such a manner as to cause them to bring in a verdict of acquittal. Yet, in 1716, a Mrs. Hicks and her daughter, nine years of age, were hanged for selling their souls to the devil. The number of those put to death in England has been estimated at 30,000. The last victim executed in Scotland was in the year 1722. This is mentioned by Sir Walter Scott. In America, in 1632, nineteen persons were executed and one pressed to death at Salem and its vicinity for the crime of witchcraft."

I will not give any further particulars relating to this gloomy subject, but, in conclusion, would impress all who have the care and training of the young to do their utmost to stamp out and to repress such a horrible delusion, even in its incipient and comparatively harmless form, which has spared neither man, woman, nor child, friend or foe, at once an instrument of persecution, ready at hand to be used by the malicious to oppress their weak and defenceless neighbours.

* Brunne, a water course. See Kingsley's *Hereward the Wake*. Cf. *Scotch Burn*.

1620. 19 Jany. Edward Treetam, housholder of Chelmsford, Killed with a tree in this parish.
1626. 18 Ap. Richard Bayard, of Derbyshire.
3 Mar. Martha Loveday —
1627. 4 Dec. Fraunces, Countess of Sussex.
1629. 23 Oct. Robert Radcliff, Earl of Sussex.
1631. 8 Oct. Margaret Bramstone.
15 Jany. — a poor boy who said he came from Coxall's.
1633. 1 Dec. Jane, wife of Edward, Earl of Sussex.
1634. 21 Apl. Elizabeth, wife of Robert Richardson, Vicar of Boreham.
13 May. Gabriel Nightingale, drowned in ye Pond of y^e Park belonging to New Hall.
1635. 24 July. Jarrat Heard, servent to the Dutchesse of Bucking^{am}.
1636. 14 Oct. — a travayler dyed at Old Hall whose name is not known.
19 Nov. a poore man was found dead in Old Hall ground.
1642. 28 Mar. Mary, base daughter of Mary Ward, as she saith by Andro Finch.
2 Ap. Agnes, bas born daughter of Agnes Sweeting, by Francis Pond, as she saith.
1643. 9 Ap. Edward, Earl of Sussex.
11 Nov. Robert Richardson, Vicar of Boreham.
1646. 20 Jany. A woman that was passed from Cunstable to Cunstable, died at the Anker.*
1648. 22 Apl. Henrie Vesey, Vicar of Boreham.
1650. 11 Ap. Thomas Thornton, a stranger dyed at the Ancor.
4 Mar. John Morley, of the Anchor.
1651. 16 Sep. Aubery Gowers (Clarke of this parish 38 years).
1654. 28 Ap. Elizabeth, wife of W^m Hall, of the Cock.
1657. Thomas Attwood Rotheram, Vicar of Boreham, buried at Luton in Hertfordshire [Beds].
1662. 8 April. From-above† Done, housholder.
1663. 14 Sep. Susan, an antient maid, of the parish of Danbury, died in the Highway, and was buried in this parish of Boreham.
1664. 24 July. Magdalen Holloway, an old woman from New-hall was buried in the church.
1665. 25 Dec. Katherine, wife of Sir John Colleton, Knight and Baronet.
1666. 6 June. Captain William Marford.
16 June. — a child of William Serjeant (Killed with a fall into a gravell pit).
22 June. Humfrey Cowland (a child drowned in a pond).
1667. 4 July. Sir John Colleton, Knt. & Bart.
1674. 28 Dec. James Symonds, one of the Duke of Albemarle's Cooks.
1677. 7 Aug. M^r W^m Pargitar, Chaplain to his Grace, the Duke of Albemarle.

* This entry gives another instance of the folly of our forefathers, and the practice referred to of transporting poor and helpless people back to the place of their birth, which obtained even in our time. Surely some arrangement might have been adopted whereby the overseers could be made chargeable for the maintenance of the pauper, who, when no longer able to toil for his bread, was turned adrift by those who, presumably, had enjoyed the benefit of his labour. It is impossible to estimate the needless amount of suffering which was occasioned by this inhuman custom.

† This is a good specimen of a Puritan name.

1679. 6 Oct. Mr Samuel Owen, M.A., Vicar of Little Baddow.
1680. 15 Sep. Mr Lewis Remee, alias Van Lemput, a picture drawer of St Martin's in the fields, Westminster, died at New-hall —
1681. 28 March. Thomas Jarman, of Coggeshall Magna, falling from his horse in this parish, died —
- 28 July. — a traveller that died of the small pox in this parish.
1690. 22 Sep. Jeremiah Horsnail, servant at the General's Head.
1691. 3 May. Thomas Partridg, a traveller which dyed in a barn at the General's Head.
- 24 Sep^r. Christopher Shaw, an agged man.
1694. 26 Dec. Christopher Monk, son of Mr. Christopher Monck and Sarah his wife, was buried in New-hall Chappel, under the Organ loft.
1699. 14 May. Henry Remington, of Wyvenhoe, fell from his horse in this parish, and dyed at the Cock.
- 21 Mar. Francis, son of William Freeman, Citizen and Stacioner of London.
1700. 24 June. John Mason, a child about 5 years of age, was drowned in a pond at James Graylins.
1702. 22 May. James Hardyn, Parish Clark and Sexton.
1720. 9 Oct. John, son of Nathaniel Luckin.
- Sir Samuel John Tryon, Baronett, dyed the 24th April, 1720.
1724. 8 Sep. Mr. Edward Butler, of Boreham Hall, died Sep. 5, buried at Little Baddow. He was born at Hadleigh, Co. Suffolk, 24th Feby., 1632.
1728. 5 Apl. Mrs Job Marple, wife of Job Marple, Vicar of Boreham.
1730. 17 May. William Baylie, Sexton.
1733. 24 Dec. Margery, wife of John Fauntleroy, of Chelmsford, gentleman.
1734. 31 Oct. Elizabeth, wife of Daniel Cooke, of Dines Hall, gentleman.
1735. 19 Feby. Jane, the wife of Thomas Wallace, Dr of Physick, of Boxtead.
1737. 7 May. The Rev^d Job Marple, M.A., died May 4th, aged 77 years, Vicar of this parish 46 years and 5 months.
1741. 25 July. Nicholas Skinner, who dyed by a fall from the Battlements at New-hall.
1750. 18 July. The Rev^d Stephen Newcomen, Vicar.
1762. 17 Oct. The Right Honourable Lord Waltham.
1766. 12 Ap^l. — a traveller y^t died at Mast^r Church's.
- 18 July. William Wood, Church Clark.
- 30 Dec. The Rev^d Thomas Butterfield, Vicar, aged 53 years.
1768. 12 Feby. Elizabeth Harrington, daughter of the late Rev^d Thos. Butterfield.
1774. 27 Mar. Mrs Hollingworth.
1778. 18 June. Ann, Lady Dowager Waltham.
1787. 20 Feby. Lord Waltham. Duty paid up to the 13th May, 1787.
1794. 3 June. Jonathan Walford, son of Rev. William Walford.
- 18 Oct. Rev. John Bullock, Vicar.
1797. 17 June. Ominus, Hon^{ble} Elizabeth Luttrell, aged 55.
1798. 9 Feby. James (K)eigham, belonging to Barnston, Killed by falling under a waggon while driving, aged 18.
- 27 Dec. Mary Cavell, buried in linen, aged 67.

BURIALS ON THE NORTH SIDE OF CHURCHYARDS.

BY REV. CANON J. C. ATKINSON, D.C.L., ETC.

IT was with considerable interest that I noted W. J. L.'s remarks on this subject in the July number of *THE REVIEW* (i. 175—177). The facts and details given in connection with the mention of the Chelmsford churchyard are thoroughly noteworthy. I am not, however, able to persuade myself that the writer is correct in entertaining the view that "there was in all churchyards a space on the north side which was purposely left unconsecrated for the interment of persons not entitled to Christian burial." Neither am I able to infer such a conclusion from the extracts which he gives from the Hadleigh Registers. To me the connection in those extracts, and particularly the former of the two, would seem to be rather with use and wont than with the fact of consecration, or the presence or absence of the same. In other words, I take the expression, *sacræ sepulturæ*, to imply merely the limits within which Christian burial was conceded, or was customary or usual, and to have nothing to do with absence of consecration. And in that connection there is a special value in the entries given as attesting the actual practice in the churchyard in question at the date assigned.

It is, of course, possible that W. J. L. may be possessed of some documentary evidence touching the fact and the form of consecration of churchyards, and belonging to a date more or less ancient. If so, I am less fortunate. My experience is limited to modern forms and modern requirements; and, besides that, I find it difficult, situated as I am, to obtain acquaintance with more ancient modes or usages. But what I know or have observed leads me to conclude (*a*) that the form may vary with the Diocese, certainly with the Province; and (*b*) that in every case the area of ground to be consecrated, whether as an addition to an existing graveyard or as a graveyard newly appropriated, must of necessity be adequately enclosed before consecration can be so much as

formally conceded, and, much more, actually conducted. Besides which, moreover, in no instance that has come under my own observation, nor in any of which I have ever heard, has any areal limitation of the consecration ever been heard of or even imagined. The entire piece of ground contained within the enclosing wall or fence was consecrated, perambulation of the same by the bishop and assembled clergy being duly made.

It is, perhaps, not generally recognised that burial of the people within the precincts of the churchyard did not begin to be customary until well on into the sixth century ; and, at present, I am not acquainted with any quite early form or practice of consecration of the cemetery. There may have been such, but no notice of them in such books as Bingham's *Christian Antiquities*, Wheatley *On the Common Prayer*, and the like is, as far as I am acquainted with such authorities, anywhere given. No doubt consecration, being and meaning the act of devoting any thing to sacred purposes, would, in the case of a churchyard especially, eventually be attended with particular ceremonies,* the form of which would be subject to greater variation than that for the consecration of churches, which in great measure is left to the discretion of the bishop ; and in the Church of Rome such grounds are consecrated with great solemnity ; and if afterwards profaned, as by the burial of an infidel, a heretic, or an unbaptised or excommunicated person, the ceremony of *reconciliation* is performed with all the solemnity of the original consecration. But the question how long this has been the case is quite another matter ; and, inasmuch as up to the time of the Reformation the whole matter was in the hands of that Church, and desecration of the kind implied was scarcely, under ordinary circumstances, possible, it is not unreasonable to assume that the observances just cited as now in vogue are, in the strict sense, "modern."

