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HIGH EASTER CHURCH.

THE
ESSEX REVIEW:

AN ILLUSTRATED QUARTERLY RECORD

OF EVERYTHING OF PERMANENT INTEREST

IN THE COUNTY.

EDITED BY

EDWARD A. FITCH, F.L.S.

VOLUME IV.

*"He who recalls into existence that which has vanished, enjoys a bliss like
that of creating."—NIEBUHR.*

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THE
ESSEX REVIEW:
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No. 13.]

JANUARY, 1895.

[VOL. IV.

NOTES OF THE QUARTER.

District
and Parish
Councils.

THE Parish, Urban and Rural District Councillors and Guardians have been elected throughout the county in more than half the parishes without a poll. The numerous elections have passed off very quietly and, as a whole, the official arrangements for their conduct have been well carried out. No one interest or party has monopolised the representation to any extent, as in some quarters had been feared; neither has religious or political feeling entered at all largely into the contests. The ties at Marks Tey, Springfield, and Thundersley were settled amicably by the withdrawal of one candidate in each case. A real and often great interest was taken in the various elections in the respective towns or parishes; the local newspapers have been filled with reports of meetings, inquiries, and letters, and altogether a very large amount of literature called forth by the District and Parish Council elections has been circulated.

There was no general desire on the part of those parishes having a population of less than 300 for the establishment of parish councils. Only eight such applications were made to the County Council. These were from Ashen (pop. 215), Little Horkesley (171), Pitsea (235). Beauchamp Roding (254), Margaret Roding (237), Stow Maries (176), Vange (292), and Wrabness (264); of these all but two were informal. Neither has any grouping of parishes been desired. The ponderous preliminary machinery necessary for the establishment

of councils and the complicated method of election require simplifying. It will be necessary for the Local Government Board to at once revise their voluminous rules. The County Council has done all in its power to make the Local Government Act work well.

ON November 9th, the following gentlemen were elected Mayors. as Mayors of our seven Essex boroughs: *Chelmsford*, Alderman FREDERIC CHANCELLOR (for the second time); *Colchester*, Councillor CLAUDE E. EGERTON-GREEN; *Harwich*, Alderman JAMES DURRANT (for the fourth time); *Maldon*, Alderman EDWARD ARTHUR FITCH (for the third time); *Saffron Walden*, Councillor EDWARD TAYLOR (for the second time); *Southend-on-Sea*, Councillor J. R. BRIGHTWELL; *West Ham*, Alderman HENRY WORLAND (for the second time). On December 3rd Mr. J. E. WISEMAN was appointed Deputy-Mayor of *Brightlingsea*. Portraits of the mayors of Colchester, Chelmsford, Harwich, and Sudbury (Alderman ROBERT MATTINGLEY) appeared in *The Essex Standard* for November 17th.

THE total number of Parliamentary electors in each Essex Division on the new Register for 1895, is as follows:

Division.				Increase on 1894.	Decrease on 1894.
Walthamstow ... ..	...	...	17,749	712	—
Romford ... ..	...	...	20,778	1,738	—
Epping ... ..	...	...	9,773	85	—
Saffron Walden ... ..	...	...	8,920	—	58
Harwich... ..	...	...	11,296	62	—
Maldon ... ..	...	...	10,041	—	12
Chelmsford ... ..	...	...	9,774	42	—
South-Eastern ... ..	...	...	13,644	325	—

The total number of Parliamentary electors for the county is 101,975, an increase of 2,394. In addition to this there are also 16,884 county and parochial electors who are not Parliamentary electors, so that the total number of names appearing upon the registers is 118,859. The Parliamentary register for the borough of Colchester contains 5,258 names, against 5,278 in 1894.

CHELMSFORD.—A new carved oak altar has been placed in the Lady Chapel of St. Mary's Church, and above this has been placed the triptych, which has been removed from above the high altar. A handsome dossal has replaced the triptych, and a brass cross has been added to the

Church
Restora-
tions, etc.

altar fittings. These altar fittings were the gift of the Ven. Archdeacon Johnson, now Bishop of Colchester.

DANBURY.—A new inscription has been placed on the brass tablet on the north wall of the chancel of this church, in place of the one given at E. R., iii, 159. The present and permanent inscription reads :

In honorem Dei Opt : Max : et in piam memoriam Thomæ Legh Claughton, S.T.P. Episcopi Roffensis nonagesimi septimi, deinde Albanensis primi, hanc fenestram picturam effigiesque Altari superadditas, gratissimi ob paternam in ipsos pietatem amoris testimonium dicaverunt liberi superstites. A.S. MDCCCXCIV, Natus Nov: vi^o. MDCCCVIII. Obiit Jul: xxv^o. MDCCCXCII.

In this connection we may record that a handsome monument has been placed over the grave of the late Bishop of St. Alban's in the Cathedral churchyard at St. Alban's. There is a kerb of white marble, with a body stone of a bed of red Aberdeen, and white marble bearing the following inscription :

Sacred to the memory of Thomas Legh Claughton, D.D., born Nov. 6, 1808, entered into rest July 25th, 1892. Vicar of Kidderminster 1841 to 1867 ; 97th Bishop of Rochester 1867 to 1877, 1st Bishop of St. Alban's 1877 to 1892. R.I.P. " I sleep but my heart waketh."—Cant. v 2.

The whole is surmounted by a plain Latin cross, stretching from head to foot of the grave.

FEERING.—The chancel of the interesting parish church of All Saints had become sadly in need of repairs, and mainly through the efforts of the vicar, Rev. W. J. Packe, aided by the Misses Kate and Emily Bannister, of the Warrens, this has been carried out. The chancel has been entirely new stoned outside, reroofed and retiled, and recoloured inside. New stone windows have been added, the choir stalls, etc., renovated. A new oak bell frame has been fixed in the tower ; one of the five bells, by Miles Graye, 1624 (see E. R., ii, 181), being cracked, has been recast and a treble bell added ; all the bells have been rehung. The Bishop of St. Alban's dedicated the new bells and the chancel on December 10th in the presence of a crowded congregation.

HIGHWOOD, WRITTLE.—A beautiful east window of painted glass was unveiled and dedicated by the Rev. H. E. Hulton, Vicar of Great Waltham, and Rural Dean, on Sunday, November 4th, at the commencement of the morning service, in the presence of a large congregation. The window, which represents the Ascension, is given by Mr. Barlow, of Shacklewell, and his sister, Mrs. Francis, now of the Wallands, Lewes, in memory of their late father. They

are a branch of an old family, who have resided at Writtle for at least 300 years. A tablet on the south wall of the church bears an inscription as follows :

To the glory of God and in loving memory of Robert Poole Barlow, born 28th January, 1828, fell asleep 12th September, 1892, the east window of this church has been erected by Robert Nathaniel and Christine Barlow.

RODING AYTHORP.—The new rector (Rev. G. W. Druce) has presented a very fine "old master" picture of the Crucifixion, attributed to the elder Van Eyke, and dated 1430, to this small church, where it forms an imposing altar piece. He has also made a reredos and retable of a suitable character and otherwise furnished and improved his church.

STANFORD-LE-HOPE.—The new altar of English oak, erected to the memory of the late rector, Dr. Sedgwick, was dedicated on All Saints' Eve (November 1st).

WANSTEAD.—A new stained glass window has been placed in Holy Trinity Church, Hermon Hill, in memory of the late Mrs. Johnson.

WANSTEAD SLIP.—The new church of St. Columba, which was consecrated on June 9th last, has now been completed. The north aisle and vestries were dedicated on November 10th by a service conducted by the Bishop of St. Alban's. Inscribed on a tablet in the north wall are the words :

In memory of Whittaker Leighton Nutter and Laura Harding Nutter, by their nieces Mary, Jessie, and Gertrude Nutter, 1894.

The Misses Nutter have been liberal donors to the building fund of the church, and the north aisles and vestries have been erected in memory of an uncle and aunt who recently died at Hastings. This church will accommodate 800 worshippers.

WARLEY, LITTLE.—The old church of St. Peter has been put into such excellent repair, at the expense of Mr. G. H. Alexander, of Warley Lodge, that it has been practically rebuilt, but no feature has been altered.

THE REV. FREDERICK ADRIAN SCROPE FANE died at Obituary. his residence, Priors, Kelvedon Hatch, on October 5th, aged 83. He was the second son of the late Mr. John Fane, of Wormsley Park, Oxon (M.P. for Oxon 1824-32), and was born on December 8th, 1810. Mr. Fane was educated at Trinity College, Oxford (B.A., 1832). In 1834 he married Joanna, daughter of the late Sir Benjamin Hobhouse, Bart., and sister of Lord Broughton. In 1855 he was appointed to the vicarage of Norton Mandeville

(population 1891, 135 ; stipend £59), and held the living till 1890. He was chairman of the Ongar Board of Guardians for many years, retiring in 1890. A silver salver and cup were presented to him in May, 1881, on his election for the twenty-seventh time. Altogether Mr. Fane was a man of wonderful activity and usefulness, taking part until quite recently in all rural pursuits and pastimes, especially fox-hunting and cricket. He joined the Volunteer movement in its infancy, and held the post of lieutenant for several years. He was also greatly interested in matters agricultural, carrying on a farm in the Ongar neighbourhood for some time. His brother, Colonel J. W. Fane, was a considerable landowner in this county. As a clergyman Mr. Fane was one of the most naturally eloquent and effective preachers that ever stood up in a pulpit, his words being straight to the point ; he was a strong politician of the old Tory school. His death cast a heavy gloom over the Ongar district, in the hearts of rich and poor alike, where his generous and cheery presence will long be missed.

The Rev. GERALD THOMAS LERMIT, LL.D., died at St. Florence Rectory, near Tenby, on October 25th, aged 69. Dr. Lermitt was for more than thirty years head master of Dedham Grammar School (now unfortunately closed). He was ordained in 1849 to the curacy of Lexden, which he held for two years, and was afterwards for a similar period, 1851-3, curate of Oldham. In 1853 he was appointed to the headmastership of Dedham Grammar School, which post he held until 1884, and shortly after accepted the living of St. Florence, Pembrokeshire.

Lieut.-Col. WILLIAM JAMES LUCAS died after a long and painful illness at his residence, The Wilderness, Witham, on November 2nd, aged eighty. His father, Mr. William Lucas, was a barrister residing at Great George Street, Westminster, where Col. Lucas was born. He kept his terms at Lincoln's Inn, intending to follow his father's profession, but was offered an appointment at Chester, on the North Western Railway and Canal Company, which he held for many years. He entered the old Loyal Essex Yeomanry Cavalry when only fifteen or sixteen years of age, and when that was permanently embodied as the West Essex Militia, he gave up his appointment at Chester and went into camp at Colchester. For many years he held a captain's commission, subsequently gaining his majority and retiring from the regiment with the rank of Lieut.-Colonel. Col. Lucas has been an Essex resident since his seventh

year. In 1821, his father took up his abode at Broomfield Place, when the late J. J. Tufnell removed thence to Langleys; they then removed to Woodhouse, and after his father's death he took up his residence at Hatfield Peverel, and subsequently removed to Witham, where he had resided for the past twenty-four years. He qualified as J.P. for Essex, on February 19th, 1878, and was a constant attendant at the Witham Bench until his last illness, notwithstanding his great age, often acting as chairman; he was in many ways an active magistrate. Col. Lucas was a zealous and well-read antiquary; he joined the Essex Archæological Society in 1862, and was a welcome attendant at most of their meetings. To their transactions he contributed a valuable paper on Witham (*Trans. Essex Archæol. Soc.* n. s. ii, 207-210, iv. 84-119). He was a firm friend of the late regretted secretary, Mr. H. W. King, and they generally met before any excursion was planned in the centre of the county. Their meetings were often late; after one he wrote to the present writer. "Three to eight in bed does for me, but you can hardly take that." He much esteemed our own REVIEW, and was a contributor of several notes, promising many more, especially supplementary information on our church articles, his recollections being very vivid and extending over a long period; he had been much associated with John Adey Repton, F.S.A., and other departed Essex antiquaries, of whose drawings and letters he possessed a large store. He had interested himself much in the establishment of the museum at Chelmsford; only last year he was actively engaged on archæological research at Rivenhall Hall. He was an authority on church matters and gardening, and for many years took his part in local politics (as a strong Conservative) and local government, being a somewhat prominent member of the old Local Board of Health. Till within the last few years, when he sold his estate, he was Lord of the Manor of Shotley, Suffolk. Col. Lucas married Agnes, the eldest daughter of the late Rev. Godfrey Bird, Rector of Great Wigborough, who, with one son (Mr. Chas. H. Lucas), survives him. Col. Lucas will be much missed locally, and as an excellent *raconteur*, with his old-fashioned habit of writing long and remarkably interesting letters to his distant friends, he is a great loss to those who take an interest in the past history of their county; many of his reminiscences were teeming with information, and we only hope they may be preserved. Mr. Sharman, who published notes on the county records of William and Mary, said that the name of Lucas

occured in the county records more frequently than that of any other living magistrate. Col. Lucas belonged to the same family as Sir Charles Lucas, who was shot with Sir George Lisle after the memorable siege of Colchester in 1648. He also was a descendant of Peter Lucas, four times Mayor of Harwich, and commandant of the packet service, whose sword, footmen's staves, and portrait helped to decorate his dining-room. Col. Lucas was buried in the churchyard of Holy Trinity, Springfield, on November 7th, close to where his eldest son was buried in 1870.

The Right Rev. ALFRED BLOMFIELD, D.D., Bishop Suffragan of Colchester, died of cancer at his residence, Park House, Brentwood, on November 5th. He was youngest son of the late Bishop Charles James Blomfield, successively of Chester and London; was educated at Harrow and Oxford, and won considerable distinction both at school and college. He was elected Scholar of Balliol, and gained a first class in Literis Humanioribus, winning the Chancellor's Latin verse prize in 1854 (B.A., 1855; M.A., 1857), and was subsequently elected a Fellow of All Souls' College. His clerical life began as a curate at Kidderminster, under Bishop Claughton, after which he took work in Stepney, and was appointed vicar of St. Matthew's, City Road. In 1871 Mr. Blomfield was presented by his College to the vicarage of Barking, Essex, and became Archdeacon of Essex in succession to Archdeacon Mildmay in 1878. In 1882 he was nominated to the Crown by Bishop Claughton for the Suffragan Bishopric of Colchester, at the same time exchanging the Archdeaconry of Essex for that of Colchester. Bishop Blomfield was consecrated by Archbishop Tait, of Canterbury, in St. Alban's Abbey on Midsummer Day, 1882, and received the degree of D.D. from his University on the occasion. During the twelve years that have followed his consecration the Bishop has taken work in all parts of the Diocese of St. Alban's, but his labours have been specially directed to the populous district of Barking Deanery, London over the border, where his kindness and that of Mrs. Blomfield have won many hearts. The late Bishop was an excellent scholar, a good speaker, and of ready wit as a conversationalist. He has recently occupied himself much in opposition to what is known as the *Higher Criticism*, and has published a volume on the subject in which were embodied several essays which appeared from his pen in the *Contemporary Review*. His lordship also edited the biography of his distinguished father, the Bishop of London, a pro-

lific writer, 2 vols. 8vo, London, 1863. He also wrote *Twenty years at St. Matthew's*, 16 mo., London, 1868; *Sermons in Town and Country*, 8vo, London, 1871; *Episcopal Patronage and Clerical Liberty* (a letter), 8vo., 1872; *The Manifestation of the Spirit given to profit withal* (a sermon, 19 pp.), 8vo., 1883; *Christ the Light of the World* (14 pp.), 8vo., 1884; and *The Old Testament and the New Criticism*, 8vo., 1893, of which a cheaper edition has just been issued. His lordship leaves a widow, but no family. The late Bishop is the third Bishop of Colchester appointed under the Suffragan Bishops' Act of Henry VIII, the first being William More, or Moore, Rector of Bradwell-juxta-mare, and afterwards of West Tilbury, who was consecrated about 1537, and the second John Stern, vicar of Witham, consecrated by Archbishop Whitgift in 1592.

The Ven. Archdeacon Johnson, rector of Chelmsford, who was a member of the Eton eight of his time, and rowed in the Cambridge boat in 1854 and 1855, now in his 60th year, succeeds as Bishop of Colchester.

His lordship was born at Fulham, August 31st, 1833, and was, therefore, in his 62nd year. Sir Arthur Blomfield and Admiral H. J. Blomfield are brothers, and a third brother is in Canada.

The funeral of the Bishop took place at Shenfield Church on November 9th, and there was a very large attendance of the clergy of the diocese and the general public. It is proposed to place a personal memorial to his memory in the Cathedral at St. Alban's.

The Rev. RICHARD EDWARD FORMBY died at the rectory, Latchingdon, on November 8th, aged 72. He was educated at Brasenose College, Oxford (B.A. 1846), and was perpetual curate of Hythe, Kent, from 1854 to 1859, and in the latter year was presented by the Archbishop of Canterbury to the valuable living of Latchingdon-cum-Snoreham, which he has continued to hold for thirty-five years. In 1871 he was appointed rural dean of Dengie, a post he resigned some few years back. He was a J.P. for Essex, having qualified on February 19th, 1867.

The Rev. REGINALD MORTIMER LUCKOCK died somewhat suddenly on November 17th, aged fifty-five years. He had taken part in the services at the parish church on the previous Sunday. He was born on February 1st, 1839, in the Danish island of St. Croix, West Indies, being the only son of the Rev. Benjamin Luckock, rector of the two English churches in that island, and his wife, Louisa Augusta, daughter of Col. Krause. In 1841 his father was

obliged by ill-health to return to England after eighteen years' colonial work, and died in 1846. Mr. Luckock received his education at King's College School, London, under Dr. Jelf, father of Canon Jelf, late vicar of Saffron Walden, and from here he gained a scholarship at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, taking his B.A. degree in 1863 in Mathematical honours, and proceeding to his M.A. in 1866. He was ordained deacon in 1864 and priest in 1865 by the late Archbishop Tait, then Bishop of London. In 1864, also, he was appointed Mathematical Master at the Godolphin School, Hammersmith, where he taught with considerable success for fifteen years. In 1879, owing to the coming into operation of a new scheme of the Endowed School Commissioners, the head-mastership of the Saffron Walden Grammar School fell vacant. This school, founded in 1423, and therefore one of the oldest in the kingdom, had dwindled down until its pupils, none of whom were boarders, numbered but twenty. Mr. Luckock was elected out of thirty-eight candidates to what certainly did not then appear a very desirable appointment, and in September took up his residence at Walden, carrying on the school in a large room in Hill Street, until the present commodious school buildings, plans for which were being prepared, were erected. These were opened on the 3rd August, 1881, but, although it soon became evident to the few who took an interest in the work that both the master and the buildings were adapted for something far better than what had hitherto existed, the increase in the numbers of the school did not for some years keep pace with their expectations. After a while, however, the favourable reports of the examiners, the successes attained in the Cambridge Local Examinations and elsewhere, and last but not least the marked improvement in the tone of the boys, and their successes in the cricket and football fields, caused the merits of the schoolmaster and the high character of the man to be recognised far beyond the limits of his immediate neighbourhood, so that in 1887, when the number of the boys rose to fifty, of whom twelve were boarders, it was felt that the corner had been turned at last. Besides his own professional work Mr. Luckock took the keenest possible interest in many of the local movements. He was an active member of the committees of the Literary and Scientific Institution, of Technical Education, of the University Extension Lectures, of the cricket club, and was vice-president of the town cycling club, with which he had been connected since its formation, and of the football club. He also founded, and was for some time

president of the Duodecimo Club, formed for the purpose of debating and discussing matters of social and public interest.

Mr. WILLIAM DUNHAM died on December 6th, at his residence, Lorina-villas, Leytonstone, in his 66th year. He was son of the late Mr. Robert Symonds Dunham, of Dewgates, High Roding, in which village Mr. Dunham himself spent a good deal of time, on his farm, for several years. When a young man Mr. Dunham went out to South Africa, and thence to Mauritius, where he took up sugar-planting. When the gold fever in Australia was at its height he left the sugar plantation and made his way to Melbourne. After residing three or four years in different Australian towns, he came back to England. In 1860 he went into business with his uncle, Mr. Henry Clarke, in the flour milling engineering trade, 48, Mark Lane, and became the sole proprietor in 1867. In 1875 he founded *The Miller*, but transferred his interest therein in March last. He was buried at Ilford cemetery on November 13th. His genial presence will be sorely missed.

Mr. JOHN PROUT died at Wimbish vicarage, the residence of his son-in-law, on December 7th, aged eighty-four. He was born on October 1st, 1810, at South Petherton, Launceston, Cornwall, and was brought up to farming; but, dissatisfied with the position of a tenant farmer on the small holdings of his native county, and with the antiquated restrictions of land tenure, he emigrated when twenty-two to Canada, and for ten years farmed successfully at Pickering, Ontario. Family affairs then brought him back to England, and for twenty years he engaged in mercantile pursuits. In 1861 he bought Blount's Farm, Sawbridgeworth, comprising 450 acres of rather heavy clay, in small fields, undrained, in poor condition, and very foul. Drains were laid, useless hedgerows grubbed up, ditches and pools filled in, and deep stirring and thorough cultivation effected. On such heavy land Mr. Prout believed that the growing of green crops and the raising of live stock were undesirable. The phosphates, nitrates, potash, and lime essential for plant growth, he urged, would be assimilated if presented in a fairly soluble form whatever might be the source from which they were obtained. The whole of the cereals and hay were accordingly sold off every year. No farm-yard dung was either made or applied, and no live stock were kept excepting ten working horses. Mr. Prout published in 1881 a report of his system entitled *Profitable Clay Farming under a Just System of Tenant Right*, of which several editions were sold, and

translations made into French and German. The fertility of Blount's Farm has steadily advanced, and during the last fourteen years it has produced an average yield of thirty-five bushels of wheat and forty bushels of barley per acre. Mr. Prout contended that his system affords the only profitable method yet propounded for raising grain crops on heavy lands in this country. No other method, he was wont to add, promises success in meeting the present low range of prices. It is understood that his son, Mr. W. A. Prout, purposes following at Blount's Farm the system which his father initiated. Mr. Prout was an early advocate of the abolition of the Corn Laws and a believer in the economic value of free trade until within the last few years, when he somewhat modified his opinion. He took a lively interest in the housing of the poor and in other schemes for improving the condition of the masses.

ESSEX CHURCHES,

XII.—ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, HIGH EASTER.

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

ACCORDING to Salmon, the parishes of High and Good Easter and Pleshey were one in the time of the Saxons, who called the place Estre, and so it is written in Domesday Book. He further suggests that the name means a village or place East of the Street, as this place is east of the old Roman road from Dunmow to Ongar, now known as High Roothing Street.

At the time of the Conquest, Estre was found to be divided into High and Good Easter and Pleshey, the former probably taking its name from the high table land upon which a great portion of its area is situated, and not, as has been suggested, on account of the lofty church tower, because it possessed its name centuries before the tower was built.

High Easter belonged in the Saxon period to the Abbey of Ely, but in the reign of Edward the Confessor it was seized by one Esgar or Alfgar, Constable of the Army. After the Conquest, William dispossessed Esgar, and granted it to Geoffrey de Mandeville.

This de Mandeville was one of William the Conqueror's chief captains, and so distinguished himself in his service that the king rewarded him with 114 lordships, forty of which were in the county of Essex. Amongst these were High Easter, Great Waltham, Barnston,

Mashbury, Broomfield, Great Leighs, Margaret Roding, Marks Tey, and South Ockendon, at each of which places there are still remains of Norman work in the parish churches.

Geoffrey, the grandson of this Geoffrey, was created Earl of Essex by King Stephen. High Easter was divided into several manors, but the Mandevilles held the principal ones. The Mandevilles held their manors and lands until 1227, when William de Mandeville, dying without issue, entailed all his lands, with the Earldom of Essex, upon his sister Maud, who had married Henry de Bohun, Earl of Hereford, and Lord High Constable of England. The Bohuns held these lands for six generations, until Humfrey de Bohun, Earl of Essex, Hereford, and Northampton, Baron of Brecknock, and Lord High Constable of England, died January 17th, 1372, leaving two daughters, Elianor, married to Thomas of Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester, son of King Edward III, and Mary, married to Henry, Earl of Derby, afterwards King Henry IV.

High Easter eventually came to King Henry V, in right of his mother, and he annexed it to the Duchy of Lancaster. It remained in the Crown until the time of Charles I, who sold the chief manors and lands to the citizens of London in 1629, and after passing through various owners, they are now in the family of Tufnell of Langleys.

Other manors and lands have belonged to the families of Hayron, Gedge, Glascock, Mannock, Garnet, Gate, Berners, Capel, etc.

The manor of Garnets and Marks, in this parish, was held in 1165 by Geoffrey Garnet, under Geoffrey de Mandeville, and Walter Garnet held it under Humfrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford and Essex, who died in 1301. Henry Garnet, at the time of his decease in 1345, held land in High Easter under the Earl of Hereford.

It was afterwards in the Gate family. Thomas Gate, who was living in the reign of Edward III, was father of William, who was father of Sir Geoffrey Gate; this Sir Geoffrey was Governor of the Isle of Wight, and afterwards Marshal of Calais. At the time of his death in 1477 he held lands in High Easter, and was buried in the north aisle of this church, with Agnes, his wife. William Gate, their son, enjoyed this estate; he died in 1485, and was succeeded by his son, Sir Geoffrey Gate; he died in 1526, and was succeeded by his eldest son, the famous Sir John Gate, who was of the Privy Chamber of King Henry VIII, Captain of the Guard to King Edward VI, Vice-Chamberlain of his Household, Chancellor of the

Duchy of Lancaster, and a Privy Councillor ; but he was beheaded August 22nd, 1553, for espousing the cause of Lady Jane Grey, and all his estates fell to the Crown.

I have been somewhat particular in endeavouring to trace the owners of estates in this parish, because I think, when we come to discuss the church itself, we shall be able, by the information thus obtained, to fix the dates, approximately, of some portions of the church.

The advowson and great tithes were given by Geoffrey de Mandeville in 1139 to his foundation of Walden Abbey, and the Abbot and Convent continued patrons until the time of the dissolution, when the rectory impropriate, which is a manor, was granted by King Henry VIII, in 1538, to Thomas, Lord Audeley, but King Edward VI, in 1547, settled it by way of exchange on the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, with the advowson of the vicarage. The present patron of the vicarage is the Bishop of London.

There appears to have been a dispute as to the tithes between the Abbot of Walden and the Vicar of High Easter, as is apparent by the following translation of Harleian Manuscript 3697, Folio 34, dated A.D. 1250, which was made by the Rev. George Leapingwell, a former vicar ; it is preserved amongst the Parish papers.

An Assessment of the Vicarage of High Easter and a confirmation of it by Fulco, Bishop of London. To all the sons of the Holy Church, to whom this present writing comes, Fulco, Bishop of London, sends everlasting health.

We wish it to come to the knowledge of all men, that between the Abbot of Walden and his brethren on the one part, and Richard, the Vicar of Great Easter, on the other part, that for some time it has been disputed before us, as to the quantity of the said Vicarage. We, wishing to put an end to this altercation by our Office, have thought it should be thus decreed respecting the said Vicarage, to wit, that the said vicar and his successors shall receive the whole of the oblations together with the tithes of the sheaves arising from the antient demesne of the Monks, to wit, those which his predecessors were accustomed to receive together with the increase of the small tithes arising from the Church of the said Monks, in the said Parish, together with four loads of straw, from the barns of the said Monks, to be received twice in the year, to wit, at Easter, and at the feast of All Saints, together with the tithes of Hay arising from the meadow of the Earl of Hereford in the same farm and which lies opposite the barns of the Abbot of Tilty, in the same Parish.

The church, dedicated to St. Mary the Virgin, consists now of nave, north aisle, tower, chancel, with vestry on north side, and a porch on south side of nave.

As High Easter belonged to the Abbey of Ely in the Saxon

period, there was probably a church there at that time, but in accordance with what seems to have been the almost universal practice of the Normans, the old Saxon buildings were swept away upon their advent, and High Easter having been granted, as we have seen, to one of the Conqueror's chief captains, he would proceed at once to the erection of a new church; and consequently we find in the nave and chancel the remains of the original Norman building, and it would seem that the original church consisted of nave and chancel only. A glance at the plan (Fig. 1) will show that the original nave was 58 ft. 6 in. long by 28 ft. wide, with a chancel 25 ft. 6 in. long by 22 ft. wide, dimensions somewhat large as compared with many of our old Norman churches in this county, which would lead up to the observation that at this period it served a larger population than was usual in the Essex villages.

The south wall of nave is 3 ft. 7 in. thick, one of the indications of Norman work, but in addition the other features which determine its age are: 1st, the square south-east quoin, built up with Roman bricks; 2nd, the south doorway with square jambs, plain abacus at springing, and plain semicircular arch; 3rd, the remains of a window over doorway, with plain jambs and semicircular arch, narrow outside, but splayed off inside to a considerable width; and 4th, the coursed pebble work of the outside wall.

The very early character of the south door would indicate that this nave was erected very soon after the Conquest, and as Geoffrey de Mandeville was alive in 1086, we are justified in coming to the conclusion that he was the builder. The old Norman nave probably remained in its original condition until the time of the Edwards, in the fourteenth century. The principal owners during that century were the De Bohuns, and the two-light south window at the western end of the nave was inserted about the middle of that century, and about the same time, or perhaps a little later, the three-light window at the eastern end of the nave was inserted. These two windows are very fine specimens of Decorated work, and are remarkable for their great height.

At a somewhat later period, about the end of the fourteenth century, the centre three-light Perpendicular window was inserted.

About this time also a considerable alteration was made in the church by the demolition of the north wall and the construction upon its site of an arcade of four arches and the erection of the north aisle. The columns of this arcade are octagonal, and the caps

and bases would seem to indicate that they are of later date than two of the windows and door of the aisle, which are certainly of the Decorated period, whilst the columns are of the very late Decorated or early Perpendicular period. This is somewhat puzzling. The only solution one can suggest is that the two windows in question and the door had been inserted in the old north wall previous to its destruction, and rebuilt in the new aisle wall.

The west window of the aisle is a two-light Perpendicular one under a square head. Then on the north side is first one of the two-light Decorated windows before alluded to, with trefoiled heads to the lights and quatrefoil over; the label moulding is stopped by

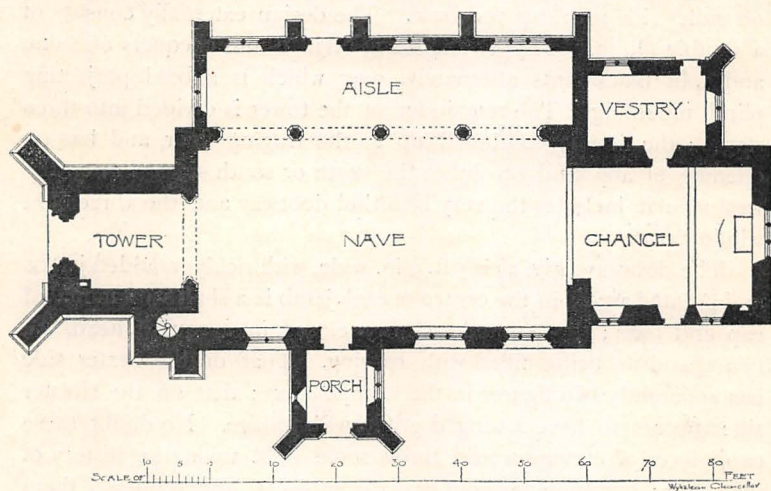


FIG. I. PLAN OF CHURCH.

two grotesque heads glaring at each other. Next to this window is the north door with a pointed arch; next to this is the other two-light Decorated window, differing in design and character from the first one, it has two richly cusped heads to the lights, and above is a circle with eight ogee cusplings; the label is stopped by a male and a female head. The next window is a three-light Perpendicular window. The north aisle has a bold oak roof, consisting of two wall and three other principals, with curved braces and wall-pieces. There are in addition four intermediates, with a bold purlin, all boldly chamfered with plain rafters, the whole supported on chamfered wall-plates.

The next important alteration was the erection of the noble

tower at the west end, which serves as a landmark for many miles round, and from the top of which there is a splendid view of the surrounding country. From the design and the architectural features and enrichments of this tower the popular tradition that it was erected in the reign of Henry IV is most probably true, and when we remember that he was one of the owners of a great part of High Easter through his marriage with one of the daughters and co-heiresses of the last of the De Bohuns, we may reasonably assume that he was actually the builder.

The tower measures internally 16 ft. by 15 ft., and is connected with the nave by a bold and lofty arch, partly supported by a shaft on either side with cap and base. The design externally consists of a double plinth, the upper one being divided into chequers of stone and split black flints alternately, over which is a bold projecting plinth moulding. The remainder of the tower is divided into three stages; the first is continued up to the ringing floor, and has no opening of any kind on either the north or south sides, but on the west side it includes the very beautiful doorway and the three-light window over.

The doorway (Fig. 2) is 5 ft. 9 in. wide, with richly-moulded jambs and pointed arch; in the centre of each jamb is a shaft with moulded cap and base; the pointed arch is enclosed in a square head, the two spandrils being filled with carving. That on the dexter side has apparently two figures in the composition; that on the sinister side appears to have a winged griffin with foliage. No doubt these two pieces of carving would throw some light upon the history of the tower; but time has confused the subjects, and rendered them undecipherable. The key-stone has carved upon it an angel bearing a shield, but there are no armorials, or, if there were, they have been obliterated; the hood moulding enclosing the square head is supported by a male head on one side and a female head on the other, and is enriched with various devices, amongst which may be identified the Lancaster rose, a lion's head, a leopard's head, and *fleur de lis*. The hood mould is continued horizontally across the whole width of tower, and is also enriched with similar devices. Over this door is the noble three-light window, which lights up the interior of tower and west end of church, and forms an important feature when seen, not only from the outside but the inside; the hood moulding is stopped by two boldly-carved figures.

The second stage forms the ringing chamber, which is lighted

by a single-light window on the north, south, and west sides ; there is also an opening on the east side, and through this opening, when the old, high-pitched roof was on the nave, could be seen the interior of the church.

The third stage forms the bell chamber, which is lighted from each side by a two-light window, and in which are hung five bells. The

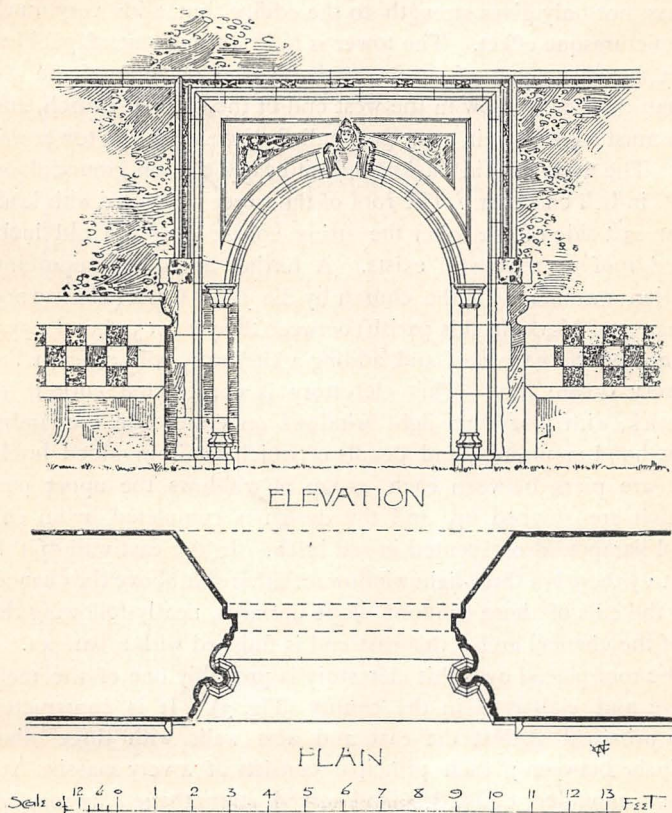


FIG. 2. WEST DOOR OF TOWER.

design of the tower is finished with an embattled parapet, with the figure of an old man with a staff at the south-west corner, a griffin at the north-west corner, and a griffin with shield at the north-east corner.

Some years ago a short spire had been constructed, but this having become very dilapidated was removed in 1865, and the tower restored to its original condition, and the sanctus bell, which was

hung in it, has been re-hung in a frame on the lead flat of the tower. This bell was cast by Mears in 1791, and this probably would be the date of the erection of the short spire.

There are two massive angle buttresses, of four slopes each, on the west side ; on the north side is also a massive square buttress of three slopes ; and the stair turret at the south-east corner with its buttress, not only gives strength to the edifice, but adds very much to its picturesque effect. The tower is built throughout of pebbles, with a few fragments of stone, probably the remains of the old Norman door or window in the west end of the original church, and which must have been in great part pulled down when the tower was built. The walls vary in thickness from nearly 5 ft. on ground floor, to 4 ft. in bell chamber. The roof of the tower is covered with lead. On the east side of the tower the string course over the old high-pitched roof of nave still exists. A further and very important, alteration was made in the church by Sir John Gate (who owned the manor of Merks in this parish) between the years 1526 and 1553, by removing the nave roof and adding a clerestory with a nearly flat and very ornate roof. This clerestory is constructed entirely of red brick, with four three-light windows on either side, the jambs, arches, hood mouldings, and details of which are in moulded brick. There are piers between each group of windows, the upper part of which are stepped up, and the design is completed by an embattled parapet, also executed in red brick. In the east wall of this clerestory there is a three-light window on either side above the chancel roof ; the cills of these windows slope upwards, nearly following the line of the chancel arch ; this east end is finished with a parapet.

The roof placed over this clerestory is probably one of the most massive and elaborate in the county (Fig. 3). It is constructed with a principal against the east and west walls, with three other principals between ; each principal consists of a very massive oak tie-beam, moulded, embattled, and carved, strengthened by massive wood braces and wall pieces, also richly moulded and carved ; these tie-beams are framed into massive, moulded, embattled, and carved wall plates ; over the tie-beams are uprights, with braces and spandrels to support the main rafters, all being deeply moulded, and the spandrels filled in with pierced tracery. Over the centre of each window is an intermediate, with braces all moulded, and into these are framed the purlins, also richly moulded, with carved bosses at the intersections, and these carry the common rafters, all moulded, which

carry the boarding for the lead. The roof is further enriched, and the wall-plate strengthened, by curved braces over the clerestory windows from principal to principal, filled in with tracery, the whole being moulded and carved. Introduced in two places about the roof are gates, carved in punning allusion to the builder of the clerestory and roof.

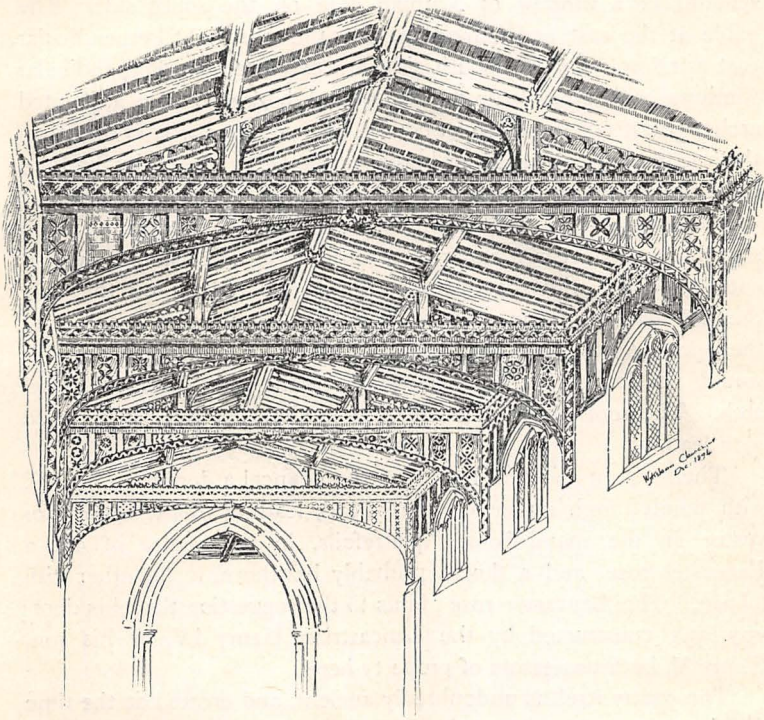


FIG. 3. NAVE ROOF.

Although the chancel walls are Norman work they are not of the same character as those of the nave. From a long series of observations, I have come to the conclusion that the Normans had two methods of building their walls: the first by regularly building up the walls, course by course, and carefully drawing the joints (that is, leaving them sunk) as they proceeded, in fact, in the way we build such walls in the present day; and secondly, by constructing a kind of framework and boarding, and building in between in the same way as we build our concrete walls in the present day.

The walls of the nave are built after the first plan, the walls of the chancel after the second. They are 3 ft. 4 in. thick; they have square quoins of Roman brick, and about half-way up there is introduced a band of Roman bricks, laid herring-bone, with bands of horizontal roof tiles; this band is continued across the east end and returned a few feet on north and south walls. There is also the remains of a window of Norman date on the south side. The gable at the east end is modern, as is the three-light Perpendicular east window. On the south side are two two-light Perpendicular windows with four centred arches, and between them a pointed arched priest's door—these, of course, are insertions of later date than the original wall. The chancel arch was probably altered by Sir John Gate at the same time that he constructed the clerestory to nave.

Looking at the plan, it will be seen that the pier on the south side projects between 4 and 5 ft., whilst on the north side the wall is cut away flush with the inside of the north wall; if on this side the wall had a similar width of pier, namely between 4 and 5 ft., the opening would be reduced to between 12 and 13 ft., and this would no doubt represent the width of the old Norman chancel arch. The roof of the chancel is a modern flat oak roof covered with lead.

There is on the north side of the chancel a doorway (Fig. 4), with pointed arch under a square head, leading to the sacristy or vestry; in the spandrels are quatrefoils, in the centre of one a Lancaster rose, and a flower, probably hawthorn, in the other with foliage. The Lancaster rose points to the suggestion that this doorway was constructed by the Lancastrian Henry IV, or his son, Henry V, both possessors of property here.

The vestry itself is undoubtedly ancient, and erected at the time the doorway was constructed. It was in a very dilapidated state in 1865, and the east window was restored, together with the north door, and a new north window added; the defective timbers of the roof were also renewed.

Inside the chancel on the south side is a piscina (Fig. 5), inserted in the Decorated period and the internal cill and jambs of the windows adjoining are carried down so as to form sedilia.

The east bay of the north aisle is enclosed by a wood screen of the late Decorated period, and forms what is known as the Garnet chapel, subsequently appropriated by the Gate family. Henry Garnet, who appears to have been the last of his family, died in 1345,

possessed of the manor of Merks, and as Thomas Gate appears to have been the next owner in the time of Edward III, he may have appropriated the chapel as belonging to the manor, and possibly erected this screen; it is a very good piece of work, and the crockets which are carved on the ogee canopy heads, are very chaste and good in design and execution.

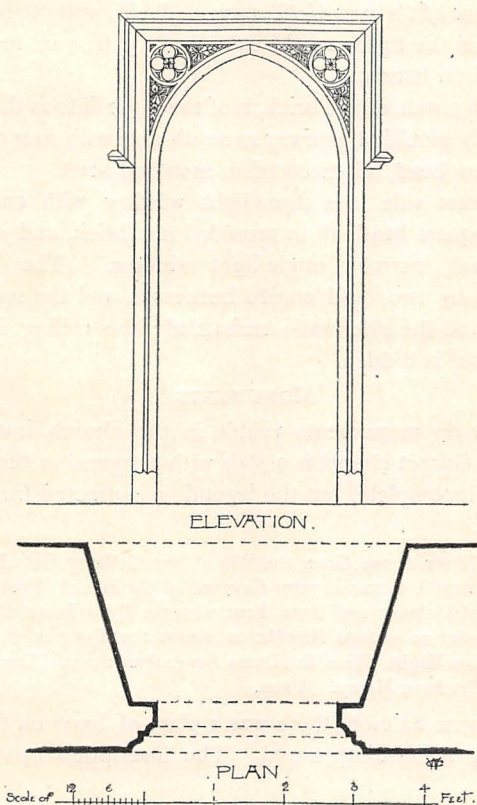


FIG. 4. VESTRY DOOR FROM CHANCEL.

There are two openings in which, from the marks left, there were originally dwarf gates.

The font is a very fine specimen of the early Perpendicular period; it is octagonal, and measures three feet across, on four of the faces of the bowl the symbols of the four evangelists are boldly carved, and on the alternate faces angels holding shields, upon

which, however, no quarterings have ever been carved. The bowl of this font is very similar in design to the Walsingham font, but the stem, unlike that at Walsingham, which is richly carved, is quite plain, except for the very picturesque and ingenious stopped chamfers introduced to reduce the octagon form to a square. An inscription on the lead, probably cut when the font was re-leaded, reads *March 9. 1594. The Fountayne of the new birth, 1594. R. B.,* and other initials.

There is in the tower an old oak chest, 5 ft. 9 in. long, strongly bound with iron bands.

The south porch, of red brick, is of the same date as the clerestory; it has a boldly moulded gateway as south side with four-centred arch under a square head, all executed in moulded brick.

On the east side is a three-light window with cusped arches enclosed in square head, all in moulded red brick, and on the west side is a small, narrow, single-light window. The building is strengthened by two bold angled buttresses, and the south gable is stepped up, and the side walls embattled; the ceiling is plastered, and so the roof is hidden.

MONUMENTS.

There are no monuments visible in the church, but under the floor of the Garnet chapel is a slab with a legend in brass round it. This is now incomplete, but the legend, as corrected from Salmon,* is as follows:

Here lieth Dame Agnes Gate, the Wif of Syr Gefferey Gate Knight. The which Syr Gefferey Gate was vi yeres Captane of the Isle of Wyght. And after that Marshal of Caleys; and there kept with the Pykards worschipful Warrys and evyr entended as a good Knyght to please the Kyng in y^e pties of Normandy with all his Might. Ye which Dame Agnes dyed the ix of Dec. mccccxxxvii, on whos Soul Jhu have Mercy. Amen.

According to Salmon, there was a plate of brass on the wall, but this has long since disappeared. The inscription upon it was as follows*:

Pray for the Sowl, all ye that live in sight,
Of Sir Geffrey Gate the Curtisse Knyght,
Whos Wyff is beried here; by Goddes Might
He bowght the Manor of Garnets by right
of Koppeden Gentyلمان so he behight
of this witnesses his Wyff and Executors,
This yere and day come on his dely Howrs
xxii day of January mccccxxvi.

* These two inscriptions are given as corrected in Morant's handwriting in his copy of Salmon's *Essex*, now in my possession. Cf. Morant's letter to Gough in Nichol's *Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century*, II., 705.—ED.

There seems to be some mistake as to this date (printed 1456 in Salmon), as this Sir Geffrey is said to have died 22nd September, 1477, and we have no account of any previous Sir Geffrey, his father's name being stated to be William, and his grandfather's Thomas.

There was formerly in the east window a shield of painted glass, England and France ancient quarterly; it now hangs in one of the south windows of the nave; near it is, also in ancient glass, the mono-

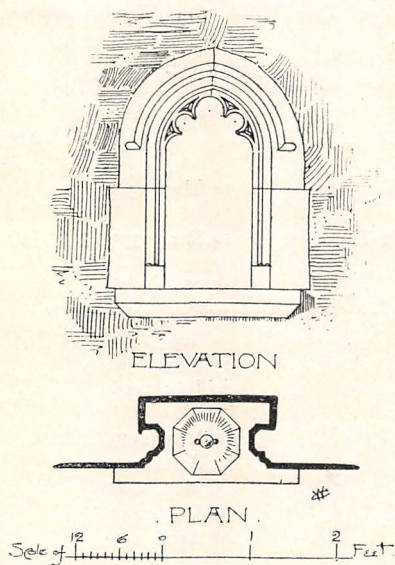


FIG. 5. PISCINA.

gram M probably forming part of the glass of a window to the Virgin Mary, to whom the church is dedicated.

It may be mentioned that the monolith of rough-hewn granite to the south-east of the church, is a cenotaph in memory of Hubert Majendie Gepp, B.A., one of the present vicar's sons, and for some years lecturer at the University of Upsala. It is similar to the monument erected over his grave in that city. He was unfortunately drowned on Dec. 13th, 1892, at the age of thirty-five, whilst crossing the frozen lake of Orsa on "ski" runners, when on his way to spend Christmas with his friend Dr. Nansen, the Arctic traveller, to arrange about the translation of his book on the Eskimo. The ice gave way,

and, being laden with knapsack and camera, he was unable to save himself.

The Registers begin in 1654.

The first entry of Burials is :

John Mayott son of Henry Mayott was buried the 13th of June 1654.

The first entry of Marriages is :

John Samford of Linsell and Jane Smith High Estre were married the third of October 1654.

The first entry of Baptisms or Births is :

Ann Willis daughter of Thos. Willis with Alice his wife was born the 28th day of August 1657.

LIST OF VICARS.

VICAR.	INSTITUTED.	PATRONS.
Robert de Manitre		Abbot and Convent of Walden.
Robert Bole	24 Mar., 1329	do.
Robert de Stepyng		do.
Robert ad Crucem de Thyrlowe	14 Dec., 1335	do.
John Clarke		do.
Roger Slaitbourne	26 Nov., 1383	do.
William Somerhill	27 Feb., 1385	do.
Richard Fishwicke	2 Sep., 1386	do.
Alfred Ilford	15 Nov., 1391	do.
William Sewaldby	20 July, 1408	do.
John Stokes		do.
John Dany or Davy	2 May, 1429	do.
Thomas Long	24 April, 1430	do.
John Hankyston	6 Mar., 1442	do.
Thomas Chapman	21 Dec., 1443	do.
Thomas Apelton	18 April, 1453	do.
John Prestwold		do.
Thomas Baker	31 Mar., 1479	do.
Robert Wyseman	24 Nov., 1479	do.
Richard Man	7 June, 1481	do.
William Allenson	13 Nov., 1489	do.
Robert Bryght	24 Mar., 1502	do.
Edmund Stileman	6 June, 1516	do.
John Holmes	18 Jan., 1566.	Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's.
Robert Vause	25 Aug., 1569	do.
Thomas Croxton	27 Aug., 1593	Queen Elizabeth.
Richard Kirby	26 Oct., 1597	Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's.
Thomas Richardson	1 July, 1608	do.
Martin Holbeach	About 1650	do.
Timothy Clay	2 Jan., 1662.	do.
Benjamin Archer	31 Mar., 1671	do.

VICAR.	INSTITUTED.	PATRONS.
Thomas Beaumont	6 May, 1702	Bishop of London.
George Ramshaw	7 Jan., 1723	Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's.
Samuel Mason	6 Dec., 1729	do.
Nicholas Holland	20 Nov., 1744	do.
Moses Wight	19 Mar., 1756	do.
John Gibbons	23 April, 1764	do.
William Stephenson	1770	do.
William Drake	1771	do.
Thomas Bennett	7 May, 1789	do.
George Leapingwell	20 Dec., 1816	do.
Edward Francis Gepp	22 June, 1849	do.
" " "		Bishop of London.

THE AGRICULTURAL LABOURER.

BY REV. ARTHUR GOLDRING.

THE agricultural labourer has lately become an object of special interest because of the Parish Councils Act. People are wondering what he will do with his newly-acquired powers. Will he begin to assert himself? Shall we see that "quickenings of rural life" of which we have lately heard so much? Those who know most about the labourer and his ways, and they are not those who were chiefly concerned in the recent legislation on his behalf, think not. As a matter of fact, nine labourers out of ten know little about the Local Government Act, and care less. They did not demand it, and, in the opinion of those best qualified to judge—the people who live among them—it will leave them exactly where it found them. The only practical result will be that another weight will be placed on the shoulders of the already overburdened ratepayer.

The truth is that the labourers were never so well off as they are at the present time. Wages are higher and food and clothing cheaper than they have ever been before. Except where they have been tampered with by professional agitators the labourers are, on the whole, contented and happy. They have, indeed, little or no cause to grumble. Their earnings, including harvest money, average from 15s. to 17s. a week. If they have children at work, and their wives are able to work in the fields, or to do a little washing or charring, they have often, from one source and another, as much as 25s. to 30s. a week coming in. In addition to this they have their allotments and gardens, and numerous perquisites allowed them by their

masters. They are the only class connected with the land who have not felt the stress of the present agricultural depression. If they grumble at all it is about the allotments. They cannot see why they should have to pay at a higher rate for their allotments than the farmer pays for his land, and why the worst and most inaccessible piece of land in the parish should often be assigned for the purpose. This is not an universal grievance, but it is undoubtedly true that there are localities where it exists. It is hard on a man after a long day's work, and perhaps after a tramp of five or six miles to and from his work, to have to walk two or three miles to his allotment, especially if the allotment is poor ground where it is difficult to grow anything worth having.

The question of course is, will the labourers be able, through the village councils, to get better terms from the farmer and the landlord? From what we know of the labourer, from intimate contact with him during the last ten years, we do not think he will. He knows that his bread and cheese depend on the farmer, and, however much he may grumble in private, he will take no active steps to obtain redress. His nature is to bear his wrongs patiently, as part of his lot, which, whether he like or not, he must submit to.

Here is an instance of this. We were talking not long ago to a labourer who had not had a holiday for fourteen years. He is stockman to a large farmer, and has nearly as much work on Sundays as on week-days. "But why don't you ask your master for a day off sometimes?" we asked. "Oh, I *have* asked him," was the reply, "but he says to me, 'What do you mean by asking? You *know* you can't be spared.'" We suggested his getting employment elsewhere. He had tried this, and had been put to Sunday work just the same; he had to take what he could get and make the best of it.

Most labourers are like this. What would be the use of their demanding this or demanding that through the village councils? The farmers would simply dismiss them and take other men on who were less troublesome, and the men who were dismissed would find it hard to obtain employment elsewhere; for if farmers do not combine for other purposes there is a wonderful unanimity of opinion amongst them about the desirability of keeping down the rates. The labourers might, of course, strike—and strike, as they have been known to do, at a very awkward time for the farmers, viz., at harvest time. In some districts in East Anglia, where the agitator

has been at work, a strike might be organised on a large scale, but we very much doubt whether it could be maintained for any length of time. Labourers have not, as a rule, the "grit" in them for a long fight, neither have they much capacity for combined action. In a protracted struggle they would come off second best.

Another grievance of the labourers is that they are sometimes badly housed. We have "a creeping" recollection of some of the cottages in a large Essex parish we once lived in. They were worse than pig-styes, in fact a well-bred pig would feel himself aggrieved if he were asked to live in one of them. Nearly all these hovels were owned by petty tradesmen and small farmers, who had, after the manner of their kind, invested their savings in cottages, which they had no money to keep in repair. These tenements are, as a rule, occupied by families which an ordinary landlord would decline to accept as tenants, or by old people in receipt of outdoor relief, who cannot afford to pay more than a shilling a week for rent. We have indeed known cases of respectable and fairly well-to-do men being driven to live in such cottages, simply because there were no others to be obtained in the parish. But these men were not agricultural labourers—that is, they did not work on the land—they were carpenters, bricklayers, and platelayers, and such like, whose presence in the parish was more or less accidental.

There is no remedy for this state of things. The law is a dead letter. Any attempt on the part of the wretched tenants to set it in operation would only result in a notice to quit. "It is one thing to make laws, it is another thing to execute them," said an Essex clergyman to us not so long ago. "There is a cottage in my parish which was condemned for over-crowding by the authorities six years ago, but the family wouldn't turn out, and they are there still."

These constitute the labourer's chief grievances; he has no others really worth speaking of. He is not the miserable, down-trodden creature he is often represented to be. In most parishes the squire and parson are his best friends, and he is shrewd enough to know it. Nothing is more grotesquely untrue than to represent him as panting for political and social emancipation, and eager, above all things, to manage his own affairs. His ambitions do not lie in this direction. He does not want to be emancipated, and he is quite content to let others, who have the time and inclination, manage

his affairs for him. His ambition, if he has any, is to acquire a small holding. He complains that the majority of farmers take more land than they can farm properly, and that if some of this land was divided up into small holdings of from five to ten acres, which the labourers could hire or purchase on easy terms, it would be to the advantage of all parties concerned, and we should hear less about agricultural depression. Of course, the truth of this is hotly contested. It may be said in favour of the labourer's view of the question, that in some places the small holders are undoubtedly making money, in spite of the bad times. Whether they could make enough to pay rent or instalments of purchase money and keep themselves and their families is a question that can only be solved by practical experiment. As a rule though, the horizon of a labourer's mind does not stretch much further than the prospect of a rise in wages or the way he is going to make up the next half-year's rent. Legislation will not alter his nature. He walks more by custom than by anything else. In fact, as George Eliot says, "custom with him holds the place of sentiment, of theory, and, in many cases, of religion." He is suspicious of all innovations, and has the smallest possible faith in theoretical knowledge. This is the reason why the technical instruction classes have been such a dead failure in nearly all purely rural districts. We undertake to say that not ten labourers in the kingdom have in any way departed from their traditional habits of life in consequence of these classes, and that the few who attended them would be much puzzled to give any intelligent account of what they heard.

Under ordinary circumstances there is little deserving poverty among the labourers, and this is chiefly confined to those who are too old to work. Their case is often very hard, and although in most parishes much is done for them in the way of charitable relief, yet they ought not to be mainly dependent upon charity after a long life of toil and labour. They get a pension in the form of outdoor relief (a half-a-crown a week and a loaf), perhaps their children help them with the rent, and they get presents in the form of clothes and blankets from the benevolent. As a rule the aged poor in country villages are well looked after. At the same time it would be better if some system of State Aided Pensions could be devised by which they could be placed beyond the reach of want. For the rest, unless there has been an unusually hard winter, or, from some special causes, great scarcity of work, there is little poverty except that

which is the result of drink and idleness. A labourer often has a struggle to make both ends meet when he is bringing up his family, before his children are old enough to go to work. But if he is steady and industrious, and has a thrifty, hard-working wife, he usually manages to get through this difficult time without in the end being much the worse for it. He is, in fact, morally a stronger and better man than before. But nearly all depends on the wife. If she is a decent woman who understands her duties, then, unless the man drinks, things will prosper even although there is an uphill struggle for a time. All the measures of the doctrinaires and paper theorists who legislate for the labourer will be of very little avail, unless they can find a receipt for making good wives. But good wives, like poets, are born not made, in spite of all the lectures in the world on cookery, domestic economy, hygiene, and kindred subjects.

Within a stone's throw of where we are writing, there are two cottages standing side by side; both are inhabited by labourers who earn exactly the same wages. The home of the first man is a picture of comfort, cleanliness, and order, his children are well clothed and have enough to eat, he himself appears in good broadcloth on Sundays, he is out of debt, and punctual with his rent. His garden is well stocked with vegetables, and he grows enough corn and potatoes on his allotment to supply himself and his family through the winter. He has a good wife. The home of the second man is dirty and untidy, his children are ragged, filthy, and half-starved, he has hardly a decent coat to his back, he is head over ears in debt, and he and his wife are constantly begging. We need scarcely add that his wife is an idle slut. Here we touch the root of the whole matter so far as the labourer is concerned. It is people of this stamp, well known to the clergyman and the magistrates as utterly incorrigible and worthless, who lend the readiest ear to the agitator and impose upon Cockney journalists as the victims of the squire and the parson. The Local Government Act, associated in their minds with vague ideas of wresting something from their richer neighbours, will do them no good, and they have already discovered it. They will be as lazy and improvident and will spend as much time and money at the public-house now that parish affairs are managed by a council, as when they were managed by a vestry, and their sober and industrious neighbours will continue to flourish as before.

JOTTINGS ON THE COLCHESTER BELL FOUNDERS.

BY REV. CECIL DEEDES.

HAVING lately commissioned Mr. Charles Golding, of Colchester, to make researches among the Borough records and muniments for references to the families of Bowler and Graye, I am able to lay before the readers of THE ESSEX REVIEW the results of five days' quest, which are of some definite value, though no doubt there is more to be discovered by future workers. Mr. Golding, in explanation of comparatively meagre results in proportion to the time spent on the subject, says: "The items are dispersed over so many books, with no reference index, or paging to many of them, and bound up, some very irregularly, and many totally loose and ragged."

We have at any rate established some points. Only four years ago Dr. Raven writes (*Suffolk Church Bells*, p. 104): ". . . Richard Bowler, whom all agree in placing at Colchester, though there is nothing but tradition for it."

We now have undoubted evidence about him in the following extract from a bond:

1600

xxvj die Octobr. before Rob^t. Mott and Thomas Heckford, Bailiffs.

Ambrose Gilbert, of Colchester, in xl lb. (£40).

Mathew Browne in xx lb.

Lawrence Browne in xx lb.

bound to appear before the Justices and produce Ambrose Gilbert, for that he did "grevously hurte and wounded one Richard Bowler of Colchester bell-founder soe as it is thought the said Richard is in greate daunger of Dethe."

Of the identity of Richard Bowler there can be no doubt. He was unquestionably the founder who cast bells now remaining in Essex, Cambridgeshire, and Suffolk, between 1589 (3rd at Halstead) and 1604 (3rd at Little Wilbraham).^{*} The grievous hurt, therefore, inflicted by Ambrose Gilbert did not kill him, for he survived it at least four years. As to the identity of Ambrose Gilbert one cannot feel so sure. A person of this name was one of the four brothers of the famous William Gilbert, or Gilberd, M.D., who, by his Latin

^{*} Dr. Raven (*Cambridgeshire*, p. 87), says: "Bowler's latest date is 1620." I think this must be an error.

treatise on the magnet, says Hallam, "not only collected all the knowledge which others had possessed on that subject, but became at once the father of experimental philosophy in this island, and by a singular felicity and acuteness of genius the founder of theories which have been revived after the lapse of ages, and are almost universally received into the creed of the science."* The handsome monument in Holy Trinity Church, Colchester,† to this learned man, who was chief physician to Queen Elizabeth and James I, was erected by two of his brothers, Ambrose and William (a curious instance of two brothers bearing the same name) in 1603, only three years after the assault on R. Bowler. The monument states that William died in his 63rd year. His brother William, who styles himself in the work now to be mentioned "Melfordensis," seems to be the William Gilbert, M.A., who was presented on September 4th, 1599, to the Rectory of Long Melford, Suffolk, the right of presentation for that time belonging to Queen Elizabeth. He was buried at Melford, August 7th, 1618.‡ He collected the unpublished remains of his distinguished brother William, under the title "De Mundo nostro Sublunari Philosophia nova," and presented them (it seems in MS.) to Henry Prince of Wales with a short dedication. This cannot have been later than 1612. A copy of this work, which was in the collection of Sir William Boswell, fell into the hands of Isaac Gruter, who had it printed by Louis Elzevir (ii) at Amsterdam, 4to in 1651. Another Dr. William Gilbert was living in Dublin in 1638, and addressed a remarkable letter on astronomy to Archbishop Usher, a copy of which in MS. is in the possession of the present writer, but whether he was akin to the Colchester family does not appear. An Ambrose Gilbert, S.T.B., lived at Orsett, and by his will, dated 1642, proved 1649, besides other benefactions, bequeathed Marsh House, in St. Osyth, to the founding of a fellowship and a scholarship in St. John's College, Cambridge.§ Mr. Chancellor says: "This Ambrose was probably one of the brothers or nephews of William Gilbert."|| Considering that William, senior,

* Quoted in Cooper's *Athen. Cantabrig.*, ii, 357.

† See Chancellor's *Ancient Sepulchral Monuments*, p. 202, with plate.

‡ Sir W. Parker's *History of Long Melford* (1873), pp. 35, 362.

Cf. note on William, eldest son of William Gilbert, born in St. Mary's, Bury St. Edmunds, 1632, in *Register of Admissions to the Royal Grammar School, Colchester*, p. 23. There is a William Boler, born in St. James', Colchester, 1630, mentioned on page 18, and Thomas Gray was at the school in 1637. (*Trans. Essex Archæol. Soc.*, n.s., vol. iv).—ED.

§ Morant's *Colchester*, p. 179; *Essex* i, p. 224.

|| *Sepulchral Monuments*, p. 206,

died nearly half a century before him, aged 63, it seems more likely that he was his nephew than his brother. He may have been the person who in the heat of youth in 1600 assaulted the veteran bell-founder R. Bowler. A little more light on this strange affair would be welcome.

Mr. Golding supplies a note that Richard Bowler, of Colchester, Bel-founder, was tried at the Gaol-delivery on November 24th, Anno Quadragesimo (*Reg. Elizabethae* doubtless, 1598) for allowing cattle to stray on to lands of Reginald Oldfield. Mr. Golding does not note the result of this trial. One would gladly know something more of this Reginald Oldfield. His is an ominous name. Richard, Robert, and Henry were bell-founders of this period in the Eastern and Midland counties.* It is uncertain where they were domiciled, and they seem to have itinerated a good deal. If Reginald was "of that ilk," perhaps some trade jealousy may have underlain this trespass business.

Among the free burgesses of Colchester occur the following members of the Bowler family: William (1643), (1652), (1689); John (1668), (1672), (1678), (1695); Lancelot (1678); Richard (1695); Samuel (1700); James (1700). Among the "fforeigners" are mentioned Lancelot, jun. (1721); Peter (1721); James (1731). These names are drawn from various muniments and books; there are at least two individuals of the names of William and John. A name wanted, one Augustine Bowler, who was a Bell-founder in Lincolnshire between 1627 and 1647 (*North's Lincolnshire*, p. 139), does not seem to occur.

Proceeding now to investigate what light the Borough records throw upon the Graye family, we are sorry to be obliged to divulge that the first of the name who practised the bell-founders' craft comes under our notice in a way that is not creditable to himself.

The xamynaicon of Myles Graye of Colchester belfounder taken befor Rychard Symnell and Robt Wade Baylifes of the said towne of Colchester the xjth daye of November 1598.

The upshot of this examination was that Graye made voluntary confession concerning a child that Alice Mullynges was expecting to bear, to the effect that he was the father of such child, and that they had met in the dwelling-house of Rychard Bowler in Colchester. "The sayd Alyce lykewise voluntarily confesseth and sayth in all thinges as the said Myles before in his sayd exam. hath confessed."


* Raven, *Cambridgeshire*, pp. 85, 198; *Stahlschmidt, Herts.*, 37.

To this examination they each affixed their mark. Miles' mark is a rude W.

The next document, which by Mr. Golding's diligence we can reproduce, proves almost beyond question that Miles did his best to remove the stigma on Alice's reputation by making her his wife. The conjecture seems probable that she was equally with himself an inmate of Richard Bowler's house, he having served his apprenticeship, she in domestic service. As Miles Graye the elder died in 1649 "crased wth age,"* it is likely enough that in 1598 he would be nearer 30 than 20. Privations in the siege of Colchester and the destruction of his property by fire may have broken down the old man, wearied out with the troubles and misfortunes of his latter years when probably more bells were broken than cast.

Here follows a proof that though his relict's name was Dorothy he had a former wife named Alice.

xvj^o die Julij 1622 coram Thoma Thurston vno ball. &c. Robte harris aged xxxij yeres laborer beinge exā confessth and sayeth that he being att worck yesterdaye at Robte humberstones in makinge of morter for the Masone their laye in the Warehouse wheir he made the morter twoe or three peces of belmettle which he tooke vpp & carried to Miles† Grayes the Belfounder and sold it to his wiff for three shillings and ther was Tenn pounce weight of yt.

Signed  Robte
harris

Robtus humbston carrier x^{li} } recogn.

Alice the wiff of Miles Graye saith that yesterdaye Robte harris did bringe vnto her house Tenn poundes weight of Belmettle w^{ch} she bought for iij^s ij^d and he did tell her that he bought it of A Stranger whome he knewe not.

Mr. Golding says that the witnesses at the trial of Robert Harris in the Sessions (1622) are given as "Robtus Humerston" and "Grace Gray," and he suggests that Grace was probably Miles' daughter. One certainly, from the proceedings before Bailiff Thurston, would have expected "Alice" rather than "Grace." It looks like an error in copying on the part of the clerk.

We now come to the first notice of Miles Graye, Junr.

xv^o die Martii, 1629 coram p'sentes ballys.

George Wyatt, of Colchester, Joyner,‡ aged xviii yeres or their aboute examined confesseth and saieth that sone after Christmas last, he did take one Iron Barre out of the ffurnis of Miles Graye, Junr., and sold that one Iron barr to

* See the copy of his will in *Trans. Essex Archaeol. Soc.*, n.s., vol. iii, pp. 74-75.

† "Edward" erased, and Miles written over the line.

‡ Inserted over "Cooper" erased.

phineas Burlingham, which weyed Sixe pounce weight, for vj^d and about a fortnight after he tooke away another barr that wayed Six^s pounds, and sold it to Burlingham for vj^d and the last Welnesdaye att nighte he tooke awaye one other Barr of Iron which weyed Seaven pounds; and that Burlingham stode and did not paye him for that, and kept it vntill Satterdaye morninge last before he made it known to Graye or Thomas Coop the M^r of this exat.

Miles Graye, Jun^r, examyned confesseth and saith that about three wekes since he did aske phinies Burlingham if noe bodie did bringe twoe or three barrs of Iron of about 2 ffoote or 20 Inches longe he told him that he had not anye but iff anye cam he wold tell him of it.

Georgius Wyatt xx ^{li}	} recog ⁿ .
Thomas Coop Joyner xx ^{li}	
Miles Greye Jun ^r belfounder xx ^{li} recog ⁿ .	

The furnace and iron in this case being described as the property of Miles Graye, Junr, seems to warrant the conclusion either that he had at this time a business, premises, etc., distinct from his father, or that they were working in partnership with distinct interests in a common business. I do not remember any instance in which the names of Miles Graye, Senr. and Junr., are associated upon a bell. One William Herbert is thought to have been partner or foreman to Miles Graye, Senr., between 1626 and 1628, when the two names appear in conjunction on a few bells.† Miles Graye Senior nearly always uses what Mr. Stahl Schmidt well calls a "square, sturdy, well-formed Roman type," but very occasionally employs a smaller sized alphabet, *e.g.*, in the second at Bulmer, 1600,‡ his first known specimen. It has occurred to me whether we may possibly ascribe the small group of Milo and Milonem Graye bells to Miles Graye, Junr. They do not appear to be many, and they are all, so far as my list goes, at some distance from Colchester.§ The spellings of the surname are also strangely at variance. This is my list, though it is probably not complete:

Milonem Graye, Eyeworth, Beds. 1632.
 ————— Comberton, Camb. 1633.
 ————— Harston, Camb. 1634.
 Milonem Gray, Great Canfield, Ess. 1634.
 ————— Weston, Herts. 1634.
 Milo Graye, Brent Pelham, Herts. 1634.
 ————— Conington, Camb. 1635.

* Inserted over "three" erased.

† Stahl Schmidt's *Herts*, 41; Raven's *Cambridgeshire*, 87.

‡ *ESSEX REVIEW*, iii, 114.

§ This gives ground for conjecture that the son may have undertaken chiefly the itinerating business, the father remaining in Colchester.

Milo Gray, Cheshunt, Herts. 1636.

Milo Graie, Helion's Bumpstead, Ess. 1641—Barnardiston, Suff. 1641.*

——— Kelshall, Herts. 1642.

It may further be noticed that other bells during these years continued to be cast by "Miles Graye," as 3, 4, 6 and 7 at Swaffham, Norf., 1634, but the Tenor cast in the same year has M before the date. The Clock-bell at Sible Hedingham, undated, has an M scratched on the waist. The second at Gosfield, dated 1637, has the same symbol. I offer the suggestion for what it is worth (probably very little) that *Milo* may have indicated M. Graye, Junior, as distinct from his father (had he possibly dabbled in a little Latin at the Grammar School?), and that the M scratched on "Miles Graye" bells may have shown that he was concerned together with his father in supplying these. When Essex is completed, we shall have fuller statistics than at present about the Grayes.

Among the Free Burgesses of Colchester, between 1620 and 1705, Mr. Golding enumerates the following named Gray: Thomas, 1622; Thomas, 1649; Richard, 1658; John, 1675; Thomas, 1681; Francis, 1694; Miles, 1694; Philip, 1697; George, 1697. I do not know that we have sufficient ground to claim any of these as members of old Miles' family, except Miles of 1694, who is said to be son of Miles Grey. It is again tolerably certain this last Miles did not carry on the craft of his predecessors. The latest "Miles Graye" bells of which I have any note are three at Stutton, Suffolk, dated 1684, and Mr. Stahlshimdt† says that their founder died in 1686.

When we compare the fresh information now drawn from the Colchester records with that which was in our hands before, the tangle is not an easy one to unravel. It seems a fairly probable presumption that Miles Graye, who had been apprentice to Richard Bowler, married in 1598 or 1599 Alice Mullynges. We find that a Miles Graye, jun., presumably their son, was carrying on business as a bell-founder in Colchester in 1629. Dr. Raven‡ discovered in the Register of St. Mary's-at-the-Walls, Colchester, that Christopher, the son of Miles Gray and Jane, his wife, was baptised on Jan. 29, 1625 [? in our reckoning 1626], and that "Myles, son of Myles Graye, and — his wife," was baptised Sept. 19th, 1628, at which time "Moyles" Gray certifies the Register as Churchwarden. The

* Our returns for Henham, Essex, give the 3rd bell *Milo Graie me fecit* 1611, and the 2nd being *Miles Graie fecit* 1636. I suspect the former of these two dates to be an error for 1641.

† *Trans. Essex Archaeol. Soc.*, N.S., iii, 74.

‡ *Suffolk*, p. 120.

question which arises on this evidence is how to identify the father or fathers of these two children, Myles and Christopher. It is possible that old Myles was father of them both, but this would compel us to conclude that his first wife, Alice, had died in or since 1622, and that he had married a second wife named Jane, and further that he had named a second son Miles in the lifetime of the first,* while it is at least strange that his wife's name should have been left blank in the second entry while he himself was attesting the Register as Churchwarden. If on the other hand we are to suppose that Miles, the father of Christopher, was not the same individual as Miles, the father of Miles, it would seem most natural to suppose that Miles senior was the father of Christopher (only there again the Christian name Jane is a difficulty), Miles junior, the father of Miles. It is more likely that Miles junior would have been married soon enough to have a son in 1628 than in 1625. It was about Christmas, 1628, that the offence for which George Wyatt incurred prosecution was committed. Now we know from the will of old Miles Graye, to which reference has been already made, that his relict was named Dorothy, that he had sons surviving him named Miles and James, and that his daughters were Ann Darbye and Mary Starlinge. There is no mention of a son Christopher, though that is no conclusive proof that Christopher the bell-founder was not his son. Dr. Raven mentions another Christopher, son of Edward Graye, who was baptised in St. Mary-at-the-Walls, 1618, so that we may leave it an open question whether the bell-founder was a "degenerate son of old Colchester Graye" or not. A writer in *The Bury and Norwich Post*, quoted by Mr. L'Estrange,† says that Miles Graye died in 1666. The authority is not given, but assuming the statement to be correct we must suppose that it was the founder who was the Miles Graye, jun., of 1629, born, as we assumed, about with the century, and the Miles who died in 1686, the third of the name (the baby of 1628), would doubtless have carried on the business without a break, till the name dies out shortly before his death. This would leave us, what I have long suspected, *three* consecutive Miles Grayes, covering between them eighty-five years. Besides these, if we accept Dr. Raven's conjecture‡ that old Miles' daughter Ann was wife to John Darbie, who is known to have cast 161 bells in Suffolk alone between 1658

* We have seen an instance above, however, in the two William Gilberts.

† *Norfolk*, p. 71.

‡ *Suffolk*, p. 125.

and 1691, we shall allow that the Graye family have deserved well of all bell-lovers.

It will be seen by anyone who does me the favour to read these notes carefully, that several important points must be ascertained before we are in a position to draw such a pedigree of the Miles Graye family as I should wish to appear in the preface of the forthcoming *Church Bells of Essex*. The Colchester Registers have furnished very little so far. We want, above all, records of the marriages of old Miles Graye, which may very probably be found outside Colchester. If the East Anglian clergy into whose hands our REVIEW falls would kindly search their old Registers, some, at least, of the present gaps might be filled.

AN ESSEX REVIVAL.

BY REV. CHARLES B. HERBERT.

AMONGST the 274 sects described in a page of *Whitaker's Almanack*, there is one rejoicing in the name of Peculiar People. To the general public they are mostly known, if known at all, as defendants in trials for manslaughter, for again and again, accused of neglecting to provide proper medical attendance for their children, they have had to take their trial on that charge. It is not, however, generally known that under this name there assemble Sunday by Sunday many hundreds of people, and that since 1837 their peculiar belief has been a force in the hearts and lives of great numbers in Essex.