But is there not a little indefiniteness on the subject of Christian burial generally, and an evading or ignoring, however unintentionally, of the true notion of the same in almost all the communications made in connection with the subject of burials on the north side of

* In Palmer's *Origines Liturgicae*, vol. ii, p. 376, I find the following : "The consecration of cemeteries is mentioned by Gregory of Tours in the sixth century. It may probably have been customary in former ages, though not mentioned as distinct from the consecration of churches. There is a form in the ancient Pontifical of Egbert, Archbishop of York, which is more than 1,000 years old. In the tenth and following centuries this rite is frequently mentioned. Many ancient forms of consecrating cemeteries have been published by Martene. These forms differ materially from each other. In all, however, psalms are sung in procession around the cemetery, and appropriate prayers conclude the office, as in the form which is generally used in England ; in which Psalms xlix and cxiv are sung in procession, and are succeeded by collects."

the church? Thus, W. J. L. writes at the conclusion of his note: "Probably there was no reason to provide for the interment there" (that is, at Hatfield Peverel) "of any not entitled to Christian burial, as, it being the church of a religious house, no unbaptised or excommunicated person could be buried there." It does not appear that the writer has taken into his consideration the fact that in the days he refers to a little before, the cemetery of the brethren of the Religious House was not only of necessity separate from, and independent of, the cemetery available for secular burials, but strictly reserved for the burial of the said Religious, or such persons as might be admitted to burial there as a privilege, and almost invariably in consequence of some valuable consideration rendered. Almost necessarily, from the normal position of the church of the monastery relatively to the monastic buildings, namely, on the north side thereof, the cemetery of the inmates was on the north side of the sacred building. Of course, there are exceptions to this rule; but they are few. In view of these facts there is no need to say no unbaptised or excommunicated person could be buried in the cemetery of a religious house. But it is not apparent that such person could not be buried in the common or parochial cemetery, even although it had been "consecrated." The original consecration consisted in religiously setting apart such piece of ground for the purpose of the burial of the dead. Later, no doubt, some religious (in another sense) ceremony would be superimposed; but, as I conceive, the idea of Christian burial would be, or would become, paramount, and that idea involved the observance of all the rites and ceremonies enjoined by the Church—the making of oblations and commemorations, the using of the office of singing, both before and during the performance of the burial, the saying or chanting of psalms, the offering of suitable prayers and thanksgivings, and so forth, all conducted by the ministers of the church according to their several orders, and the duties of their several offices. There could be no "Christian burial" without the offices of the Church, and those offices must be administered by the duly appointed officers or ministers of the Church.

But this, I think, is what is overlooked by those who write or speak of consecrated or unconsecrated ground in connection with the solemnization of burials, ignoring, or being ignorant of the fact that for the first five centuries and a-half no consecration of cemeteries other than such as might casually have depended on

sacerdotal benediction is known to have existed. "Durantus," says Bingham, "can trace the custom no higher; for the sacredness of sepulchres was from another reason, and not from their former consecration. . . . Graves and burying-places were reckoned as sacred things both by heathens and Christians without any formal consecration" (*Christian Antiquities*, vii, 390). But this is lost sight of in the confusion between the ideas of Christian burial and burial in consecrated ground, and the confusion is a little hard to understand, because there is not a churchyard in the kingdom in which the distinction is not maintained, not only to this day, but any or every day in the week. What I refer to is the burial, not only of still-born children, but of unbaptised children, within, indeed, in any part of the churchyard, only without the reading or using of the burial service at the grave.

And this brings us really to the pith of the matter. What Wheatley says about the first Rubric prefixed to the Order for the Burial of the Dead is, "Though all persons are for decency and some other reasons to be put underground, yet it appears by this Rubric, as well as by the canons of the Ancient Church, that some are not capable of Christian burial. For here it is to be noted that the office ensuing is not to be used for any that die unbaptised, or excommunicate, or have laid violent hands on themselves." There is no word, it will be observed, of exclusion from the churchyard or consecrated ground, only of deprivation of Church privilege; of the use of her offices; of participation in all that goes to constitute "Christian burial." The body might be "put under the earth," might be "interred," but without any of the accompaniments that mark the difference between the true believer and the heathen, the infidel, the outcast, or the vilest criminal. And this difference was never so forcibly brought home to my mind as when one day, near upon fifty years ago, happening to go into the manse in a Berwickshire parish, and finding therein a Church of England Prayer-book open at the Burial Service, I remarked upon it to my friend, the minister, adding that I had not expected to see that book there, and especially open at such a page. "I can't tell you," he replied, "how I envy you the possession and the use of such a service. It is the most painful part of my experience to see the body of one I have known for years, and loved and honoured it may be, put into the ground as if it were the carcase of a dead dog."

Admitting then the difference, and especially in the elder days of

the Church, between Christian burial (involving as it did the use of divers rites and ceremonies, the presence of a priest or priests, with his or their special execution of the usual sacred functions) and the simple interment of the unprivileged body in even so-held consecrated ground, it is at once apparent that we are treading new ground in dealing with the question of burial in the ground lying on the north side of the church.

And here it may as well be stated, as directly and plainly as possible, that the idea of burial on the north side as something to be avoided or rejected is in no sense an exclusively Christian idea. It is, on the contrary, anticipated by heathen or pagan practice, and is, in fact, centuries upon centuries, and none can tell how many centuries, older than Christianity itself. Nay, it is even possible to assert, as capable of proof, that it has existed, and almost as avowedly of pagan origin, for centuries since the Christian era, in countries professedly and actually Christian.

But first as to the fact that it antedates Christianity. I have myself laid bare, first and last, scarcely under one hundred burials after cremation in the district of Cleveland alone. No one of them had been deposited on the north side of the medial line of east and west. Only one of the whole number approached so nearly to the said line that there was the possibility of supposing it might be just on the north side of it. All the rest lay between the said east and west line, and a little to the east of the medial north and south line. Canon Greenwell's experience, although on a very largely increased scale, is hardly different from mine. He writes: "The secondary burials have been made on all the sides of the barrow, but much more frequently on the south and east than on the north and west. Indeed, they are but rarely found on the last mentioned sides. It is probable that the desire to face the sun guided them (the ancient Britons) in this, as it has other peoples. The feeling still exists among ourselves: for the prejudice against burying on the north, the dark side of the churchyard, is strong in most parts of England, and it is only where the crowded state of the burial ground has compelled it, that others than unbaptised children and suicides have been buried there. The same rule has been held in ancient times in other places. Nearly all the dolmens of Brittany have the openings between the south and east points of the compass; and the avenues in the same country appear to have a like orientation."

There would be no difficulty in adding any amount of similar illustration or confirmation; but possibly it may be more to the purpose to cite the following from the most instructive book I am acquainted with as dealing with matters of ancient folk-faith and folk-practice (Hylten-Cavallius' *Wärend och Werdarne*):

"The Sun is, according to popular belief, pure and holy, and has mightier influences than any other holy entity. Before him, therefore, flee away all foul and unhallowed nature-sprung beings, sprites, and evil spirits. When the giant in the old folk-tale chanced to set eyes on the rising sun, he is turned to stone or burst into fragments. The Troll, according to the old popular idea, cannot so much as show himself when the sun is above the horizon, and if he is constrained to look upon that luminary, he flies into a thousand pieces. Spectres and such as cannot rest in their graves retreat before the earliest sunbeam. If perchance the ghost cannot win to its home-place or its grave before the first ray shines forth, it remains helplessly above ground, and cannot make its escape until night comes again. Moreover, inasmuch as all light and all energy springs from the sun, our fore-elders always offered their orisons turned so as to face the sun. Even down to the present day, when charms or spells over an earth-fast stone are employed, the sick votary invariably directs his look towards the east, or to the abode of the sun. When a bairn is taken to the church to be baptised, the custom of the Wärend folk always is that the godmother, first of all, makes her prayer with her face to the east, then asking the parents three times over what the child is to be called. The dead are invariably buried with their feet towards the east, so that the face looks towards the sunrise. Turned away from the sun (*frånsols*), or in the direction of the north, is, therefore, and consequently, according to the anciently accepted conception, the home or abiding-place of the evil spirits. Nay, the old Norse hell lay in the north. If one would fain counteract an evil spell or the power of the witch by incantation over an earth-fast stone, the utmost diligence must be given to find such stone on the north side of the house. In like manner, as regards the reversing of spells laid on the fruit-trees or the cultivated fields. So, too, if one desires to conjure away sickness into a running stream, the direction of the current must ever be towards the north. Precisely on the same principle it has ever been, and is still to this very day, the practice of the Wärend folk not to bury their dead on the north side of the church (*frånsols om Kyrkan*); while just within the northern limits of the churchyard (*kyrkogården*) lay the *Främlings-högen* (strangers' burial-place), wherein were buried criminals, outcasts, and strangers (*främlingar*; the 'frem' or 'fremmed folk' of our north country folk-speech)."

We are thus enabled to see how inconclusive—indeed, how entirely wide of the mark—it is to connect the non-burial of the dead in that part of the churchyard which lies north of the church merely with the idea of consecration of the ground. The churchyard, church-earth, cemetery, graveyard, burial-ground (or by whatever other name it was known), was the space within which the church was set, and within which also the bodies of the dead were deposited; and not only the bodies of the parishioners, but of strangers who

died within the limits of the parish ; and besides, not merely the bodies of those who presumably had died in the faith and fear of the Lord, but of those who had not been baptised in the name of the Trinity, of those who had forfeited their Christian privileges, and even of the branded criminal and of the self-murderer. It is true we hear of the atrocious criminal and of the suicide as buried by the road-side, or where four roads meet, or in some other unwonted, undesirable, shudder-stirring or dread-suggesting place. But while it is well-known that, in multitudes of cases, this (and even with the addition of the stake driven through the wretched corpse) was done under authority of some judicial or quasi-judicial order, and by no means indiscriminately or at the bidding or will of some mere private functionary (the parish priest or another), I am not acquainted with any instance in which such burial has taken place apart from such judicial prescription or enactment. The slightest measure of thought or historical recollection is enough to bring in the conclusion that, for a very long period past, it could not have been otherwise in England ; and, as for the illustration derivable from other sources, the following will probably be thought sufficient :

“As lately as 1611, a man called Per (Peter) Borgesson, an outlawed murderer, had the following doom passed upon him at the Kinnewald District Court : ‘That his body should be cut to pieces into a trough, and then carried forth and deposited in a hole in the moor, and never be laid in hallowed ground or the churchyard.’ Concerning another man of violence, the sentence in the dooms-book of the Konga District Court runs : ‘That he should be shot and his body laid in a cairn of stones’ ; while the legend of St. Sigfrid tells how the murderers of his sister’s sons were doomed to have the feet of their dead bodies bound with ropes, to be dragged to the place where the wild beasts dwelt, and where the sun could not penetrate, and to have a great heap of stones cast up over them.”

From the same source we derive sentences on suicides : on one that he should be carried forth into the forest, and burnt to ashes there ; on another, who had slain himself in despair at being afflicted with a deadly cancer, that he should be “dug out from his house,” by the device of opening a passage under the threshold, and then laid on the back of a horse to be conveyed out of reach of the rites of Christian burial. And the explanation given of the strange mode of removing the corpse (through a way provided by digging below the ground-work of the house) is curious, and not altogether irrelevant to our subject : namely, “it was beyond doubt intended to protect the house-folk from the danger of being revisited by the ghost or spirit, because, as all knew, that was what was to be

looked for from the *gengångare* of self-murderers." Other notices again are given of the custom of driving an oaken stake through the corpse of great malefactors or workers of violence, down into the ground, and of cutting off their heads, or of greater dismemberment still, on purpose to prevent their return to the scenes of their wickedness after their burial.

But, returning from this digression, it seems hardly necessary, although it may be to the purpose, to do more than just advert, in conclusion, to the circumstance that, at the present time, in case the verdict of the coroner's jury upon one who has taken his own life, be *felo de se*, no burial service may be read over the body; and yet, notwithstanding this, the interment necessarily takes place within the limits of the churchyard.

BRASS OF JOHN BORRELL (1531).

AT the ordinary Meeting of the Society of Antiquaries, London, on the 16th June, 1892, Mr. F. Brooksbank Garnett, C.B., exhibited a small monumental brass figure, brought under his notice by the Rev. F. B. Shepherd, Rector of St. Margaret Roding, while searching for ancient monuments in that neighbourhood during a visit at the rectory some months ago. He was informed that this brass had been in Mr. Shepherd's possession and in that of his father, the previous rector, for many years, but there was nothing to show that it belonged to any tomb in their church. Mr. Garnett having made an exact drawing of the brass, and taken it to Burlington House for examination, the subject was at once identified by Mr. St. John Hope (Assistant Secretary Soc. Antiq.), from its similarity to an engraving in Haines' *Manual of Monumental Brasses*, 1861, as the figure of John Borrell, Serjeant-at-Arms to King Henry the Eighth, stated to have been formerly in the parish church of St. Augustine, Broxbourne.

The monument is described as follows in Brayley and Britton's *Beauties of England and Wales*, 1808:—

"In the north aisle is a slab, inlaid with curious brass figures, of John Borrell, Serjeant-at-Arms to King Henry the Eighth; Elizabeth, his wife, and their children, eight sons and three daughters. The Serjeant is depicted in plate armour, with roundels at the knees and elbows; on his head a helmet, the vizor up; both hands have gauntlets, and his right hand sustains the mace; he has on a sword and dagger, and his feet rest upon a dormant lion. His lady is arrayed in the square head dress of the time. His arms are a saltire between four

leaves in base, on a chief, a tiger's head erased between two battle axes. At the sides of the slab are labels containing the sentences 'Espoier en dieu,' and 'I trust in God,' alternately. According to Weever, the Serjeant died in 1531."

Clutterbuck's *Hertfordshire*, 1821, describes the same monument in similar terms as *then existing*; but Cusans, 1874, while quoting Clutterbuck's previous description, observes that the motto, "Espoier en dieu," is all that now remains of the brass.

The brass found at St. Margaret Roding, agrees with the foregoing description in every particular; but, unfortunately, has been broken off below the knees, so that the feet and lion-dormant are missing.

It is of great antiquarian interest, although not remarkable for fine workmanship; but is believed to be unique, as the figure of a Serjeant-at-Arms to the King, and bearing his mace of office surmounted by a royal crown. An etching by Mr. W. B. Rye, dated 1851, purporting to be of the same brass, appears in the *Publications of the Antiquarian Etching Club*; but curiously enough represents the figure of John Borrell completely reversed, looking to the left hand instead of to the right, bearing the mace in the left hand instead of the right, and the dagger on the left side!

Mr. Garnett afterwards discovered at the British Museum, in a collection of rubbings from brasses, two ink outline transfers of the figure of John Borrell, purporting to have been made on 16th March, 1781, from which no doubt Mr. Rye must have taken his etching; also of the coat of arms with the bearings as described by Britten (1808). A still more interesting discovery has since been made by Mr. A. W. Franks, C.B., President Soc. Antiq.: who produced from his private collection a set of original rubbings from all the brasses belonging to the tomb of John Borrell and his family, with exception of one of the shields and of the plate which bore the inscription in black-letter given by Weever in his *Funeral Monuments* (1631), viz.:

"Here lieth John Borrell, Serjeant-at-Armes to Henry the Eight, and Elizabeth his wyffe who died MCCCCXXI."

The rubbings are not dated, but are believed to have been made by Thos. Fisher, of Hoxton, and came from Mr. Nicholl's collection.

Having made a special visit to Broxbourne on the 14th May, Mr. Garnett was enabled, through the courtesy of Rev. J. S. Salwey, the vicar, to take the ground plan of the tomb in exact size, and this he exhibited. The monument consists of a stone slab measuring 7 feet 1 inch by 3 feet 6 inches, and forming part of the pavement in



Brass of John Borrell.

the north aisle. The outer edge is worn away. At the upper end is an indent, 17 inches by 14 inches, where the brass plate bearing the inscription had been fixed. In the centre are indents of the figures of John Borrell and his wife, each 32 inches high, and at their common base, 24 inches wide.

The brass from St. Margaret Roding, is found to fit exactly the indent of the figure of John Borrell. The side end of the front pew in the north aisle covers a space measuring 34 inches by 10 inches, on the south-west corner of the monumental slab, and projects so far that it would conceal the right elbow of the figure when lying in its place; besides covering the greater portion of the indents of two scrolls in that part of the tomb. Lower down, on either side of the slab, are indents of two plates, 7 inches by 9 inches, and 5 inches by 9 inches respectively, which bore the eight sons and three daughters.

Below these are indents of two coats of arms each 5 inches by 7 inches. On either side of the slab are indents of the scrolls, four on each side. The brasses yet remain in the third scroll on the right, and the fourth on the left, each bearing the motto, "*Espoier en dieu*"; but it is a matter for regret that, in the latter case, half the motto is covered by the hexagonal base of the wooden shaft supporting the pulpit, which stands upon the slab.

All who are interested in the preservation of memorials of the dead will rejoice that when the figure of John Borrell was unaccountably allowed to stray from its ancient home at Broxbourne, it had the good fortune to fall into sympathizing hands, and that the Rev. F. B. Shepherd, Rector of St. Margaret Roding, who received this relic as an inheritance from his father, the previous rector, had safeguarded it for so many years, until the opportunity of showing it to a friend who was enjoying his hospitality has happily led to the determination of its origin.

It may be hoped that the publicity given to the particulars of the still missing portions of this interesting monument may lead to information being obtained of them, if they still exist in private hands or any public collection. Through Mr. Shepherd's kindness, the figure of John Borrell has now been restored to the church at Broxbourne (from which it ought never to have departed), and has been received with due reverence and grateful appreciation by the vicar and parishioners.

As the inscription-plate was missing from the stone when Brayley and Britton described the tomb in 1808, its identification with John

Borrell, at that time, was due to the previous record by Weever published in 1631, only 100 years after the burial.

Instances are frequently occurring in which monumental inscriptions become obliterated or illegible, and not a few cases in which monuments are removed from their original positions, or are concealed from view by modern erections of pews or by flooring being laid over them. In such cases, frequently the only clue to be found if any, is in the County or other Histories in which they may have been recorded; and it is evident that there would have been a great advantage if all inscriptions had been recorded in the books of the church to which they belong. There can, at any rate, be no reason why it should not be the rule in the future to make such a record wherever monuments are removed or concealed from view for the sake of modern convenience.

An instance of this came under notice recently in the church of High Easter where search was being made for ancient monuments, especially in the upper end of the north aisle, in what is called the Garnet Chancel, because it was the burial place of the Garnet family as recorded in Morant's History. Sir Henry Garnet was Sheriff of Essex and Herts in 1341—2, and died 1345; and his descendants continued in the same neighbourhood for at least two centuries, after which the Gate family succeeded to their possessions. The Garnet Chancel has recently been appropriated for an organ-chamber, and the floor is now boarded over. It is understood that a monument still remains beneath the flooring, with an inscription, of which there is a rubbing at the Rectory, in memory either of Sir Geoffrey Gate, a famous soldier (who was Governor of the Isle of Wight and Marshall of Calais, and died 22nd September, 1477), or of his son, Sir John Gate. Whether there are any other monumental records also hidden from view there is, of course, no means of knowing.

TERLING CHURCHWARDENS' ACCOUNTS.

BY REV. CHARLES BOUTFLOWER.

THE Churchwardens' Accounts for this Parish date back from the year 1668, and contain several curious and interesting entries. Of these some recall events of more or less moment in the history of this country, witness the following contemporaneous references

to (1) the famous Popish Plot disclosed by the notorious Titus Oates.

1678. Nov. 2, for a Book & proclamation upon y^e Discovery
of the plott 00 01 00

(2) The defeat of Monmouth at the battle of Sedgemoor (July 6th, 1685), the last battle fought on English ground.

1685. July y^e 13th For A prayer Booke for thanksgiving over
y^e Rebels and A proclamation with it 00 01 04
Given to y^e Ringers on thanksgiving day 00 05 00

(3) The Declaration of Indulgence published by James II. in April, 1687, and reissued in April, 1688. On May 4th following, an Order in Council directed that it should be read in all country churches on the 3rd and 10th of June next. Accordingly I find the following entry in the Wardens' accounts :—

1688. May y^e 22nd Paid to Apparator for his Majesty's Declaration for liberty of Conscience 00 01 00

(4) The Revolution and the Coronation of William and Mary, which took place on the 13th of February, 1688, old style.