It has been said that the real test of any movement being divinely ordained is the way it stands the three stages of development accompanying every great movement. Firstly, that its beginning is blessed; secondly, that it surmounts persecution; thirdly, that it survives internal dissensions. If this be true, then the Peculiars answer to the description.

From the commencement the blessing of God seems to have attended their preachings; rough lives have been softened and bad ones purified. Of persecution they have had more than enough, but have survived the ordeal; and as for internal strife, it has been and is sharp and bitter, but they still stand.

A few words as to their history. First, as to their origin.

As with many other religious movements, their original connection with the Established Church can be distinctly traced. In 1834 there laboured in the Isle of Man, a minister of that Church, by name Atkin, who, detesting the formalities and restraints he found in the services of the Establishment, imitated the example of Wesley and of many others and seceded. He travelled the length and breadth of the country, occupying the pulpits of dissenters in many villages and towns, and laying emphasis in his sermons on two cardinal points of doctrine. First, that a man could know that his sins were perfectly forgiven; and secondly, that once forgiven, there was all-sufficient grace to keep him perfectly holy. These doctrines of perfect assurance and perfect holiness not finding much acceptance, Mr. Atkin withdrew from every other sect and went forth with his message to men at large. In the open street or field, wherever in short he could find an audience, he preached these doctrines. Some time later he hired a place in White's Row, Holborn, in London, where many came to hear him, and professed both to find this assurance and to begin this life of holiness. Among those who came was a worthy hat-block maker named William Bridges. He had been a Wesleyan local preacher, and although "locals" as a rule most rarely discover the virtues in anyone else's preaching, *he* found something in Atkin's which his own had lacked. He went away impressed with the possibility of fuller assurance than he possessed, and of closer communion with God than he practised. This experience of his he related to James Banyard, a Wesleyan local preacher in Essex, who happened to be staying with him. Persuaded to go and hear Atkin, Banyard also came under his influence, and was convinced how utterly wanting he had been, both in belief and the expression of it. Pathetically, he said to Bridges: "How can I go home and tell my congregation I have had no religion?" But he did. He returned to Rochford and preached these doctrines of Assurance and Holiness to people who thought both ideas exaggerations, and esteemed Banyard's excitement about them as sheer craziness. The result was that Banyard found no home in Wesleyanism, at any rate as it existed in Rochford. Nothing daunted, he started services at his own dwelling in West Street, in that little town. It would be a compliment to call it a house, for Banyard was but a shoemaker, and his means could only stretch to a cottage. But there in that abode began a work destined to greatly influence the humbler life of South-east Essex. In his

own home he held prayer meetings, outside he preached in Rochford Market Place.

Banyard then extended his efforts to Stambridge, Great Wakering, and Prittlewell, then little more than a village but which now includes the populous borough of Southend-on-Sea. The settled worshippers who gathered with Banyard were but few at first, but from the beginning his words seemed to have a wonderful power. Snatching all the time he could from his daily labour, he studied to do the work of an evangelist, and steadily gained adherents amongst the agricultural labourers.

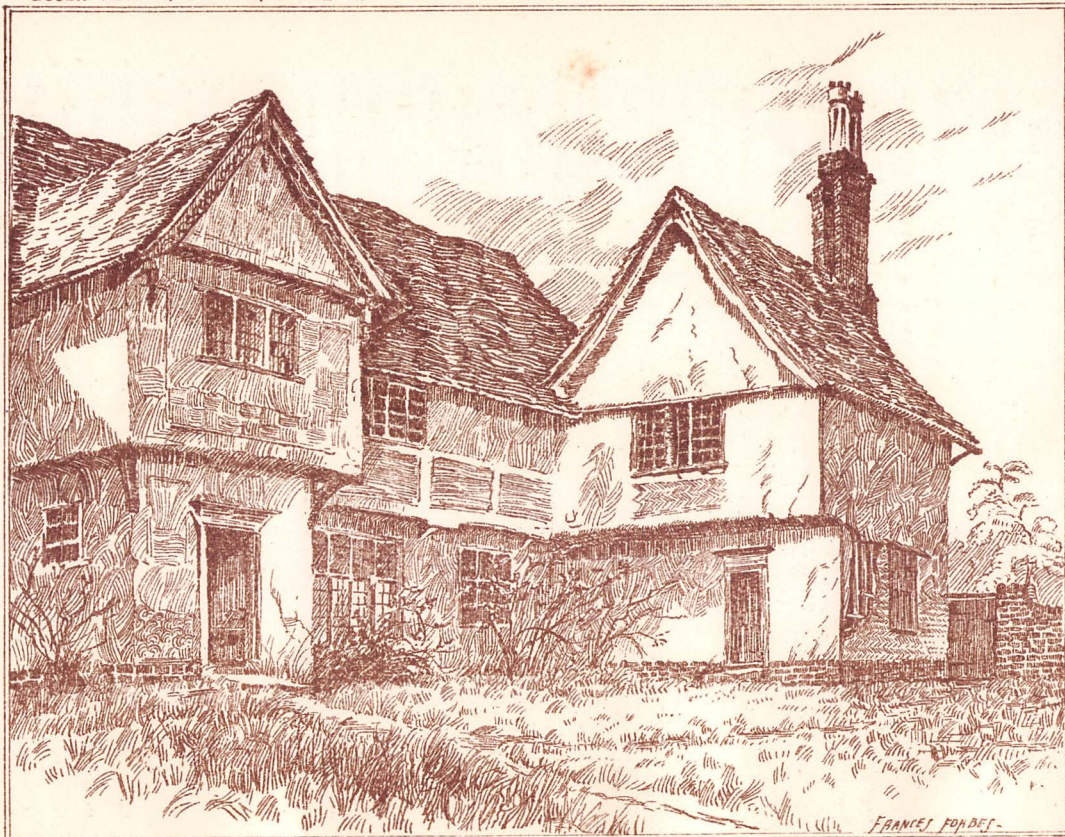
Persecution did its best to frighten them. Solid arguments in the shape of dead cats, pails of filth, rotten eggs, were plied against them, but in vain. The uproar was but a free advertisement, and as their reputation spread, people came from miles round to hear the gospel according to Banyard. In about two years they formed in Rochford their first Church, gathered together on the basis of the following mutual understanding: No one was to be admitted into Church fellowship unless they professed perfect assurance of the forgiveness of sins. Preachers were not to burden the Church but to subsist by manual labour. This Church first met in Union Lane, Rochford, but at last they obtained the old barracks at Rochford, and, demolishing the partitions of three rooms, gained their first chapel. It was capable of holding about a hundred, and here occurred the first of their so-called miracles. Founding their belief on the word of St. James's epistle, "Is any sick among you? let him call for the elders of the church; and let them pray over him, anointing him with oil in the name of the Lord, and the prayer of faith shall save the sick, and the Lord shall raise him up," they brought cases of sickness before God in open meeting with astonishing results. From this arose a settled belief amongst them in the doctrine of "laying on of hands upon the sick," which became with them a third point of doctrine necessary for all Peculiar to accept.

For many years this doctrine met with a rigorous opposition at the hands of the civil power, and many a Peculiar has had to witness to his belief by an enforced imprisonment.

Lately, however, the coroners are beginning to realise that it is a matter of conscience with these people, and, for the most part, while they and their juries feel as strongly as ever over the matter, they do not proceed to extremities. There is no doubt, moreover, from numerous testimonies, that very striking instances of cures

have occurred among them, many obstinate and desperate cases having been relieved. Whether the real explanation is the extraordinary power of Mind over Matter, and that the enthusiasm of faith has exerted this power of Mind in their cases must be left. The facts are as they are stated and cannot be gainsaid, however they may be explained.

Side by side with the occurrence of these phenomenal therapeutics the people began to increase, and it was evident that they were but at the beginning of a movement the end of which they could not see. They proceeded to give their Church a constitution. Feeling that Banyard was a man raised up to be their founder and leader they ordained him first Bishop of their Church. The account of the ceremony is very interesting. "In 1852," runs the story, "they concluded to make four bishops, and chose the following : James Banyard, Samuel Harrod, David Handley, and John Thorogood. Thereupon the last three laid their hands upon James Banyard, and in the name of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost, designated him their bishop. He then in turn ordained the other three." Under their guidance a brisk work was carried on, and causes established in many directions. In three years, however, from the time of Banyard's elevation to the episcopate, came the great split in which the head and front of the offending was the shoemaker-bishop himself. Having a child taken ill he sought the aid of the doctor, and from that time forth began to advise using means, as well as relying on the power of believing prayer. Most of his people concluded to depose him from his bishopric, but his chapel was his own ; so they took away his authority and left him the place. A few stood by him, and he remained preaching to them for a few years, till his arguments about disease were silenced by disease itself hushing his voice in death. Whatever may have been his mistakes, there is no doubt that when he died "a light was put out." The district in which he lived and laboured was one which greatly needed just such a stirring-up as he was used to give. The strange thing is that such a man should have been the instrument. One who knew him well and appreciated him greatly thus speaks of him : "He was the ugliest man I ever saw. As a young man he had been guilty of all manner of tomfoolery, pulling out his lips like a horse's mouth, till he had deformed himself." With a voice like thunder, with as firm a belief in his heaven-sent mission as any budding ritualistic curate, and couching his message in the homely



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BOLLINGTON HALL.

phrases which were all he understood—his words, delivered with intense earnestness, carried conviction into the hearts of many. Had they not heard it, in all probability some of them would have received conviction of another stamp. Not a few of the old inhabitants can still be found who believe that Rochford had the day of visitation when James Banyard lived, and that it closed when he died.

The spirit of the movement is, however, stronger than ever, and sturdy causes have been, and are, maintained at Woolwich and Upchurch in Kent; but it is chiefly in Essex that it has made itself felt, chapels existing at Southend, Daws Heath, Grays, Canning Town, Great Wakering, Steeple, Tillingham, Witham, Baddow, Stanford, Woodham Ferris, Herongate, Stanway, Ramsden Heath, and Rochford, while in London there have been several causes, which are now united in one at Bath Street, Kennington. It is not long since that those in full membership with them were reckoned at about 1,500, but this, of course, leaves out many who frequently attend and come under the influence of their preachings.

It is certainly a distinct type of character which is fostered amongst them. Meeting any of them as they wend their way to their chapels, one could tell them at a glance. The women are severely neat in their dress, modest and unassuming in appearance; the men, always respectable, steady, sober specimens of the labouring class. But it is their curiously thoughtful and somewhat sanctimonious expression of face which stamps them most. Of the character they bear it is impossible to speak too highly. Several farmers have assured the writer that, for faithfulness in work and reliability, their men who were Peculiars stood head and shoulders above the rest. So striking too is the effect of their home life and training upon their children, that one of Her Majesty's Inspectors recently stated their intelligence to be so much greater than the average that examining them was like going from the children of an agricultural district to those of a London Board school. Whether the increased advantages of education which their children now receive will tend to modify the literalism of their belief in Scripture, bringing the leaven of Rationalism into their midst, remains to be seen. But, meanwhile, it is an indisputable fact that the little stream which took its rise in Banyard's cottage in Rochford, is widening in many places, and may even yet become a mighty river.

BOLLINGTON HALL, ESSEX.

BY REV. C. J. DUNCAN FORBES, B.A.

BOLLINGTON HALL is situated in the "small and pleasant village" of Oakley or Ugley. According to Domesday Book, Robert de Gernon held a manor here, he also held Langley in Bucks as a parcel of his manor of Stansted, in Essex. It was his son, who, assuming the name of Mountfitchet, gave that name to Stansted. Swene, the Sheriff of Essex, is stated to have held a manor here at the time of the Domesday Survey.

Bollington had formerly been the property of King Harold, and hence no doubt passed into the hands of William the Norman. That king's surveyors held an inquiry, and reported that De Gernon held his manor by right, but that Swene the Sheriff was possessed of his manor by invasion of the King's rights.

Bollington was once a distinct parish, but was dismembered by Swene to conceal his many frauds. Swene was Escheater and Sheriff of Essex in the time of William I. Many of these escheaters enriched themselves by defrauding the King and mulcting his subjects. A new term, "cheat," was coined to express a fraudulent person, being derived from the "escheater," the king's high officer over the country. History relates that "escheater" Swene was put to death as a "cheat" for the crimes which he had committed.

Salmon (*History of Essex*, p. 153) says :

It may be asked how such an Invader as King William should suffer himself to be invaded by his Subjects? It may be remembered that Swene was Sheriff of Essex to collect the King's Revenue. And considering the King was frequently in Normandy he might have Opportunity of making a long Arm, and laying a Slice of Ground to his Manor of Clavering, and bringing Deficiencies into his Account, which, when he was out of Office, a Jury would detect.

Bollington Hall is a picturesque old building, erected in the Elizabethan age (Plate ii).

In the kitchen there is a curious fire-crane made of wrought iron. An illustration of this, from a drawing by Frances Forbes, is here given (Fig. 1), also a view of the old chimney (Fig. 2). It is said Bollington of old possessed a church, but that, having fallen into decay, it was removed and set up as a chapel on the south side of Oakley Church. Near the Hall there is a field known as the Church pasture, which bears out this tradition.

The Manor of Bollington having been the property of King

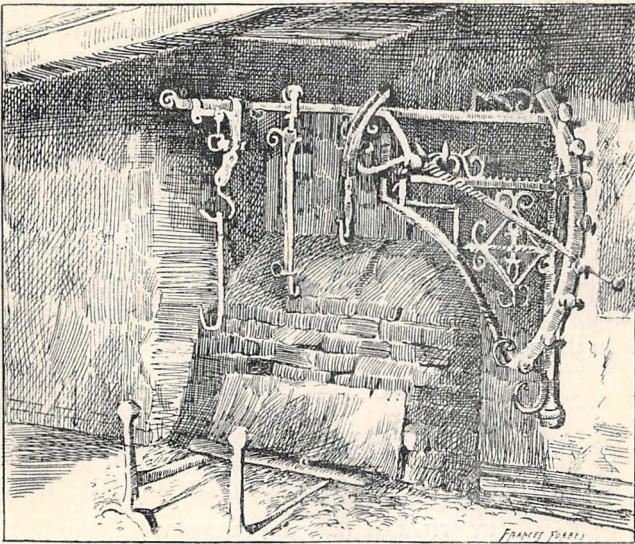


FIG. 1. FIRE-CRANE AT BOLLINGTON HALL.

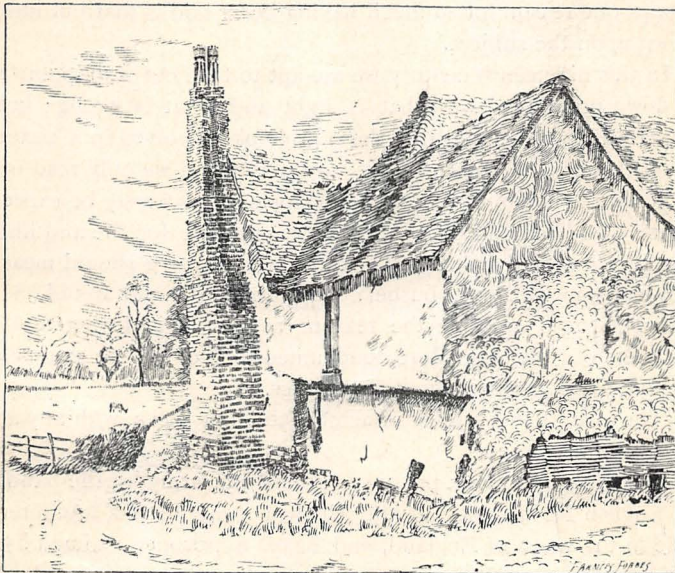


FIG. 2. CHIMNEY AT BOLLINGTON HALL.

Harold came into the hands of William I, and was granted by him to Robert de Gernon. From the reign of Edward I it passed through various hands till, in 1502, it was granted to Westminster Abbey by Sir Reginald Bray and others. Henry VIII granted it "in pure alms" to the Dean and Chapter of Westminster and their successors. Edward VI gave it to Richard Chamon and others. The family of Buck held it after them, since whose time the estate has been in the hands of the families of Symonds and Pepys, of the Pool at Yeldham. Since then it has come into the possession of the Sandford family, descended from the former owners, the Bucks, and is now held by Sandford Poole, Esq., of Sawbridgeworth. It is now in the occupation of Mr. Nathaniel Reed

AFTER THE SURRENDER.

A SEQUEL TO THE SIEGE OF COLCHESTER.

BY WILLIAM HOWARD-FLANDERS.

MUCH has been said of the barbarity and want of faith shown by Fairfax in his treatment of the prisoners of Colchester; perhaps one reason for so much having been said is that but little is known upon the subject.

In this nineteenth century we are apt to take our standpoint and lay down principles as to what is right and what is wrong; but it behoves us to remember that these principles, evolved in a peaceful age when war is unknown to our land, and when we only read of its results in the columns of our newspapers, can scarcely be expected of men who lived and died in the fierce struggle for life and liberty over two hundred years ago. Is it meet that we should measure their corn in our own bushel? We doubt it; and would in the following pages examine the reasons as to why and wherefore the defenders of Colchester were condemned to die, looking as much as possible to contemporaneous authorities.

The year 1648 we must remember did not dawn with any great amount of brightness.

The king, by turns a prisoner in the Scots army, in the hands of the English Parliament and the English army, then a wanderer at large in the south of England, and again a prisoner claimed by all parties at Carisbrooke, was a bone of contention between the two great parties of the State, the Presbyterians and the Independents;

coquetting with these two, striving to make either or both the stepping stone wherewith to mount the throne of regal prerogative and episcopacy.

On Christmas Day, 1647, a disturbance arose in Canterbury, and the rioters being tried, the deputy-lieutenants promoted a petition for the restoration of the old state of affairs, whilst great discontent was manifested in Scotland, where a large army was being gathered together for the invasion of England under Duke Hamilton; and gallant Wales was in flames.

On May 26th, 1648, news was received of simultaneous meetings, to be held at Blackheath, Wanstead, and Putney, by the men of Kent, Essex, and Surrey. In consequence of the two latter, Col. Tichbourne was directed to send four companies of his men to help Col. Barkstead in Southwark, which, for some reason or other, he appears to have neglected to do. Orders were also given to strengthen and garrison Tilbury Fort with guns and trustworthy men; all boats were seized on either shore, and a frigate was told off to patrol the Thames.

By this time Kent was well up in arms. The petitioners offered the command to Lord Norwich, who had hitherto been attached to the Queen's household, and was absolutely ignorant of warfare, but who accepted it pending the refusal of the Duke of Richmond. Dartford, Rochester, Maidstone, Canterbury (the original scene of the disturbance), Deal, Walmer, and other places, were in the hands of the insurgents; and so great was the alarm felt that Fairfax was guarding London from the south with a force of 10,000 men. While thus employed he received a trumpeter from the advanced guard, stating that General "Squire" Hales, Lieut.-General Sir Thomas Peyton, and Major-General Sir John Main (or Manny) desired free passes for themselves and followers to go to London to present their petition; which request it is needless to add, he did not think fit to grant.

On June 2nd Fairfax attacked a body of these men at Maidstone, where he utterly defeated them, slaying 200, taking 1,400 prisoners, 400 horses, and 200 stand of arms.

Two days afterwards the main body, under Lord Norwich, reached Greenwich, where they appropriated some Government stores intended for Ireland, the bulk of which they left behind them, however, through want of means of transport, and encamped in the park; while Norwich went over into Essex to inquire as to the state of

that county they were seized with a panic, and some crossed over to the Isle of Dogs (thinking that was the Essex shore), and others fled into Surrey, intending to cross the Thames at Kingston and pass into Essex by a route well to the north of the city.

Forcing their way into Essex Whalley drove them well into Stratford and secured Bow Bridge, with 120 men and two guns, to prevent the city Presbyterians communicating with the Kentish Royalists.

Then they spent much time in marching to and fro, seeking help from Royalist residents and arms from the Independents. They forced the committee for the county of Essex, sitting at Chelmsford, to write to Sir Thomas Honeywood and Col. Cooke (the principal supporters of the Parliament in the Coggeshall district) charging the latter not to advance against them. When Fairfax heard of this he wrote to Whalley, desiring him to warn the insurgents that if they continued in such practises, so contrary to the laws and customs of war, as acknowledged by international courtesy, they must expect some measure of retaliation, but that they should not gain any advantage from them.

On June 8th the forces under Lord Norwich numbered about 5,000, horse and foot; and Colonel Ewers had orders to march towards Waltham lest they should break away to the north, it being known that it was their plan to cross Suffolk and intrench themselves in the Isle of Ely, whence it would be difficult to dislodge them. At the same time, a hostile force in the centre of the Associated Counties would be a danger of an unknown power. Indeed, so great were the desertions from Lord Norwich that the Committee of both Houses wrote to the committee of the County of Leicester, warning them that the Royalists were journeying by twos and threes (in order to escape observation) and making their way to the North.

Arriving at Shenfield, they were joined by the Essex county forces, under the command of Sir Charles Lucas, and strong detachments led by Sir George Lisle and Lords Capel and Loughborough.

At that time the Lucas family was very powerful in Essex, as may be gathered from the fact that no less than four members of it were returned as being landowners in Tendring, Lexden, Thurstable, Witham, and Winstree Hundreds, whose property was sequestered for delinquency in 1648, their names being: Sir John Lucas, Sir Thomas Lucas, Sir Charles Lucas, and Elizabeth Lucas.

Sir John at that time possessed a mansion at Colchester, and was

noted for the interest he took in the various Royalist plots, as we read that on June 12th a pass was ordered to be granted to him for a coach to bring his wife and family to town, he having been represented by Sir Harbottle Grimston as coming voluntarily out of Essex to avoid complications with the rebels and as having done good service to the Parliament while in that county.

Sir Charles, his elder brother, was not new to the Civil War ; on March 23rd, 1646, he had been taken prisoner at Stow-on-the-Wold. In the following April he petitioned to be allowed to compound for his liberty and estates, but this was not granted, he having taken an active part in the Royalist circles since taking his oaths ; again, on February 28th, 1648, he petitioned to compound as having been a delinquent in arms, and was admitted as such on March 16th on payment of a moiety of one-sixth, assessed at £508 10s. ; to this we shall have occasion to refer later on.

Of the two Colchester knights, Lucas and Lisle, Clarendon says :

He (Lucas) had been bred in the Low Countries and always among the horse, so he had little conversation in that court, where great civility was practised and learned. He was brave in his person, and in the day of battle a gallant man to look upon, and follow ; but at all other times and places of a nature not to be lived with, (of) an ill understanding, (of) rough and proud nature, which made him during the time of their being in Colchester more intolerable than the siege, or any fortune that threatened them.

Of his companion, Lisle, the learned historian thus speaks :

Lisle was a gentleman who had the same education with the other, and at the same time an officer of foot ; he had all the courage of the other . . . to this fierceness of courage he had the softest and most gentle nature imaginable ; loved all and was beloved by all, without capacity to have a single enemy.

This knight, too, had been a prisoner in the hands of the Parliament. Having been knighted for personal bravery at Newbury, he led a brigade at Naseby, and had been captured at Leicester ; he was afterwards appointed Governor of Farringdon, and on June 24th, surrendered it on the same terms as those upon which Oxford had been surrendered, the officers undertaking never to serve in arms against the Parliament. We find that on January 20th, 1641, he presented a petition for composition, and had been allowed to return to town.

As for Lord Norwich, we will not dwell upon him, as he did not suffer the extreme penalty. His estate in Sussex was heavily mortgaged, for we read on June 29th, 1649, his composition was accepted at the moiety of £400, £2,500 being allowed for debts.

But the finest character among them was Lord Capel. As member for Hertfordshire, he had spoken in favour of the attainder of Strafford. When the war broke out he formed his tenants into a troop and served the King, being appointed lieutenant-general (under Prince Palatine Rupert) of the counties of Worcester, Shropshire, Chester, and the six northern counties of Wales. He was also appointed tutor to the Prince of Wales, leaving England after the surrender of Exeter, and lived three years with his pupil in Paris. In 1646, he returned to England and lived upon his estate until, alarmed at the danger which threatened Charles, he took up arms in this adventure.

By this time Fairfax had crossed the Thames and was pushing the Royalists on. Going northward, they took shelter in Colchester, meaning to remain there until they could gain rest and increase their numbers. We do not intend to drag our readers through those weary weeks of privation, endured by these "unfortunate adventurers," but will content ourselves with selecting one or two little known facts.

On June 19th three hundred horsemen managed to escape.

On leaving Chelmsford the besieged had carried away Sir William Masham, the most powerful of the committee men of Essex. The leaguer had at various times captured many prisoners, about 500 in all. Of these Fairfax was anxious to rid himself, accordingly he sent a list of their names to Norwich. The latter replied that he was familiar with the names of so few that he could not treat, and that he should make an exception to the names of those men who belonged to the Essex trained bands, "as he had nothing to do with them." "Seducing men to serve his own ends," Fairfax had no other course than to make an example, not being able to maintain so many prisoners; therefore, every fifth Essex man, and every tenth Kentish man, being a bachelor, was shot, and the remainder, being bachelors, were sent across the sea, the married men of both counties being sent to their own homes.

According to a news letter dated June 20th, Fairfax sent a messenger to Norwich, desiring that all women and children should be sent out of the town, as he was determined to reduce it by fire and sword, but did not wish those to suffer who did not oppose him.

On June 24th, Lucas wrote to Fairfax :

"In your letter sent by your trumpeter to my Lord Capel, you

make an exception concerning me as being a prisoner unto your lordship. Sir, I wonder that you should question me of any such engagement since I purchased my freedom and estate at a very high rate by a sum of money which I paid into Goldsmith's Hall, for which, according to the ordinance of both Houses, I was to have my freedom and my estate."

There can be no doubt but that Lucas was in error in this statement, as we shall see later on. The second moiety was never paid.

On August 28th, Norwich was compelled to come to terms, the general tenor of which was as follows :

"All private soldiers and officers under the rank of captain were to surrender to fair quarter ; not to be wounded, beaten, or slain ; to wear their own clothes and to be fed upon suitable food ; while all the lords, gentlemen, captains, and superior officers were to surrender to the mercy of the lord general, who was to be free to put some immediately to the sword, but chiefly intended that they were to surrender to the mercy of the Parliament and the general ; they were to be allowed to wear their own clothes, but were to give up their horses and arms ; although the officers would be allowed horses to ride, yet they were not promised to have their own horses reserved for them."

Most of our readers will know that four men selected for immediate death were Lucas, Lisle, Gascoyne and Farre.

Farre, who suffered afterwards, suffered as a deserter, having gone over to Norwich with 400 of the Essex trained bands, under Lucas.

Gascoyne is generally supposed to have been condemned for piracy, being a Florentine commanding a body of Walloons, but was pardoned, probably on account of his supposed diplomatic importance, for we often find his name mentioned in the interesting pages of Evelyn.

Lucas was selected on account of his great influence among the Essex Royalists and because it was necessary for the pacification of the county to make an example after so obstinate a resistance. Clarendon says it was because he had acted with great severity towards the inhabitants during the siege.

Lisle was chosen since he had broken his parole, given at the surrender of Farringdon.

After the execution of these two knights, Fairfax and his officers assembled in the (old) Moot Hall, and, addressing Lords Norwich,

Loughborough, and Capel, told them that military justice having been satisfied, the lives of the remainder were safe, and that they should be well treated and disposed of as Parliament should deem fit. But Capel replied that they should finish their work and execute the same severity upon them all ; " upon which he had a sharp argument with Ireton."

In order to protect the town from plunder, Fairfax allowed it to be ransomed for the sum of £14,000, of which £2,000 was remitted ; of this £8,000 was given to the army and £2,000 to the county forces of Essex and Suffolk, consisting of labourers and mechanics officered by their neighbours and squires ; the other £2,000 was distributed among the poor and needy and the sufferers by the siege. Six thousand pounds was levied upon the merchants of the Bay and Say trade ; of this they expected fully £1,000 for their own poor, but had to be content with £100.

On September 1st, Fairfax took precautions to render such a defence impossible in the future by slighting the walls. For this purpose, he demanded five hundred pickaxes and shovels to be delivered to the army by the mayor.

So thoroughly was this done that Clarendon speaks of Colchester as " a great and populous town . . . although unfortified " ; and again, " when he (Fairfax) came first before Colchester he saw it without fortifications." Yet remains prove that it must have been strongly fortified, and furthermore defended by the massive buildings such as the gateways and St. John's Abbey.

Morant gives the number of houses destroyed as one hundred and eighty-six, but it was proved at the trial of Lord Norwich that they amounted to six hundred. The damage to the town must have been severe, as De Foe, writing a century afterwards, describes " Colchester as mourning among the ruins of the Civil War."

As an example of the rigour with which the inhabitants were treated we may instance that of Captain Woolward, who secured the mouth of the Colne for three months with his own ship, and who was condemned to death *in contumacia* by a council of war, after which his house in the town was spoiled and then burnt.

On the morrow of the surrender, Fairfax wrote to the Earl of Manchester.

To the Right Honourable Edward, Earl of Manchester, Speaker of the House of Peers, pro tempore.

Hieth. Aug. 29th, 1648.

It hath pleased God in His best time to deliver the town of Colchester into

our hands without further bloodshed, saving that for some satisfaction of military justice and in part for the innocent blood they have caused to be spilt, and the trouble, mischief, and damage they have brought upon the town, the county, and the kingdom ; I have, with the advice of a council of war of the chief officers both of the county forces and of the army, caused two of them that rendered to mercy to be shot to death before any of the others had mercy assured them. The persons pitched upon for this example were Sir Charles Lucas and Sir George Lisle, in whose military execution, I hope your lordships will not find cause to think your honour or your virtue prejudiced. As for the Lord Goring,* the Lord Capel and the rest of the persons rendered to mercy and now assured of quarter, of whose names I have sent your lordships a more particular list, I do hereby render unto the Parliament's judgment, for further justice and mercy to be used as you shall see cause. I desire . . . the officers and soldiers of the Essex and Suffolk forces . . . are not to be forgotten.

Two days afterwards, Fairfax wrote to both Houses, sending a list of prisoners. Parliament debated upon the fate of Colonel Farre, who had deserted to the Royalists at the head of 400 of the Essex train bands. It was decided to leave the matter in the hand of the lord general to execute him in the same way as Lucas and Lisle.

Soon afterwards a bill of attainder was brought in against Capel, to which he pleaded the promise of Fairfax, who had said in a letter to Parliament that no quarter should be given to Irish prisoners, implying thereby that the lives of other prisoners should be spared. Fairfax, being called upon to give his interpretation of this, said that his promise to Capel and the other merely applied to immediate execution, not subsequent civil proceedings. Norwich, Loughborough, and Capel were then sent to Hampton Court until that palace was required for the King, when they were removed to the Tower. According to Matthew Carter, the common soldiers appear to have fared roughly. They were marched through all weathers, scantily clothed and fed, lodged in churches and similar places, to Windsor, Oxford, Lynn, Warwick, Pendennis, Arundel, Gloucester and Cardiff Castles, and St. Michael's Mount. Those who could not walk were said to have been pistoll'd by the highway, and many were sold for service in the plantations.

The fate of the lords was brought before Parliament on November 10th, when it was suggested that banishment from England would be a sufficient punishment ; but on February 1st it was agreed that they should be tried. On that day Capel managed to escape from the Tower, but was captured in the Temple two days afterwards.

On February 2nd a high court was constituted, consisting of

* Earl of Norwich.

sixty members of Parliament, officers, and private gentlemen, to try the lords, among whom were Duke Hamilton, who was tried as Earl of Cambridge, in the peerage of England, and the Earl of Holland. The first to be brought before this court was Norwich (February 16th). Witnesses proved that men engaged in the siege were killed with bullets boiled in copperas; that prisoners were cruelly treated, being called "rebellious knaves," and that six hundred houses were destroyed. His defence was: "That he acted under a commission from the Prince of Wales in order to bring about an accomodation between King and Parliament; that his proceedings were not treasonable, not being against Parliament but in support of the King; that he was a peer and the court was not competent to try him; and lastly, he relied upon the articles of capitulation."

Lord Capel was tried on the 21st. He, too, pleaded "privilege of the peerage; the articles of capitulation; that he should be tried by the common law of the realm, citing the act of Henry VIII., that no one serving the King should be attainted; asked to see his jury and, finally, declared the court to be illegal, saying, he must either be tried by jury or by bill."

On March 6th they were brought up for judgment. Capel still relied upon his former pleas, but both he and Lord Norwich were sentenced to be hanged and quartered. Loughborough was allowed to retire to his own estates.

This sentence had to be confirmed by Parliament. Lord Norwich received an equal number of votes for confirmation of sentence or acquittal; but Mr. Speaker Lenthall, who had previously received some obligation from him, gave him the benefit of his casting vote. Capel was sentenced to the penalty of decapitation by the majority of one: had he not attempted to escape, probably he, too, would have been acquitted. Both Duke Hamilton and Lord Holland were likewise condemned.

A few days afterwards the Countesses of Manchester and Holland and Lady Capel, accompanied by the Earl of Warwick, the Lord Rich, and the eldest son of Lord Capel, in person petitioned the House for the pardon of the prisoners, but in vain. On March 9th Lords Holland, Capel, and Duke Hamilton were beheaded in front of Westminster Hall.

On April 25th, an order in council directed that Lady Capel should have her jointure discharged from sequestration.

On April 7th, 1652, Sir John Lucas begged that, according to the Act of Pardon, the manor of Horsey, subject to sequestration for the delinquency of Sir Charles, should be discharged, he having spent £20,000 in payment of debts and a fine to the lord of the manor, which were the utmost value of the estate. This entry will show that the estate of Sir Charles Lucas was still under sequestration when he wrote to Fairfax saying that he had "purchased his liberty and estate at a great price."

One more incident deserves to be noticed; after the execution, the bodies of Lucas and Lisle were buried under a slab, bearing the following inscription* :

Under this marble lye the Bodies of the two most valiant captains, Sir Charles Lucas and Sir George Lisle, Knights, who for their eminent loyalty to their sovereign were, on the 28th day of August, 1648, by command of Sir Thomas Fairfax, General of the Parliament Army, in cold blood, barbarously murdered.

The only child of Fairfax married George Villiers, the last Duke of Buckingham of that family, who thought that the *honour* of the Villiers' family was tarnished through that reflection upon his father-in-law. Accordingly, he requested Charles to allow him to erase the objectionable words. The merry monarch asked the consent of Lord Lucas, who gave it subject to the right of adding these words :

Sir George Lisle and Sir Charles Lucas were barbarously murdered for their loyalty to King Charles I. and his son, King Charles II., ordered the memorial of their loyalty to be erased.

WILLIAM BURKITT, THE COMMENTATOR.

BY C. FELL SMITH.

IT behoves us to gather up in these pages the pious and learned memories of those who have long since lived their lives and departed, to render famous this level, sea-girt eastern county.

The scroll of names will not be found scanty or unfilled when the list of "Essex Worthies" comes to be written, and although it will include many not Essex born and bred, yet there will be a place for all who have passed placid or laborious years within our well-tilled acres. Among the many great men produced by the seventeenth century, Essex claims as her own, names not a few, nor insignificant. William Burkitt is one of these.

* *Among the Tombs of Colchester* (1880), p. 12.

Born at Hitcham, in Suffolk, on 25th July, 1650, and baptized on the 31st August, he was the second son of Michael, or Miles, Burkitt, the rector, by his wife Rebecca, one of the Sparrows of Rede, in the same county.

Miles Burkitt's father was a Northamptonshire miller, and Miles, who purchased from the Commonwealth a fine estate at Monks Eleigh, is said to have been the first person to introduce clover seed into Suffolk. He was educated at St. Edmund Hall, Oxford, and led a somewhat chequered career. Beginning as a zealous High Churchman, he was ejected, only three months after presentation, from the rectories of Irstead and Neatishead, Norfolk, by the Act of Uniformity. The Parliament had previously placed him in the rich living of Hitcham, on sequestrating it from its own loyal incumbent, but upon the Restoration he had been summarily ousted in favour of another.

William Burkitt, who showed very early ability, was first sent to Bildeston to be taught by Mr. Goffe. Here he remained a year, and then passed some time at the grammar schools of Stowmarket and Cambridge. While at the latter, he was attacked with small-pox, from which he narrowly recovered. This illness, says his brother-in-law, "wrought an holy change in the temper of his mind." Upon his recovery, he entered, on 28th January, 1665, Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, although only in his fifteenth year. The following year Cambridge underwent a visitation of the plague, and William Burkitt was one of the two or three students who remained in residence. As he looked from his chamber window and saw the dead bodies carried out to burial, he was profoundly moved, and attributes his conversion to this event.

Burkitt graduated B.A. in 1668, M.A. in 1672. He must have been ordained extraordinarily young, for in 1671, which was only the year of his majority, he was appointed curate of Milden, three miles from Bildeston. He had already executed the duty of chaplain at Bildeston Hall.

At Milden he remained twenty-one years, being for eight years curate, and on 28th July, 1679, was instituted rector on the presentation of William Revett, of Bildeston, and Robert Canham, of Milden. (*Institution Books*.) He found the people of this remote Suffolk village ignorant and superstitious, and at once set about to improve their condition. He preached three times a week, adapting his sermons to suit the meanest capacity, and established a day school

for the support of which he left by his will, dated 1st January, 1700, the rents of two cottages and an orchard at Milden, "to the intent that £1 a year should be spent in teaching poor children to read, and in providing Bibles and catechisms; £1 a year to be laid out by the minister for the benefit of the poor of the parish, and the remaining 10s. (the rent at that time being £2 10s. per year) for the repairs of the cottage. (*Add. MSS.*, 19,077, ff. 143, 144, being Vol. ii of *Davey's Suffolk Collections*, who says that at the time of writing, circa 1830, the cottages were let by the rector and churchwardens for £5 2s., which sum was applied to the rent of the National School.)

Burkitt was on intimate terms with his neighbour, William Gurnall, rector of Lavenham, and author of *The Christian in Compleat Armour*, 1655—1662, and preached upon his death, 12th October, 1679, a funeral sermon: *The People's zeal provoked to a holy emulation by the pious and instructive example of their dead minister*, 1680. This sermon was re-published with a preface containing a biographical notice of Burkitt, by Robert Ainslie, dissenting minister of Lavenham, printed at Colchester, 1829.

In 1691 Burkitt preached a violent sermon in Lavenham Church against some Baptists who met in a barn in that parish.* He afterwards went to the barn, and repeated the substance of the discourse. The sermon was printed: *An Argumentative and Practical Discourse on Infant Baptism*, 8vo, 1692 (3rd ed. 1702). The preface contains full particulars of the controversy, which does not reflect particularly on Burkitt's charity and liberal-mindedness, although his intentions were good enough. "One of their teaching disciples," he says, "having set up in our neighbourhood for making proselytes, by re-baptising them in a nasty horse-pond into which the . . . adjacent stable occasionally flows, and out of which his deluded converts come forth with so much mudd . . . upon them that they rather resemble creatures arising out of the bottomless pit than the candidates of Holy Baptism, and all this before a promiscuous multitude in the face of the sun, I could not but mourn that such a sacred institution, and one of the most venerable mysteries of our religion, should be thus exposed to public contempt and scorn."

The sermon was answered by Benjamin Keach, the Baptist, in

* This barn was made five years later into the first Nonconformist meeting-house in the parish. (*Browne's Nonconformity in Norfolk and Suffolk*, p. 517.)

The Rector rectified and corrected ; or, Infant Baptism Unlawful, 1692.

Burkitt's good qualities were better illustrated by his generous efforts on behalf of the French Protestant refugees, who were driven from France and settled in East Anglia, particularly in the towns of Ipswich and Colchester. Between Midsummer, 1687 and 1692, he collected and personally distributed among them a sum of £217 17s. His diary records that he sometimes rode twenty miles, and more, to procure food and clothes for them in the cheapest country market. In closing the account, he remarks that his charges in journeying from place to place and for letters to and fro, both very considerable, and all his labour and pains, he looked upon as the greatest honour of his life, that he had been "made an instrument for the relief of the persecuted members of the Church."

In 1692 he accepted an affectionate and unanimous call to the church at Dedham.

He did not resign Mildenhall, thinking, as he says, to return thither when his declining age should render him unfit for the larger sphere. We understand from his brother-in-law that he derived little pecuniary advantage from retaining it, since his allowance to his curates there was liberal. His performance of the duties of his office at Dedham was unflagging, visiting from house to house, preaching always twice on Sundays, and at the week-day lecture, as well as occasionally re-visiting Mildenhall, and preaching in the villages round. Thus his time was filled with work, until, after a week's illness of a rapid fever, he died in the prime of life, aged only fifty-three. On Sunday, 17th October, 1703, he was taken ill in church, was carried home, and expired on the following Sunday, 24th October, at eleven o'clock. A funeral sermon, by a person unknown, was preached at his burial, and another by his brother-in-law, Nathaniel Parkhurst, at the weekly lecture on 9th November. This was printed with a brief memoir, 8vo, London, 1704.

Burkitt was twice married. His first wife, Martha, only daughter of Dr. H. Wilkinson, principal of Magdalen Hall, Oxford, died on 1st October, 1698, and is buried in the chancel at Dedham.* His second wife, Mary, eldest daughter of Samuel Cox, minister of Ealing, survived him, and erected to his memory a handsome marble monument on the south side of the chancel of the church at

* Wilkinson and his wife were both buried in Mildenhall Church, 1690 and 1698. (*Davey's Suffolk Collections, Add. MSS.*, 19,078, f. 138.)

Dedham. The following is a translation of the epitaph, taken from *An Inquiry into the Birthplace etc., of William Gurnall, M.A., Rector of Lavenham, Suffolk, and Author of "The Christian in Compleat Armour,"* to which is added (pp. 129—138) a biographical sketch of the Rev. William Burkitt, by H. McKeon, Congregational minister of Woodbridge, 1830.

To heaven
has flown the Spirit,
the soil beneath covers the remains of
WILLIAM BURKITT;

Formerly of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, M.A., who after he had for 20 years sedulously propagated the doctrine of heaven in the church of Milden, in Suffolk, from thence having, at the most earnest entreaties of the people, removed to this of Dedham, for twelve more years, faithfully performed here the office of a preacher of the gospel. Afterwards, in performance of his pastoral duties, returning to Milden, still his own parish, he not only by public preaching (to which may be added catechizing) fed the flock of the Lord, but by frequent visits at their houses, he taught, admonished, consoled his people: then, as at other times freely and frequently administering to the wants of the poor, he was also for six years the kind patron of certain of the Reformed Church, who flying from France for conscience sake, settled in his neighbourhood. And that the course of Lectures, which for many years had used to be given in this church, might still continue to flourish, to the promotion of true religion, he, by his will, bequeathed a house in this town, with proper funds annexed to it, to be enjoyed by future lecturers, if any such there should be: and he, moreover, so stimulated the liberality of others, that from their munificent hands were received those sums of money, with which, to the purpose above mentioned, were purchased the great tithes of this parish. He died October 24th, in the year—of Salvation, 1703; of his age, 54.

This monument was erected by the pious care, and at the expense of his widow, Mary, eldest daughter of Saml. Cox, Minister of God's Word, at Ealing, in Middlesex.

Burkitt wrote while at Dedham, *The Poor Man's Help and the Young Man's Guide*, 2nd ed., 1694, 46th, 1827; also a catechism and *Family Instruction*. His literary fame, however, chiefly rests on his Commentaries, viz., *Explanatory Notes on the Four Evangelists*, 1700, fol.; and *Expository Notes on the New Testament*, issued posthumously, 1724, folio. This was abridged by Dr. Samuel Glasse, rector of Wanstead, 1806, 2 vols. It was long highly prized, although it is chiefly a compilation, the original matter being notes from Burkitt's sermons. It has been accused of heterodoxy. Doddridge says the sentiments vary in different parts of the book, according as authors quoted from, or who supplied materials, are orthodox or not.

Undoubtedly the scholarship of the early part of last century was

not a strong point. Burkitt's name will be better remembered in Essex in connection with the Dedham lectureship, as indicated by the monumental inscription. In an excellent pamphlet, entitled, *The Church in Dedham during the 17th Century*, written in 1865 by the late Dr. Taylor, head-master of the Grammar School at Dedham, and for many years lecturer there, a list of contributors to the fund which Burkitt raised is given. There are also two letters from Burkitt on the subject, in which he explains that the decline of trade in Dedham makes the parishioners unable to support the lectureship, as heretofore, by voluntary contributions, and that he is desirous, therefore, to buy and settle the house in which he lives, upon the office.

Dr. Taylor gives these from manuscripts "lent him by a friend." The first-named is entitled "The Charitable Persons who contributed towards the Purchase of the Great Tithes in Dedham, to be settled upon the ancient Lecture in that Town for ever," A.D. 1703, and contains among other names those of Archbishop Tennison, Bishop Kidder of Bath and Wells, Bishop Compton of London, Dr. Eades, Prebend of Chichester, whose gift is £200, Lady Barnardiston, Lady Russell, Sir Richard Levitt, Sir Dudley Cullum, Mr. J. Sherman, Master of the Grammar School, Mr. Miles Burkitt, and "Mr. Milton." The office had been previously filled by the noted John Rogers, and by Matthew Newcomen, and to these Burkitt formed no unworthy successor.

Burkitt appears to have left no son, but by his first wife had three daughters, one of whom was apparently married to his successor, the rector of Milden.* To him he bequeathed the manuscripts of his Commentaries, and they are still preserved as an heirloom at the rectory for succeeding incumbents.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

A Royal Badge in Arkesden Church (E. R., ii, 97).—Amongst the Miscellaneous Charters (Tom. ii, No. 13) preserved in the library of Lambeth Palace, is a licence granted in 1614, by Archbishop Abbot, to John Serjent, of Hytchen, Herts, which commences by reciting, "Forasmuch as we understandinge that greate deformytie appeareth in divers Churches and Chappells within this his Ma^{ties} Realme of England, and o^r province of Cant., they being

* James Andrews, presented by Miles Burkitt, 3rd March, 1703. (*Davey*.)

very negligently kepte, and not in such decent manner as they ought to be. And for that in o^r late sovereigns Raigne of famous memorie we have observed that her Ma^{tie}'s arms were aptly placed in all or most part of the Churches and Chappels within this saide realme, etc., etc.," and then proceeds to authorise "John Serjent of Hytchen in the countie of Hertford Paynter-Stayner to survey and paynte in all the churches and chappells within this Realme of England within o^r province the Kinges Ma^{tie}'s Armes in due form with helme, crest, mantell, and supporters, as they ought to be, *together with the Noble younge prince's*, And to write in fayre text letters the tenn commandements, the Beliefe and the Lords Prayer, with some other fruitfull and profitable sentences of Holye Scripture, and Prayer for his most excellent Ma^{tie} as to hym is directed, etc. etc."

Does not this explain the presence of the "Noble young Prince's" badge on the wall of Arkesden Church? and is it not possible that the correct date on the wall should be 1614, and not 1624?

In the churchwarden's accounts for Trinity Church, Coventry, are these entries:

1614. Paid for painting the Kings Arms £5 10 0.

1615. The Prince's arms were painted.

The difference between the arms of the King and the arms of the Prince would be so small, that it is probable that the badge of the Prince was set up in place of the arms, though but few apparently have escaped the Puritanic whitewash.

C. F. D. SPERLING.

Creffield.—A copy of the work entitled *The Great Duty of Catechising* (Demy 12mo, London, 1713), published without author's name, is inscribed on cover: "Written by the Rev. Edward Creffield of Popes, in the Parish of Chapel als Pontisbright, co. Essex, A.D. 1713." This inscription was written by Thomas Astle. What was Creffield's connection with Chappel? Sir Ralph Creffield was an important man in Colchester (see Benham's *Colchester Worthies*), early in the eighteenth century. Was Edward his son? Spelling was somewhat erratic in those days.

I. C. GOULD, Loughton.

[See E. R., iii, 269.]

Morrill.—Abraham Morrill and his brothers sailed to America in the brig *Lion*, June, 1632. It is supposed they were of the company of Rev. Thos. Hooker, whose party came from the neighbourhoods of Chelmsford and Braintree. Can any reader of THE REVIEW confirm this, or tell me if their descendants are still known to be in Essex.

EDMUND DURRANT, Chelmsford.

Romeland (E. R., iii, 212, 277).—In *Gibb's Handbook to St. Albans*, 1866, page 47, is a quotation from Foxe's *Book of Martyrs*, referring to the martyrdom of George Tankerfield at that town A.D. 1555. It states: "They brought Mr. Tankerfield to the place where he should suffer, which was called 'Romeland,' being a green place near the west end of the Abbey Church, which now forms the burial ground of St. Albans Abbey parish."

ARTHUR CLEAR, Winslow.

Hope (E. R. iii, 274).—As a field name, this word was evidently in common use in Essex in the fifteenth century. On the death of Robert Burforde, citizen and bell-founder, of London, an inquisition was held at Brentwood, Dec. 12th, 1418 (Chancery Inq. p.m. 6. Hen. V, No. 39), when the jury found that he died possessed of lands in East and West Tilbury, Essex, among which were:

"two hopes called Bachelers hopes, one acre of land lying beneath the South downe and one acre of land lying upon the West downe." . . . one marsh called Mousehope lying in West Tilbury containing twenty acres of land. . . . one hope called the Cornhope in the Mersshe." (*Trans. Essex Archæol. Soc.*, n.s., iii, 239.)

Many dictionaries give *hope* as a north-country word signifying a *sloping hollow between two hills*, but in Essex, judging from these examples, its use does not appear to have been confined to hilly ground, but included also wet pastures on the level, such as the Tilbury Marshes. In Great Maplestead it occurs (*c.* 1500) in combination as *Hopewell*, now corrupted into *Hoppoles*, where a spring still rises in an upland hollow.

C. F. D. SPERLING.

Hoppit (E.R., iii, 274).—There is a village street at Braughing, Herts, called by this name; but fifty years ago it was more particularly applied to a small plot of grass land there situate, and used as the village play-ground,

Pightle.—This word is yet occasionally used in North Bucks, and refers to a small field or enclosure of grass land attached or in the vicinity of a dwelling-house. In *Cooley's English Dictionary* (W. & R. Chambers, 1861), we find "Pightle, a small enclosure."

ARTHUR CLEAR, Winslow, Bucks.

Picture Board Dummies at Chelmsford.—In *The Gentleman's Magazine* for December, 1845 (S.S., vol. 24), is an account and engraving of a figure of a housemaid or chambermaid, and painted on boards cut out to the shape, as being at the White Hart

in Chelmsford. Can any reader tell me if this figure is still in existence? It is also stated that the figure came from the Black Boy Inn, at Chelmsford, and that the Black Boy has a similar figure of a soldier. Can anyone say if that is so?

RICHARD S. FERGUSON, Carlisle.

George Lance, Painter, was born in 1804, in an Essex village. Which village, and is his house still standing?

E. DURRANT.

Maldon Sign.—At a sale at Heybridge Vicarage, December 23rd, 1833, was sold the "old sign of the *Fleur de Lis*," at Maldon. Is this sign still in existence, and where in Maldon stood the house?

E. DURRANT.

Disused Quaker Burial Grounds.—Mr. Eliot Howard, of Walthamstow, suggests that "it would be an interesting subject to collect particulars of the many isolated burial grounds of Friends scattered over the country." Many references to these are given in the columns of *Quakeriana* but none to Essex. Can our readers help in this inquiry?

Ladies' School at Barking, 1815.—It may be of interest to some readers of THE ESSEX REVIEW, to note a prospectus of an educational establishment in South Essex, near the time of the Battle of Waterloo. It runs thus:

MISS DUPRAY—Respectfully informs her friends at Barking, that she has taken a convenient Apartment near the New Road, with a view to the Instruction of Young Ladies on the following terms:

Plain Work	...	...	...	...	12/- per Quarter.
Fashionable ditto	...	...	...	...	15/-
Writing	...	...	...	...	7/-
French	...	...	...	...	7/-

The School will open the 9th of January 1815.

Whether Miss Dupray had much success in her venture I have been unable to learn, but I fear that there are not many fluent French scholars in our town to-day, though there are very many clever with their needle.

W. W. GLENNY, Barking.

English Dialect Dictionary.—As many of our readers are doubtless able and willing to help Professors Joseph Wright and W. W. Skeat in this important and desirable work, we are glad to say that a circular containing full instructions to workers can be obtained on application to Prof. Joseph Wright, 6, Norham Road, Oxford. Contributions of dialect words, however small, will be most thankfully received.

"Gooses" in Essex.—This was the estate and residence of William Mead, who was associated with William Penn in that ever memorable trial at the Old Bailey in 1670, when the jury brought William Penn in "guilty of speaking in Gracechurch Street," and William Mead was acquitted. This house was the frequent resort of George Fox in the later years of his life; it is situated about three miles from Romford, on the London and Colchester road, but is close to the Harold Wood Station. From the main road the house is approached by a chase shaded with trees for about half-a-mile. A cottage on the right is the representative of the ancient lodge, for an inspection of its front door reveals some fine old woodwork of a bygone day. The present "Gooses" faces the long chase and occupies part of the site of the old house. But few traces of its former state are discoverable. The chief room on the right is no doubt part of the original hall, for ascending by one step you pass by a high-arched doorway through an inside wall of great thickness, and at the far end of the room are evidences of a grand ingle-nook now converted into cupboards and a modern fireplace. Outside the house mounds of earth of regular formation attest that at one time it had been a place of great size and strength, so much so that the inhabitants point to them as the remains of the old castle. Stretching away at the back, large ruinous walls may very possibly indicate the old gardens. About one mile farther east along the main London road brings us to the Dial House on the southern side, sometimes called Doile House. It is the site of the Delle House of ancient times, when it was the boundary of the Crown demesne of Havering Forest, just where the river Ingerburne winds along the hollow, giving employment to a water-mill in times far away back, and perhaps also a name to the forbears of the well-known Friendly family of Dell. H. A.

In *Quakeriana*, i, p. 156, December, 1894.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

A History of the Parish of Leyton, Essex. With maps and other illustrations. By JOHN KENNEDY (vicar of St. Catherine's, Leyton). Pp. xiv, 423. Imp. 8vo. Leyton (Phelp Bros.), 1894. Subscription price, 10s. 6d. Large paper, half-bound vellum, £1 1s. (100 copies.)

We are glad to welcome another contribution towards the history of our Essex parishes. The author of the present volume was for nine years curate of the old church, and is the first vicar of the new church of St. Catherine. The genesis of the book was a lecture given by Mr. Kennedy a few years ago, which awoke so much interest that he was urged to print it in pamphlet form; but the work grew under his hand, and has taken about two years of leisure time to prepare in its present form. The book itself is well printed in good, bold type by a local firm, and has been well compiled from various MS. parish books; the list of "authorities consulted," which

follows the preface (wherein he acknowledges the help rendered to him in various ways, especially the illustrations), showing that the author has levied contributions from all manner of topographical and antiquarian tomes, and more general works of reference. For many centuries Leyton was known as Low Leyton, often written Layton or Leighton; the parish, which contains some 1,700 acres, comprising the lower portion, where the old village was situate, and the higher part, nearer the open forest, the hamlet of Leyton-stone, so named from there having been a Roman military stone located there. Of late years the "Low" has been dropped, the final disappearance being about 1867, when the Great Eastern Railway were memorialised to remove the ancient prefix from their station.

The time is ripe for such a history. The old landmarks of the parish are well-nigh extinguished, its contiguity to Stratford and the G.E.R. works having rendered the open land an eligible site for building. The rural is fast merging into the urban; and where, in our own remembrance, over thirty years ago, we were wont to ramble through the corn-fields to the old parish church, of which for so many years the well-known antiquary and historian, Rev. John Strype, was vicar (1669-1737); we now have to pace through rows of streets. At that time the fine old mansion, "Leyton Grange," was still standing. It was pulled down in 1861, with its extensive grounds and avenues, while the church and churchyard with the old almshouses (now rebuilt) nestled in the corner, as though an appanage of the manor which had already absorbed the smaller manor of Marks, with the "fayre-house of Marke-Hall."

Now the whole has vanished; many hundreds of houses occupy the ground, the corner plot with the church alone giving evidence of the past.

The other large and important manor was that of Ruckholt (Saxon, "hroc-holt" = Rookwood), on the south side of the Philley brook, stretching from the River Lea by Temple Mills to Salt's or Saul's Green (now Harrow Green), and including Leyton-stone and the Wallwood Estate. The ancient Manor House, with its avenues, groves, and ponds, stood near Temple Mill Lane, and was the principal house of Sir Michael Hicke, secretary to Cecil, Lord Burghley, and he entertained James I there in 1604. There are several fine monuments of himself and his family in the church, and from him descends the present baronet, Sir Michael Hicks Beach.

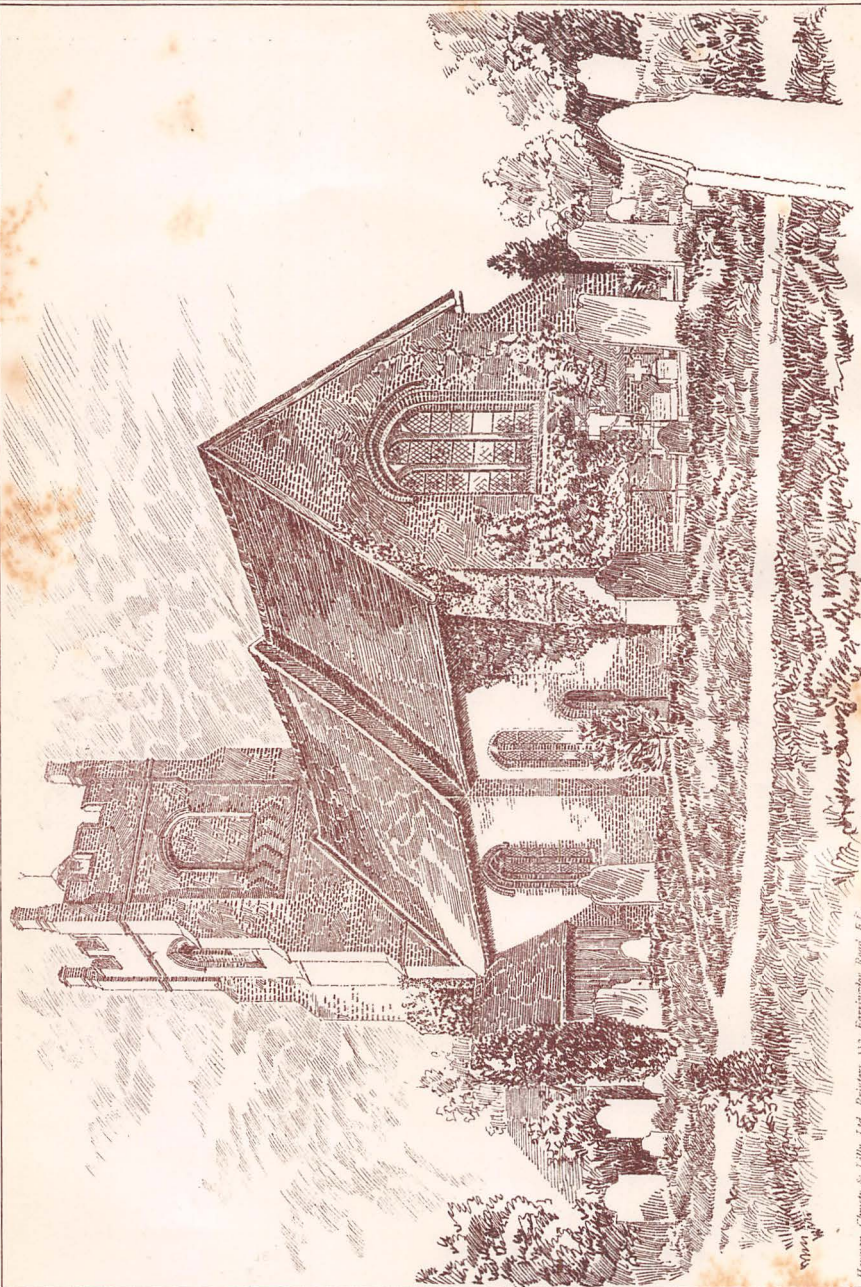
The manor passed into other hands in 1720, and the mansion (of which no drawing can be traced) was pulled down in 1757. Old Pepys records a visit to this house in 1665, and abuses his host, Sir W. Hickes, Bart., for, among other things, "the meanest dinner that ever I did see."

Among the illustrations is a reduced copy of the MS. map of this Manor in 1721, now in the possession of Mr. Walter Crouch. A bird's-eye view of Leyton Grange is also given from the same collection. Some of the brasses in the church are figured, and there is an interesting view of the church as it appeared in 1690, from a drawing lent by Miss Reid-Seton.

To show the wide scope of the contents of this work we may say that there are chapters on the parish, the church and churchyard, the vicars, the churchwardens, the parish registers, the churchwardens' accounts, the national schools, almshouses, the bread fund, collections, the workhouse, and bequests. There are also copious extracts from the vestry and rate books, with chapters on public-houses, military matters, the common lands, old private houses, noted Leytonians, and a diary culled from the parish records of several centuries, touching on all manner of out of the way subjects and customs, from 1575 to the present day.

The chapter on military matters recalls the establishment of the Loyal Leyton Volunteers in 1803, when an offer was made to the Government of 100 men "to march to any part of Great Britain for the defence thereof in case of actual invasion." The population was then very sparse, but wealthy merchants and bankers lived here on their estates, and the subscriptions for the first year amounted to £741, making with the Government grant for clothing the sum of £999 available. But this was not enough for the Loyal Leytonians, and a further sum, including the cost of drummers and fifers—£183—was readily subscribed. The company was disbanded in 1813, and Mr. Kennedy gives a humorous sketch of the sententious talk of the village cronies "in the tap-rooms of the 'Green Man' and 'The Blackbirds,' and how one and all agreed that when that arch-fiend, Old Boney, heard of the formation of the 'Loyal Leyton Corps,' he abandoned for ever all idea of invading England."

The volume, which is dedicated to the parishioners of Leyton, is well deserving of a place on every bookshelf in the parish, and among the collections of all who are in any way interested in the history of the county.



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The writer, whoever he may be, writes under a very vivid sense of the importance and gravity of his theme. the work is on the whole a strong book of intense interest.—*Essex and Herts Observer*.

The present volume, while possessing no mean literary merit, claims a welcome at the hands of all Humanitarians as an honest effort to hasten the time when “evil shall cease and violence pass away.”—*Essex Times*.

THE
ESSEX REVIEW:
A Quarterly Journal for the County.

No. 14.]

APRIL, 1895.

[VOL. IV.

NOTES OF THE QUARTER.

Great Frost. THE recent severe frost was so severe and so continuously similar in different parts of the kingdom as to render it almost a matter of history. In Essex the frost continued for thirty days from January 22nd to February 20th, and for its duration it is one of the shortest of the great frosts during the present century, but the continuous cold in February was quite phenomenal. February 5th to 10th were the coldest days in Essex, the lowest temperatures, ranging from zero to -8 degrees, being reported from various localities on February 7th and 8th. On February 1st there was a considerable fall of snow all over the county, the average depth being from three to six inches; this did not disappear till February 23rd. The frost of January, 1881, only lasted for twenty days, and that of December, 1860, to January, 1861, for thirty-six days, but the other great frosts have continued for more than forty days; and the frost of November, 1890, to January, 1891, continued for fifty-nine days. The mean of all the highest day temperatures during the recent frost was 34 degrees, and the mean of all the lowest night temperatures was 22 degrees, the mean temperature for the whole period being 28 degrees, or $11\frac{1}{2}$ degrees below the average; the mean temperature at Chelmsford during February being $15\frac{1}{4}$ degrees. Throughout Essex there was a sharp frost on twenty-six consecutive nights, and, with a single exception, it froze hard for thirty nights. On ten nights the sheltered thermometer at Greenwich fell below 20 degrees, which has not been ex-

ceeded in any winter since the Crimean winter in 1855, when, during a frost which continued for forty-seven days, the thermometer fell below 20 degrees on twelve nights. The absolutely lowest temperature in the screen at Greenwich was 6·9 degrees, which has only been equalled once during the last half-century, a temperature of 6·6 degrees occurring during a short frost in January, 1867. Throughout the whole of the thirty days 40 degrees was only touched on three days, and from January 25th to February 18th the temperature did not exceed 38 degrees, while for seven days from February 5th to 11th the frost was continuous, night and day. The absolutely lowest authentic temperature reported to the Meteorological Office during the frost was 17 degrees at Braemar, on February 11th, and this is within 6 degrees of the lowest known temperature in this country, 23 degrees having been recorded at Blackadder, Berwickshire, during the frost of December, 1879. The lowest authentic temperature in England during the frost was - 8 degrees, registered at Stamford on February 8th, but several East Anglian and Essex records report the same low reading. The tidal rivers of Essex were ice-bound for weeks, and navigation was entirely stopped; the effect on plant and bird life has been disastrous. Our coast line presented a perfectly arctic appearance. The Thames was almost a solid sheet of ice as low as London Bridge; persons succeeded in walking across on the ice floes below bridge. This has not been possible since the frost fair on the Thames in 1814. The Thames was frozen over for nine weeks in the winter which began in 250; forty-one years later most of the English rivers were icebound for six weeks; in 359 Scotland was held by the frost for fourteen weeks, and in 508 the rivers of the country were frozen over for two months. The year 695 saw the Thames frozen over for six weeks, the ice being strong enough to admit of booths being erected on it; in 923 and again in 932 the Thames had ice on it for a period of thirteen weeks, and at London Bridge it has been frozen over in 1063, 1092, 1281, 1434, 1515, 1564, 1608, 1683, 1709, 1715, 1716, 1739, 1789, and 1814. In those times the freezing of the Thames at that point was greatly aided by the narrow arches of old London Bridge. That historic structure remained until 1831, having crossed the Thames for nearly six centuries, and, as late as 1757, it bore a whole street of houses. Sir John Rennie's bridge has five arches, the centre span being $152\frac{1}{2}$ feet, two others of 140 feet, and the other two of 130 feet.

Gale. THE alarming hurricane which swept over Great

Britain on Sunday, March 24th, is one that will be remembered for a long time. Such gales are supposed to be not uncommon at the season of the vernal equinox. The day of the year on which the sun crosses the equinoctial points, making the day and night of equal length all over the world, was March 23rd, but it has fallen on March 20th ever since the Gregorian reformation of the calendar. The transition from fog to gale was exceptionally sudden, and the force of the gusts of wind or cyclonic squalls soon became most disastrous in all directions. Far and wide calamitous results were experienced and great destruction was wrought. The loss of life was serious, personal injuries frequent, and the damage to property extensive, more especially in East Anglia. The havoc among trees has been exceptionally great, and many buildings in our county have suffered severely. The direction of the gale being S.W. the wreckage at sea was not so disastrous as on land. This gale, so phenomenal for its suddenness and fury, reminds many of a sudden squall accompanied by blinding snow with furious and boisterous wind on Sunday, March 24th, just seventeen years ago. On that day H.M.S. *Eurydice* went down in a moment with three hundred persons on board, near Ventnor, Isle of Wight, not far from "her desired haven." Such a notable coincidence as the day of the week, the day in the month, and the same fatal period of the year, may be considered worthy of notice.

On December 14th last year Lord Rosebery visited
West Ham West Ham to address a public meeting, and incidentally
Unemployed. received, in the Town Hall, a deputation of a body called "The West Ham Trades and Labour Council," who desired to call the attention of the Premier to the distress existing in the borough through lack of work. The spokesmen of the deputation, Mr. Keir Hardie (M.P. for South West Ham), and others stated that 5,000 men were out of work in West Ham, and 1,000,000 in the entire country, and asked that Imperial measures should be taken to stay the evil. Whilst admitting the gravity of the subject, Lord Rosebery evinced some surprise at the figures given, which were much higher than those he had obtained from the official sources. He, however, invited suggestions for a remedy for unemployment, and, in order to remove the doubt that seemed to exist in his mind as to the extent of that evil in West Ham, the "Trades and Labour" organisation determined to arrange for a

census of the entire borough, with a view of ascertaining the number of workless people in it. The Labour Council secured the co-operation of the two University Settlements of West Ham (Mansfield House in the south and Trinity Mission in the north), the local branches of the "Independent Labour Party" and "Social Democratic Federation," and the "Christian Socialists" of Forest Gate. A house-to-house canvass of West Ham was begun by a hundred voluntary canvassers on 14th January, 1895, and completed on 26th January. The following result of the census was announced by the secretary of the Labour Council (Mr. R. C. Robinson), on 4th February, at a public meeting at Abbey-road School, West Ham:—

			<i>North.</i>		<i>South.</i>
In full work	...	...	13,880	—	14,503
In casual work	...	...	1,105	—	5,071
Out of work...	...	...	2,162	—	7,969
			<hr/>		<hr/>
			17,147		27,543
Total unemployed in West Ham	...	...	10,131		
Less	...	...			700 women
					<hr/>
					9,431 men.

The census forms had a column for youths between eleven and sixteen, but the secretary reported that hardly any of these were out of work, as in bad times adult labour is displaced by the cheaper labour of youths. He further stated that men in the building trades temporarily thrown out by frost were not included in the returns; that there was a genuine desire on the part of the canvassers not to destroy the value of the census by exaggeration; that he and others who controlled the arrangements checked many of the returns by an independent canvass and found them correct; and that a number of streets were not canvassed at all, so that the result is really less and not more than the fact. There can hardly have been a clerical error in collating. The returns were checked by the University graduates of the Settlements, and the writer has seen the canvass-sheets, showing an average percentage corresponding with the figures.

On the other hand, it has been alleged that much untrue information may have been given by the people canvassed, and that the canvassers themselves were prejudiced.

The number arrived at by the census was double Mr. Keir Hardie's previous estimate. No less than 10,000 people who normally would be wage-earners were stated to be workless in a total population of 250,000 men, women, and children. Most people who know West Ham (including Major Banes) were willing to accept Mr. Keir Hardie's original estimate (5,000). It was known that the borough annually received large numbers of the poor from London, as well as of Essex farm "hands" straight from the "derelect" and dock-grown farms. But the census has surprised everybody; including those who conducted it.

The writer knows that his present business is with the facts, and that it is not for him to state here and now his views upon the general question. The incidents of the census have, however, revealed, apart from the dispute as to the figures, the existence of widespread deep wretchedness and of an even wider extent of human waste (which is potential wretchedness). Private alms and the public poor law, as administered to-day, have both failed, and failed doubly, partly because to a serious extent these systems of relief (like some more ambitious social schemes) do not differentiate the two elements of worthiness and unworthiness as they are found together in each individual, and, as according to the preponderance of either, they distinguish individuals. It is the principle of orderly differentiation upon which all improvement, upon which in the fullest sense all life, depends. The old methods will not any longer of themselves suffice to meet the new conditions of to-day. Our responsibility towards the workless is great.

A RECENT order of the Local Government Board, operating from February 19th, has increased the number of representatives on the Essex County Council from sixty-four to seventy-one. This necessitated the number of aldermen, fixed at one-third of the number of county councillors, being raised from twenty-one to twenty-four. The seven additional seats are allotted as follows: Two to East Ham, one to the Orsett Union, one to Walthamstow, and three to Leyton. The triennial election has just been completed. Contests only resulted in ten of the seventy-one divisions, viz.: Barking, Chigwell, East Ham (Beckton and North Woolwich), Leyton (Lea Bridge), Ongar, Thaxted, Walthamstow (High Street), Walthamstow (Hoe Street), Walthamstow (St. James' Street), and Wyvenhoe; here the polling was on March 2nd. At the statutory meeting of the

County Council on March 12th, the thirteen new aldermen were elected; this necessitated fresh elections for the Heddingham, Ilford, Stanway, and Walthamstow (Wood Street) Divisions, in each of which again there was no contest.

The new Council consists of the following members. New members are marked with an asterisk.

ALDERMEN :

<i>(To retire in March, 1898.)</i>	<i>(To retire in March, 1901.)</i>
Corder, E.	Barrett-Lennard, Sir T. B., Bart.
Fairhead, G., senr.	Beal, E. J.
Gepp, Rev. E. F.	Buxton, E. N.
Howard, S. L.	Glenny, W. W.
Joslin, H.	Johnston, A.
Kemble, T.	Marriage, L.
Lowndes, G. A.	Powell, N.
Rebow, H. J. G.	Rasch, F. C., M.P.*
Smith, J., senr.	Round, J., M.P.
Smoothy, F.	Taylor, V. W.
Strutt, The Hon. C. H.	Usborne, T., M.P.
Vaizey, J. G.	Whittingham, W. B.

COUNCILLORS :

Baddow	Kemble, H. F.*
Barking	Mason, H. H.
Belchamp	Brand, T. P.*
Billericay	Branfill, B. R.
Bocking	West, F.
Braintree	Gibbs, H.
Brentwood	Mathews, T., senr.
Brightlingsea	Bateman, J.*
Bumpstead	Unwin, G. J.*
Chelmsford	Wells, H. C.
Chesterford	Spencer, T. A.
Chigwell	Savill, A.
Coggeshall	Smith, J., junr.
Colchester—	
1st Ward	Wicks, J.
2nd Ward	Howard, W.
3rd Ward	Green, H. G. E.
4th Ward	Marriage, W.*
Dagenham	Currie, G. E. L.

Dedham	Tremlett, J. D.*
Dunmow	Hasler, R.
East Ham—	
Beckton & N. Woolwich	Palmër, J.*
Central	Hollington, H. T.*
Manor Park	East, J. T.
Plashet	Ivory, J.*
Epping	Chilton, J.
Grays	Brooks, H. E.
Halstead	Portway, C.
Harlow	Mathews, T., jun.
Harwich	Groom, W.
Hatfield Broad Oak	Frankham, J. B.
Hedingham	Goodchild, T.
Heybridge	Fitch, E. A.
Hornchurch	Russell, C. B.
Ilford	Ashmole, W.*
Leyton	Simonds, T.*
Cann Hall	Macey, W.*
Grove Green	Musgrave, C. G.
Harrow Green	Isaacs, J.*
Lea Bridge	Ward, R.*
Leytonstone	Turner, W. P.
Wanstead Slip	Green, W. W.*
Maldon	Clear, A. P.
Mistley	Hempson, A.
Ongar	Raby, G.
Orsett	Tompkins, J.*
Radwinter	Edwick, C. D.
Rochford	Baker, S. S.
Romford	Bird, T.
Saffron Walden	Gibson, E. B.
Shoebury	Burrows, J. H.
Southend	Wise, W. L.
Southminster	Page, J.
Springfield	Ridley, C. E.*
Stanford Rivers	Lockwood, A. R. M., M.P.
Stanstead	Fuller-Maitland, W., M.P.
Stanway	Fairhead, W. G., junr.
Thaxted	West, G.
Tilbury	Squier, S. W.

Tollesbury	Wakelin, J.
Waltham Abbey	Bury, C. J.
Walthamstow—	
High Street	Warner, T. C. T., M.P.
Hoe Street	Fortescue, N.
North	Andrews, A. S.
St. James' Street	Barrett, J.*
Wood Street	Wildash, J. H.*
Walton	Davis, R. P.
Wanstead	Westwood, C. J.*
Witham	Hutley, P.
Woodford	Kemsley, J. W.
Writtle	Marriage, H.
Wyvenhoe	Gilbert, T.*

Portraits, with biographical notes, of many members appeared in the Supplement to *The Essex Times* of February 23rd. *The Essex County Chronicle* of March 8th, contained the following :

"The new Essex County Council is now complete so far as the election of councillors is concerned. An analysis of the returns shows that the councillors comprise three members of Parliament and one candidate for Parliamentary honours ; twenty-four justices of the peace for the county ; seven *ex-officio* justices for the county ; and seven borough justices. The list also includes three colonels, one captain, and one naval commander ; the High Sheriff ; ten who are described as 'gentlemen' ; seventeen farmers ; one mayor ; seven borough aldermen ; one town councillor ; two doctors ; two millers ; three auctioneers and estate agents ; three licensed victuallers ; two market gardeners ; and one each of the following :—Newspaper proprietor ; printer and publisher ; clerk in holy orders ; consulting engineer and patent agent ; vice-consul ; brewer ; wine merchant ; corn merchant ; ex-Indian judge ; manufacturer of surgical implements and appliances ; surveyor ; contractor ; builder ; brush manufacturer ; cement manufacturer ; solicitor ; maltster ; banker ; chemist ; and assistant overseer of the poor.

Colchester Election. POLLING took place on February 19th for the election of an M.P. for the borough of Colchester, in succession to Captain H. S. Naylor-Leyland, who had resigned. For over a fortnight the election was most severely fought, resulting in an extraordinarily heavy poll. Of 5,259 persons on the parliamentary register, no fewer than 4,855 voted, or over 92 per cent. The result, declared on the evening of the election day, was : Sir Weetman Dickinson Pearson, Bart. (L.), 2,559 ; Captain John Medlicott Vereker (C.), 2,296.