1688. For two Papers of Prayers for y^e Prince of Orange 00 01 00
— Given to y^e Ringers on y^e thanksgiving Day 00 03 06
— For a form of Prayer for the King & Queene and the
rest of y^e Royall family 00 01 00
— Febr'y y^e 14th Given to y^e Ringers 00 02 06

In illustration of our military and naval victories, I extract entries referring to (1) the attack on Vigo under Sir George Rook, which resulted in the destruction of a fleet of Spanish galleons and a convoy of French war ships, along with the capture of an immense treasure.

1702. Paid to the Ringers for the Rejoyceing Att the
Taking of Vigo 00 05 00

(2) Admiral Rook's victory over the French off Malaga, August 7th, 1704, only a few days after his capture of the Rock of Gibraltar.

1704. Given to the Ringers for rejoyceing at Admiral Rook's
beateing the French 00 06 00

(3) Marlborough's great victory at Blenheim, August 13th, 1704. Evelyn in his diary alludes to it thus :—

1704. Sept 7 This day was celebrated the thanksgiving for the late greate
victory, with the utmost pomp and splendour by the Queene, Court,
greate Officers, Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, Companies, etc.

Agreeably to this I find the following entry :—

1704. Sept y^e 7th Given to y^e Ringers on the Thanksgiving
Day 00 06 00

The form of prayer for "touching" for the King's Evil is referred to thus :—

1683. Decr. Pd. for his Majestie's order for tuching . . . 00 00 06

Evelyn's description of this "touching" is so graphic that I cannot forbear quoting it.

1660. July 6 His Majestie began first to *touch for the evil*, according to custome, thus : his Majestie sitting under his State in the Banqueting House, the Chirurgeons cause the sick to be brought or led up to the throne, where they kneeling, the King strokes their faces or cheekes with both his hands at once, at which instant a Chaplaine in his formalities says 'He put his hands upon them and he healed them.' This is said to every one in particular. When they have been all touch'd, they come up againe in the same order, and the other Chaplaine kneeling, and having Angel gold strung on white ribbon on his arme, delivers them one by one to his Majestie, who puts them about the necks of the touched as they passe, whilst the first Chaplaine repeats : 'That is the true light who came into the world.' Then followes an Epistle (as at first a Gospell) with the Liturgy, prayers for the sick, with some alteration, lastly the blessing ; and the Lo. Chamberlaine and Comptroller of the Household bring a basin, ewer and towell, for his Majestie to wash.

The following entries refer to the Hearth Tax, done away with in 1689 :—

1669. for confirming y^e Certificate for harth money . . . 00 01 00
— for writing 5 Certificates for harth money . . . 00 04 00

Among notices of Church Collections I select the following :—

1671. April 23 Collected then in the pish of Tarling upon
y^e Briefe for y^e Redemption of Captives y^e Sum of
three pounds & eighteen shillings & fourpence, payd
in to Godfrey Lee at Kelvedon . . . 03 18 04

Were these captives taken by the Dutch when they sailed up the Medway in the summer of 1667 ?

1672. Dec 1. On y^e Briefe for y^e sugar bakers . . . 00 05 00½
To what does this refer ?

1678. July 18th Collected in ye pish of Tarling for y^e Building
of St Paul's London y^e sum of . . . 01 11 09

The rebuilding of St. Paul's by Sir Christopher Wren ("that incomparable person," as Evelyn well styles him) was in progress from 1675 to 1710.

The following extracts are not without interest :—

1669. Given to a poor Minister by order . . . 00 01 00

Was this minister one of the sufferers from the Act of Uniformity ?

1678. Dec. 19 to 3 Seamen whose ship was cast away . . . 00 01 00

— March 30 to 2 poore soldiers y^t. came out of Flaunders . 00 00 06

1683.	pd June y ^e 23 being Satterday at night to 12 passingers drouned out of Holland [in Lincolnshire] & for Kent	00	00	06
1691.	December y ^e 2 nd Given to a poore man which came with a certificate for a Burning which came by Lightning	00	01	00
1697.	To John Clarke for ketching three foxes	00	10	00
1706.	Dec 18 Paid for small and strong beere for brown and his family, as appeares by the bill	00	15	06
1709.	May y ^e 3 rd pd. to y ^e Ringers when the Bishop was in Town	00	06	00
1714.	Jan y ^e 3 rd paid for a book and proclamation for y ^e thanksgiving day	00	02	00
—	at y ^e same time for another boock for y ^e preserving unity in y ^e Church	00	01	00
—	y ^e 28 paid for a proclamation for y ^e encorridgment of pity [piety?] and vertue	00	01	00

The following serve to illustrate the rate of wages, cost of materials, and price of articles :—

1668.	for half yeare's wages to y ^e Clerk	01	10	00
—	for washing y ^e Cirplice	00	01	00
1669.	to John White for a fontline & baldrick	00	01	06
—	for binding fetching & carrying y ^e Church bible	00	13	00
—	payd for timber for y ^e Steeple	15	10	00
—	for iron work for y ^e bells	01	10	00
—	for bread & bear for y ^e timber carts	00	02	10
—	for y ^e Articles & 2 double bonds about shingling y ^e Steeple	00	04	06
—	for making & . . . ing y ^e bell wheels	01	09	00
—	paid for cutting y ^e shingles	04	09	00
—	to y ^e sawiers for sawing board & lath	00	15	00
—	for a set of bell ropes	01	01	06
—	for hoopes for y ^e bell wheeles	00	02	06
—	for nayles for y ^e bells	00	02	07
1670.	for Cloath to line y ^e pulpit	00	18	00
—	for work done about y ^e pulpit	00	03	00
—	for feathers nayles & silk	00	01	06
—	to Samuel Tabor for carrying timber for y ^e Steeple	01	11	00
—	for nayles for y ^e Steeple	02	06	04
—	to Mr. Wheeley for mending y ^e weather cock	00	18	00
—	paid to Tho Willshier for his work about y ^e Steeple	15	16	00
—	for carrying y ^e straw into y ^e Church and oyle for y ^e Clock	00	01	06
1676.	For 1 dayes work of myselfe	00	01	00
—	pd. for 3 bush of Coale	00	02	06
1681.	pd. for 3 pints of wine & bread to the Communion	00	01	07
—	pd. for y ^e new Church Bible	02	01	06
1685.	For a Communion Table Cloath & Napkin	00	12	00
1689.	Tho Wood one day's wage helping the Plumbers	00	01	00
1695.	for fetchng of a Jagg of wood & for y ^e wood	00	05	00

1697.	June y ^e 23 rd	for 2500 bricks at six shillings A 1000	. 00	15	00
—	Nov y ^e 24 th	For a new Bell wheele	. . . . .	01	00 00
—	—	For 195 foote of cants for the church wall			
		at six penes a foote	. . . . .	04	17 06
1703.	For six bushels of Lyme	. . . . .	. 00	04	00
—	For a Booke of Homeles	. . . . .	. 00	16	00

From old bills pinned into the wardens' book I extract the following :—

An Account of timber used att the towne house 1719.

3 Spars 12 ft long apiece at 4 pans a foot	. . . . .	. 00	12	00
7 Counter spars 12 ft long apiece	. . . . .	. 00	17	00
8 foot of oackon board	. . . . .	. 00	01	00
for 15 foot of half inch bord	. . . . .	. 00	01	03
for 7 ft. of ockon plank	. . . . .	. 00	01	04
for 5 days work	. . . . .	. 00	08	04

A bill of Glazeing work done at Terling Church by Samuell Clerke of Witham.

For glazeing 16 foote of new Glass	. . . . .	. 00	08	00
For 3 quarters of a hundred, & one pound of new lead	. . . . .	. 00	13	08
For 3 days & a half work of Samuell Bridge	. . . . .	. 00	03	06

My closing extract is pathetic ; it recalls the severity with which unfortunate lunatics used to be treated in former days :—

1697.	June 23 rd	for an order to take Matt Sheepey from the house of correction	. . . . .	. 00	00 06
1700.	For the house where Old Sheepy was chained	. . . . .	—	—	—
1703.	October the 2 nd	For three yeares quit rent for the house where old Sheepy died ending at Michaelmas			
	1703 . . . . .	. . . . .	. 00	01	00

NOTES AND QUERIES.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, SPRINGFIELD.—A very complete account of this was put together and published about twenty years ago, and it will interest those who have not seen that pamphlet* to read some of the facts then collected in a shorter form.

* All Saints' Church, Springfield, Essex. A brief history of the Church from 1000 A.D. to 1867 A.D. A Summary of the Restorations made in 1867 A.D., and a Notice of the Ancient Service Book [a very perfect *Antiphonale secundum usum ecclesiæ Salisburgiensis*, date about 1300, containing local MS. notes referring to 1421. Thought to have probably been hidden by the pious care of Alexander Gate and Thomas Marshall, rectors of the two portions of the parish in 1549], found hidden in the roof of the Church. A List of Subscriptions and Donations for Repairing and Beautifying the Church. 8 pp., n.d. [? 1869].

The oldest part of the building seems to lie between the chancel arch and the windows west of the font. Here stood a little Saxon chancel, 46 feet long and 20 feet wide, which was built more than 900 years ago of materials taken from one of still earlier date—some primitive House of God put up on the same spot, when Britain was a Roman Province in the time of Constantine the Great. We can picture it with its thatched roof, its door at the west end, and its narrow slits of windows, one of which is still to be seen over the north door.

About the year 1100, during the reign of Henry I, these Saxon windows were closed, the nave was extended, and other windows and doors were inserted in the old walls, as can still be seen by the broken string-course of Roman bricks which runs round the remains of the Saxon portion of the church at about 3 feet from the ground line. A tower of stone and rubble was added at the same time, with curious flint arches to the windows, one of which remains. The buttresses, and probably the porch, were added about 200 years later, when a small tower was built on the south wall of the nave, fitted with a staircase, of which traces can now be seen, which led to the rood-loft.