SIR WEETMAN D. PEARSON, of 16, Airlie Gardens, Kensington, W., and Paddockhurst, Sussex (recently purchased from Mr. White-

head, the inventor of the torpedo that bears his name), son of Mr. George Pearson, of Brickendonbury, Hertford, was born near Huddersfield, on July 15th, 1856. He was educated privately at Harrogate, early in life entering the old firm of contractors of which he is now managing partner. Messrs. S. Pearson and Son, of 10, Victoria Street, Westminster, are very large employers of labour; they were contractors for the Ipswich sewerage works, and constructed the new docks at Lynn; they are just now engaged on the Black-wall Tunnel under the Thames (contract price £875,000), the heavy portions of the Lancashire, Derbyshire, and East Coast Railway, a costly canal for the government of Mexico, and other large undertakings. Sir Weetman Pearson was created a baronet last year; he contested Colchester in 1892.

HENHAM.—A new organ has been purchased for the Congregational Church.
Church Re-storations, etc.

KELVEDON.—On Sunday evening, March 24th, the Bishop of Colchester dedicated a new bell hung in the parish church of St. Mary the Virgin. The bell is a treble, weighing about $7\frac{1}{2}$ cwt., and was cast at Messrs. Mears and Stainbank's foundry. It augments the peal to six, the tenor weighing nearly 21 cwt. The new bell bears the following inscription: *Magnificat Anima Mea Dominum Kelvedon Easterford, In Fest: Annum: B. V. M. mdccxcv.*

NORTON MANDEVILLE.—A beautiful stained-glass window has been placed in the nave of the small church of All Saints. The subject represented is Christ receiving little children, and the inscription beneath is: *To the glory of God. In memory of the Rev. F. A. S. Fane, vicar 1854-1890. Erected by his friends and late parishioners.*

THE Hon. and Rev. HENRY WILLIAM BERTIE, D.C.L.,
Obituary. Senior Fellow of All Souls' College, Oxford, died after a long illness in his college rooms on December 31st. Dr. Bertie, third son of the fifth Earl of Abingdon, was born September 16th, 1812; he was educated at Eton and Christ Church, taking his degree in 1833. He was ordained deacon in 1836 (in which year he was elected to a fellowship at All Souls'), and priest in 1837. In 1844 he was appointed to the college living of Great Ilford, which he resigned in 1880. His goodness and liberality will long be remembered in Ilford and Barking; he was always zealous in any good work connected with that rapidly growing

locality, taking an especially peculiar interest in the volunteer movement. Since resigning the vicarage of Ilford, Dr. Bertie had for the last fourteen years resided in his rooms in college.

Colonel PHILIP CHARLES YORKE, Brigadier-General of the Essex Volunteer Infantry Brigade, died of an affection of the heart at his residence, Roden House, Brentwood, on January 26th. He was the elder son of the late Rev. C. I. Yorke, rector of Shenfield; grandson of the Rev. Philip Yorke, rector of Great Horkesley and canon of Ely; great grandson of a bishop of Ely, and great-great-grandson of the first Lord Hardwicke. Colonel Yorke retired from the 4th King's Regiment (now the Royal Lancaster) a few years ago on full pay. He had never seen active service, but had been quartered both in Canada and India. Being in command at Corfu at 1864 he was the officer who handed the keys of the citadel to the Greek officer when the Ionian Islands were ceded. When he retired from active military life, the idea was conceived of forming the Essex Volunteer Infantry battalions into a brigade, and on this being carried out Colonel Yorke was appointed, on April 13th, 1892, as the first Brigadier-General. The efficient condition of the brigade was mainly due to the energy and zeal of the departed chief; he was a very popular commander, and much regret will be felt at his death. He was a keen sportsman, and took a very warm interest in athletics. Colonel Yorke was born at Shenfield Rectory April 13th, 1844, and was educated at Brighton and Harrow (1858-1862). He leaves a widow (daughter of the late Henry Raikes, Esq., registrar of the diocese of Chester, grand-daughter of the Right Rev. Chancellor Raikes, of the same diocese), and two sons.

Mrs. FRANCES EMMA HONYWOOD, who died somewhat unexpectedly on January 30th, at Marks Hall, was the widow of the well-known and respected sportsman, Mr. William Philip Honeywood, D.L., who died on February 20th, 1859. Mrs. Honeywood was the eldest daughter of Mr. Charles Phelps, of Briggins Park, Hunsdon, Herts, and was married to the late Mr. Honeywood in 1848. She was sixty-eight years of age. The Marks Hall estate was purchased in 1605 by Robert Honeywood, of Charing, in Kent. The extensive estate embraces in Essex the entire parish of Marks Hall, and runs into the parishes of Coggeshall, Feering, Great and Little Tey, Earls Colne, Halstead, and Bocking; the Kentish estates extending into the parishes of Lyminge, Stouting, and Elham. Mrs. Honeywood was Lady of the Manors of Marks Hall and Great Totham, and

patron of two or three livings. Marks Hall is one of our noted Essex mansions, of noble appearance, with its large gardens, deer park, etc., and contains many valuable and interesting heirlooms, including the fine portrait of General Honywood, by Gainsborough, and the portrait of Mrs. Mary Honywood, who died in 1620, aged ninety-three years, after seeing 367 persons lawfully descended from her, viz., sixteen of her own children, 114 grandchildren, 228 great-grandchildren, and nine in the fourth generation. It was this lady, mother of the Robert Honywood who bought Marks Hall and making it his residence built the handsome front in 1609 (see plate in Wright's *Essex* i, 370), whom John Foxe, author of *Foxe's Book of Martyrs*, visited when to all appearances she was near her death, her friends sitting mute round, unable to console her, waiting for the end. Foxe had long vainly urged upon her the promises and consolations of the Bible, when at last he distinctly said not only that she was not lost, but that she would not die. "I shall!" she exclaimed, "as surely as that glass is shivered to pieces"; dashing to the ground as she uttered the words a frail Venetian glass by her bedside. Somehow the glass fell to the ground unharmed. The wonder wrought more than all Foxe's pleadings. She recovered, and lived thirty years afterwards. This glass, it is said, is preserved at the Hall to this day; reminding one of the Luck of Muncaster, see John Roby's *Traditions of Lancashire* (S.S. i, 145-163). Mrs. Honywood had no children, and Mr. Philip Courtenay Honywood is the next tenant for life, Sir John William Honywood, 8th Bart., being tenant for life in remainder. The Honywood family flourished in Kent soon after the Conquest; Edward Honywood was created a baronet in 1660, and from him descended the Evington branch.

Mr. STEPHEN PHILPOT LOW, J.P., D.L., died at his residence, Round-hill Villa, Sydenham, on February 1st, aged sixty-eight years. He was a son of Mr. William Low, and was born at Saffron Walden on January 5th, 1827. His grandfather, the Rev. Stephen Philpot, was minister of a Baptist chapel in Dover for nineteen years, and in 1791 accepted an invitation to the pastorate of the Baptist chapel at Saffron Walden. Largely through his instrumentality the present building was erected in 1792, and the records of the church testify to the influence and success of the cause during his ministry, extending over a period of upwards of thirty years until his death in 1821. Mr. Low was educated at Saffron Walden and entered the office of Mr. C. J. Masters, solicitor, of Saffron Walden, where he

occupied a position of trust for some years. He subsequently joined the firm of Messrs. Grinlay & Co., bankers and East India agents, Leadenhall Street, and afterwards of 55, Parliament Street, maintaining his connection with this firm until his death, having become a partner in 1857. In 1861 he was secretary of the Mansion House Fund for the relief of the famine then raging in India. He was chairman of the Bromley bench of Justices, Deputy-Lieutenant and County Alderman for Kent, a Magistrate for London, and a member of the City Court of Lieutenancy. Thrice he occupied the post of Master of the Worshipful Company of Tinplate Workers. At the general election of 1885, after the passing of the Redistribution Bill, Mr. Low unsuccessfully contested the representation of the City in the Liberal interest. In 1886 he ranged himself with the Unionists, and became President of the Borough of Lewisham Liberal Unionist Association. At one time he had serious thoughts of contesting his native constituency against Mr. Herbert Gardner the present Minister of Agriculture. Until his death Mr. Low continued to exhibit much practical interest in the institutions of his native town, particularly the hospital, orphanage, and almshouses, and his generous and substantial aid to these and other charities will be greatly missed. His last visit to Saffron Walden was in August, 1892, when he occupied the chair at the public meeting held to celebrate the centenary of the Baptist chapel which his grandfather had erected. Mr. Low was buried at St. Paul's Church, Forest Hill. He leaves four sons and one daughter, Mrs. Emily Hoare.

Mr. AARON EDWARD ADSHEAD, of The Beslyns, Great Bardfield, died suddenly in London on February 14th. He was a native of Northumberland, but came to reside at Great Bardfield upon purchasing the Beslyns estate in 1887, since when he has made considerable additions to the house and estate. Mr. Adshead took part in much of the public life in his own neighbourhood, and qualified as J.P. for Essex on 20th May, 1891. He was buried at Kensal Green Cemetery on February 15th, and leaves a widow and two children.

Mr. GEORGE HICKS GOODCHILD died at his residence, Graves Hall, Sible Hedingham, after several months lingering illness, on February 22nd. He was born on July 30th, 1836, at Yeldham, being a son of the late George Goodchild, formerly chairman of the Halstead Board of Guardians. He was educated at Castle Hedingham, has lived in the county all his life, and has taken an active

interest in the public work of his district and of the county. For twenty years he had been vice-chairman of the Halstead Board of Guardians, of which he had been a member for many years, and was vice-chairman of the Assessment Committee and of the newly-constituted Rural District Council, and for a long time was a member of the now defunct Heddingham Highway Board. Since its formation, six years ago, Mr. Goodchild had represented the Bumpstead Division on the Essex County Council, for which he was returned without a contest. He was an enterprising agriculturist, and large and considerate employer of labour, farming in four parishes, and was an active member of the Council of the Essex Agricultural Society, taking a very lively interest in their annual shows, generally filling the office of steward. He was a regular attendant at the meetings of the Essex Chamber of Agriculture when that society was in existence some years ago, and he frequently took part in the debates. This well-known, genial, and useful public man was buried at Sible Heddingham, on February 26th, amid every token of respect from a large circle of relatives and friends. He married Mary Anne, daughter of the late Mr. John Eley, of Toppesfield, and leaves two sons and three daughters.

The Rev. Sir THOMAS PYM BRIDGES, Bart., Rector of Danbury, died from influenza on February 28th, in his ninetieth year. He was the second son of the late Rev. Henry Bridges (who assumed the additional name of Brook, and died in 1855, brother of Sir Brook Bridges the fourth baronet), by Jane, daughter of the late Sir T. P. Hales, Bart. He was born at Danbury, on the 22nd of October, 1805, the day after the Battle of Trafalgar, and on June 14th, 1831, married Sophia Louisa, daughter of Sir William Lawrence Young, Bart., descended in the female line from Henry Lawrence, Lord President of Cromwell's Council in 1653 (she died 1850), who was sometime M.P. for Bucks, and died in 1842, grandfather of the late Sir William Lawrence Young, of Hatfield Priory, Essex. Sir Thomas Bridges was educated at Winchester and Christ Church, Oxford (B.A., 1828); he entered the church, and in November, 1855, succeeded his father as Rector of Danbury, a living which he has held ever since, and which has been held by himself and father for upwards of a century, probably a unique occurrence (*cf.* E. R. ii, 32). This baronetcy was created in 1718, the first baronet being one of the auditors of the Treasury; Sir Thomas was the seventh baronet, succeeding on the death of his

cousin in 1890. His cousin, Sir Brook William Bridges, of Goodnestone Park, Kent, fifth bart., M.P. for East Kent, February to July, 1852, and 1857-68, claimed in 1841 the Barony of Fitz-Walter (created 1295), and proved himself heir to a moiety and probably to the entirety thereof. The abeyance of this barony, was, however, not terminated in his favour, although the Committee for Privileges resolved 18th July, 1844, that "on the death of [Benjamin Mildmay, 19th] Lord Fitzwalter in 1756, the barony fell into abeyance between Dame Fanny Bridges, Dame Lucy Bacon, and Jemima Duke, and that the same Dame Lucy Bacon afterwards died without issue, and thus the barony is now in abeyance between the petitioner (as grandson and heir of Dame Fanny Bridges), and the descendants (if any) of Jemima Duke." This *if any* spoilt the apparently just claim. Jemima married Robert Duke, a woollen draper of Colchester, who is asserted to have settled in America, and of whose issue Mr. Courthope states "no trace whatever has been discovered." Thus was lost the rightful succession to a barony that had continued uninterruptedly from 1295 to 1755. Robert Fitz-Walter of Woodham Walter, the first baron, was grandson of Robert Fitz-Walter "Marshal of the army of God and Holy Church," the foremost among the twenty-five barons to enforce the Magna Charta, who was slain at the siege of Damietta in 1234. A quarter of a century after this decision Sir Brook Bridges was created (17th April, 1868) Baron Fitz-Walter of Woodham Walter, co. Essex; he married his cousin Fanny in 1834, and died December 6th, 1875, aged seventy-four, without issue, so this peerage again became extinct. The Rev. Sir Thomas P. Bridges was a most generous-minded man and deservedly popular among all classes. During his long residence at Danbury he proved his sympathy to the poor to be deep and constant. To the last Sir Thomas retained perfect consciousness and every faculty, but, his age confining him within doors, the active affairs of the church had been for some time in the hands of his curate, the Rev. J. B. Plumtre. He was buried in Danbury churchyard on March 5th, amid every manifestation of grief from his numerous friends, parishioners, and neighbours. Mrs. Adey, widow of the late Archdeacon Adey (who was for many years rector of Little Baddow and Archdeacon of Colchester), sister and near neighbour of Sir T. P. Bridges, died at her residence, Woodlands, Little Baddow, as recently as September 7th last, aged eighty-three.

The Dowager Lady CHARLOTTE JULIA MARYON WILSON, widow of the late Sir John Maryon Wilson, Bart., of Charlton House, Kent, and Fitzjohns, Great Canfield, died from an attack of bronchitis following influenza, on March 8th, at her residence Little Coombe, Old Charlton. Lady Wilson was a daughter of the late Mr. George Wade, of Dunmow, and married in 1825. Her age was eighty-seven.

ESSEX CHURCHES.

No. XIII.—ST. NICHOLAS, CHIGNAL SMEALEY.

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

MORANT says that this and the adjoining parish of Chignal St. James, were not distinguishable in Saxon times, the lands being held by Godwin (the deacon), Ulwin, Lefsum, Leuric, Lewin, Alestan, Sauin (a priest), and Ersin; but which were the owners of the land in Chignal Smealey was not apparent.

The word Chignall in old records is written in different ways. In Domesday Book it is Cingehala; in other documents, Chignall, Chigenhale, Chiggenhall, Chiken-hall, Chicken-hall, which last Morant says is the right name, and plainly points at its derivation.

The modern name by which the place is known is Chignal Smealey or Smeley; probably thus named from an ancient owner, as it was for some time known by the name of Trenchfoyle, an owner in the time of Henry II.; it has also been known as Chicknall Parva, to distinguish it from the other Chicknall, which is a much larger parish. Again, it is known as Brick Chignal, but this name no doubt was attached to it after the erection of the present church, which, as we shall hereafter see, is built entirely of brick.

Richard Symonds, in his *Essex Collections, or Notes upon Essex Churches*, says at the date of his visit, 22nd July, 1640: "Chignall Smeely, vulgo, Brick Chignall because both ye church and tower and steeple is built with brick."

When the general survey was taken, the Lord Paramount was Geoffrey de Mandeville, and he and his successors, at any rate down to the time of Humfrey de Bohun in 1303, occupied that position.

The ancient owners of the manor, which at first embraced the whole parish with the advowson attached, were the Trenchfoyles, who for a time gave their name to the parish; the Dyves, who gave

their name to the manor house, until lately known as Dyves Hall; the Boutetorts, the Illegths, the De Littons, the Blounts, and the Nevilles, up to about 1400, when the manor of Beremans was detached from it. In 1429 the chief manor was in the Glascock family, and remained with that family until 1559. It came next to the Luckyns until 1668, when it passed to the Brands. The name is now corrupted into Dyers Hall, and belongs to the Richardson family.

The manor of Beremans* was detached from the principal manor

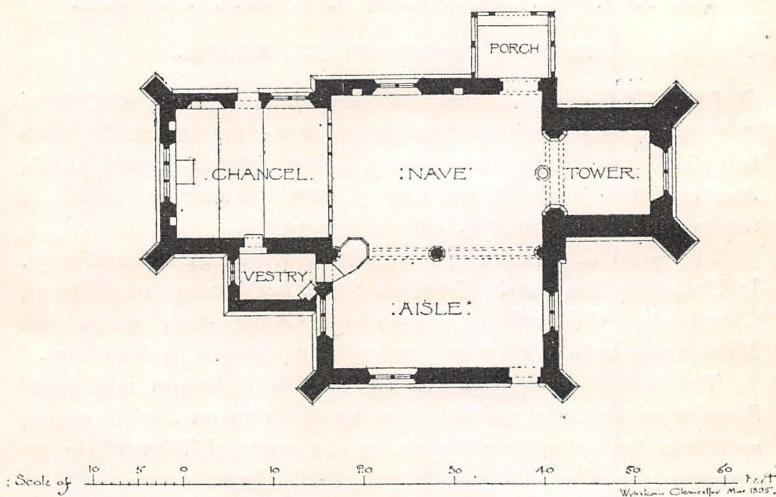


FIG. 1. PLAN OF CHURCH.

about 1400, and belonged to families of the name of Armenter and Rolf, who presented several times to the living. It was afterwards in the families of Porter, Chaplin, Haselfoot, Singleton, and Brand. It is now in the Richardson family, having been added to Dyers Hall.

The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, consists of nave, chancel, north aisle, tower, vestry, and south porch (Fig. 1).

We have no information as to any church which may have existed previous to the present one, and as any old church must have been completely destroyed and swept away before the present one

* Called Beamonds by Rich. Symonds.

was built, we have not a single feature left which would assist us in arriving at any conclusion upon the subject.

At the commencement of the sixteenth century the fashion of building in red brick had so established itself that the church architects of that day had no hesitation in making additions in the favourite material.

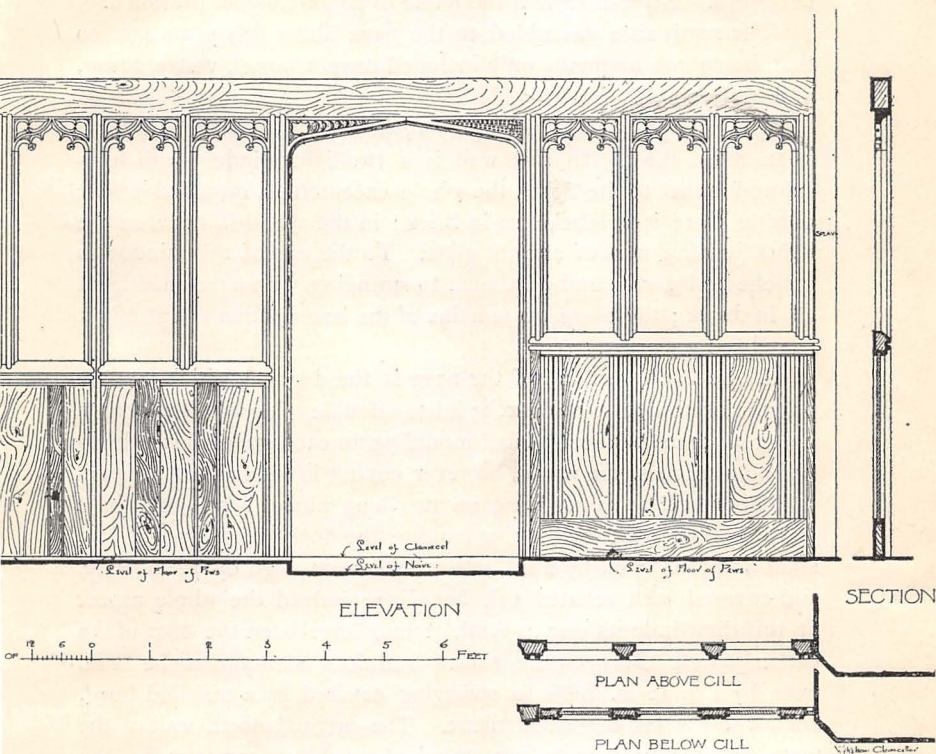


FIG. 2. ROOD SCREEN.

We have seen how at High Easter and Great Baddow, a red brick clerestory was added to a nave built with pebbles and rubble. When a new building was to be erected, we can understand and admire the choice of the rich, warm, red material over the cold, grey pebble work of the earlier buildings, but at the time the addition of new work in a different material to that with which the original building was erected must have had a somewhat

incongruous effect, but time, which cures so many defects, has by "nature painting" toned down the harshness which must at first have been very apparent, and now the difference is not commented upon, and often, perhaps, scarcely noticed.

The church under review is built entirely of brick, even down to the font, with no stonework, except what might be necessary for doorsteps. No wonder that the name of Brick Chignal prevailed.

The north aisle was added to the nave about fifty years ago, so that the church originally only included nave, chancel, vestry, tower, and south porch.

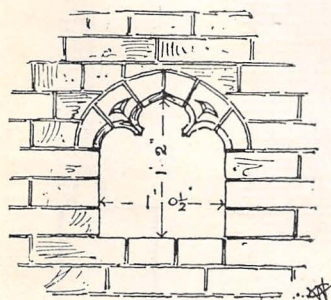
The nave is 23 ft. 6 in. long by 17 ft. wide, the south wall being 1 ft. 8 in. thick. In this wall is a two-light window with four-centred arches to the lights, the whole executed in moulded brick; outside there is a label, also in brick; in the spandril, between the lights, is a fragment of ancient glass. To the east of this window is a niche 12 in. wide and 9 in. high to springing, with a trefoiled head all in brick; there are no remains of the bason, otherwise it might have been a piscina.

At the south-west end of the nave is the doorway which was the principal entrance to the church; it has a double splay with Tudor arch under a square head with label moulding, in each spandril is a shield but no armorials, the whole, however, cut out in brick. The original oak door still remains, hung on two long hinges nearly the whole width of door, with the old ring handle; the door itself is framed with stiles and rails, 5 in. by 2 in., into panels 10 in. high by $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide, and covered with rebated oak boarding; indeed the whole aspect of this door induces one to think it may have been the door of an earlier church. Between the window and door is another niche 12 in. wide by 1 ft. 10 in. high to springing covered by a trefoiled head, similar to the last-described niche. The original north wall of the nave was removed as before stated about fifty years ago for the purpose of adding an aisle, and an arcade of two four-centred arches constructed, with centre octangular pier with two responds.

The west-end of the nave is open to the tower, and connected therewith by a noble archway with semi-octagonal piers with bold caps and bases, and a pointed arch with triple splays on each side; this archway is 7 ft. 8 in. wide, and the apex of the arch reaches to the upper part of the roof of nave and ceiling of tower.

There is no chancel arch, but the nave is separated from the chancel by a rood screen (Fig. 2).

The chancel is 17 ft. long by 14 ft. wide. On the south side is a somewhat peculiar window; it has two lights and is covered by a segmental arch, the mullion being carried up to the highest point of the arch; inside there is no arch, but a wood lintel. On this side is also a priest's door, 2 ft. 1 in. wide by 4 ft. 9 in. high to springing, with four-centred arch. Continuing east, there is a single window with four-centred arch with very wide splays inside, and finished outside with square label. Under this window inside is a niche 12 in. wide by 9 in. high to springing with trefoiled arch but 11 in. deep, but no bason (Fig. 3).

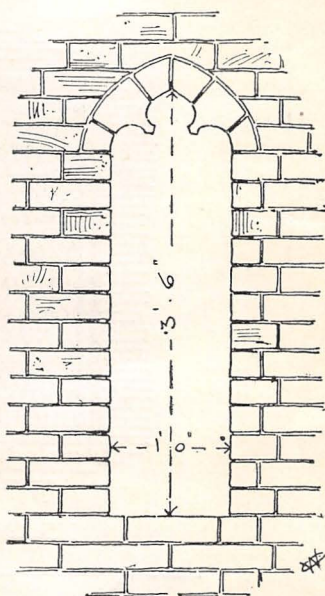


: ELEVATION :



: PLAN :

FIG. 3. PISCINA.



: ELEVATION



: PLAN :

FIG. 4. NICHE.

There can be little doubt but that this was a piscina, as it is in the position we should expect to find one, and the bason has probably been cut away, as has been the case in so many other instances.

On the north side is a narrow doorway similar to that on the south side, but leading to the ancient sacristy. The east end has a three-light window, the centre light being four-centred, and the side

lights pointed, the two mullions are now of stone, but were originally of brick; the whole group of three lights is enclosed within a four-centred arch with label or hood moulding over outside. On either side of this window, inside, is a niche 14 in. wide and 3 ft. 3 in. high to springing (Fig. 4) finished, in the same way as the other niches,

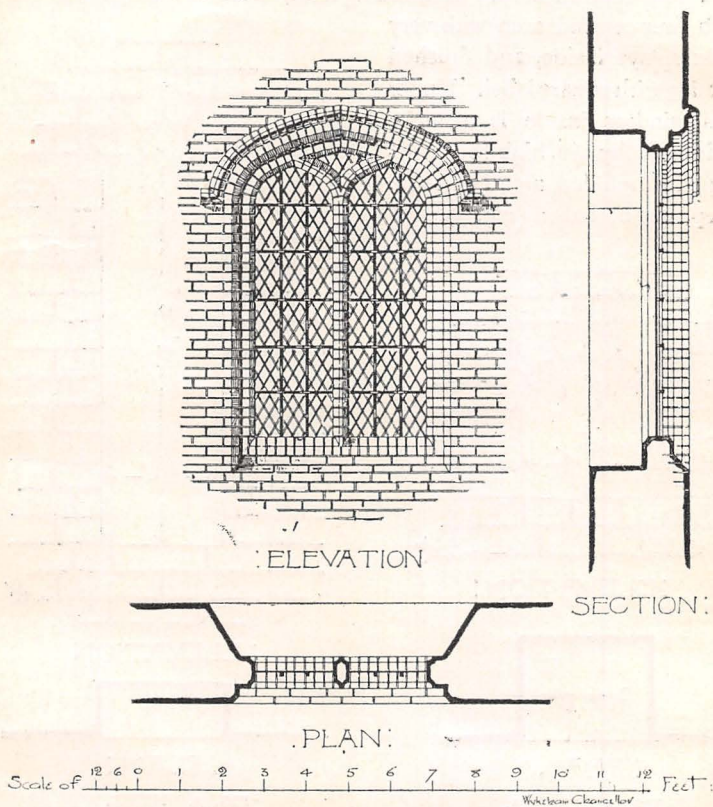


FIG. 5. WEST WINDOW OF TOWER.

with trefoiled head; the niches, as are all the others except one, being 5 in. deep.

There are angle buttresses to chancel. The roof of the chancel is the original oak roof, with very massive moulded plates with rafters, collars, braces, and uprights.

The nave roof is no doubt similar in construction, but it has been plastered over and the timbers concealed, except the bold

moulded wall plates and the centre principal, with curved braces.

The sacristy is part of the original structure, and is 8 ft. 6 in. long by 5 ft. wide, with a small two-light window at the east end, and a

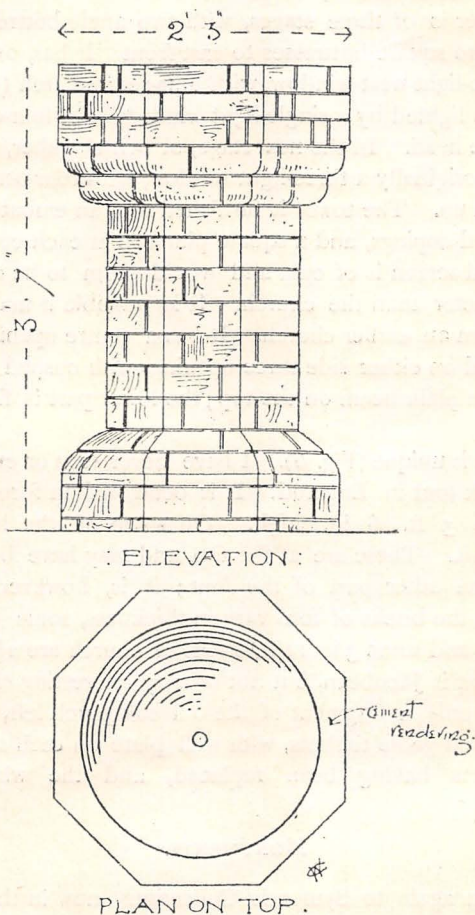


FIG. 6. FONT.

modern archway cut through the west end to give access to the pulpit. The north aisle was added about fifty years ago ; it measures 23 ft. by 12 ft., it has a two-light east window of Perpendicular character, and a two-light west window, also a two-light north window,

corresponding with the south window of the nave, and probably built with material arising from the old north window of the nave. There is also at the north-west corner a doorway with four-centred arch, which may have been formed with the remains of the old north door of nave; the roof is, of course, modern.

The tower is of three stages, with two angle buttresses at west front, and two square buttresses to east front. It has, on the ground storey, a two-light west window, with four-centred arch (Fig. 5). The next stage is lighted by a single-light window, with four-centred arch, set in square head. In the next stage, or bell chamber, on each face is what was originally a three-light window, with four-centred arches, now bricked up. The tower is furnished with an embattled parapet, with moulded copings, and a square pinnacle at each corner.

The rood screen is of oak, and would seem to be of somewhat earlier character than the church. It is possible it may have been removed from an earlier church. It has a centre opening with very flat arch, and on either side three openings with cusped ogee tracery heads, with a plain beam on the top; the lower part is filled in with oak panels.

The font is unique (Fig. 6). I have never seen or even heard of another brick font in England. It is octagonal in form, 2 ft. 3 in. across, and 3 ft. 6 in. high. On some of the bricks is cut MORTIMER. These are at the top, and may have been of later date than the other part of the font; it is, however, somewhat curious that the bricks of font vary in thickness, some being 2 in., some $2\frac{1}{2}$ in., and some 3 in.; the bricks of church are $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick.

The pulpit is Jacobean, but not of very interesting character.

There is only a fragment of the old oak porch left, namely, the front beam and gable timbers, with wall plate on each side; all the other timbers having been replaced, and the whole weather boarded.

MONUMENTS.

Referring again to Symonds' Collections, now in the College of Arms, which have been very courteously placed at my disposal for reference, by Mr. C. Athill, Richmond Herald. I find he notes the following epitaphs in the church, at his visit on 22nd July, 1640, but which are now missing:

1. Upon a flat stone in y^e chancel, sans arms 4 sons. 7 da., yet there is—
of a place where a shield—.

Off y^r charite p^{ry} for the soulles of Will^m Glasscock Smtyme patron of this Church and Johan his wyfe, whose soulls Chri. pdon.

2. Another, in the Churc same omission of arms. Hic jacet Johes Glascok dno villo et patronno istud ecclie qui obyt XV die mensi Januarii an. dm. MCCCCCLVI. Animo sic p^{ro}p^{ri}it^r deus. Amen.

3. Anne the da. of Rich. Luckin of Dives Hall Essex wife of Hugh Butler of Johnston in Pembroke, died Feb. 1674.

The following Monuments are still in the church :

On a slab in Nave and on a Shield, the arms of Luckin, impaling Cholmely, and the following Inscription :

Heere lyeth the Body of
Richard Luckins of Dives
Hall in y^e Parish of Chignell
Smely in y^e County of Essex
Esq. and late Sherrife of that
County whoe marryed the
daughter of Will. Cholmely
of Highgate in the County
of Middlesex Esq. and departed
this life the 10th day of March
1657

Ætatis suæ 76.

On a slab in Nave, on a Shield, the arms of Clopton and the following Inscription :

Here lyeth y^e body of
Mrs. Francis Clopton one
of y^e daughters of Thomas
Clopton of Lyston in this
County of Essex Esq^r
who dyed y^e 19th of July
1675 in y^e 25 yeare of
her age.

On a slab in Chancel.

On a Shield the arms of Luckin impaling Manwood.

Here lyeth the Body of Joseph
Luckin Gen^t. Son of Richard
Luckin of Dives Hall in this
Parish, who marryed Sarah
the Daughter of Thomas
Manwood of Bromefield in
this County Gen^t and departed this
life the 23 day of February in
the 48 year of his age.

A.D. 1685.

Within the altar rails is a slab of Purbeck marble with matrix of a brass, apparently of a Priest with a scroll from his mouth and inscription plate under the effigy, but they are all reaved.

On north wall of Chancel is a marble tablet with the following inscription :

M. S.

WESTON STYLEMAN.

A. Styleman et Manwood oriundi.

Non eget laude, qui nactus est
Eam, quam speravit, immortalitatem.

Si quis tamen illum laudare velit
Pium, Benevolum, Probum imitetur.

Ob. 19 Oct. 1738 Æt. 76 cum in Beadles

Hall, hac in Paroch : An 50 habitârat.

Necnon

Elisabethæ tori Tumuliq. Consortis

Rob. Wood de Barnston in hoc Com. Filiae

Quæ, plurimâ Virtute prædita, ob. 28 Aug 1700 Æt. 36.

Robert, Ann, Doroth, Cather & Elisabet

(Liberis 4 brevis, ævi prius ereptis)

Prolem reliquerunt superstitem

Anna ob. 3 Nov. 1738 Æt. 47.

H. M.

Ex Testam poni curavit Robertus

Eccles. de Stortford in Com. Hertford, Vic.

Virtutis haud degener parentum An. 30

Laboriosi fidi munia pastoris obivit

Morti sibi minus quam aliis ingratae

Succubuit 7 Dec. 1749 Æt. 59

Et cognatorum cinere commixtus

Parietem juxta oppositum requiescit.

LIST OF RECTORS.

RECTOR.	INSTITUTED.	PAERONS.
Radulphus . . .		
Jordan Baratine . . .	4 April, 1331	Sir John de Sancto Philibert.
Nicolas Taylor . . .		
William Gray . . .	11 Dec., 1394	Thomas Blount.
Roger Ayllemer . . .	10 Mar., 1400	Edw. Symonds and others.
John Catewade . . .		
William Reve . . .	8 Mar., 1429	John Armenter, John Glasscock, and Thomas Rolf.
Thomas Bolton . . .	12 Sept., 1438	Bishop of London.
Thomas Busthley . . .	2 July, 1442	Thomas Rolf, John Armenter, and John Glasscock.
John Aas . . .	6 April, 1446	Thomas Ralph (qy. Rolf) and others.
Thomas Bisheley . . .	18 Oct., 1456	do.
Edmund Shenley . . .	24 Oct., 1464	John Glasscock.
John Peeke . . .	24 April, 1479	John and Thomas Glasscock.
John Upharrye . . .		
William Rooper . . .	18 Mar., 1544	Nicolas Glasscock.

RECTOR.	INSTITUTED.	PATRONS.
Thomas Sanderson . . .	23 Sept., 1550	Hugh Maddock.
John Manser . . .	31 Aug., 1559	John Glasscock.
Edward Nowell . . .	1569	
George Walker . . .	30 July, 1578	William Luckin and Lawrence Porter.
John Elletson . . .	22 Nov., 1597	John Porter and William Luckin.
John Manning . . .	20 Sept., 1617	Richard Luckin.
Samuel Crosby . . .	8 Nov., 1666	Thomas Singleton.
John Boulton . . .	31 Aug., 1667	John Luckin.
Mark Arwaker . . .	16 June, 1677	T. Singleton.
Thomas Cox, sen. . .	19 June, 1680	Henry Mildmay and John Yardley.
John Tooke . . .	24 June, 1704	Sir Henry Ashurst.
Thomas Cox, jun. . .	14 Feb., 1714	Samuel Woodgate.
Philip Morant . . .	19 Sept., 1735	Daniel Cook, in trust.
John Shrigley . . .	1743	do.
Thomas Cook . . .	1745	
Walter Sericole . . .		Rev. Thos. Cook, in trust.
E. Budstone Langdale . .		
J. T. Lawton, jun. . .	1838	T. Austin and Jas. Cooke.
William Gibbens . . .	1864	Thomas Jenner Spitty.
Alexander W. O. Murray . .	1894	do.

The oldest Parish Book on the first page has the following :

Anno Christi, 1680.

Jan^y. 1st.

I, Thomas Cox, M.A., at my entrance on this Benefice, found all Parish Busynesse, through negligence of former Ministers, much imperfect, and gone more yⁿ y^e Registry, which was so confused and neglected that it could no way answer y^e design w^{ch} is pious and comendable. I obtained of Mrs. Luckyn, of Dives-hall (a woman truly religious and charitable, and whom following Generations shall bless for her Good Works), this Booke, a Registry not only of Baptisms, Burialls, and Marriages, but of other things worthy of perpetuating. I did transcribe what I found in a former Registry, which all will judge imperfect by what they see in this. Other things I was at y^e Pains to gather, that ensuing ages might not be left wholly in the darke. Pardon what may be amisse, and accept my good will to posterity.

The result of the industry and care of the Rev. Thomas Cox is shown by his having transcribed, in very beautiful handwriting, Baptisms from 1600 to 1680, the date of his Institution, and on to 1704, when he resigned, and apparently in the same handwriting up to 1706.

The first entries of Baptisms are:

1600. John, the son of Ralph Dowsett and Joanna his wife was baptized, July 27.

1638. Josephus Filius Richardi Luckyn Armigeri and Elizabethæ uxoris baptizatus erat June 5, see his Marriage in 1661, and his Burial in 1685.

Lawrence, son of John Luckyn was bapt., August 6th.

We then come upon the following curious Memorandum in the well-known handwriting of the Rev. Philip Morant:

The Rev. Mr. Thos. Cox,* Rector of this Parish, neglected for several years to register the Baptisms, Weddings, and Burials; but Tho. Emberson, Clerk of the Parish since 1713, happened, out of curiosity, to keep an exact list of them. Out of his List, therefore, all from 1706 (as may be discerned) have been transcribed by me.

PHILIP MORANT, Rector.

The Baptisms in his handwriting are from 1706 to 1742.

The first Marriage is :

Thomas Knight and Ann Butterfield were married 14th October, 1650.

Then entries from 1650 to 1681 are evidently in the handwriting of the Rev. Thos. Cox, senr.

Amongst the entries are :

1661. Feb. 6th. Joseph Luckyn, of Dives Hall, Esq., and Sarah Manwood were married.

This is the Joseph Luckyn, whose memorial slab still lies in the nave.