The chancel seems to have been added in the time of Edward II, though the door which leads into the vestry and the old vestry window are about 150 years later in their style. The bowl of the beautiful old font, which is of the date of King Stephen, 1140, was replaced in 1840, after it had been thrown aside for many years.

Some of us are old enough to remember the old-fashioned high pews, and unsightly gallery hiding the western arch, which were discarded in 1867, when the venerable church was so successfully restored at a cost of £2,256. The work then done included a new roof for the chancel, the raising of the chancel floor six inches throughout, a new porch, a new organ, the renewal of the windows and door of the nave, the restoration of the screen, the making of open area drains all round the building, the recasting of the large bell, the opening of the lower part of the tower, with a roof which forms the floor of the ringers' chamber, a new stone pulpit, and other repairs and improvements, carried out by public subscriptions; and enriched then and at other times by many costly gifts, among which is the handsome Lych-Gate which forms so fitting an approach to the old parish church.—*Springfield Church and School Magazine*, No. 312 (November, 1891).

NORTH WOOLWICH (E. R. i, 181).—In two articles on the Ancient Kingdom of Kent, by "Ayeahr" (*Gravesend Journal*, Nov. 14th and Nov. 21st, 1891), an attempt is made to prove, mainly by place-names still existing, that "the County of Kent was formerly of far greater extent than at present, and has been reduced by aggressions from the south, west, and north to its present dimensions; consequently as a corollary North Woolwich is the remnant of that portion of the Ancient Kingdom of Kent which was on the left bank of the Thames."

"The Tamar divides Cornwall from Devon, but a small portion of Devon is on the right bank of the river; this represents the advanced post of the Saxons westward, where they stayed and became friends with their old enemies. The reverse occurs in Kent, which is separated from Essex by the Thames, with the exception of a part of Woolwich, which is on the opposite side of the river, besides some portions formerly belonging to Milton, Higham, and Chalk; all of which I take to be the resting-places of refuge amidst Plaistow and Tilbury Marshes of the harassed Iceni from the inroads of those who founded the Kingdom of the East Saxons."

A COMRADE FOR THE COUNTRY BUMPKIN.—In the local papers last December we read that a "small bumbkin of Brightlingsea" was run down in the Blackwater. We presume that this word, which we should spell as in our heading to this note, implies awkward and ungainly motion, tending to *bump* against neighbouring objects. It has occurred to us that the irregularity of the rustic walk may be partly due to agricultural work on heavy and slippery furrowed land.—ED.

FLANNY AND GLEAMY.—Two curious old Essex words, which I daresay are good Anglo-Saxon, are "flanny" and "gleamy." Flanny I have never found in any dictionary, though it is in common use about Brightlingsea and the coast. The wind is said to be flanny when it blows shiftingly from all quarters—a very expressive word. A gleamy day is one of fitful sunshine, such as we get in summer just before a thunderstorm, or as we say in Essex, a tempest. "That fare wonderful gleamy and tempestuous like," is a good sample of a sentence in the Essex dialect.—*Essex Standard*, 13th August, 1892.

[Flanny is to be found in *Cassell's Encyclopædic Dictionary* (iii, 558), where the derivation is given from the Icelandic flanna=

a sudden gust of wind. Gleamy is hardly a local word, but occurs in all dictionaries; it is from the Anglo-Saxon *glawan*, to shine, and cognate with Icelandic *glama*=whiteness.]

FAULKBOURNE HALL ANTIQUES.—Messrs. Christie, Manson, Woods and Co. sold on the 3rd March some very rare and magnificent tapestry from Faulkbourne Hall, near Witham. It comprised a suite of Aubusson tapestry, with subjects after Boucher, consisting of a panel, with a landscape, and four figures with a snake, a dog, and water-fowl in a stream, 9ft. high by 8ft. 6in. wide; the companion panel, with five figures, a dog, lambs, birdcage, and flowers in a landscape; an upright panel, with a landscape, and a girl and youth dancing round a maypole, two girls seated, one playing a pipe, 9ft. 9in. by 6ft. 6in.; another with a boy in a swing, and girls with a child, lambs, and dog in a landscape, 9ft. by 6ft. 6in.; the companion panel, with a boy in a tree, robbing a bird's nest, a girl holding a cage, and lovers seated under the tree; and a small upright panel, with a girl and two doves under a flowering tree—9ft. by 1ft. 6in. Another suite comprised an oblong panel of old Brussels tapestry, with an extensive landscape, ruins, and trees, a cornfield with reapers, ducks in a pond, a man riding a mule, and a group of peasants dancing to a bagpipe in the foreground, after Teniers, in border of wreathed foliage, an agricultural trophy and flowers at top, and shield with inscription, *Cum exultatione, portantes manipules suos*—10ft. 9in. high by 18ft. 6in. wide. The first suite, after a keen competition, was knocked down to Mr. Seligman, of Paris, for £1,400; the second for £420. The same firm sold on the 19th of March some very important pictures of the old English school from this old country-seat of the Bullock family. A full-length portrait, in uniform, of Jonathan Bullock, M.P. for Essex 1754-84, and for thirty years Colonel of the East Essex Militia, by T. Gainsborough, R.A., brought 500 guineas; "Going to Market," a farmer with cattle—a scene on the Essex marshes—by W. F. Witherington, R.A., 150 guineas; A View of the Tweed, by P. Nasmyth, 1819, exhibited at the Royal Academy that year, 32in. by 44in., 410 guineas; Interior of a Larder, a grand work by F. Snijders, a female servant, with flowers, fruit, and dead game, a dog snarling at a cat, and another cat in the act of stealing a bird, 73in. by 102in., 470 guineas; "A Fair on the Banks of the Yare, near St. Benet's Abbey," a magnificent work by James Stark, of Norwich, in his best period, 35in. by 54in., 1,400 guineas. This is believed to be the highest

price ever obtained at auction for any picture of the "Norwich School."

AN interesting feature of the exhibition at Messrs. Shepherd's gallery in London is a picture of woodland scenery painted by Gainsborough on a panel cut out of the wainscoting of Faulkbourne Hall. The painting is admirable in tone and colour, and in perfect preservation.

HOUR-GLASS STAND AT HEYDON.—In your article on hour-glass stands in Churches (E. R., i, 112), I see you have omitted to refer to that at Heydon. It is of iron, with a richly ornamented base, and bears the date 1650.—NORMAN A. CROSBY.

GREAT CLACTON.—Early in May some workmen digging gravel on Mr. Philip Smith's farm at Bull Hill unearthed three ancient vases. They are red in colour outside, very smooth, and simply ornamented. They probably belong to the early British or Roman period.

ALABASTER TABLET OF ST. JOHN'S HEAD.—W. H. St. John Hope, Esq., Assistant Secretary read the following notes on some further examples of the mediæval sculptured tablets of alabaster called St. John's Heads. . . .

The third panel is exhibited by the Bishop of Portsmouth.

It measures 10 inches in height by $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches in width, and belongs to type B of these panels.

The saint's head is somewhat smaller than usual. It has no wound over the eye, and the hair is divided into pointed locks arranged round the head. The beard is short and slightly divided.

The charger is $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter, and, unlike any other example, has been painted round the rim with groups of spots like those on the field.

Below the saint's head is the figure of Christ in the tomb; the front of which he grasps by the left hand whilst the right touches the wound in the side. The hair falls down over the shoulders and is encircled by a heavy torse.

On the dexter side of the panel is a tall figure of St. Peter holding a fragment of a key and an open book. His outer robe is lined with blue, and seems to have been painted red.

The sinister figure is the usual one of an archbishop in albe, cope, and mitre. The gloved right hand is raised in benediction, while the left holds a tall cross.

The whole of the panel has, as usual, been painted; the field

dark green with groups of spots, and the hair of the three saints with gold.

The back is cut away at the bottom and partly up each side,* and has two lead plugs and remains of the wire fastenings. The lower of these has been replaced by one of a pair of clumsy modern screws.

This panel was found lying on top of a beam in the cellar of a house at Waltham Holy Cross; but was unfortunately repainted by the person who discovered it and who gave it to the present owner. The bishop promptly set to work to remove the new paint, and was rewarded by finding beneath it the considerable traces of the original colour and gilding which may now be seen.—*Proc. Soc. Ant.*, ser. 2, vol. xiii, pp. 132, 133 (1890).

FORESTALLING AND REGRATING. — A correspondent having enquired the exact meaning of these terms, we take the following lucid explanation from Mr. F. A. Inderwick's *Interregnum* (p. 71): "Everything, therefore, in the nature of a ring or a combination to raise the price of the necessities of life, was held to be contrary to the public good, and a fit subject for enquiry and reprobation. With a view, accordingly, to ensure the sale of these necessities at a reasonable rate, every man was required by law to buy and sell all manner of victuals or food in open market; and to intercept such food on its way, or to open a second market within reach of the first, was a high crime against the general prosperity. A man, therefore, who bought food on the way to a market or fair, whether the food was coming by land or by water, was guilty of *forestalling* the market. If he bought victuals in a market to sell again within four miles, or if he bought cattle and sold them again alive within five weeks, he was guilty of *regrating*. If he bought dead victuals or growing corn to sell again, he was guilty of *ingrossing*. Any such offender was liable, on conviction, to be 'grievously amerced' for the first offence, to be put in the pillory for the second, to be imprisoned and fined for the third, and to be banished the town for the fourth."—ED.

THE DICKY AND BUSKINS.—It is well known that many quaint tavern signs are corruptions of mythological and legendary lore, like the familiar Chelsea Bag of Nails, which was originally the Bacchanals. On the road between Colchester and Layer is a house

* The author remarks on a previous page that this cutting, or rather scraping, "was probably done for medicinal purposes, as a mutilated St. John's Head in the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, bears an inscription stating that 'powder of it is said to have done great service to sore eyes, especially where there was a white speck.'"

unpoetically dedicated to the Dicky and Buskins. Can it be that this is a corruption of the buskined nymph Tiché, who was the Greek representative of Fortuna, and an attendant on Diana, the goddess of hunting?—*Essex Standard*, 13th August, 1892.

QUARLES' EMBLEMS (E. R. i, 180).—In connection with Dr. Rogers' interesting note on the above in your last number let me add the following item: On Jany. 13th, 1639, "William the sonne of Mr. Francis Quarles and of Ursula his wife" was baptized in Terling Church. Also in April, 1641, was baptized another son, Charles. Can any of your readers inform me what link the poet had with this parish?—CHARLES BOUTFLOWER, Terling.