1681. Thomas Cox, A.M., hujus Parochiæ Rector Coelebs nuptus fuit Love Manwood Virgini apud Roothing Plunbeam per M^{re} Johannem Jackson, dictæ parochiæ rectorem. Die primo Septembris.

Then there is a blank from 1684 to 1722, when the entries up to 1739 are in the handwriting of Philip Morant.

The following entry appears in 1795 :

Received April 8, 1795, of the Rev. Mr. Roberts nine shillings and 9d. being the duty upon Baptisms from 1st October, 1783 to 1st Oct., 1794.

Wm. Meggy,
for F. Smythies.

The first entry under the head of Burials is :

John Burn was buried March 12th, 1667.

This and the following entries up to 1705 are in the handwriting of Rev. Thos. Cox, senior.

Under the date 1685 is this entry :

Joseph Luckin of Dives Hall Gent. the last of that Family dyed Feb. 23 in the 48 year of his age and was buried in the Chancell of that Church on the South side near the East End Feb. 26.

There are no entries from 1705 to 1713, and then follows a long list of entries in the handwriting of Philip Morant up to 1742.

Following entry in Register of Burials :

* This Rev. Thos. Cox was the Rector who succeeded to the benefice in 1714, and was probably the son of Rev. Thos. Cox, who succeeded in 1680. See *E.R.* ii, 169; iii, 28.

Received April 8, 1795, of Rev. Mr. Roberts three shillings being the duty upon Burials from 1st October, 1783, to 1st October, 1794.

Wm. Meggy,
for F. Smythies.

At the end of the Register is an index of the names appearing under the heads of Baptisms, Marriages, Burials, and signed :

Thomas Surridge, LL.D., Cler^o fecit, A.D. 1847.

He was the headmaster of Felstead School, and was presumably curate here.

Bound up with these Registers is a MS. in the writing of Rev. Philip Morant of a copy from Newcourt's *Repertorium* of the History of the Parish and List of Rectors.

The Church Plate includes an old silver chalice with cover.

PASSAGES FROM THE LIFE OF AN ESSEX M.P. IN THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

BY W. B. DUFFIELD, M.A.

OF the names of great families which have been in the course of history connected with Essex few have been more honoured than that of Bramston. For nearly 200 years, off and on, some member of this family has served the county in Parliament or has discharged public functions to the satisfaction and benefit of his neighbours. The Bramstons took up a conspicuous position in the county during the first fifty years of the seventeenth century, and were connected more or less conspicuously with the stirring events which make that period so important in English history. Though never disloyal to the cause with which they sympathised, they yet escaped, by an enviable mixture of simplicity and adroitness, from being so deeply involved in the disputes of the day as to suffer to any serious extent. They never lost their estates or their heads, and seem to have looked out upon public affairs with a serene and clear judgment, which many of their contemporaries must have envied.

Sir John Bramston, eldest son of the founder of the family, left behind him an autobiography, which the Camden Society thought worthy of publication some fifty years ago, and which has perhaps escaped the notice of many readers of this REVIEW. The picture that it gives of life in England during the period running from the

opening of the Long Parliament to the Revolution is not without interest, and the occasional reflections which the author allows himself on current events show what the opinions of a sober-minded, cultivated Englishman were on the men and matters of the day. The fact that Bramston was returned many times to represent his native county in Parliament gave him opportunities of gauging public sentiment which many of his more conspicuous contemporaries did not possess, and also of studying the characters and actions of public men which were denied to the ordinary country gentleman. Altogether, these memoirs are among the most interesting which have come down to us from an age of surpassing interest, and require little comment.

The Bramston family owed its rise to a great lawyer, who had the distinction of displaying more consistency and integrity in his public life than some other wearers of the long robe who have succeeded in founding families.

John Bramston was born and christened at Maldon, where also he was educated, though his father, Roger Bramston, lived at Boreham, on an estate belonging to his wife. He seems to have been a steady, hard-working, professional man, who made himself a great lawyer, so that even Twisden and Hale acknowledged that they owed much to his judgments. At the age of thirty he was counsel to his University (Cambridge), and rose gradually through the degrees of Sergeant-at-Law, Queen's Sergeant and King's Sergeant, to be Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench. By this appointment he found himself thrust into the midst of the tremendous conflict between King and Parliament, which was then brewing and afterwards raged so fiercely. Nearly thirty years before he had married Bridget Moundeford, a doctor's daughter; they had a large family, the eldest of whom, John, was the author of these memoirs. He was born in Whitechapel in 1611, and was sent to school with the vicar of Blackmore, "within fower miles of Margetinge," where his mother used to take her children to spend the summer months in a house held by his father as steward by patent of Lord Petre's estates.

Shortly after going to school he lost his mother, to whose fondness for her eldest son, and desire to have him near her, he attributes the fact of his being sent for tuition to this country parson, who, he says, "was a very meane superficiall scholar." He also had other faults; he was very passionate "and beinge over angrie with any one,

he was like a furie to wife, children, servants, schollars, all the house." One morning, having been annoyed by his wife, this passionate pedagogue inflicted fifty strokes of the rod on John's little brother Moundeford, which led to both the brothers being removed. John's mature opinion of his early instructor was not a high one, though he was "a greatly followed preacher, lecturing at Ongar and other places, a great pretender to sanctitie and religion." He allowed his pupils to steal his neighbours' ducks and kill their pigeons by an ingenious device of a door set on a stick, corn being strewn beneath it, "soe we culled at a pull a dosen or more at a fall, and soe wee did often. He at first seemed angrie, but the pidgeons were baked and we eate them, and his wife commended us, and we followed the trick untill we had destroyed all the pidgeons in Smyth's Hall dove-house. I could tell stories how we robd the neighbours' ponds, but this shall suffice as an argument of his hypocrisie." A private tutor's in the seventeenth century seems to have presented elements of danger to youthful morality, unaccompanied by compensating advantages, a state of things not unmatched sometimes in this. "Oh, heavens! where hast thou been bred?" cried his next schoolmaster, on reading his first Latin theme. This gentleman kept school in Goldsmith's Alley, and sent him on to Wadham College a better scholar than he found him. Wadham had been recently founded by Nicholas Wadham and his wife, who was a sister of old Lord Petre, and presented especial advantages to Essex men.

After three years at Oxford William Bramston kept his terms at the Middle Temple, where he shared chambers with Edward Hyde, afterwards Lord Chancellor Clarendon, and his life-long friend; and he was called to the Bar in the same year that his father became Chief Justice, 1635. He married towards the close of the year Alice, daughter of Alderman Abdy, another name well known in Essex history, and continued to practice steadily at the Common Law Bar until the trumpets of Civil War (to use his own expression) "blew his gown over his ears," when, by the advice of his father, he gave up practice, and joined the Chief Justice in his retirement. Bramston, the father, had been concerned as Chief Justice in the famous decision given by the Bench of judges in the case of Ship Money. Though he had signed the answer given by the judges to the King's questions on this matter, he protested afterwards that he had only done so because he was assured by his learned brethren that it was the custom for the minority in such a matter to acquiesce in the view of the larger

number, and that he held the King had only the power to levy such a tax *proprio motu* while the necessity for protecting the coast lasted, and not a moment longer! The King wished the Chief Justice to join him after the commencement of the war, but he found it impossible, and Sir Robert Heath was put in his place, though Charles seems to have felt no resentment against him for declining to follow the royal fortunes, and it says much for his reputation as a lawyer and a judge that the Parliamentary party urged him to become Keeper of their Seal; and Cromwell, when Protector, did his best to induce him to assume again the office of Chief Justice. The interview took place at Whitehall, and John went with his father to the house, and saw the great Protector accompany him downstairs with every mark of respect. But the wily old man so managed as to avoid both these dangerous dignities, and returned to his seclusion at Skreenes. This estate had been bought by him for £8,000, and in the mansion the greater part of the numerous Bramston family resided during the Civil War, nearly fifty of them in all, "hearded together," and one is not surprised to learn that, under the circumstances, they were not able to put up guests, especially as Lord Brabason and his wife came from Ireland and joined them.

After the Civil War Sir John Bramston took up his residence with his son in London, but in 1654 he went down with him into Essex to complete the purchase of certain farms which he was adding to his estate. While walking from his son Moundeford's house, Bassets, at Little Baddow, to visit some friends at Tofts, he was seized with illness, and shortly afterwards died at Skreenes, and was buried in the church at Roxwell. His tomb, with the elaborate Latin inscription by Cowley, may be seen there by those curious in such matters. The eldest son succeeded to the estate and lived very quietly until the Restoration. He was chosen one of the knights of the shire for Essex when Monk declared for a free Parliament, and was one of the foremost in moving for the King's return. On the occasion of the Coronation John Bramston was made a Knight of the Bath; he had the choice offered him between that dignity and a baronetcy, but wisely declined the hereditary title, "never liking a descendable honour," although, as he points out, it would have cost him a good many hundred pounds less in fees than the Bath. In the new Parliament summoned by the King, he was again chosen knight of the shire, along with Sir Benjamin Ayloff, who had suffered much in the royal cause.

In the course of this Parliament he brought in a Bill for the suppression of Conventicles, which made him very unpopular with the Dissenters ("fanaticks" as he pleasantly terms them), and his enemies appear to have made considerable use of a slander which arose about him through the personal enmity of one of the Mildmay family. Early in the sixteenth century this prolific clan had as many as nine of its members occupying country seats in various parts of the county, five of whom were knighted, and one became a baronet. On the Restoration Benjamin Mildmay was summoned to the House of Lords, an honour which he owed, according to scandal, to handsome bribes to the Duke of Buckingham and the influence of the Duchess of Cleveland. A great contest had arisen between Fitzwalter, who was Lord of the Manor of Chelmsford, and the county of Essex, over the repairing of the bridge at Chelmsford. This bridge had been built by one of the Bishops of London, who were Lords of the Manor until the dissolution of the Monasteries, for the benefit of his tenants, and the road to London had been diverted thither from Writtle. The question came up for decision at the Court of Quarter Sessions, and Henry Mildmay, of Graces, appeared there to represent his brother-in-law, Lord Fitzwalter, or at all events interfered on his behalf. A very pretty altercation arose between him and Sir John Bramston over some remarks he had made to the old Rector of Chelmsford, who had just been restored to his Rectory after being ejected from it and stripped of his property in the Civil War. Mildmay was taunted by Bramston about his connection with the Parliamentary forces, and there was a very unpleasant scene in the Court. The verdict went for Lord Fitzwalter, he "havinge treated his jurie liberally"; but Mildmay was not satisfied with a forensic triumph, and swore revenge. He first hinted to the Earl of Oxford, the Lord Lieutenant of the county, that Bramston was a Papist, and then concocted a most circumstantial tale about the visit of certain dignitaries of the Roman Church to Skreenes, when Sir John heard Mass and took the oath of obedience to the Pope, and had ever since received a pension from the Papal funds. This cock and bull story was most solemnly sworn to by one Masudo, a Portuguese, a villain of the worst description, who had, since his pretended conversion to the Protestant faith, been the pensioner of various Bishops, and had been recently sent down from Oxford for keeping a gambling hell in his rooms at Christ Church. Since then he had been living in the lowest taverns in town, and was

ready for a consideration to swear to anything. Such a charge made a few years later would almost certainly have sent Bramston to the scaffold, for it was no whit more improbable than many of those with which Oates and Dangerfield sealed the doom of their victims, but the King never placed the smallest credence in it, and always quoted it as the greatest conspiracy he had ever known against a private gentleman.

Masudo was examined by Charles himself in French at the Privy Council, and the King's keen wit soon saw through the impostor, who commenced his story by stating that he had received a special dispensation from the Pope permitting him to worship the devil, which he had done. He broke down hopelessly under cross-examination, and afterwards made a full confession, implicating Mildmay. The King turned Mildmay out of all his commissions, and Bramston was left to his remedy at law, which, however, he did not pursue, as he was advised that his only witness was a self-convicted perjurer, and that his evidence would not carry much weight — advice which he wisely followed.

These unpleasant occurrences did not make matters smother between Bramston and Mildmay, and if their feelings ever tended to reconciliation (of which there is no sign), they were always embittered at each recurring election, when Mildmay invariably supported Bramston's opponents.

In the first Parliament of James II., Bramston represented Maldon. He gives as his reason for continuing in Parliament, and keeping in touch with the London world, that he was still trying to recover from the Treasury the arrears of pension due to his brother, Sergeant Bramston, who had left him his executor. This brother had been promoted to the Bench, and then dismissed without any reason being assigned; judges in those days were promoted and dismissed as pleased the Crown, without any reason assigned, as freely, and with as startling rapidity, as in the United States to-day. A pension of £500 a year had been promised to the destituted Judge, and his brother and executor devoted himself for some time to the thankless task of getting the money out of the Treasury, a task no lighter then than it is to-day. After countless delays and broken promises from various Lord Treasurers he, after some years, got a considerable portion of the arrears paid up, but he had to disburse much of it in fees. In 1685 Bramston happened to be at Windsor, and saw Jeffreys and his brother judges from the

Western Circuit come to kiss his Majesty's hand and receive his thanks for their brilliant conduct of the Bloody Assize.

The elections, which took place in this year at Maldon and Chelmsford, were hotly contested, and the personal feud between Mildmay and Bramston still raged fiercely, if we may judge from Bramston's account of the proceedings. Bramston stood for Maldon with Sir Thomas Darcie against Sir William Wyseman and his cousin, Samuel Wyseman. According to Bramston, Samuel Wyseman was induced to stand by Mildmay, who hoped thus to keep his enemy out of the seat, but a pretty piece of electioneering by Bramston and his friends secured the return of Darcie and himself.

"Fifty-five," he says, "gave single votes for me; others voted some for me and for Sir Thomas, some for Sir William and me, and a very few for Sir William and Samuel. When all were called over, I had the majority of Sir William by thirty-five votes, but Sir Thomas was short a great many. I whispered the duke (of Albemarle) and bailiff to adjourne (without casting up the poll) for half-an-hour, which was done. The duke and I and our friends went to our inn, where, callinge together those that had given single votes for me, I told them I was clearly chosen, unless they would give the other voice to Sir Thomas, possibly he might carrie it too against Sir William, and thereby they might gratifie his Grace, too, very much. His Grace caressed them, called for wine and dranke to them, and they resolved they would doe soe. We went to the Court, and called all that had given single votes (for some had done soe for Sir William, then they found manie doe soe for me), and all haveinge given that would vote, Sir Thomas had the majoritie of Sir William by nineteen voices. Soe we were returned. At the returne to the Court, Mr. Mildmay, seeinge all my single voters give their second vote for Sir Thomas Darcie and finding how the majoritie was, he sayd this was carried by pure management." With which statement the reader will not be disposed to quarrel. "I told him it was ominous, and that he would find himself disappointed too for the countie." And so he was. Mildmay was no match for the old Parliamentary hand, and the two candidates for the county supported by Bramston were chosen at Chelmsford shortly afterwards by a large majority. The opponents rode about the town with several hundreds in their train; according to Bramston, nearly all the respectable people were with him, and, "indeed Mildmay

had very few horse, and his riders pittifull fellows." After various contingents had ridden in from Colchester, Dunmow, and Braintree, they proceeded to the poll in the Town Hall. The election was expected to last several days, and large provisions of hay were laid in, but the Mildmay party after a time had polled their full strength and collapsed, and no more voters coming up on their side after due proclamation had been made, Maynard and Fanshaw were elected by a majority of 519. There were over 500 in the town who had not voted, but, according to Bramston, they would all have gone for the successful candidates, and Mildmay acquiesced, though it is difficult to avoid suspecting that there was some sharp practice somewhere in closing the poll so early, especially as Bramston is at considerable pains to defend the sheriff's action.

Early in the year 1686 James II. came down into Essex to hunt with the Duke of Albemarle. They appear to have started near Chelmsford, from Bicknaker Mill, and the stag took them nearly as far as Wanstead, and then was killed between Romford and Brentwood. The King was in at the death, from which fact one would assume that he was a better rider than he was a statesman, as many of the gentlemen with him lost the hounds altogether. A supper was prepared at New Hall, and Bramston notes that the King would have his fellow huntsmen sup with him, though a separate table had been prepared. On the following day "he hunted a stag which lay in New Hall parke, and had been there the most part of the winter. After a round or two he leapt the pale, tooke the river, and rann through Bramfield (Broomfield), Pleshie, and so to the Roothings, and was killed in Hatfield. His Majestie kept pretty neere the doggs, though the ditches were broad and deep, the hedges hygh, and the way and fields dirtie and deepe, but most of the lords were out again, and amongst them the Duke of Albemarle." The King returned to London well pleased with his sport, to pursue the more dangerous game of turning England into a Popish country. Bramston notes the introduction of the Latin Service at the Chapel Royal, and the appointment of the Ecclesiastical Commission, which caused so much offence in the Church and commenced operations by suspending the Bishop of London, who had refused to punish a clergyman for preaching a sermon very displeasing to the Court. Shortly after the Archbishop of Canterbury was suspended from the Privy Council, and papists were put on the Commission of the Peace, and made officers in the army. In the next year the Pope's Nuncio was

received at Windsor by the King and Queen. The King then entered into his unfortunate quarrel with Magdalen College, Oxford, the whole history of which affair is set forth by Bramston ; but as Macaulay has done it better, we do not propose to reproduce Bramston's account.

In the autumn of '87 his son put his shoulder out, having been thrown from his horse, and the account he gives of the setting of the bone is a gruesome record of the surgical operations of the period. "He sent for a bone setter (one Mr. Strut) to Chelmsford, who came about noone, and tryed it with a cool-staff, which put my son to extreame torture, so that he, cryinge out, his men that held him let goe their hold. They tryed againe, but he was not able to indure it, so Strut would try with his foot. My son was very unwillinge, but I prevailed with him to let the surgeon trye, and he was laid on the ground, but Strut sayd my sonn gave him a kick on his belly, so that he was not able to set the bone. This so dishartend my son, haveinge been four tymes tormented and yet the work not done, that he sayd he would be a criple all the dayes of his life rather than indure so much torture again. Upon that Strut sayd his master lived at Bishop Starford, and was as good a chirurgeon and bone setter as was in England, I sent immediately away, Mr. Hastler came next morninge and Strut met him at Screenes. With much adoe I prevailed with my son to let them trye, but he askt Hastler if he had never missed, he sayd 'never.' Soe he consented they should try, and they laid him on his back and himselfe tooke a towell and put under the arnehole, but upon a bolster and put the other end of the towell about his ounge neck, beinge a very stronge man and three men holdinge my sonn by the other arme and his leggs and all pulling hard at once, Strut, with his foot, put in the bone into its place which gave a snap that all heard it, and my sonn indured it with great patience and courage, after fower fruitless attempts, for which God be praised."

Events were now moving fast in the country, and the King was rapidly alienating the loyalty of his most loyal subjects. He removed the mayor, recorder, and five aldermen of the Borough of Maldon, and Bramston from his office of High Steward, a place he had held ever since the Restoration. His name was also struck out of the Commission of the Peace, along with that of about thirty other gentlemen of the county, and their places were filled by Papists and Dissenters. These proceedings effectually prevented the King from

receiving any help from the loyal gentry in his hour of need. What took place in Essex was taking place on a larger scale throughout the kingdom. Lord Petre shortly after visited the county and its corporations, and tried to induce the members and justices to promise to vote for the abolition of the Test Act, and maintain the King's Declaration of Indulgence. Bramston refused, and in June took place the Trial of the Seven Bishops. Bramston was present in Westminster Hall, and was asked if he, as an old man, remembered anything like the popular excitement taking place in his younger days. "I sayd, 'and fuller, when the cry was "noe Bishops, noe Magpies, no Popish Lords."'" That was at the opening of the Long Parliament fifty years before. For the moment the bishops were the most popular men in the kingdom.

Meanwhile the storm, which the King had himself stirred up, was surging round his head, and with startling rapidity the innovations which he had introduced, and which were so repugnant to the majority of his subjects, were put an end to and the old state of things restored. Its expelled fellows were given back to Magdalen, the Bishop of London was reinstalled, and the Protestant sheriffs and J.P.'s were reinstated. But it was too late to revive the loyalty of the gentry, which James himself had killed, and the Prince of Orange was advancing from the west with 15,000 men unmolested. James fled and the Protestant succession, existing by the will of the nation, was established as the future form of sovereignty, divinely ordained monarchs having finally made themselves impossible. Bramston makes some sensible remarks on the vexed question of the oaths of allegiance to the new sovereign, which excited so much discussion among the High Church party. "By the King absenteinge himselfe and leaving the kingdom without any governor, it was impossible for us to pay allegiance to him according to our oath, which oath therefor is become to us abrogated. By his absence it became necessarie that Government should be by some bodie to avoid confusion. There can be no Government without submission to it, and no assurance of submission but by a religious obligation." He plainly saw that James was trying to inoculate the Church and Universities with Popery, and to make his own person absolute, and the laws dispensable at his will and pleasure, but on the whole he condemns the conduct of those who called in William, as the disorders of James might have been cured by Parliament. William he thinks justified, as he saw his wife being cheated of the succession by

the importation of a supposititious child to disinherit her by a "Jesuitical contrivance." It is strange to find this legend (now thoroughly exploded), that James Edward was not the real son of James and Mary of Modena, appearing in this connection, though it was for long an article in the Whig Creed. A new Parliament was now chosen, and the good burgesses of Maldon, after sending him "their ordinary present of oysters and wild fowles," intimated that they intended to return Bramston again as one of their representatives, as they did in due course.

A few years longer the old gentleman sat in the House and then, in the eighty-third year of his age, after losing his only daughter, who had for many years presided over his household, he retired altogether from London and public life and settled down at Screenes, where he very shortly afterwards fell a victim to the gout and consulted William Harvey, the discoverer of the circulation of the blood. Harvey advised him to drink no wine or strong drink, and only to eat very sparingly once a day. "And so," he says, "I left him and went to Sir William Palmer and Mr. Coppin, with my brother, Robert Abdy, unto the 'Fleece,' in Cornhill, who, inquiring what Dr. Harvey said, I told them, and Mr. Coppin replied: 'Dr. Harvey hath starved himselfe these twentie years, neither eating nor drinking but as he hath directed you, and yet he hath the gout. To which I returned: 'If to fast and have gout be all one with eat and have the gout, I will doe as I have done.' And from that time to this present I have never had any touch of it." All of which shows that doctors and patients were much as they are now two hundred years ago. The old gentleman had a misadventure in 1695, which nearly had serious results, and reminds one of a similar accident to another vigorous old gentleman at Hawarden. A cow ran at him in his yard, and by throwing his hat in her eyes he diverted her course, so that she hit him with her shoulder and not her horns, and then ran away.

In 1699 he was in the eighty-ninth year of his age, but he was able to attend the Communion at Roxwell Church on Christmas Day. With this entry the Diary closes. He lived on into the eighteenth century, and died on Valentine's Day, 1700.

THE SQUIRE.

BY REV. ARTHUR GOLDRING, B.A.

THE Squire's position is, just now, a very trying one. He is the victim of a state of things for which, so far as it is possible to judge, there is no remedy; and unless something unexpected happens, he is likely to remain so for an indefinite period. He bears his ill-fortune in characteristic English fashion, and with an equanimity which does him the greatest credit. Perhaps he has learnt that, at present at least, it is of no use to complain; that those in authority are too busy catering for the masses by whose breath they live, to give any attention to his wants. He has, in fact, been pushed on one side by the heavy shoulders of the mob, and been left to grapple with his difficulties as best he can. He has looked his position fairly in the face, and a very disagreeable position it is. With his rent roll rapidly diminishing, and the burdens on the land as rapidly increasing, he has been obliged to give up, one after another, nearly all the things which his inherited tastes and habits of life have rendered almost a necessity. This in itself is hard to bear, but the prospect in store for his children—a prospect by no means improved by the imposition of the recent death duties—adds to his discomfort. It is a bitter reflection to him that they may have to start in life impoverished and in a status inferior to his own.

These may, indeed, be thought sentimental troubles by those who have to face the severer forms of poverty and hunger, and by political philosophers, who discourse on these evils while taking every care to guard against any personal experience of them. But they are troubles none the less, and probably give as much mental pain as the want of food and clothing causes bodily discomfort. We believe that the sufferings of a proud and sensitive man, cramped and hindered in a hundred different ways through want of means, although different in kind are severer in degree than those brought about by bodily privation.

The Squire's troubles have not come upon him all at once. For the last fifteen years, or even more, things have gone counter to the whole current of traditions in which he has been reared and by which he lives. His enemies' day is coming, if it has not already come. The Local Government Act was, no doubt, the necessary corollary of the Act which established County Councils. It may also be

granted that it was an honest attempt on the part of some well-meaning politicians to improve the condition of the labourer. But can anybody deny that it was also a blow aimed at the Squire in the interests of those who are jealous of his social position and resent his exclusiveness? For the Squire has always had a dislike to parvenus, and he has made no attempt to conceal it. He views them with suspicion and distrust, and rigidly excludes them from his social circle. The "barbarians," to use an expression of Matthew Arnold's describing the titled aristocracy, are not so particular. Their position is too secure and too well recognised to be compromised by any company they may choose to keep. But with the Squire the case is different. He is only to a certain extent a "barbarian," and his stronghold is not so large or so well fortified as that of his more powerful neighbour, and must, therefore, be more jealously guarded. Hence, he keeps people of doubtful birth and antecedents, who aspire to be his social equals, at arm's length. His relations with them may be described as "distantly polite," and there is nothing so exasperating as "distant politeness" to those who are above all things eager for "familiar intimacy."

Affection, when spurned, often turns into hatred. Friendship proffered and contemptuously rejected is not unfrequently transformed into personal resentment. Disappointed social ambitions have much to do in shaping "political convictions," and not a few such politicians were gloating over the prospect of seeing "the Squire" made "a very scorn of men and the outcast of the people," as soon as the Local Government Act came into operation. Their amiable expectations have, on the whole, been disappointed. The Squire has held his own. Except in parishes where he has made himself personally objectionable, the labourers are, as a rule, well disposed towards him. It is the Farmer, not the Squire, who is the object of their dislike. They are brought into much closer relations with the Farmer. He has his land at a lower rent than they pay for their allotments, and they are convinced that he grinds them down in order that he may drive to market in a smart dog-cart, and that his wife may have fine dresses and "At Home" days. They are far more likely to use their newly-acquired powers against him than against the Squire. They have a traditional respect for "gentle folks," which the democratic tendencies of the age cannot wholly eradicate.

The Squire may be a little high-handed in some of his proceedings

and fond of having his own way, but the labourers are better treated by him than they are by the farmer. He behaves like a gentleman towards them, and his manner, even if slightly dictatorial, is not unpleasant. Then, they respect his integrity, they know that they can rely upon his word, and that he is superior to the petty meanness and small ambitions of the class immediately above them.

As a rule, his family has lived amongst them for generations, and ties have been riveted which the rasping tongue of the agitator may weaken but cannot sever. His wife and daughters, too, do much to win the goodwill of the labourers and their families. The people remember the Squire's marriage, and the children have been brought up amongst them. The visits from the hall to the cottage are always welcome. Not because of the charities that may be given—and they are by no means few—but because the Squire's lady, although she may treat the wife of the pushing parvenu with dignified reserve, is perfectly simple and unaffected with her poorer neighbours, and chats about the children's illnesses and other domestic matters with a homely friendliness which wins their hearts.

Now and again the labourers, having had it dinned into their heads that the Squire has stolen their land and can be made to restore it to them, vote against him at the Parliamentary election with a vague idea that the Park will be cut up into allotments and each man get his proper share. In the same way we remember in 1885 a poor fellow coming to the polling booth with a halter, in order to take home his "cow" after he had voted. But even when they vote against him they bear him no personal ill-feeling, and would probably tell you that "he was a nice sort of gentleman and kind to the people."

The Squire, as we have already hinted, is a child of the "established fact." He is not given to abstract speculation about his rights and duties, or to elaborating theories about his position in the body politic. He rarely looks beyond the boundary of the order of things into which he was born. To question its customs and sanctions, or to attempt to go behind them, is with him social heresy of a dangerous character. His view of life may not be a broad one, and the interests of his own class may occupy too prominent a place in the foreground, yet it is a safe one; it preserves him from many follies and extravagancies into which men of wider views often fall. He has a rule of conduct ready to hand in most respects better—for

his ethical traditions are excellent—than those rules which men devise for themselves. This makes him naturally suspicious of changes. They not only strike at the root of his social creed, but they are usually introduced by those who bear him no good will, and often, as he sees, when there is no adequate ground for them. "Why not," he asks, "take things as they are?" If Providence has placed him in one station of life and his neighbour in another, the fact ought to be accepted, without any questions being raised as to its propriety.

An impartial investigation of the question of the "Rights of Man" would probably establish essentially the same conclusion by a long series of dependent propositions. The Squire arrives at it by no such process; it is part of his inherited opinions, based on the practical experience of preceding generations. Some of the best traditions of English life have been jealously preserved in his class, and they are not to be lightly passed over as mere prejudices; in nine cases out of ten they are defensible on sound principles. He has also a strong feeling, derived from the same source, that the local administrators of justice should be men of character and position; that there should be no risk of their proceedings being brought into contempt through their lack of dignity and social status. And he has a strong conviction, supported by the uniform practice of several centuries, that the class to which he belongs possesses the requisite qualifications for the magisterial office. It is easy enough to indulge in cheap sneers at the "great unpaid," but all candid men will admit that, in spite of a tendency to be rigorous in the administration of the game laws, the Squire has, on the whole, made a most excellent magistrate, and that his administration of justice will compare favourably with that of the stipendiary magistrate in the towns. But of late his feelings in this matter have been shocked by the appointment of men to be county magistrates whose fathers would have been only too proud to touch their hats to him. These appointments naturally disgust him. He knows more about the newly-made "J.P.'s" than the Lord Chancellor, and thinks that exalted personage would be wiser, if, in future, he allowed himself to be guided more by the recommendations of the Lord Lieutenant than by the jealous importunity of local party managers.

These are some of the Squire's troubles, and if space permitted we could mention many others. We hope he will survive them. A recent writer in the *Quarterly* thinks that he will. We have read

that during the Commonwealth the country gentry, although greatly impoverished by the Civil War, and by the heavy fines inflicted upon them by Cromwell, continued to pursue their field sports as in happier days. The Squire, hard up as he is, has still got his hunting and his shooting. Let us hope he will be able to console himself with these pursuits until the time arrives when a sympathetic Government alleviates some of the hardships of his position, even if it cannot reinstate him in his former prosperity.

MANSFIELD HOUSE UNIVERSITY SETTLEMENT, CANNING TOWN.

BY WILL. REASON, M.A.

THE Victoria Dock Road and its neighbouring streets are still known in common parlance as "The Marsh." But the flocks of wild fowl that made it their home in the early part of the century have long since been displaced by the biped of the featherless variety. The gates of the great Albert and Victoria Docks are besieged each morning by huge armies of dockers and stevedores, of whom thousands will turn back disappointed; shipwrights and painters, coal and corn porters, and other riverside labourers have made the place their home. Between the railway and the Lea, the Thames Ironworks, with tall, mysterious cranes and smoking shafts, bulk like some grim outpost of the nether world. Periodically, as the shifts change, Canning Town station discharges an irresistible torrent of tired humanity, against which the belated train-catcher struggles in vain. These are the men from the great Beckton gas works, some still altogether "in black," others with a weird and uncanny look from soot-rimmed eyes set in otherwise washed faces. Southward, in Silvertown, runs a long line of wharves and factories, given up mostly to chemicals, sugar, india-rubber, white lead, soap, etc. These have escaped across the border out of London proper, and now, untroubled by smoke-consuming acts, belch forth foul and pestilential vapours, as if in derision of the L.C.C.

No wonder the birds have flown! Go down the main street of "The Marsh" on Saturday night, note the frequent public-houses—till recently twenty per cent. of the whole number—(in one of which stands the notice: "Ladies will not be served in this compartment unless suitably attired in hats or bonnets"!)—the line of shops down

one side, with goods and stalls occupying all the pavement, and the heavy, rumbling trains on the other; the flaming naphtha lamps of the street-corner merchants, especially the old clothes vendors, whose descriptive vocabulary is a marvel, and whose delicacy as to underclothing a negligible quantity. Go into the back streets and observe the overcrowding, the disrepair, the grime, and insanitary condition of large numbers of the houses. No self-respecting bird could continue to make the place its residence, and if he did he would be shot.

In this district Mansfield House has settled for the single purpose of helpfulness. There is plenty of room. Here are "all sorts and conditions" of working men and women, at least. The steady, hard-headed artisan who has accomplished much for himself already, and can in his own line teach any university man as much as can be taught in return; the men who have made a good struggle, but found the conditions too hard for them; the men who need to be made first to care for something better than the public-house and betting corner. The women, whose small rooms are marvels of neatness; who help others because their natures are helpful, seeking no other reward; the women who are pining for some fresher interest in their lives; the women who need to be shown better things than gossiping, backbiting, and perhaps dram-drinking. The factory girls, whose conditions of work makes them coarse, but beneath whose often repellent exterior lies many a noble quality in the germ. The little children that need the fresh country air, that want some experience of toys, that go barefoot to school in bitter weather, and play amid the carts and 'buses and trams of the main road. All these and others give plenty of scope to those who want to help.

Mansfield House and its sister settlement for women recognise that the deepest needs of life are religious, and all their work is based on this. Nearly 1,000 men and women together assemble at their respective P.S.A.'s on Sunday afternoons, meetings where members of churches gather with a very large proportion who had not been inside a place of worship for many years. The evening worship hour is attended almost entirely by the latter. There are also services at the Medical Mission, the "Wave" Lodging-house, and the Children's Happy Sunday Evening Service. But if religion does not touch life, every-day life, with helpfulness, it is dead. One of the most singular reasons for belief in the Deity was that of a man helped by the Poor Man's Lawyer. "I didn't believe there was no Gawd till I

‘see the chap with a little cap on his ’ead, who told me all I wanted to know, and didn’t talk pi’. Now I believe there is a Gawd.” Yet the reason is a better one than it looks. This Poor Man’s Lawyer is one of the special features of Mansfield House. Every Tuesday night the waiting-rooms and stairs are thronged with applicants for advice. Two lawyers sit and dispense legal aid at about the rate of thirty-three cases a night, on the average. Let no one imagine this promotes litigation; on the contrary, both sides of a case are inquired into, and very few, indeed, reach the courts. The main questions are about employers and employed, husband and wife, landlord and tenant, insurance, nuisances, debts, etc. Nothing is charged, but the better off are given the opportunity of contributing to expenses.

The Warden (Percy Alden, M.A.), and Financial Secretary (Will. Reason, M.A.), who are the responsible workers at the head of Mansfield House, regard the social club as one of the most valuable parts of the work. They say in their report:

Our Men’s Club forms the backbone of our social work. It contains a reliable corps of energetic workers, always at hand and always ready to give their time and labour for any good end. It is the rendezvous for the best men connected with the Settlement, and in its composition are included men from different churches, members of the public bodies, men of every grade of political and religious opinions. Without the aid of such a body of helpers, but very little of our success would have been gained.

But besides being the rendezvous of the best workers, it has led to much steadying of life among the weaker members. Direct temperance work is done by Mansfield House; a branch of their brotherhood (whose pledge is to serve humanity in the Spirit of Jesus) holds open-air meetings all through the summer; yet it is probable that the most solid work has been done through the clubs.

In the vast, depressing East End the public-houses shine in the joyless streets like beacon-lights. Well-built and commodious, brilliantly-lit, attractive, warm, and full of human beings with social instincts, it is small wonder that they are thronged, when all else is dark, and “home” means a very narrow and inconvenient set of overcrowded rooms. If these millions of social ganglia could be—not shut up, but transformed from poisonous to healthful centres, what a revolution might be worked! As it is, their death-dealing traffic remains almost undisputed master of the field. The great remedy is substitution. At Mansfield House Men’s Club, at the “Walmer Castle” (an old public house they have turned into a

Public Temperance Bar and Youths' Institute), and the Wave Lodging House, every opportunity is given of pure, social life without the drink, and it is well known to the workers that many men have given up drink with hardly a word said to them, just through these better influences. For the same reason concerts are given every Saturday night, cricket, cycling, football, harriers, gymnastics, swimming, etc., have their different sections, and indoor games have theirs.

There is no help like that of the poor to the poor; it is the only solution of the problem how the thousands who are unemployed for months together yet scrape along outside the poor-house, and apart from the C.O.S. Yet a little organisation is good; and in the sick benefit clubs, which are practically for insurance against sickness, the Penny Bank, and other similar institutions, many find great help.

The "Wave" lodging house is in the worst part of the district and the men there are of a much lower type in the main than those at the club. Casuals who have no home make it their abode as long as they have the fourpence for their "doss." But they get much more for their money than a mere shake-down. The three large dormitories are kept scrupulously clean—so long as the dossers are out of them; the beds are all of the spring mattress kind, and Truscott, the manager, has, by a little ingenuity, defeated the unconquerable aversion to fresh air found in the inmates. He has made the windows unshuttable. Baths, wash-house, kitchen fire, reading-room and library, with bagatelle board, are all at their disposal. On Sunday nights an informal religious service is held greatly growing in favour. On other nights concerts are held, and some elementary teaching given to those who like it. From all parts of the world men come to "The Wave," having heard of it from their mates. There is also a body of what may be almost called permanent residents.

At the other end of the scale are classes for London Matriculation and Society of Arts, Ambulance, French, Book-keeping, Social Science, also an art class. Lectures are given in the Hall on all kinds of subjects—natural history, literature, social science, history, etc. The best time for these is on Sunday nights, after the ordinary church services are ended. Several hundred men and women gather together, finding this the most profitable way of spending the rest of the day.

Insanitary abominations are rife in the district, which has been practically the undisputed prey of the jerry-builder and rent-greedy

landlord. Things are, however, getting better, largely through the stir made by Mansfield House and helpers. But still rotten floors, leaky roofs, jointless and otherwise defective drains are innumerable, and much has to be done. The residents take a considerable share of public work also, and on the Council, the School Board, and Guardians are able to do much service.

Old clothes stores, relief funds, children's entertainments, Christmas dinners, flower missions, soup dinners, children's country holidays, etc. etc., are all either worked or aided by the settlers ; while the Women's Settlement has a whole field of its own, that would require a separate paper.

MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT FOR COLCHESTER.

1547—1558.

BY GEORGE RICKWORD.

SOME remarks of a recent writer in this REVIEW have induced me to set down so much as is possible for an ordinary inquirer to learn of those who from time to time have represented the Borough of Colchester in Parliament.

I have taken the accession of Edward VI as a starting-point, because from this time dynastic feuds and aristocratic factions have been replaced by the action of political parties, more or less sharply defined, and also because a gap in the list of our members prevents a connected account of earlier representatives. Another advantage in selecting this date arises from the change then taking place in the *personnel* of the House of Commons. The innovation, of which Mr. J. R. Green writes, was then becoming the recognised custom here. He says—

“The members for boroughs had been required by the terms of the older writs to be chosen from among their burgesses, and an Act of Henry V gave this custom the force of law ; but by this time most borough seats were filled by strangers, often nominees of the great landowners round, but for the most part men of wealth and blood whose aim in entering Parliament was a purely political one.”

Before entering upon our subject proper, a few words may well be devoted to the state of the town at this time.

Colchester, in the middle of the sixteenth century, was relatively a far more important place than now. With the exception of Nor-

wich (then in a decaying state), it was the largest town in East Anglia, and in the whole kingdom only some half dozen cities exceeded it in population. It was situated in one of the busiest manufacturing districts, comparatively close to the great iron-fields of Surrey and Sussex, and itself a centre of that great cloth-making industry which produced so many wealthy merchants, whose memorials are still with us in the stately churches their piety erected at Dedham, Stratford, Lavenham, and elsewhere.

Intercourse with Germany and Flanders made East Anglia one of the earliest districts to fall under the influence of foreign movements, Harwich being then, even more than now, the port by which much of the commerce of the continent entered ; while Brightlingsea, from its intimate connection with the Cinque Port of Sandwich, placed it in close connection with much of the trade from France. Above all its proximity to London enabled its rulers to have the earliest intimation of government policy, and opportunities of so forwarding it as to bring themselves into favourable notice.

Events, however, were not then tending to the prosperity of the town, for during the last year of the reign of Henry VIII, no less than twenty-five houses were taken down in Head Street alone. No doubt this arose from the loss occasioned by the suppression of the monasteries, by which much trade and influence were removed. The great mitred Abbey of St. John, and the Priory of St. Botolph, the premier house of its order in England, must in themselves have maintained a large body of dependents, while their services to education, to the relief of the poor by their daily alms, and to the sick and suffering must have been such as the town could ill spare. In place of these institutions, and of the houses of the Grey and Crossed Friars and the Lepers' Hospital, on Magdalen Green (institutions, with all their faults and shortcomings, capable of much undoubtedly good work), we find two or three families raised to wealth and power by the gifts of lands and privileges formerly held as in trust for the many. Yet there seems to have been little opposition to the policy of destruction, and none of the fierce flame of rebellion, which in other parts of the country raged against reform.

It was a difficult time in which to hold office, the more so because things which appear sharply defined to us were by no means so to the actors then engaged. Had the current idea that there then existed two Churches—Catholic and Protestant—to which men alternately belonged, or to and from which property was transferred,

been correct, we might have been able to apply our modern standard of criticism. But, as Mr. Froude shows, this was not so; and the only clue we possess is to remember that reverence for law and hatred of discord was the abiding sentiment in a nation just recovering from an exhaustive civil war. The duty of all in authority, bishops, clergy, and magistrates, as then understood, was the enforcement of the law on all parties alike. Besides, we must remember that ministers of the Crown were then literally the king's servants, acting under none of the modern ideas of ministerial responsibility to Parliament or party.

Stephen Gardiner and Thomas Cranmer both held office and administered affairs under conditions we are apt to consider incompatible with holding any real or honest convictions of their own. But to the bailiffs of the town and the justices of the county the rise and fall of either party meant no more than the change of a general election to us, and we might as reasonably censure resident magistrates in Ireland for want of principle in serving first under Sir George Trevelyan, then under Mr. Balfour, and now under Mr. Morley, as the statesmen and clergy of the sixteenth century, for hypocrisy and cowardice in continuing the exercise of their functions under monarchs of different creeds. Thus we find that George Sayer and Benjamin Clere were bailiffs of Colchester in the reigns of Henry VIII., and of each of his three children, and John Best in those of Edward, Mary and Elizabeth. Among the clergy, William Jay was rector of Holy Trinity, and Robert Gorstelowe, rector of Lexden from some time before the death of Henry VIII till after the accession of Elizabeth, while Nicholas Davy was rector of Greenstead under Edward, Mary, and Elizabeth. The elastic principles of the Vicar of Bray may apply, but it is more charitable to assume that our forefathers held the English view that it is better to do your duty in the place to which you are called, than to save your skin by doing nothing.

Henry VIII died January 28th, 1547, and by his will left his son Edward to the care of a council of sixteen persons equally divided between what then represented the Conservative and Liberal parties. The Earl of Hertford, the king's uncle, by a lavish distribution of titles and estates managed to win over a majority of the council to oust the Catholic party from all share of power, and proclaiming himself Protector with the title of Duke of Somerset, began that career of ambition which in less than five years ended on Tower Hill. The first parliament of Edward VI was elected in the autumn

of 1547, and met on November 4th of that year. The members for Colchester were John Lucas and John Ryther.

John Lucas was the third son of Thomas Lucas, of Little Saxham Hall, near Bury St. Edmunds, Solicitor General in 1503. The surname is not uncommon in this neighbourhood, and may be traced in the vicinity of Colchester from the thirteenth century; one John Lucas was abbot of Waltham in 1475, and held various other preferments at Prittlewell, Southchurch and Bemfleet. On the death of his father in 1531, John Lucas succeeded to a portion of his large estates. He was probably born in the last decade of the fifteenth century, and was brought up to the law, amidst all the intellectual ferment of the new learning which gave such a brilliant opening to the reign of Henry VIII. He was chosen town clerk of Colchester, probably in succession to Thomas Audley, who, of a birth so obscure that the names of his parents are unknown, save that they were of Earl's Colne, was to be Speaker of the House of Commons in 1529 (representing the County of Essex), and to become Lord Chancellor in 1533, and Knight of the Garter in 1540. He was loaded with the spoils of the monasteries, and died in 1544 at the age of 56. John Lucas was twice married. His first wife was Mary, daughter of John Abel, a family which had acquired great wealth in the clothing trade, and was possessed of estates at Wix, Aldham, Fordham, and other places. Of this family was Thomas Abel, rector of Bradwell-juxta-Mare on the presentation of Catherine of Arragon, whose chaplain he was, and in whose defence he wrote several pamphlets. He was mixed up in the affair of the Holy Maid of Kent, and ultimately formed one of the six Romanists executed at Smithfield in the company of six Protestants to demonstrate impartially the king's supremacy and orthodoxy. Another of this family was Prior of Earl's Colne, and surrendered that house to the Earl of Oxford in 1534, by whom he was in 1541 presented to the rectory of Tendring. It thus appears probable that the Member's legal training and family connections were at this period antagonistic to the Reformers.

John Lucas's second wife was Elizabeth, daughter of George Christmas, of Colchester. The Christmas family were at this time of considerable importance in Colchester, members of it having filled the office of bailiff no less than ten times in the late reign. It is possible that this George Christmas is the one who represented Colchester in 1558, and died in 1565, but it seems more likely he

would be John Lucas's brother-in-law than father-in-law. John Lucas acquired lands at Fordham, in conjunction with the Abel family, in 1544, and in that year presented to the living, the right to which is still in his descendants. Four years later, he, being then Member for Colchester, purchased of Sir Francis Jobson the site of the dissolved Abbey of St. John the Evangelist, and built himself a noble mansion on the south side of the Abbey Church. This was for several generations the family seat, inherited by his eldest son, Sir Thomas Lucas, knight, but it has long been, like the noble abbey, a vanished dream.*

Early in King Edward's reign John Lucas was appointed Master of the Court of Requests, which, till the establishment of our modern County Courts, had cognizance of all matters relating to small debts. It would appear that both he and his colleague John Ryther† (of whom I can learn nothing, except that he was concerned in buying and selling of forfeited Church lands), like many another country gentleman, were in close connection with the noble house of De Vere, Earls of Oxford, whose extensive possessions in the Hinckford, Lexden, and Tendring Hundreds had long given them great influence over the town. John VI, the sixteenth earl, who inherited the estates in 1539, was a very popular nobleman, married to the Lady Dorothy Neville, and their daughter was betrothed to the Protector's heir. The Earl, with John Lucas, was one of the Commissioners appointed by the Protector, the Earl of Warwick, for the collection of "Church Goods," that drastic scheme of disendowment, which was undertaken by the ministers of Edward VI. That he was not averse to share in the plunder we may infer from the fact that he was "gratified" by the people of Brightlingsea with "one cope of cloth of gold, gyvn to my Lorde Chamberlayne by the assent of ye pryshe aforesayd." However, his zeal in the cause appears to have slackened. His daughter jilted the Protector's son for Lord Windsor, and in consequence he fell into disgrace, and was most unjustly deprived of his vast estates, which were seized by the Duke of Somerset, and only restored by special legislation on the accession of Queen Mary.

One of the earliest Acts of this Parliament was to suppress the

* John Lucas was a great gamester, and won from the Earl of Oxford, at play, the wardship of Mary, daughter and heiress to Christopher Roydon, Esq., of Roydon Hall, Essex, whom he married to John, his third and youngest son by his second wife, Christmas. Their issue was five sons and three daughters (*Visit. Essex; Harl. Soc.*, i. 236).

† A John Ryther was Cofferer of the Household under Edward VI. in 1552, and was granted by the King the Manor of Balstonbury, Somerset, on July 1st, 1552, which accounts for his disappearance from local history, provided he were the same person (*Cal. St. Pap., Dom.* 147-1580, 42).

Chantries, of which there were four in Colchester. The borough members urged that the revenues of these institutions should at least be saved for some useful public purpose, but with little avail. A few grammar schools, however, were founded, and the Corporation of Colchester was permitted to buy the chantry-lands for that object. An Act was passed permitting, but not encouraging, the marriage of the clergy, and in 1548 the first English Prayer Book, as drawn up and sanctioned by Convocation, was made the only legal service-book.

Legislation also took place on the difficult question of enclosures, caused by the great increase of pasture-land, and consequent non-employment of labourers, and the Member's family at Saxham had many unprofitable lawsuits over these matters. Parliament was dissolved April 15th, 1552. It had acted somewhat as a check on the ultra-reforming zeal of the King's Council, and we may fairly infer that our Members gave their sympathies to moderate courses, from the fact that they were not nominated to the next Parliament, which was more advanced.

John Lucas again entered Parliament, September, 1553. He probably conformed heartily to the restored ritual under Mary. He died in 1558 at a good old age, and was buried in his parish church of St. Giles, Colchester. Edward's second Parliament was an experiment in that its members were nominated by the Crown. A free Parliament would have meant the reversal of the recent ultra-Protestant changes and an inquiry into the disposal of the monastic spoils, as well as thorny questions of "betterment" with regard to the increase of pasture-lands, the "unemployed," who are still with us, and that yet bewildering subject the currency. Letters were sent to the sheriffs and bailiffs nominating "men of gravity and knowledge, fit for their understanding and qualities to be in such a great council." Although a packed Parliament, it was too independent for Northumberland, whose triumph over his rival was now complete, and having met on March 1st, 1553, it was dissolved before the end of the month. The only Member mentioned by Morant for Colchester is Francis Jobson, who was also returned to the Parliament of 1554.

The death of Edward VI took place on July 6th, 1553, and in the abortive attempt to seat Lady Jane Grey upon the throne we learn that Colchester took the side of the Princess Mary; the bailiffs, George Sayer and Robert Maynard, sending messengers to her at Framlingham, and putting the town in a state of defence.

By the 3rd of August Queen Mary entered London in state, having, in her journey to the capital, passed through and been liberally entertained by the town of Colchester. Her first Parliament met October 5th, 1553, and Colchester was represented by John Lucas, to whom we have already alluded, and by a worthy burgess, John Beste, alderman, who had already in 1547 and 1551 been bailiff, and who also filled that office in 1557, 1559, 1563, 1567, and 1571. His family had long been connected with the town. We find a Roger Best, abbot of St. John's, in 1412.

According to Mr. Froude, this was the fairest election that had taken place for many years, and resulted in an overwhelming Conservative majority. By 350 votes to 80 the mass was restored and clerical celibacy enforced. The minority was mainly composed of borough members, and perhaps included those for Colchester, though thus far we can find little trace of its coming Protestantism. Though orthodox, the Houses showed their liberality by refusing to persecute for nonconformity, their patriotism by utterly ignoring the Pope, and their common-sense by declining to re-endow the Abbeys. They were dissolved on December 5th, 1553.

Before the new Parliament met, Wyatt's rebellion had failed, Lady Jane Grey had suffered for the sins of others, and the Spanish marriage had been arranged. The new Parliament, which it had been intended to hold at Oxford, was opened at Westminster on April 2nd, 1554. Colchester returned to it Sir Francis Jobson, now a knight, and William Cardinal. This Parliament refused to alter the succession to the prejudice of Elizabeth, and rejected several Bills for the persecution of Nonconformists. It was dissolved on the 5th of May.

Francis Jobson was of a family of some antiquity in Colchester. Thomas Jobson, of Heslington, in Northumberland, was admitted a free burgess in 1462. Doubtless his migration southward was not unconnected with the then fierce rivalry between the Lancastrian North and the Yorkist boroughs. That his opinions coincided with those of his new neighbours, we may infer from the fact that fourteen years later he was chosen one of the chamberlains of this tower, and being a man of substance as well as discretion, he was also made one of the bailiffs in 1481, and filled that office on four subsequent occasions. His son William was alderman of Colchester, and bailiff in 1521. Francis Jobson was probably son of the latter. He states under his own hand, "my patrimonie that

was lefte me by my grandfather and my father was forty and fyve pounds and odd money (? per annum), which I sold sythens." If this was income at the then value of money, it was no doubt a fair income for a plain burges, but scarcely sufficient for the fortune that afterwards befell him.

Born in the early years of the century, perhaps educated at the abbey, and bred to the law as a profession, he entered the service of John Dudley, Earl of Warwick (*cr.* Feb. 17, 1547), son of Edmund Dudley, Henry VII's unpopular minister, as secretary and tutor to his family. He married *cir.*, 1540, Elizabeth Plantagenet, third daughter and co heir of Arthur, Viscount Lisle, a son of Edward IV, by Jane Shore. He says, "I was married to my wyff at the request of the Duke [of Northumberland, as his patron afterwards became], he promising that he would help me to a manor that my Lorde Wynsor had in Staffordshire; being disappointed of the saide manor, he borrowed a good part of my money." Why the burges of Colchester took a bride of Royal descent "by request," is not apparent. However, it was a time when many a poor "gentleman of no great lande," found himself getting rich with no great efforts of his own. He was knighted, and made one of the Visitors of the Monasteries, a position affording indirect means of advancement in fortune, in addition to the grants of land made him by a grateful sovereign. In 1544, in conjunction with Andrew Dudley (knighted 1547, admiral of the northern seas), his patron's brother, and others, he bought from the Crown the site of the Monastery of Grey Friars, Colchester, for £430. In 1545 he and his wife held lands at Stanway. In 1546 he was granted rich lands at Mayland and Southminster, which he alienated (for a consideration) to John Bode, of Rochford, whose daughter his son Edward afterwards married. In 1547 Lord Warwick "gave" him the site of St. John's Abbey, in consideration, doubtless, of money lent, since he states "the Duke oweth me about £600 bysyds the bord of his children." This in the next year, under pressure from his patron, he sold to John Lucas, Town Clerk and M.P. for Colchester. Jobson was knighted in the reign of Edward VI, appointed Surveyor of Woods belonging to the Court of Augmentations north of the Trent, and also Master and Treasurer of the Crown Jewels. He held the Manor of West Donyland and Monkwick, "of the gift of John, Earl of Warwick," and at the latter he appears to have resided. The manor, now a farm-house, is situated about a mile from the centre of the

town, to which a pathway, said to be of Roman origin, runs almost in a straight line from St. Botolph's Gate. The house is secluded from the roads to Mersea and Berechurch and is built on the brink of a small brook, which here expands into a marshy valley.

Sir Francis entered Parliament as the nominee of his patron, in 1553, but he does not appear to have taken part in any of his treasonable schemes, for he again appears in the second Parliament of Queen Mary, and in the second of the three called by Philip and Mary, as well as the two first of Elizabeth.

None of Sir Francis's experiences of parliamentary life had been very long, and in the first Parliament called by Philip and Mary after their marriage, he and his colleague were superseded by two new members, George Sayer and Robert Browne, both merchants of Colchester.

George Sayer was grandson of Robert Sayer, alderman of Colchester, who died 1509, and son of John Sayer, who died in 1562. He was born *circ.* 1510, and became his father's heir, his elder brother, Richard Sayer, having fled the country in consequence of his refusal to accept the Royal supremacy. He filled the office of bailiff no less than seven times; twice under Henry, once each under Edward and Mary, and thrice under Elizabeth. We may, I think, safely infer that, as stated in a family history published in America, where descendants are widely spread, his leanings were on the Catholic side. As bailiff, he presided over the first five terrible executions for heresy in Colchester. He lived in St. Peter's parish, the quarter where most of our wealthy traders resided, and amassed great wealth. In 1566 he bought estates in Gestingthorpe of a fellow-townsmen connected with the De Veres, and in 1574 he purchased Bouchier's Hall, Aldham, according to the historians of Essex (Morant, ii. 199; Wright, i. 410), though it is stated in the family history to have been the seat of the family some time previously. He died in 1577. His epitaph still adorns the chancel wall in St. Peter's Church (figured in Chancellor's *Ancient Sepulchral Monuments of Essex*, pl. cxxxix), it states:

"His youthfull race he ran, with travayle and with troth,
His myddle and his aged years, with wealth and worship both.
Full thyrtye years or more cheefe rule or place he bare
In this his auncent native towne, whereof he had great care.
With justice he did rule, and eke with mercy mylde,
With love he lyved many years, of man, woman, and chylde."

He left four sons and three daughters by his first wife, Agnes

Westden, of Lincolnshire, his youngest son, George, married Rose, daughter of William Cardinal, of Great Bromley, several times M.P. for Colchester.

His great grandson, John Sayer, of Bouchier's Hall, Aldham, who married Hester Honeywood, of Mark's Hall, represented Colchester from the death of Sir John Barrington in 1645 to the close of the Long Parliament.

His colleague, Robert Browne, was also an alderman of the borough, and bailiff in 1546, 1556, and 1560. He was son of Robert Browne, bailiff 1537 and 1541, and from *The Visitations of Essex* (Harl. Soc., 1878) it would appear the family were seated here for several generations. William Brown, gent., whose brass, dated 1572, still exists in St. Peter's Church, was probably a cousin (a William Brown, senr., was bailiff in 1543), and married a daughter of Robert Leech, bailiff in 1539-45-49. The Brownes also intermarried with the Sayer family.

In this Parliament of 1554 the long-planned reconciliation with the see of Rome was brought forward. It met on November 12th, and, having carefully arranged that the reconciliation should have no bearing on the question of restitution of Church lands, passed a resolution in favour of formal re-union, with only two dissentients. Previous to this, however, thirty-seven members, among whom was Robert Browne, had formally left the House, as a protest against undoing the policy which statesmen of all parties had, for more than a generation, pursued—the policy of the independence of the Church of England. On St. Andrew's Day (November 30th) both Houses received formal absolution by the mouth of Cardinal Pole, and on that memorable occasion, when Mary and Philip imagined that their cause was won, as in the dim November twilight, from among the glittering tapers on the high altar of Westminster Abbey, where the papal legate stood facing the kneeling crowd of prelates, peers, and citizens, sounded the awful words of pardon, we may picture our two burgesses, carried away by the sentiment of the hour, and hoping that with restored unity would come peace and quiet.

Then began the parliamentary struggle for the restoration of Church lands and the power to persecute; the latter was conceded, but the former was so fiercely debated that the House actually sat on the day following Christmas Day (the only parallel case being under the Commonwealth, though the Christmas of 1893 narrowly escaped the same fate). Again the Opposition triumphed over the

Court, and Parliament was dissolved on January 16th. Our two Members did not re-enter Parliament, but as one of them was bailiff in each of the two next years, during which the horrible and cruel execution of no less than thirteen persons by burning took place in public in Colchester, we cannot think that the "gospel light" claimed on Sayer's monument had yet shone very brightly.

The martyrdom of the Primate Cranmer and the four other bishops, of learned and devout priests, and of humble laymen, mostly artisans and peasants, with their wives, for these formed the staple of the victims in the three dioceses where persecution chiefly raged, did its work, and the Parliament which sat from October 21st to December 9th, 1555, proved the most intractable of all—measures advocated by the Court being only carried by 193 to 126. We may fairly hope that in the Opposition were found Sir Francis Jobson, who, for the third time, represented Colchester; also his colleague, John Hering, whose surname I am unable to find in the county histories, and of whom I know nothing.

It was two years before another Parliament was called—during this period persecution was at its height. Outside London, with the exception of Canterbury and Norwich, nowhere did it rage so furiously as in Colchester. Two only of the town clergy, however, appear to have been deprived of their livings, the rectors of St. Mary-at-the-Walls and Mile End, presumably for being married, but the town obtained some notoriety as the headquarters of the sectaries, and popular feeling, at any rate among the lower classes, was in their favour. As elsewhere, the magistrates and the elder and graver merchants, the lawyers and traders, clung to the old traditional observances, and none the less for the fierce and indecent manner in which beliefs long held sacred were ridiculed. The younger men who had come under the influence of the spirit of the age, and those who are ever ready to embrace novelty and change, since they have little to lose, were not content with the gradual reforms advocated by their elders, but were for a radical change, and to this view the cruelties of the Queen and her advisers were rapidly driving the nation. The growing discontent and the terrible state of the finances, coupled with the war with France, forced the Queen to summon a Parliament in January, 1558, to which Colchester sent George Christmas and Thomas Lucas. The former came of a burgher family. He was probably son of Thomas Christmas

bailiff in 1509, 1515, 1517, and 1519, who received Queen Catherine of Arragon on her visit to the town on the eve of Corpus Christi, May 21st, 1516, on her way to the shrine of Our Lady of Walsingham, when the bailiffs and council escorted her to St. John's Abbey, where she passed the night. John Christmas was also his son, and was bailiff in 1516-25, 31, 35, 38, and 47.

In 1536 he bought part of the priory lands of Lord Audley, to whom they had been surrendered in a fruitless endeavour to propitiate him. In 1546 Christmas was concerned in the purchase of Abbot's Hall, Lawford, in conjunction with John Ryther, M.P. for Colchester, in the following year. George Christmas, the Member, bought the Priory lands, and Down Hall, Bradwell-juxta-Mare, in 1551. He appears to have been a follower of the Earl of Oxford, who acted with the peers of the old blood, and at this juncture was with them looking hopefully towards the coming accession of Elizabeth. The Member died in 1565, leaving a son, John, who in 1580 sold Down Hall to the Mildmay family, and a daughter, widow of John Lucas. George Christmas was also concerned with Edmond Markaunt, father of Sir Francis Jobson's son Edward's wife, in the purchase of lands together.

His colleague was Thomas Lucas, son of John Lucas, his brother-in-law, and was presumably then a young man of about twenty-five. In the same year he succeeded to his father's estates and presented to the living of Fordham, while he afterwards acquired the presentations of Great Horkesley, Langenhoe, Greensted, and Mistley, in addition to those of Mile End, Peldon, and Shenfield, left by his father—a proof of the extent of the family fortunes at this date. His experience of parliamentary life was short, but his services were otherwise made use of. In 1568 Lucas was high sheriff of Essex, and, having been bred to his father's profession of the law, he became in 1575 Recorder of Colchester, a post in which he was succeeded by the illustrious Sir Francis Walsingham. When Queen Elizabeth visited the town on September 1st, 1579, on her way from Lord Darcy's seat at St. Osyth, she passed the night here, and it is not unlikely Sir Thomas was her host, and, perhaps, the worthy Recorder, who, we are told, "made the oration," then received the honour of knighthood.

On December 6th, 1585, he entertained at St. John's Abbey with great magnificence, the Earl of Leicester, General of the forces despatched by Queen Elizabeth to the assistance of the

revolted Netherlanders, to which expedition Colchester furnished eight men. No doubt the Flemish refugees, who had now settled here in great numbers, gave much volunteer help in men and money to his attempt, unsuccessful as it proved, to free their country from the Spanish yoke. Sir Thomas Lucas married Mary, daughter of Sir John Fermor, and they had two sons and three daughters. He died at a good old age in 1611, and was buried in the family vault in St. Giles' Church. His eldest son was sheriff in 1617, and died in 1625, and his grandsons were the celebrated John, Lord Lucas, whose seat was plundered by the Colchester rabble on account of his devotion to the Royal cause, and Sir Charles Lucas, whose noble death for his King will ever be a cherished memory to all Colcestrians. On November 17th, 1558, Queen Mary, worn out with disappointed hopes, breathed her last, leaving a name which, despite her undoubted good qualities, will always be synonymous with bigotry and cruelty to English ears. Elizabeth now ascended the throne.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Creffield (E. R. iv. 59).—The author of *The Great Duty of Catechising* appears to have been Edward Creffield, of Popes in Chappel, son of Henry Creffield, woollen draper, of Colchester, and grandson of Edward Creffield, of Popes in Chappel. He was admitted sizar of St. John's College, Cambridge, at the age of sixteen, April 14th, 1696, and graduated B.A., 1699, M.A. 1703. He was vicar of Messing, Essex, from May 7th, 1704, until his father's death in 1718, when he resigned the living on his succession to the family estate at Chappel. He married Anne, third daughter of James Brand, of Polstead Hall, Suffolk, who died October 21st, 1762, æt. seventy-five. He died April 9th, 1759, aged seventy-seven, and was buried in the church at Chappel, where there is a monumental inscription to his memory.

His only son, another Edward Creffield, of Popes in Chappel, graduated B.A. of St. John's College, Cambridge, 1732; M.A., Oxon, 1736; D.D., 1764. He was rector of Bildeston, Suffolk, 1758—1782; rector of Basing, Hants; rector of Great Holland, Essex, 1782; and a prebendary of Lincoln. He died, unmarried, April 3rd, 1782, when he devised his estates to Thomas Astle, who

had married the heir-general of the Creffields (See *East Anglian*, n. s. iii, 94, 226).

Sir Ralph Creffield, of Colchester, was a second cousin of the Henry Creffield above-named, and represented a junior branch of the family of Creffield, who held land in the neighbouring parishes of Horkesley, Fordham, and Chappel from time immemorial, although, apparently, originally sprung from the hamlet of Crowfield, in Coddendam, Suffolk. For Crowfield, in early charters, was often written Cresfield, and the original form of this family name appears to have been de Cresfield. Amongst the *Harleian Charters* (48 I. 41) is a grant of Henry de Creffield (c. 1220), by which he confirmed to William the cook an alder ground at Fordham, and in it he mentions his wife Christiana, and his son Alan. This feoffment is sealed with a large circular seal of white wax, with this legend :

SIGIL. HENRICI. FIL. ROGERI. ✠.

About 1240, Alan de Cresfield, son of Henry de Cresfield, granted to the Church and Monks of St. Peter in Horkesley, in frank almoigne, one piece of his land in Horkesley (*Essex Charters*, 40, Bodleian).

In 1380, it is recorded (*Essex Rolls*, 16, Bodleian) that John Prentys held four acres of land of the Priory of Horkesley, which was the gift of Henry de Cresfield, son of Roger the cook, of Great Horkesley.

These entries seem to show that Henry, son of Roger the cook, was the first to adopt (c. 1220) the surname of Creffield, which still survives in some of the parishes in the neighbourhood of Chappel.

C. F. D. SPERLING.

Norton Family.—Sir George Norton, Knt., Sheriff of Essex, 1550 (who married Lady Elizabeth, widow of Thomas, Lord Audley), presented in 1588 to the living of Terling. From what branch of the Norton family did he spring, and did he leave any descendants? Can any reader of *ESSEX REVIEW* tell me whether Richard Norton, "popish refugee in Essex in 1576 (certified in the Exchequer)," left descendants in Essex, and if so, in what part, and who were they? Can any reader prove the date and place of birth of Thomas Norton, yeoman, buried at Danbury, 22nd July, 1726?

GEORGE J. NORTON, Montpellier, Malvern.

Great—by the Great.—A term in frequent use in South Essex when speaking of field-work. If a labourer shows activity in his movements, promptitude in his actions, ability in the use of

tools, earnestness in his manner—the idea is expressed forcibly—that man is *by the great*. When a new job is commenced, work begun in a fresh field, the question is often put to the master or overlooker—Is this *by the great*? Is it by the piece? Is this work to be let?

Probably the earliest use of this provincialism is found in a treatise with a high sounding title, and designated: “The Nomenclator or Remembrancer of Adrianus Junius, Physician, divided in two Tomes, and containing proper names and apt termes for all things under their convenient titles. Imprinted at London, for Ralph Newberrie and Henrie Denham, 1585.” The English words are added by John Higgins, or the book was translated by him, see *Athenæ Oxonienses*. Originally the work was in several languages, perhaps the French and English may satisfy most readers. “Qui entreprend à faire quelque ouvrage à pris fait.” He that undertaked to doe a piece of worke upon a prise and (as they say) by the *great*.

The word is used in the same sense in the Act for regulating the wages of labourers (5 Eliz., c. 4, s. 15). It occurs also in North’s *Lives*, where a class of booksellers are described as “keeping hirelings in garrets at hard meat to write and correct *by the great*.” Dibdin, quoting this passage, has evidently been ignorant of this use of the word and inserts [“qy. groat”] (*Bibliomania*, p. 411).

This word then comes to us with good authority, and has been handed down for centuries; it is not a modern invention by any means. For Massinger says in *The Picture*, p. 238, “Do you work by the day or the great?”

Then, again, in Tusser’s *Husbandry*, p. 183, August:

To let out thy harvest *by great*, or by day,
Let this by experience lead thee the way;
By great will deceive thee with ling’ring it out,
By day will dispatch and put all out of doubt.

My experience, I must confess, is entirely the reverse of Tusser’s, and when harvest “is let” it generally proceeds with increased animation. More alacrity is exhibited, and with a fair season much more rapid progress is secured.

About 1808 this word was common in the home counties. T. Batchelor, a farmer, who wrote of agriculture in the county of Bedford, also the author of *An Orthoepical Analysis of the English*

Language, writes: "To work by the great is to work by quantity instead of by the day."

Sometimes work is hurried too much, without due efficiency, and Raleigh speaks of this in his essays. When he alludes to dockyard labour he says :

It were behoveful, for the strength of the navy, that no ships should be builded *by the great*, for by daily experience they are found to be weak and imperfect.

So if Raleigh was now in office as First Lord of the Admiralty or Assistant Controller he would not agree with the giving out contracts to private shipyards ; he would rather see Deptford and Woolwich Dockyards in full activity than vessels built by piecework. How far is this word in use to-day ? and in what districts ?

W. W. GLENNY, Barking.

Stent or Stint.—This word bears some relation to the word "great" in regard to piece-work, but is by no means synonymous. While "great-work" or "by the great" signifies to undertake work by the acre, or by measurement, or by quantity, or by number, a *stent* is an allotted task, generally a day's work. It is a favourite method to stimulate boys or lads to activity, and with due supervision is often useful in overcoming what might prove tedious jobs. A gang of boys, each having his own portion or work to perform, causes emulation and rivalry. There need be a ganger or leader to see that the task is effectively completed, or there will be a race between the competitors, and, as a consequence, scamped work. An intelligent labourer, by the apt way he performs his portion, and the cleverness with which he handles his tools, will conclude his part long before the dullard, and thus have some leisure for diversion. Halliwell says *stent* = portion or part, and gives as an authority Palgrave (1530), who quotes from the Harl. MS., 221, fo. 64: "*Stente* or certeyne of valwe ordrede and other lyke taxatio." See also his references under "Stinte." In piece-work the active man will achieve great results by his industry. One man may accomplish twice as much as his next neighbour, but with a *stent*, the portion completed, the day's work is done. The general meaning of the word is aptly conveyed in Hooker, and there it plainly signifies a quantity assigned. The idea is illustrated when he says :

Touching the *stint* or measure thereof, rites and ceremonies, and other external things of the like nature, being hurtful unto the church, either in respect of their quality, or in regard of their number : in the former there could be no doubt or difficulty what would be done ; their deliberation in the latter was more difficult.

Swift says :

How much wine drink you in a day? My *stint* in company is a pint at noon.

In Arthur Young's *Annals of Agriculture*, xix 476, we find :

Eight loads per man being the *stint*.

The use of this old Saxon word was evidently more general than it is to-day, and there is no reason to lose sight of it. On the coast our dredgers still know it well, frequently having to work by the *stint*. Blackstone in his *Commentaries* (bk. ii, c. 3), has :

All these species of pasturable common may be and usually are limited as to number and time ; but there are also commons without *stint*, and that which last all the year.

W. W. GLENNY, Barking.

“**Lying by the wall.**”—An old woman in this parish used always to speak of persons just dead as “lying by the wall.” Is this an ordinary Essex expression? If so, what is the meaning of it? It appears to be Jewish. Hezekiah, when he received his message of death from Isaiah, turned his face toward the wall. The Spanish Inquisitors in 1480 gave, amongst other signs by which a man might be accounted a concealed Jew, the fact of turning his face to the wall when dying, or letting anyone else turn it. How came this Jewish custom into Essex? H. H. MINCHIN, Little Bromley.

George Lance (E. R. iv, 61).—Born at the Old Manor House, Little Easton, near Dunmow, 24th March, 1802. His mother was daughter of Colonel Constable, of Beverley, Yorks. Lance died at the residence of his son, Sunnyside, near Birkenhead, 18th June, 1864. I have a portrait of G. Lance, engraved by J. Smyth from a painting by Geo. Clint. JOHN AVERY, Forest Gate.

[See Michael Bryan's *Dictionary of Painters and Engravers* (1889), vol. ii, p. 9 ; *Men of the Time*, 10th ed. ; and *Men and Women of the Time*, 5th ed. From 1828 to 1862 George Lance exhibited thirty-eight works at the Royal Academy, but his contributions appeared more frequently at the British Institution.]

The London and Bury St. Edmund's Road.—Riding to the meet nearly twenty years ago, at or near Dunmow, an old friend of my father's, long since dead, told me that the original road from London to Bury ran through Ongar and Dunmow. What evidence is there of this beyond the fact of St. Edmund's body having rested one night at Greensted and one at Stapleford Abbots? I admit this is pretty strong for that period, before the Conquest, and I know the road from about High Roothing Street to well above

Dunmow is in parts at all events known as Suffolk Way. When, therefore, did this road give way to that through Chelmsford and Braintree? That it did many years ago is evident from the following. In Moll's *British Atlas* (1753) the road is shown in the Essex map through Ongar, *High Roothing*, Dunmow, Thaxted, and up to Clare, and also the road through "Braintry" and Halstead. When I turn up, however, the map of Suffolk I find *no road whatever* from Clare to Bury, only one from Sudbury to Bury. Then several road books (Ogilvy, 1804, Paterson, 1785 and 1822, and Cary, 1802), give the road between Ongar and Dunmow as Moreton, Matching Green, and Hatfield; while Owen (1796 and 1827) adds: "There is another road to Dunmow through the ridings four or five miles nearer, but being a bye-road is very bad." When did this Suffolk Way give place to the road through Braintree? and when did this "bye-road" through the "ridings" give place to one through Hatfield? The "bye-road" appears to have been the one in use in Moll's time between Ongar and Dunmow, but even then was not the main road to Bury.

C. H. F. CHRISTIE, Ongar.

Canvey Chapel and Abraham Otger (E. R., ii, 49-51; iii, 73). In Mr. Moens' *Memorials of the Dutch Church at Austin Friars*, under deaths we find, 19th August, 1714, Abraham Otger, with a monumental inscription noted in the church. In the baptisms we find Abraham Ootgher, son of David, 1651, also David, son of David in 1627, and David, son of Joos, 1592, possibly his father, grandfather, and great-grandfather. Other entries of this family go back to 1581, and include Joos Ootgher from Ghent, who, in 1604, married Maria Van Strafeelee, widow of Jan Ryckewaert, and the first-born of this marriage was also baptized Abraham. The will of William Otgher, dated 1714, mentions his father Abraham, to whom he leaves £10, and a brother, Thomas Otgher, whose will was proved in 1716.

I have found nothing to connect him with Canvey, but the facts that a person of this by no means ordinary name was living at the date given for his alleged benefaction to the church, coupled with his connection with the frugal and industrious race for whom the original structure was built, go far to prove the likelihood of the suggestion, especially in the absence of any clue to "Mr. Edgar."

GEORGE RICKWORD, Colchester.

[In the *Visitation of Middlesex*, 1663, privately printed, Salisbury,

1820, we find : Abraham Otgar, son of Joyce Odgar, merchant of London, married, first, Mary Frulen of Canterbury, by whom he had six children, of whom the second son was Abraham ; secondly, Mary, daughter of James Smith of London, by whom he had four children. The pedigree is signed Abraham Otgar.]

Mediæval Encaustic Tiles.—In a former volume of THE ESSEX REVIEW (ii, 262) Mr. H. G. Griffinhoofe asks for the names of Essex Churches in which these may be found, and expresses the belief that they were never commonly used in the county. So far as our experience goes, this is not correct. We have visited, between us, all the churches in the county, with very few exceptions, and our impression is that we have observed traces of the tiles in question in a fair proportion, though we have not sufficient experience of other counties to know how the number of Essex churches in which they appear compares with the number in which they appear elsewhere. Our visits to Essex churches have, however, been with a view to specially observing other objects, and we have failed to note those in which we have observed mediæval tiles. There are, in the Saffron Walden Museum, encaustic tiles from the church there, and from that at Chesterford.—MILLER CHRISTY ; W. W. PORTEOUS.

Maldon Sign (E. R., iv, 61).—In answer to the inquiry whether the old sign of the *Fleur de Lis* is still in existence in Maldon, and where the house stood, I do not think there is any house in Maldon which at the present time is known to the public as the *Fleur de Lis*. Mr. H. W. King (see Christy's *Trade Signs of Essex*, p. 29) "finds mention in ancient deeds of a 'Flower de Luce' at Maldon in 1658 and again in 1690, but whether an inn, shop, or dwelling-house, there is, as usual, no evidence to show." A recent change in the ownership of property in which I was concerned disclosed the fact that for many years the house No. 19, High Street, in the parish of All Saints', Maldon, occupied by Mr. Powell, draper, was known by the name or sign of the "Flower de Luce." Our Borough records contain a list of public-houses in respect of which licences were granted, and among these, in the parish of All Saints', in the year 1734, appears the name of the "Flower de Luce," and this continues until 1764. I have little doubt but that the house referred to by Mr. King and Mr. Durrant, and No. 19, High Street, are identical.