THE GERNET OR GARNET FAMILY.—Are any other memorials of this family to be found in Essex than those mentioned below? Part of High Easter Church is called The Garnet Chancel, because, according to Morant, it was the burial place of the Garnet family (see above p. 235). Sir Henry Garnett, or Gernet, who was Sheriff of Essex and Herts 1341—42, presented to the living of Margaret Roding in 1322 and 1332, and held the manor under De Vere, Earl of Oxford. The ancient house near the church is still known as Garnett's Hall. There are also between this and Dunmow "Great Garnets," "Little Garnets," and "Garnett's Wood," all testifying to their ancient owners, who, commencing with Geoffrey Garnet, 1125, seem to have flourished here until late in the fifteenth century, since which the name is found at various places in Herts. Their arms, *az.* 3 gryphons' heads erased *or*, were the same as those of Garnet of Westmorland, with whom the family is supposed to be identical. An effigy lately discovered at Cumrew, Cumberland, is attributed to *Joan Gernet*, wife and widow of William de Dacre, 132 $\frac{1}{2}$. She was heiress of Benedict Gernet. From this William de Dacre of the north are descended the Dacres of the south, and eventually the Barrett-Lennard family.—F. B. G.

NEWPORT.—On a recent visit to Newport, my attention was drawn to a very fine carving in excellent preservation, on a solid piece of oak beneath an oriel window, in a very curious old house, which I was told once belonged to a religious community; the carving represents the Virgin and Child with a performer on either side, the one playing upon a harp of peculiar construction, the other fingering the notes of an organ, which is also of a strange and unusual form. Can any of your readers give the probable date of the carving or any account of the house upon which it appears?—BEE-MASTER.

PARTRIDGE, OF SUFFOLK AND ESSEX.—I shall be obliged if any reader of THE ESSEX REVIEW will reply to the queries contained in the following pedigree, and especially to that relating to the parentage of Sarah, wife of Robert Partridge, of Great Fordham, Essex. Was she daughter of . . . D'Oyly, of Great Fordham?—CHARLES S. PARTRIDGE, Stowmarket.

ROBERT PARTRIDGE, eldest son of ROBERT (and SARAH) PARTRIDGE, of Stratford St. Mary, Suff., eldest son of ROBERT PARTRIDGE (born about 1614), of Holton St. Mary, Suff., gentleman.

Robert Partridge, of Great Fordham, Essex. <i>Born</i> 1700-1701. Inherited from his grandfather (will dated 4 Mar., 1711) freehold messuages at East Bergholt, Suff. Of Shelly (Suff.), 13 May, 1776, when he signed with a mark "being lame by a Paralytic Stroke." <i>D.</i> 5 Jan., 1777, aged 76 years.— <i>M.I.</i> at Stratford St. Mary.	Thomas Partridge, of Layham and Shelly, Suff. <i>Born</i> 1703-1702. Will dated 17 Mar., 1779, at Shelly. Owned lands in Stoke-by-Nayland, Assington, Wisington, and Layham. <i>D.</i> 9 Oct., 1783, at Shelly, aged 80 years. <i>Bur.</i> 12 Oct., 1783, at Layham.	Margaret, da. of Strange. <i>D.</i> 7 Mar., 1778, at Shelly, aged 76 years. <i>Bur.</i> 12 Mar., 1778, at Layham.	John Partridge, devisee in his grandfather's will, and in the will, dated 6 Apr., 1736, of his uncle, Alderman Partridge, of Stratford St. Mary. Are the Partridges of Colchester his descendants?	Mary Partridge, devisee in the will of her uncle Alderman Partridge, and in the will, dated 18 July, 1740, of her uncle, Richard Partridge, of Stratford St. Mary.
Robert Partridge, younger da. and eventually co-h. Living 28 Sept., 1778. <i>M.</i> Thomas Blyth, of Langham, Essex. He <i>d.</i> 6 Apr., 1795, at Langham and was <i>bur.</i> there 13 Apr., 1795. ? Issue.	Sarah Partridge, elder da. and eventually co-h. <i>Bap.</i> 17 Jan., 1741, at Great Fordham. <i>D.</i> 4 Mar., 1822, at Holton St. Mary, Suff., aged 81 years. — <i>M.I.</i> at Stratford St. Mary.	Arthur Partridge, of Shelly Hall, Suff. <i>Born</i> 1727-1728. Will dated 7 Nov., 1788, at Shelly Hall. Owned lands in Stratford St. Mary, Holton St. Mary, Raydon, Hemington, Barham, Coddentham, and Layham. <i>D.</i> 4 Feb., 1789, at Shelly Hall, aged 61 years. <i>Bur.</i> 11 Feb., 1789, at Layham. His widow <i>m.</i> Ambrose Mayhew, of Holton St. Mary.	Allderman Partridge; — Daniel Partridge; — Richard Partridge; — John Partridge; — And Robert Partridge.	

Partridges of Shelly Hall, Suff.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

Steven Crisp and his Correspondents, 1657—1692 ; being a Synopsis of the Letters in the " Colchester Collection " ; edited, with Notes and an Introduction, by C. FELL SMITH. Pp. liv, 92. Demy 8vo. London (E. Hicks, jun.), 1892. Price 7s. 6d.

This work is of a kind that is always in danger of receiving less attention than it deserves. To say that it is not likely to interest the " general reader " is almost equivalent to saying that it is a book of real and permanent worth. Such, at any rate, it is ; but, as the greater part consists of a " synopsis," or descriptive catalogue of a number of ancient letters and other documents, it is not of great popular interest.

Although the work is mainly of importance as a contribution to the history of early Quakerism, it deserves notice here because it is about an Essex worthy, and is written by an Essex lady—a daughter of Mr. Alderman Smith, J.P., of Great Saling.

Steven Crisp, the subject of the work, was born at Colchester, of well-to-do middle-class parentage, in August, 1628. By trade, he was a maker of bays. In 1648, he married, but his wife's family name is unknown. He was of serious temperament, and, in June, 1655, was led to adopt the beliefs of Quakerism by the preaching of James Parnel (the first Quaker martyr), then a lad of eighteen, who was on a visit to Colchester. He at once commenced to take a leading part in spreading the new faith. Within two years, he had been imprisoned for his belief ; and, as time went on, he came to be looked upon as one of the leaders of the Quaker sect. From the year 1660, almost to the close of his life, he seems to have spent his time mainly in making religious journeys for the purpose of spreading Quaker doctrines, not only through England, but also Holland, and occasionally other countries. He was also a somewhat voluminous writer of religious tracts and books. From his position, too, he naturally kept up a considerable correspondence with others of his own faith. The volume, indeed, consists largely of letters that passed between Crisp and Penn, Barclay, Parnel, Whitehead, the Princess Elizabeth of the Palatine, and many other Quakers of lesser consequence. In 1685 (his first wife having died), Crisp married Gertrude Dericks (or Losevelt) of Amsterdam, a Dutch convert of good family. He died on August 28th, 1692.

The interesting collection of letters and papers—some 160 in number—on which this book is based, is now the property of the Colchester Monthly Meeting of the Society of Friends, to which our authoress says they were “bequeathed” by Crisp himself; but this can hardly have been the case, as she prints his will, which contains no mention of them. Though long neglected, they have recently been cleaned, sorted, and bound, through the generosity of Mr. Wilson Marriage, the present Mayor of Colchester. These documents the authoress has numbered and epitomised in the body of her work in the most approved manner. She has evidently striven to imitate the style of the admirable *Catalogues of State Papers* issued by the authorities of the Public Record Office. Ample notes (mainly biographical), explanatory of obscure points, have been appended. As a whole, the synopsis is well done, though here and there will be found unnoticed a few points that seem to require explanation. It is not, however, very interesting reading, nor, indeed, could it be made so. Our authoress has no doubt found a more congenial task in the ample introduction she has supplied. In this, she gives a sketch of the life of Crisp and his connection with the events of his time, together with a commentary on his letters and papers. It is in all respects the best part of the work, and (apart from a slight want of connection or continuity, here and there observable, between the various parts) shows no trace of the hand of the amateur. The work concludes with lists of “Imprisonments and Dstraints in Essex,” Crisp’s will, and an index of unusual excellence.

The illustrations are, for the most part, good. No fault can be found with the view of Colchester Castle, with Mr. Poppy’s drawing of the cell in the Castle wherein the Essex Quakers were imprisoned, or with Miss Capper’s drawings of Saling Meeting House (now a cottage), and Stebbing Meeting House (built in 1675, and the first erected in the county). The portraits are less successful. That of George Fox is good; but that of the Princess Elizabeth is reproduced by some process which cannot be recommended; and that of James Nayler represents a man so extraordinarily (though not repulsively) ugly that it might well have been omitted.

As a contribution to our knowledge of the early Quakers (both local and general), the book is of high value and interest. No sect presents a more interesting object as a study than this now-somewhat-effete body, not only on account of its age (as compared with most

other existing sects), but also because of its highly-marked and, to some extent, contradictory peculiarities. On the one hand, we may observe outward formalities now fast becoming obsolete (such as the absurd and meaningless eccentricities in speech and dress), while, on the other, we may note that the Quaker testimony against war and against a paid priesthood, though consistently maintained for over two centuries, is still, apparently, at least as much in advance of the times. The Quakers are changing, and it is not easy to foretell the future of their "Society." Miss Fell Smith may be congratulated on the literary ability displayed in her work.

Bygone Essex. Edited by WILLIAM ANDREWS, F.R.H.S. Pp. viii, 256. 8vo. Colchester (T. Forster), Hull (William Andrews & Co.), London (Simpkin, Marshall & Co.), 1892. Price 7s. 6d.

Mr. Andrews' new volume of *Bygones* is on Essex; like its predecessors for Northamptonshire, Lancashire, and Lincolnshire, it deals in a popular style with important and interesting old-time subjects connected with the county. As the prospectus stated, "Essex, it may be safely asserted, is second to no other county in this country for the importance of its history, folk-lore, curious customs, and for being the birth-place of many eminent and eccentric sons and daughters." In this we agree, and now papers on these subjects by various authors are before us; upon the whole, an interesting volume, well worth reading, is produced; but those who are at all acquainted with the history of our county will find but little new material. It will appeal more to those who have not had access to more reliable sources of information, and is calculated to stir up an interest in the immediate and old-time surroundings of many residents within our borders; it is to be hoped it will have attractions for all students of local history. The volume is well printed on good paper, and contains several illustrations, with a fair index.

It is not free from errors; but these are not serious, and are mostly due to want of local knowledge, *e.g.*, we find Great Binstead (p. 2) instead of Burstead, Hadleigh Bay (p. 6) for Ray, Shenfield said to be in the parish of Margaretting (p. 12), and in the next line Newland Hall, Roxwell, has been mistaken for New Hall, Boreham; in the article on Epping Forest, Theydon Bois is twice printed Thoydon Bois (pp. 28, 30) and so on. We do not propose to point out all such deficiencies; but a perusal of Cutts' *Colchester*, if not of larger works, would have saved Mr. Spurgeon several little slips. The various authors also are not always agreed in their statements;

on p. 15 we read "the lines of the camp [at Tilbury] can no longer be traced," and (more correctly) on p. 126 "some traces of the great camp yet remain in the neighbourhood." The part Colchester took in the troublous times of 1214—1216 is not similarly related on pp. 9 and 84.

If it is not invidious to make selections, to our mind the contributions by local authors are the best—certainly those by Messrs. Page, Winters and Beaumont—this last the most original and most valuable of all. We give a summary of the contents of the volume. Thomas Frost commences with Historic Essex; J. W. Spurgeon has three papers on Colchester—olden times, the siege, its historic buildings and famous men. J. T. Page writes on St. Osyth Priory, Wanstead House, and Old Bow Bridge. The Rev. G. S. Tyack on the Lawless Court of Rochford, and on an Essex poet, Francis Quarles. W. Winters contributes a paper on the burial of Harold at Waltham, in which he is quite at home, and where full references to all authorities are given; Jesse Quail writes on Epping Forest, to which the last remarks do not apply, neither do they to Mr. Odling's Fairlop Fair and William Hunter (the young martyr of Brentwood). Edward Lamplough and W. H. Thompson both contribute two papers; the former on Greenstead Church and Queen Elizabeth at Tilbury, the latter short sketches of Thomas Tusser and John Ray. Thomas Forster has a good paper on Essex tokens, and F. Ross a full account of Hopkins, the celebrated East Anglian witchfinder. Of the signed papers, last, but by no means least, we have to notice G. F. Beaumont's, entitled "A Deserted Primitive Village," marking the determination of the site of an early settlement near Coggeshall by means of the existing field-names. Presumably the two unsigned papers on the Dunmow Flitch, an old acquaintance, and on Historic Harwich, are by the editor, Mr. Andrews. We thank him for the interest he has shown in our county, and trust that his efforts may be duly appreciated.

Colchester Worthies. A Biographical Index of Colchester. By

CHARLES E. BENHAM. Pp. 70. 4to. London (Simpkin, Marshall & Co.), Colchester (T. Forster), [1892]. Price 3s. 6d.

Undoubtedly the worthies of Essex have been greatly neglected, and we had hoped that this volume would have dealt satisfactorily at least with those more immediately connected with Colchester. We are sorry to have been disappointed; the thin volume before us deals with no less than 263 persons, and does not "profess to

contain by any means a complete list of the distinguished names connected with the town of Colchester." The qualification for a Colchester worthy, as may be imagined, appears to be a very elastic one. Where to draw the line may be difficult to determine, but some qualification—as in county cricket—should be particularised and acted upon. Here we range from a casual visitor to the lord of a manor (presumably non-resident). The Emperor Claudius and Queen Elizabeth, Old King Cole and Catharine of Arragon, Cunobelin and the claimant to the Jennens estate, Thomas Cromwell and the Empress Helena, John Evelyn and Nicasius Yetsweirt, are all included, together with "a burgess who was disenfranchised for disdemeanours in 1694" (p. 40).

If half the names dealt with had been excluded, and a little more time and research given to those left, a very much more satisfactory volume could have been produced. As it is, some of the information is certainly of value; but the notices throughout are very slight, and not altogether free from error. The alphabetical arrangement is inexact. Lady Ann Lucas comes after John Lucas, Spurgeon before Spence, St. Clare after Stanhope, and the Round family are so mixed up that Charles Gray Round appears twice—on pages 45 and 46, with four names between.

The frontispiece is interesting; it represents High Street, Colchester, during the celebration of the jubilee of George III. The portraits are copied by Major Bale from E. P. Strutt's notebook, now in the museum.

The volume concludes with a list of the parliamentary representatives of the borough from the Restoration; but only three returns are given for the first hundred years, and the list is nothing like so complete as that given by Morant on the authority of Browne Willis. There is also a list of mayors from 1635, the charter of Charles I. substituting a mayor for the two annually elected bailiffs. The charter was forfeited about 1740, and no mayor was appointed from that year until a new charter was obtained in 1763.

The Autobiography of a English Gamekeeper. Edited by ARTHUR H. BYNG and STEPHEN M. STEPHENS. Pp. 441; 6 plates. 8vo. London (T. Fisher Unwin), 1892. Price 6s.

Perhaps unfortunately for itself, in the preliminary announcements, this book was compared with Richard Jefferies' delightful *Gamekeeper at Home*. It is a work of a very different calibre. Here we have the honest and courageous life of John Wilkins of Stanstead,

with his fifty-seven years' experience of gamekeeping, trapping, and poacher-catching. According to the preface of the work we are noticing, "he is the first of his profession to publish genuine reminiscences"; these are interesting, and our author is specially desirous to make his book not only interesting, but also instructive, so he leads off book ii with a chapter on breaking dogs (setters, pointers, and retrievers), then follows it up with one on curing dog diseases, and another on rearing ferrets and ferreting.

Judged from the standpoint of the principles of gamekeeping, this probably will be considered a good book, and it will so appeal to all brother gamekeepers, all poachers, if there are any literary characters amongst them (many dodges are laid bare, see pp. 96, 97, etc.); it may also be read with advantage by all who have to do with the training of dogs, or with treating them in disease, and it may serve to give a hint or two to the rural policeman or the young justice. How very different is all this to the *Gamekeeper at Home*. There is not the slightest touch of sympathy with, or appreciation of, the beauties of rural nature in the whole book as far as we have been able to discover; and for topographical description the whole might just as well have been confined to Bucks, Wilts, or Hants, with which the narrative commences, as to include Essex; in fact, the chopping about from the two southern counties to our own, and *vice versa*, in book iii is confusing. Wilkins came to Stanstead at Lady Day, 1843, and has remained there ever since; but the earlier chapters have to do with his life at Chesham (Bucks), and in Wilts and Hants, with many references to his predecessor Dick Lovering, an old soldier, "who never ought to have been a keeper, he had no cunning about him."

As an Essex book this is not a success; the illustrations are bad, and the editing, presumably by two sons of Essex justices, is not what it should be; the preface is ridiculous, the few footnotes are very weak, the headings of some chapters senseless (Bk. ii, cap ii, "Inasmuch as to retrievers," cap. iii, "Inasmore as to retrievers," cap. iv, "Inasmost as to retrievers"), and the press corrections have not been attended to. Wilkins has been located nearly fifty years at Stanstead, as the name is spelt on the title page; on p. 368 he signs his name as of Standstead; we have Stanstead till pp. 424, 5, 6, 7, and onwards, when it becomes Stansted. East Anglian editors should have corrected "Ereswell, near Mildon Hall" (p. 153) to Eriswell, near Mildenhall; there are other slips, such as cover for

covert, fluck for fleck (twice, pp. 220, 380), and the like, that should not have been allowed to pass. This book is now in its second edition.

Sketches of South Weald and Old Brentwood. Being a Set of Twenty Original Lithographs. By ALFRED BENNETT BAMFORD. In loose printed wrapper. Brentwood (Wilson & Whitworth), 1892. Price 10s. 6d.

Of this third collection the talented author has issued to the public only 100 copies. The views are six in South Weald, *viz.*, Weald Hall; Queen Mary's Chapel at Weald Hall; South Weald Church; The Norman Doorway at the Church; Serpent's Hall; and the Golden Fleece, Brook Street: and fourteen in Brentwood; Ruins of the Old Church (two views); Great Stompfords; the Old Elm and Grammar School; Crown Street Corner; Timber House in High Street (belonging to South Weald Church); Part of the White Hart, the Gallery at the White Hart; a Room in the Chequers; the King's Head, from Crown Street; the Swan; the George and Dragon (two views); Old Buildings in Smith's Yard (probably a part of the Old Crown). Though hardly as interesting or picturesque as *Old Romford*, or *Haverling-atte-Bower*, Mr. Bamford's sketches now form a valuable series, which we trust the Essex public will appreciate sufficiently to ensure its continuance.

Swin, Swale, and Swatchway: or, Cruises down the Thames, the Medway, and the Essex Rivers. By H. LEWIS JONES, M.A., assisted by C. B. LOCKWOOD. Pp. viii, 203, map and 20 photo-blocks. 4to. London (Waterlow & Sons), 1892. Price 10s. 6d.

The fanciful title of this book might quite reasonably be expected to belong to one of our three volume friends. It is only those acquainted with the Thames estuary who will be at all likely to recognise in these three interesting words, remnants of Danish or Northman times, any reference to an Essex book. The authors have here given us an account of various cruises in the "Teal" ($3\frac{1}{2}$ tons), in and about the Thames estuary, and "those almost unknown Essex rivers," the Crouch, Roach, Blackwater, and Colne. The illustrations from photographs taken on the cruises are excellent, and the book is well printed and well got up. It is also well written, and gives a full account of various short cruises, mostly in Essex waters, in the last three or four seasons while the "Teal" has been kept at Leigh.

Leigh, Canvey and Hole Haven, the Medway up to Maidstone,

Sheppey and the Swale, the Havens round Foulness and the Roach, the Crouch up to where the crew camped in a field a little below Hull Bridge, the Blackwater to Maldon, the Colne to Rowhedge, the Deben to Woodbridge (by Dr. C. E. Shelly), and the Lea from Broxbourne through Bow Creek to the Thames were all visited. The visits and experiences gained are all well described and much interesting information is given. Our authors are not strong in their philology. Benfleet, we are told, denotes "that there was a large trade in timber (beams) there" (p. 46); after referring to the old Peter boat, we are told that the more modern Leigh bawley is "possibly a corruption of Bartlemey or Bartholomew, the companion of Peter" (p. 86). We could say something about "iffygraffy" and "beaumatique" (p. 49), but not here. We don't like "camera-ists" (p. 123).

We are told that by cruising in a small boat one soon learns the necessities and luxuries of life; very good advice is given on pp. 110, 111, and the misadventures are catalogued on p. 118.

There are many good cruisers or yachtsmen, many good writers, and a few good amateur photographers; but these do not often go together. Here we have a pleasantly written and well illustrated book; it is in characteristic nautical style throughout, and is a fresh and distinct gain to our Essex literature.

A Short Account of Colchester Castle, its Founders, Governors, Constables, and Owners. Also a brief description of St. Botolph's Priory and its Ruins. By BERTHA L. GOLDING. Pp. 13. 8vo. Bury St. Edmund's (S. Catling), [1892]. Price 3d.

A too short, but fairly accurate, account of this castle and priory, about which so much has been written.

The Church and the King. A Tale of England in the Days of Henry VIII. By EVELYN EVERETT-GREEN. Pp. 599. 8vo. London (T. Nelson & Sons), 1892. Price 5s.

Another capital historical tale from this leading Essex authoress. The troublous times in which the scene is laid afford scope for much vivid narrative and dramatic incident. There is not a paragraph in the volume that can be stigmatised as padding, and the details of descriptive nature are such only as are requisite to enable the reader to realise the physical surroundings of the stirring events recorded. Yorkshire is, for the most part, the area in which the *dramatis personæ* move; but the authoress does not depend for success upon peculiarities of dialect, and the Garths and Holts use

the same Shakspearean English as the Osbaldistones, the Falconers, and bluff King Harry himself. We will not forestall the interest of the narrative by any outline, however brief, of the plot, and simply recommend our readers to see it for themselves.

The Lord of Dynevor. A Tale of the Time of Edward the First.

By EVELYN EVERETT-GREEN. Pp. 260. 8vo. London (T. Nelson & Sons), 1892. Price 2s. 6d.

That this story of events, mainly historical, but wrought into a harmonious whole with a considerable element of imaginary episodes, will meet with ample welcome at the hands of the public, is sufficiently guaranteed by the name of the authoress. The exciting scenes of combat with wolves, human and quadruped, in the rocky defiles of the Welsh mountains, of the heroic Wendot and Griffeth, will be read with keen interest, and they must be hard to please who are dissatisfied with the denouement.

The Mischief of Monica. By Mrs. L. B. WALFORD [of Cranbrook Hall, Ilford]. *Longman's Magazine*, 1891, vols. xvii, xviii, and separately, 3 vols., 1891 (out of print), and Ed. ii, pp. iv, 330. 8vo. London (Longmans & Co.), 1892. Price 6s.

The aim of this tale (for it is not merely a source of interest for a passing hour) is to show how a character that was truly noble in its inception may be tarnished and soiled, and fail of its lofty destiny, by continuous intercourse with the frivolities of the fashionable world.

Pigeons: Their Origin and Variation, their Housing and Management. By the Rev. W. F. LUMLEY [formerly curate of Moulsham; then chaplain of Springfield Gaol; now at Newcastle.] Pp. 134. London (273, Strand 1892.) Price 1s.

This forms one of the Feathered World Guide Books, and deals in a lucid and pleasant style with every point of interest and importance to the pigeon-fancier.

The service book of the annual festival of the Chelmsford Association of Church Choirs held in June has the music and text described on p. 133. The melody of the chants and tunes is printed in the Tonic Sol-fa notation above the ordinary notation, as an encouragement in the art of reading music.

The *Contemporary Review* for May (vol. lxi, pp. 711—724) contains an article by the Bishop of Colchester, entitled "Professor Driver on the Old Testament," in which Bishop Bloomfield combats many of the conclusions arrived at by Dr. Driver in his recently

published International Theological Library volume, *An Introduction to the Literature of the Old Testament*. A second and concluding article appeared in the June number of the *Contemporary*.

The Vicar of Barking, Rev. H. H. HENSON, has published another sermon (18 pp.; Skeffington & Sons, London; price 2d.) entitled *Is it Honest?* commenting on a recent delivery by Archdeacon Sinclair. Cromwell's troops, while fording a river, were told to keep their powder dry: the Church Militant extends this rule to the missiles of its internecine strife.

Rev. J. M. WHITEMAN publishes an Address (16 pp.) entitled *Why I left Orthodoxy*, delivered at Chelmsford in January.

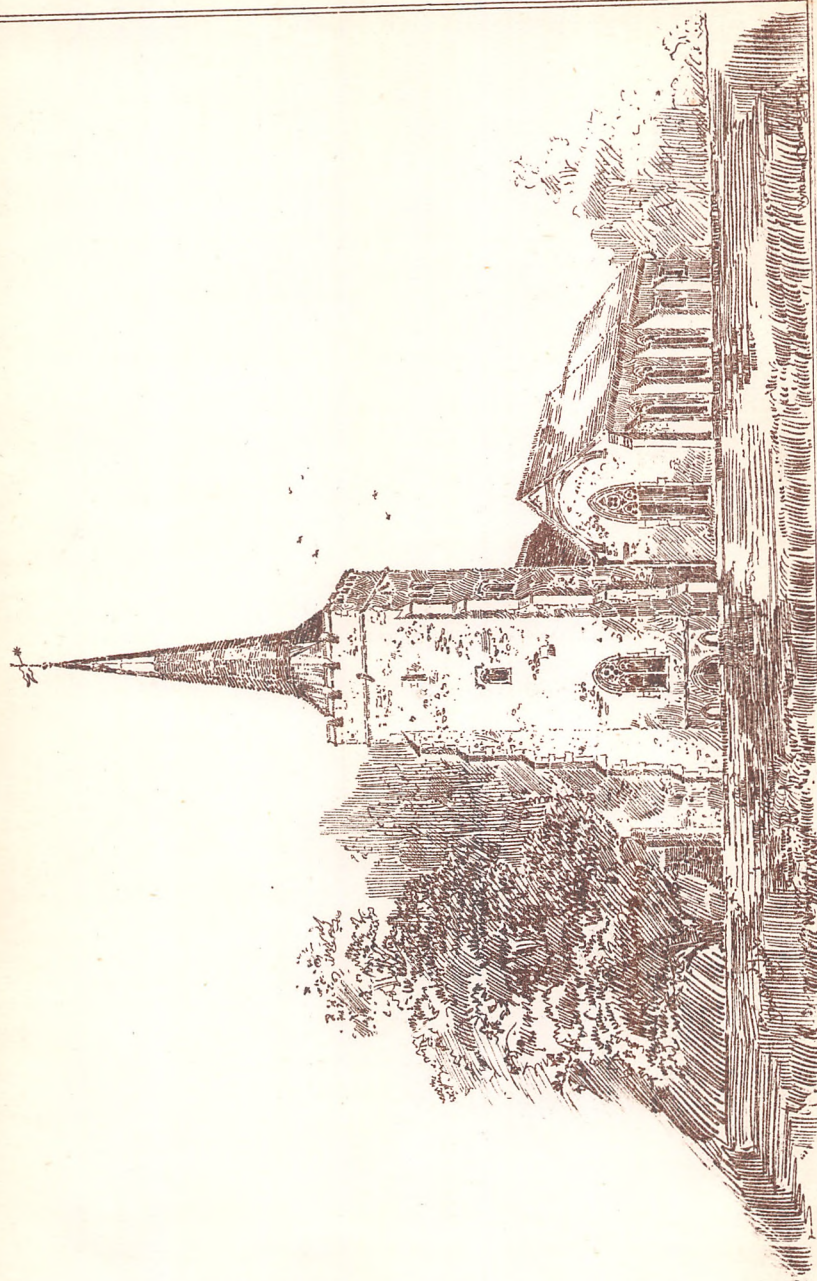
The June number of *Macmillan's Magazine* contains an interesting article with much south-Essex colouring, entitled: "The Legend of Lapwater Hall" (pp. 108—115). It purports to give an account of how Leigh House came to be known as Lapwater Hall after it had been purchased and rebuilt by Mr. Gabriel Craddock, who was "Jerry Lynch the high-toby gloak." It is signed Arthur Morrison.

The *English Illustrated Magazine*, vol. ix, pp. 761—774, has an excellent and well illustrated article on the Great Eastern Railway Works at Stratford, by A. P. PARKER, Secretary to the Locomotive Superintendent. The Stratford Works were built by the Eastern Counties Railway Company in 1847, during "King" Hudson's reign; their marvellous development is fully traced, and their present condition and capabilities well described. The use of the hitherto waste oil-gas tar for fuel, the petroleum engine, and other of Mr. Holden's inventions are alluded to. It was on this line that the first compound locomotive was originated and tried.

MR. R. BRUCE BOSWELL, of Chingford, has translated Voltaire's *Zadig and Other Tales* for Bohn's Standard Library (G. Bell and Sons), to which he had previously contributed a metrical English version of Racine's dramatic works.

The Vale of Dedham, illustrated, by THOMAS PYNE, R.I. (see *Lady's Pictorial* for January 30th, 1892 p. 178). Mr. Pyne's collection of fifty-three water-colour pictures has been on view at Mr. Dunthorne's gallery in Vigo Street, W.

Under the title of "A Bit of Old Essex," the *Lady's Pictorial* for August 20th, 1892 (vol. xxiv, pp. 260, 261), gives six views in Newport, *viz.*, Old Houses; Entrance to Shortgrove; Shortgrove Hall; Monkbaron; Nell Gwynne's House; and the Coach and Horses Inn.



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DANBURY CHURCH, ESSEX.

THE
ESSEX REVIEW:

*AN ILLUSTRATED QUARTERLY RECORD
OF EVERYTHING OF PERMANENT INTEREST
IN THE COUNTY.*

EDITED BY
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ASSISTED BY
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VOLUME II.

*"He who recalls into existence that which has vanished, enjoys a bliss like
that of creating."—NIEBUHR.*

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The date, October 13th, 1727, there given is that of the death of Holman's wife. William Holman died November 4th, 1730.