JOHN C. FREEMAN, Maldon.

The Seven Whistlers.—In *The Church Times* of February 8th, under the heading of "Varia," by Peter Lombard, is printed an old carol made up by him from one that is traditional in the neighbourhood of Norwich, and from another version which appeared in the *New York Churchman* for Christmas last. The

editor of the *Churchman* says that "it is believed in America to be Cornish in origin." The carol is very quaint, and the Scriptural allusions "are quite ingenious, so much so, in one or two cases, as to be unintelligible; nearly all need some explanation."

* * * * *

"I'll sing the eight, oh!
What is the eight, oh?
Eight is the great Archangel,
Seven the stars all in the sky," etc.

Of "eight is the great Archangel," the American editor remarks, "Eight is the Dominical number, and that is probably the reason why it is given to the 'great Archangel,' evidently the Archangel Gabriel, who announced our Lord's birth."

Referring to this explanation, Peter Lombard wrote:

"I would just mention that the Norfolk copy reads for the eighth, 'light eight, the gable-rangers.' I have substituted the American reading, because it makes some sort of sense. Yet I cannot help suspecting the other reading to be right, if one could only get the clue; following that Canon of New Testament criticism, which says: 'The more difficult reading is generally to be preferred.'"

By February 15th the following most interesting letter had reached Peter Lombard, and he gives it in *The Church Times* of that date, with the remark: "The writer is one to whom we owe some charming books":

"Some twenty-five years or so back the sexton of Witham, Essex, announced to my father that some parishioner, sick at the time, was bound to die, because the 'Seven Whistlers' had been heard or seen (I forget which) sitting on his roof. He proceeded to state that it was a known fact that when any one was dying seven birds came and sat on the roof of the house, each whistling a different note. I imagine this bit of folk-lore to be a remnant of the Scandinavian belief in the swan-winged Valkyrs. I have never seen it alluded to in notices of folk-lore, but think it is possible it may account for the 'gable-rangers' (see last week's 'Varia'), and that some variety of the legend may give eight birds instead of seven."

This appears to me to be a piece of folk-lore worth preserving in THE ESSEX REVIEW, though it—the idea of death being near when certain whistlings are heard in the air—is not peculiar to the county. See "The Gabriel Hounds: The Seven Whistlers as Bad Omens," contributed by Mr. Thomas Ratcliffe, of Worksop, to *Notes and Queries* (7th s., vol. i, p. 206):

"There was current [in Derbyshire] a belief that the utterers of the cries were the spirits of the dead unsaved, with whom the angel Gabriel was hunting other and newer spirits, and that the cries were uttered as the lash of the angel's whip urged them on."

Has this belief been "current" in Essex? I cannot hear of it among my personal acquaintances.

H. G. GRIFFINHOOF, 34, St. Petersburg Place, W.

[Cf. *E.R.*, iii, 192, where the reference to the "Seven Whistlers" in Baring-Gould's *Mehalah* is quoted.]

Great Clacton and John Knox.—The Rev. J. F. Leishman, Army Chaplain, of Colchester, is contributing to the *Scots Magazine* some articles on "Notable Scots Clergy in East Anglia." The first of the series deals with Eleazar Knox, who was Vicar of Clacton in the spacious times of Queen Elizabeth. To modern Clactonians it will be a surprise to know that their parish ever had such a vicar, but it will not be altogether a matter of indifference when it is added that Eleazar Knox was the second son of the world-renowned divine John Knox. We cannot do better than quote the picturesque opening sentences of Mr. Leishman's interesting article. "Along the Essex coast (he says), seventy miles from London, stretches the seaboard parish of Clacton-Magna. Away from the modern watering-place more than a mile, inland, up an avenue of limes, amid the peace of God's acre, rises a village church, whose timeworn font, and oaken settles, Norman porches, windows, and broad walls rich in Roman brickwork, bespeak a dry antiquity. From the church tower, one may see far and near, over the flat Essex fens. Away to the south-west is the site of Aulton Park, where Richard de Belmeis, Bishop of London, hunted the deer in the time of Edward IV. Hard by nestles the vicarage and old hall, with its dormer-windows, deep eaves, and antique garden. Seaward, three grey martello towers still keep watch and ward against the French flotilla. Treacherously ocean smiles upon the 'Gunfleet,' tomb of many a gallant bark. We see the black trail of a passing steamer, and yonder among trees the roof of 'General' Booth's marine villa. Such is Clacton to-day. Perchance it may interest some to learn that the vicar of this church and parish, in the last days of Queen Elizabeth, was a son of that 'maist notable profet and apostle of our nation, Mr. John Knox.'" Eleazar Knox, the vicar in question, was born in November, 1558, at Geneva, where the Reformer had arrived two years previously. His godfather was Myles Coverdale, the banished bishop of Exeter. In September, 1560, the wife of John Knox, with her two sons, returned to Scotland, having been preceded thither by the great Reformer a few months previously. She died soon afterwards, and in 1566 John Knox sent his two sons to be educated in England. Knox died in 1572, and he left his two sons £500, two silver cups, some books and plate, and "ye same benedictionn yat yeir dairest mider, Marjorie Bowes, left unto yaim." In December, 1572, they were entered at St. John's College, Cambridge, the college being then "a citadel of Calvinism." Mr. Leishman points out that the popular impression that Knox was averse to the episcopal system is not well founded, and that it is therefore not astonishing that his sons were sent to an episcopal seminary, especially when it is further remembered that John Knox himself had "eaten the bread, and toiled in the service of the Church of England six years, and three years laboured with Anglican colleagues." Eleazar Knox was in residence for nineteen years at Cambridge, and he and his brother each became Bachelor, Master, and Fellow. The elder brother died in 1580, having been ordained on his election to the fellowship of St. John's. Eleazar Knox was afterwards chosen Lecturer, College Tutor, and Examiner in Rhetoric. In 1587 he

was appointed University Preacher, and in the same year Junior Dean and Vicar of Clacton, which was not a College living, but was in the gift of Lord D'Arcy of Chiche (St. Osyth), afterwards Viscount Colchester. Mr. Leishman thinks that Knox probably obtained the living from the fact of his being the grandson of Roger Aske, whose family had been associated with that of the D'Arcy's in the northern rising of "The Pilgrimage of Grace." Eleazar was presented by "one John Cotton, some now unknown retainer of the Lord of the Manor." In May, 1587, Eleazar came to Great Clacton to be collated, and he remained vicar until his death on Whitsun-Eve in 1591. As he died at Cambridge it seems probable, as Mr. Leishman surmises, that "he never came into permanent residence at Clacton, but, after the evil fashion of his day, made shifts with occasional visits, leaving his flock, for the most part, in charge of a curate." On the margin of the College Register, against his name, is the annotation :

"You are not dead, whose death so many bewailed !

Farewell, Eleazar Knox ! Farewell !"

Essex Standard, 19th January, 1895.

[An interesting article on the "Probable Descendants of John Knox," by J. J. Elder, of Indianapolis, has recently appeared in *Notes and Queries*, 8th S. vii, 201, 261 (March 16th, April 6th, 1895).]

An Interesting Sale.—At Messrs. Talbot and White's sale, on Friday last, of the timber and building materials arising from the demolition of the old farm residence known as Thames Farm, Lower Southend, several interesting lots of fine old oak panelling were offered, and, after much competition, were purchased by an Essex gentleman for £47 5s. The farm residence, we understand, was over 400 years old, and the oak panelling was found in an excellent state of preservation.—*Essex Weekly News*, 22nd February, 1895.

["Facons," or "Fauns," now known as the Thames Farm, is situate near Old Southend. The house, which is very ancient, has no particular claim to notice, but possesses an upstairs room, facing the water, now subdivided and otherwise mutilated, having the walls cased with oak panelling, surmounted with an ornamental cornice, which is in harmony with a chimney-piece of similar design.—Philip Benton's *History of Rochford-Hundred*, p. 511.]

Sir Charles Lucas.—It has been known to students for some time past that the "Clarke Papers" discovered by my friend Mr. Firth, at Oxford, would throw some fresh light on the execution of Sir Charles Lucas and Sir George Lisle, and the second volume, which contains this episode, has just been issued by the Camden Society, and the information it affords will be welcome to the knights' admirers. Their death is described in full detail by one of their opponents, and the last words of Sir Charles are thus recorded :

"I pray God forgive you all. I pray God forgive you, gentlemen. Farewell. I pray God vengeance may not fall on you for it.

"When I shall [fall] lay me down decently."

"One going to pull down his cap, he said, 'Stay a little ; Oh, Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, receive my soule !'"

"After this, six dragoones with firelocks, discharged att him, and after his falling, Sir George Lisle, having kissed him, was also shot to death."

My own paper on the execution of the two knights will appear in a few days, and its conclusions are confirmed by the new evidence in Mr. Firth's volume.—J. HORACE ROUND, in *Essex Standard*, 17/11/94.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

The Wooing of Osyth. By KATE THOMPSON SIZER. 48 illustrations by M. M. Blake. Pp. xvi, 15-255. Crown 8vo. London (Jarrold & Sons). Price 3s. 6d.

A very interesting and well-written story of the Eastern counties, dealing with the Saxons and Danes during the unquiet ninth century. Sighere, King of Essex; Alkmund and Edmund, kings of East Anglia; Hartha, the Danish captive; St. Osyth and her cousin Deorwyn, daughter of Algar, are the characters, and the scene is laid first on the borderland of Essex and Suffolk, at Bures, later at St. Osyth. Among the illustrations is the gateway of the existing priory of St. Osyth as a frontispiece; the ruins of St. Etheldreda, Ely; a portrait of St. Edmund from a painting on the rood-screen in the church of Barton Turf, the present church of St. Osyth, and the Abbey gate tower, Bury St. Edmunds.

Alleyne : A Story of a Dream and a Failure. By E. T. PAPILLON. Pp. [8], 298. Crown 8vo. London (T. Fisher Unwin), 1894. Price 6s.

This is a book of remarkable power and concentrated thought. It deals principally with the laws of heredity and the inevitable consequences following in its wake. The writer is also a profound believer in destiny or fate, with which belief we cannot agree, believing, as we do, that "Man is his own star." He is also a brilliant satirist, an acute observer of country life, the descriptions of which are both vivid and picturesque. The story is laid in beautiful Devonshire, whose scenery would almost make an ordinary man a poet; an ordinary man Mr. Papillon is not, he is as an eagle soaring above his fellows.

Many readers would take umbrage at the vein of melancholy running through the book, but to us, we confess it is one of its greatest charms. It is with the sensitive heart of a true poet that he writes, for he is dowered with that

"Sorrowful great gift conferred on poets of a two-fold life,
When one life has been found enough for pain."

In *Alleyne* he has given us a very high ideal of womanhood, and in *Grand* a terrible picture of what a bad man is, and how impossible in the majority of cases it is, with even a good and

beautiful influence bearing upon him, to alter his real nature and to reform, fettered as he is by the unmistakable laws of heredity and a non-belief in religion to guide him into right.

One of the most striking chapters is the account of the death of Jacob Bryanthorn, the sun-worshipper, and no nobler type of clergyman could be depicted than the character of Adrian Mosse.

Mr. Papillon has a deep *reverence* for womanhood, in its highest and holiest qualifications, and a pardonable contempt for the petty failings and scandal-loving portion of the sex.

The ending of the story is tragical in the extreme, and we read it with suspended breath, the truth in all its sad reality is so vividly brought before our mind.

It is wonderful the way in which the ancient prophecy of the house of *Grayan* is worked out to the very letter. The hand of genius lies on every page, and we put down the book with regret.

Mr. Papillon is an Essex man of whom we have reason to be proud. We predict great things for him in the future, and heartily wish him success in the honourable profession of letters.

Marmaduke, Emperor of Europe, being a Record of some Strange Adventures in the Remarkable Career of a Political and Social Reformer who was famous at the commencement of the Twentieth Century. By X. Pp. vii, 271. Crown 8vo. Chelmsford. (Edmund Durrant & Co.), 1895. Price 6s.

This is certainly a remarkable book. As a contribution to the solution of our many social and political problems, it deserves the careful perusal of every thoughtful man and woman.

There is not a dull page, nor is there an uninteresting paragraph from beginning to end of the volume. The author's method of introducing his readers to the main characters of the book and to the high moral maxims which he inculcates is strikingly unique. With great force and clearness of diction we are brought into contact with principles that are apt to be overlooked in the discussion of social and economic questions. The writer seems to have continually in mind a Scriptural passage often quoted, but not perhaps so often acted upon, "Righteousness exalteth a nation."

Arthur Hardy, who becomes "Marmaduke, Emperor of Europe," is a social reformer; his friends complain of his conduct, and chide him somewhat strongly for entertaining and proclaiming views that are not popular and that interfere with his success in life. His wife,

a delicate woman, keenly alive to the gross inequalities that abound, and the barbarous methods that are adopted in the settlement of national and international disputes, inspires him with courage to pursue the great work he has taken in hand, and promises him, in the event of her death, that her spirit shall be to him a guiding star, and in the hour of temptation a source of succour and support. In a letter, not to be opened till after her death, she declares, "May I not after giving up this body be in a position to render you even more powerful assistance than I do now? May I not be able to merge my personality in yours, help you, guide you, warn you, protect you? I would gladly, as a separate entity, become extinct if you and the cause would thereby benefit."

Arthur Hardy writes his book, and thereby proclaims his principles. Men high in power seek an introduction to the humble author, and the Emperor of Germany, becoming interested, places the author in such a position that his principles, as they apply to the settlement of national and international disputes, are put to the test.

Great obstacles and temptations confront the social reformer in the propagation of his views nevertheless; and it is perhaps difficult to imagine a more trying ordeal than an experience he was compelled to undergo in Westminster Abbey. We commend the volume unreservedly, and are prepared to predict for it exceptional popularity. Among East Anglian readers especially it should be in large demand, as many of its references are to places and publications well-known in the district.

Sunrise Land; Rambles in Eastern England. By Mrs. ALFRED BERLYN. Pp. 345. Crown 8vo. London (Jarrold and Sons), 1894. Price 3s. 6d.

This bright and profusely-illustrated volume gives impressions somewhat hurried in places albeit, of East Anglian scenes. Many incorrect details could be pointed out, but this is not intended to be a guide or a popular history, the author expressly stating in her preface: "I have made no attempt to guide, in the conventional sense, intending pilgrims through a part of the country that has only of late come to be duly appreciated."

Chapter xiii and the last five (xxiv—xxviii) are the only ones having reference to Essex; the first named chapter is entitled "Harwich Port," and our old seaside borough is described as "a

narrow-streeted, ugly, uninteresting little town, with all the unpleasant and none of the picturesque characteristics of the old Dutch ports it so closely resembles." Parkeston Quay is spoken of "not only as one of the most important features of East Anglia but of England." Chapter xxiii, Whitechapel-super-Mare, refers to Southend. Writing of the new G.E.R. route thereto "the conviction is borne in upon one that poor Southend, long the butt of the jester, is, like the rest of Essex, a much-maligned place." The next chapter relates to Chelmsford, the county town, with much on the charms of Danbury (Danbury Palace was not purchased by the Duke of Argyll). Chapter xxv, "Boats and Bivalves," treats of Colchester oysters, and the shipping of "Brickelsea, one of the brightest, busiest, bravest little hamlets in Essex." In the last chapter, "The Camp on the Colne," the chief features of Colchester are put down as "soldiers, oysters, and antiquities." The flower and seed farm of Messrs. Carter and Co., at Toozey (St. Osyth), come in for notice in the chapter entitled "A Floral Shrine." Short descriptions and histories of the fine old church and priory are given. In the penultimate chapter (xxvii) something is said of "noisy, tripper-ridden Clacton and waning Walton."

Such is the ground covered by this well-printed and well-illustrated little volume, and we trust that it may attract other visitors to follow Mrs. Berlyn into sunrise-land.

The Nineteenth Century for May (vol. xxxv, pp. 796-806) contains an article by Mr. J. H. Round, entitled, *The English Libro D'Oro*. It is a review of the record of our "real nobility" based on Mr. E. P. Shirley's *Noble and Gentle Men of England*. "In spite of certain ridiculous pretensions which have caused scepticism of long descent, there are genuine instances of ancient lineage in many of our landed families, and some in which a pedigree can be traced to the Conquest, or rather to Domesday Book. In the natural course of events, and perhaps with increasing velocity, these cases will diminish in number." Since Mr. Shirley wrote, Essex has lost two of its five *noble* families, and one of them its oldest.

The Antiquary for May (vol. xxix, p. 191) gives a careful drawing of the stone carved rood which exists in the room over the gateway to the parish church of Barking. This interesting piece of sculpture is supposed to be of a much earlier date than the wall of the Perpendicular Curfew Tower in which it exists, and into the wall of which it has been built.

In *Black and White* for October 20th (vol. viii, p. 492) is a view of the Walton-on-the-Naze volunteer lifeboat "True to the Core," and portraits of N. Pixley, cox., and G. A. Polley, sec. cox.

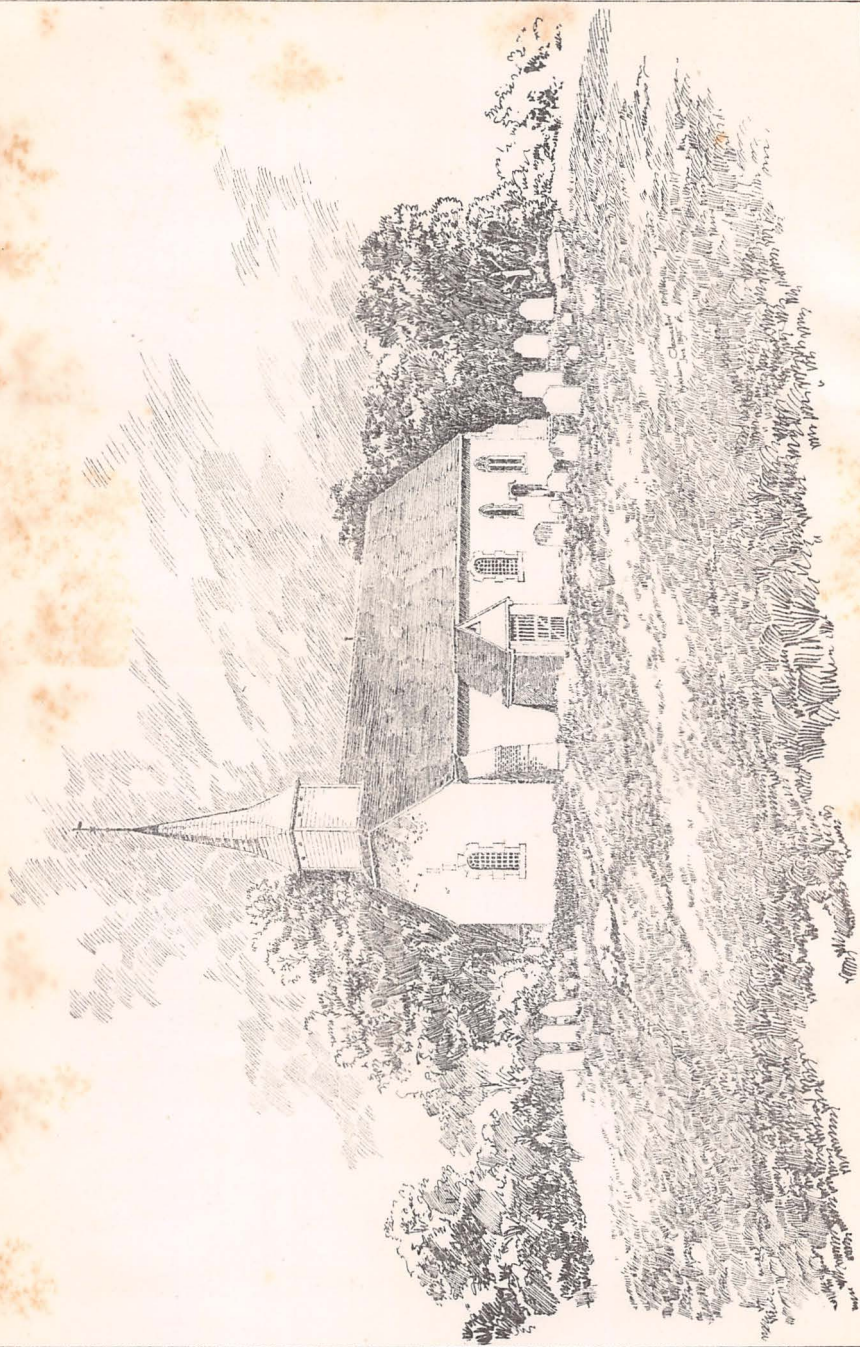
An Ancient Essex Foundation: Felstead School, Old and New (*St. James's Budget*, vol. xxviii, pp. 20-22; March 16th, 1894).—A pleasantly-written and well-illustrated account of this important Essex school, but it is almost entirely a *resumé* of Mr. Sargeaunt's *History of Felstead School* (1889). The illustrations are from photos of the present headmaster, Rev. Herbert A. Dalton, and of a former one (1855-1875), Rev. W. S. Grignon, who is now living at Essendon, Herts; also views of the school buildings, the chapel (interior), the headmaster's house, a school interior, Leighs Priory, interior of the old school and the old school-house. Three of these, as well as the school arms, are from the same blocks as were used in Mr. Sargeaunt's book.

We are pleased to welcome another portfolio of Mr. Alfred Bennett Bamford's valuable series of sketches. This part is entitled *Sketches in Chelmsford Hundred. Part I.* The views it contains are Ingatestone Church; Ingatestone Hall; the Gate House, Ingatestone Hall; Buttsbury Church; Mountnessing Church; Fryerning Church; Blackmore Church; interior of same; Blackmore; Margaretting Church; north porch of same; Stock Church; West Hanningfield Church; remains of East Hanningfield Church; South Hanningfield Church; Woodham Ferrers; Rettendon Church; the Priest's Chamber, Rettendon Church; Runwell Church; Fleming's Hall, Runwell. This part is to be obtained from the artist (The Bungalow, Romford), price 10s. 6d.

The Scots Magazine for December, 1894 (vol. xv, pp. 10-16), in an article entitled *Notable Scots Clergy in East Anglia*, by the Rev. J. F. Leishman, gives a very interesting sketch of Eleazar Knox (1558—1591), appointed vicar of Great Clacton in 1587 in succession to Alexander Spencer (see p. 130, *ante*).

The Sunday at Home for August, 1894, contains (pp. 631—4) an article on John Eliot, by Travers Buxton. In the same publication for October is a further note on Eliot and an engraving of the monument erected to his memory in America (p. 826).

Durrant's Penny Illustrated Chelmsford Almanack for 1895 contains an interesting story by Miss Fanny Hurrell, of Maldon. The scene is laid on the River Blackwater.



THE

ESSEX REVIEW:

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No. 15.]

JULY, 1895.

[VOL. IV.

NOTES OF THE QUARTER.

Drought. A VERY severe drought, with high temperature, has prevailed throughout England from the end of April until the end of June, and apparently Essex has suffered more than any other county, scarcely any rain having fallen from April 26th until July 20th. The effect on the crops, and in many parts of the county on the water supply, has been disastrous. Corn crops are looking very miserable and short, pastures are bare and brown and quite destitute of feed, meadows are yielding but a meagre crop of hay, and root crops at present are an impossibility. The abnormal character of the rainfall for the first six months of the year is clearly shown in the record from 1870 to 1895 inclusive, on the authority of Mr. Fred. Chancellor, of Chelmsford.

1870	5'10	1883	11'21
1871	9'73	1884	7'18
1872	13'55	1885	10'16
1873	9'23	1886	7'65
1874	7'14	1887	5'77
1875	11'36	1888	10'19
1876	9'99	1889	10'74
1877	14'39	1890	10'59
1878	10'79	1891	6'45
1879	16'78	1892	8'70
1880	7'59	1893	5'78
1881	8'48	1894	8'25
1882	8'62	1895	4'21

In addition to the rainfall of this year being much below half the average of the past twenty-six years, and the unusually high temperature of June and July as a whole, it may be noted that a sharp frost was experienced during the night of the 14th June, by which the foliage of such plants as French beans, vegetable marrows, and potatoes was considerably injured. July and August have of late been the wet months of the year, and the month now past (July) has produced more rain than any previous three months in 1895.

**High
Sheriff.**

HENRY JOSLIN, Esq., of Gaynes Park, Upminster, succeeds Horace George Egerton Green, Esq., as High Sheriff. He is the eldest son of the late Mr. Henry Joslin, of Hoppey Hall, where he was born in 1839. He was educated at Brentwood Grammar School and privately. In January, 1865, he married Rebecca Mary, daughter of the late Mr. Edward Giles, of Clapham Common, widow of the Rev. George Clayton, who erected the present house at Gaynes in 1846. Mrs. Joslin died December 24th, 1873.

**General
Election.**

THE thirteenth Parliament of Queen Victoria was dissolved on July 8th, and writs for the election of the fourteenth were issued on the same day, the new Parliament being summoned to meet on the 12th of August. The polling in West Ham (two divisions) and Colchester took place on July 15th and 16th, and in the eight county divisions between July 17th and 26th.

Chelmsford Division.—Mr. T. Usborne (C) unopposed: Electorate, 9,774.

THOMAS USBORNE, of The House, Writtle, 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). Mr. Usborne is chairman of the Anglo-Egyptian Bank and of the Writtle Brewery Company. He has been an active J.P. for the county since 1868, and is an Alderman of the County Council. He was first elected for the Chelmsford Division on April 30th, 1892, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. W. J. Beadel.

Colchester Borough.—Sir W. D. Pearson (L), 2,475; Mr. Edwin S. Norris (C), 2,270: Electorate, 5,258.

For notice of Sir Weetman Dickinson Pearson see *ante*, pp. 72, 73.

Epping Division.—Colonel Lockwood (C), unopposed: Electorate, 9,773.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL AMELIUS RICHARD MARK LOCKWOOD, of Bishop's Hall, Lambourne, Romford, and 5, Audley Square, W., is the eldest son of the late General Mark Wood, of Bishop's Hall, 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. Colonel Lockwood was born in 1847, educated at Eton, and entered the Coldstream Guards in December, 1866, retiring with the rank of captain and lieutenant-colonel in October, 1883. In 1876 he married Isabella, daughter of Sir J. R. Millbanke, 8th bart. ; is a J.P. for Essex (1875) and a County Councillor (1889). First elected at the general election in July, 1892.

Harwich Division.—Mr. J. Round (C), 4,566 ; Mr. R. Varty (L), 2,685 : Electorate, 11,296.

JAMES ROUND, of Birch Hall, Colchester, and 31, De Vere Gardens, Kensington, W., is the 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. He was born in 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. (1868), D.L., and County Alderman (1889) 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—Hon. C. H. Strutt (C), 4,618 ; Mr. Cyril Dodd, Q.C. (L), 4,006 : Electorate, 10,041.

THE HON. CHARLES HEDLEY STRUTT, of Wickham Hall, Witham, and 90, Onslow Gardens, S.W., born in 1849, is the second surviving son of the second Baron Rayleigh, and brother of the present peer, Lord-Lieutenant of Essex, and Professor of Natural Philosophy at the Royal Institution ; educated at Winchester College and Trinity College, Cambridge (B.A. 1st Class Moral Science Tripos, 1871). Mr. Strutt, who is unmarried, sat as M.P. for East Essex from August, 1883, but was defeated for the Saffron Walden Division in 1885 ; he is J.P. for the county (1875), and has been chairman of the Witham bench of magistrates since 1884, and was County Councillor since 1889, until he was elected Alderman this year.

Romford Division—Mr. A. Money Wigram (C), 8,257 ; Alderman J. H. Bethell (L), 6,430 : Electorate, 20,778.

ALFRED MONEY WIGRAM, of the Bower, Havering, and 101, Eaton Square, S.W., is the elder son of the late Mr. Money Wigram, of Esher Place, Surrey (High Sheriff of Surrey, 1871), by his marriage with Anne, daughter of the late Mr. William Whitaker Maitland, of Loughton Hall, Essex ; he was born in 1856, and was educated at Winchester. He married his cousin, Venetia Mary, daughter of the Rev. John Whitaker Maitland, of Loughton ; is chairman of Reid's Brewery Company. Was elected for the Romford Division in 1894 (see E. R., iii, 156).

Saffron Walden Division—Mr. C. Gold (L), 3,806 ; Mr. C. W. Gray (C), 3,381 : Electorate, 8,920.

CHARLES GOLD, of The Limes, Stansted, and 17, Cumberland Terrace, Regent's Park, N.W., is a brother-in-law of Sir Walter Gilbert, Bart., and nephew of Sir James Allport. He was born in 1837, and educated privately. In April, 1894, he qualified as J.P. for this county, in which he has resided for about a quarter of a century. Mr. Herbert Colstoun Gardner, who had represented the Division since 1885, and was Minister of Agriculture under the late Administration, being raised to the peerage under the title of Baron Burghclere, the new peer's brother-in-law, Mr. William Fuller Maitland (M.P. for Brecknockshire since 1875) was selected as the Liberal candidate for the Division, but could not contest the seat on account of ill-health, and Mr. Gold was suddenly chosen after the dissolution. Mr. Gold is a director of Messrs. W. and A. Gilbey, Limited.

South-Eastern Division—Major Rasch (U), 5,460; Mr. Milne Watson (L), 3,520: Electorate, 13,644.

MAJOR FREDERIC CARNE RASCH, of Woodhill, Danbury, is the only son of the late Mr. F. C. Rasch, of Woodhill, by Catherine, 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 (Carabineers), then joining the West Essex Militia; is a J.P. (1876) and D.L. for Essex, and was elected County Alderman last March. He 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, Q.C. (C.), 6,876; Mr. A. J. H. Pollen (L.), 4,523: Electorate, 17,749.

EDMUND WIDDRINGTON BYRNE, Q.C., of 33, Lancaster Gate, W., is the 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. James Gulland, of Newton-of-Wemyss, Fifeshire. M.P. for the Division since 1892.

West Ham (North) Borough—Mr. E. Gray (C.), 5,635; Mr. A. Grove (L.), 4,931: Electorate, 14,294.

ERNEST GRAY was for thirteen years head master of a large school in the neighbourhood of Pimlico. He is thirty-eight years of age, was educated at a public elementary school and St. John's College, Battersea, and is an honorary M.A., Oxon. An ex-president of the National Union of Teachers, he was for a considerable period chairman of its Parliamentary Committee.

West Ham (South) Borough—Major G. E. Banes (C.) 4,750; Mr. J. Keir Hardie (Lab.), 3,975: Electorate, 15,745.

MAJOR GEORGE EDWARD BANES, of the Red House, Upton, Essex, is the eldest son of Mr. George Dann Banes, for some time surveyor of iron ship-building to the Admiralty, and was born at Chatham in 1829. He was educated at Chatham and Rochester High School, where he took honours in mathematics and classics; he was apprenticed to the London Dock Company, and served as superintendent to the Victoria Dock Company and the General Steam Navigation Company, but is now a partner in a firm of wharfingers. In 1859 he founded the 3rd Essex Artillery Volunteers, now 2nd Brigade Royal Artillery, and retired with

the rank of major in 1876. He is an original member of the West Ham School Board, and is a J.P. for the Borough. Major Banes married in 1850 Mary Ann, daughter of Mr. Matthew Place, of York. At the general election of 1886, he was returned for South West Ham, but was defeated by Mr. Keir Hardie in 1892.

**County
Council.**

THE election of Mr. W. B. Whittingham as a County Alderman created a vacancy in the Wood Street division of Walthamstow, and a bye-election was consequently held. The candidates were Mr. J. H. Wildash, the chairman of the late Local Board, and Mr. William Johnson, of Thorpe Coombe, Walthamstow. An objection was raised to Mr. Johnson's nomination paper in consequence of Mr. W. B. Whittingham having signed the nomination papers of both candidates; the acting returning officer held that the paper was invalid and Mr. Wildash was declared elected. Upon Mr. Johnson's petition, it was decided that the paper was valid, and a fresh election was ordered; the polling was on July 15th, when Mr. Wildash was declared elected with 360 votes, against 200 cast for Mr. Johnson.

**Church
Restora-
tions, &c.**

ALPHAMSTONE.—A special festal service was held at the church on June 23rd, to celebrate the opening of the new organ.

ARDLEIGH.—The vacancies left in the sanctuary paintings last year have now been filled, at a further cost of about £110. Cf. E. R., iii, 158.

BARKING.—The dedication of the Curfew Gate Tower, which has recently been partially restored (see E. R., iii, 146), was celebrated by the Bishop of Colombo on May 30th.

GREAT BURSTEAD.—The south porch of this fine church, which is very ruinous, is being restored.

CHADWELL HEATH.—The first church erected in the ecclesiastical district of Chadwell Heath, a district carved out of the parishes of Dagenham and Ilford, and having a population of 1,500 souls, was consecrated by the Bishop of Colchester on June 25th. St. Chad's, the name of the new church, is a Gothic building, composed of red bricks with stone facings, on a site, given by Mr. R. Payze, in the vicinity of the London Road. The cost will be about £3,000, but the building is not yet complete, as the tower and vestry have to be built and the blocks carved. The foundation stone was laid as far back as 1884, by Mrs. Cloughton, the wife of the late Bishop of St. Albans, and two years later the church was licensed for public

worship. Thanks to the untiring energy of the vicar-designate who has been in charge for eighteen months, the Rev. J. P. Shawcross, backed up by a zealous band of church workers and the liberal contributions of Colonel Sale to the endowment fund, the difficulty in raising the necessary funds has been overcome. The vicars of Dagenham and Ilford are to be patrons of the living alternately.

HARLOW.—The dedication of the tower of the new church of St. Mary Magdalene by the Bishop of Colchester took place on June 4th, that day being the seventh anniversary of the foundation stone-laying by Miss Arkwright. The nave and chancel were built on the site of a temporarily-built chapel-of-ease to the parish church (see E. R., iii, 6), and the building has just been completed by the addition of the tower. The building is in the Perpendicular style, and the tower is built of flint and brick, with Bath-stone dressing, and has a shingled spire.

HENHAM.—The following is the specification of the new organ in the Congregational Church (E. R., iv., 73): Great organ, CC to G, 56 notes; open diapason, 8ft., 56 pipes; principal, 4ft., 56 pipes; fifteenth, 2ft., 56 pipes. Swell organ, CC to G, 56 notes; gamba, 8ft., 44 pipes; gedact, 8ft., 55 brass, groved to gamba; flute, 4ft., 56 pipes. Pedal organ, CC to F, 18 pipes; bourdon, 16ft. tone. Compass of pedal board, CCC to E, 24. Swell to great coupler; great to pedal. In addition to the organ a new pulpit and front rail has been placed in this chapel.

PLAISTOW.—Particulars of the organ erected in the parish church by Messrs. Henry Jones and Sons. Great: open diapason, 8; dulciana, 8; vox flute and stopped bass, 8; harmonic flute, 4; principal, 4. Swell: double diapason, 16 ft. tone; open diapason, 8; gamba, 8; vox angelica, 8; lieblich gedacht, 8; principal, 4; mixture, II. ranks; corneopean, 8; oboe, 8. Pedal: bourdon, 16; violoncello, 8. Couplers: swell to great, great to pedal, swell to pedal. Tremulant to swell. 3 combination pedals to great, and 2 to swell. Compass of manuals: CC to G; pedals: CCC to F. Decorated front pipes.

LEADEN RODING.—A very desirable acquisition to this parish is the Rectory Hall, which was opened on July 7th by the rector, the Rev. G. W. Druce, who has recently made several improvements in his parish church. It is the old tithe barn, which stands in the rectory grounds close by the house, renovated and converted into a spacious and comfortable hall, 43 ft. long, 18 ft. wide, and about

30 ft. high, at an expense of about £40. The building is intended to be utilised for both instructive and recreative purposes.

TERLING.—The church bells, five in number, tenor weighing about 14 cwt., note G, have been entirely refitted and re-hung with new stocks, wheels, and clappers, which has greatly improved their tone. The work has been most satisfactorily carried out by Messrs. H. Bowell & Son, of Ipswich, and the bells were re-opened on June 30th.

WEST HAM.—Specification of organ built by Messrs. H. Speechly & Son for the parish church, West Ham. Great: open diapason, large, 8; open diapason, small, 8; stopped diapason, 8; viola di gamba, 8; principal, 4; flute, 4; fifteenth, 2; mixture, III. ranks; trumpet, 8. Swell: double diapason, 16; open diapason, 8; stopped diapason, 8; keraulophon, 8; principal, 4; piccolo, 2; mixture, III. ranks; horn, 8; oboe, 8; clarion, 4. Choir (in a swell box): viola, 8; lieblich gedacht, 8; dulciana, 8; vox angelica (C), 8; lieblich flöte, 4; piccolo harmonique, 2; corno di bassetto, 8. Pedal: open diapason, 16; bourdon, 16; principal, 8. Couplers: choir to great, sub-octave; choir to great, unison; swell to choir; swell to great; swell to pedal; choir to pedal; great to pedal. 3 composition pedals to great, and 3 to swell. Double action pedal, great to pedal. C of O pedals. Manuals CC to G, pedals CCC to F.

PROFESSOR JOSEPH GAMGEE, the venerable father of Obituary. the veterinary profession, died at the end of last March.

He was born at Elmdon, on February 10th, 1801. His life has been remarkable and eventful. At the age of fourteen he was a boy on a farm; at nineteen he was huntsman to a pack of English foxhounds in Italy. At twenty-two he entered the Royal Veterinary College. For thirty years Mr. Gamgee had his home in Italy, and practised as a veterinary surgeon, returning to England after the Crimean War, 1855. *The Veterinary Record* says: "There were two subjects upon which the late nonogenarian had no equal—horse breeding and horse shoeing. He was no book enthusiast on these matters; he possessed the practical experience of forty years spent in careful observation under specially favourable circumstances for arriving at correct principles. His example has not been lost; the impress of his mind is deep, and, although he has left us for ever, his work remains as a perpetual monument."

ALDERMAN HENRY WORLAND, mayor of West Ham, died at Canning Town, whither he had been removed from his residence in

Barking Road, on May 22nd, after a painful illness. He was born at Poplar—where his uncle had filled the office of overseer—on February 6th, 1854, and was brought to West Ham when about nine months old. He was one of three sons. Whilst a boy he formed a strong desire to enter into public life. Speaking of himself after his election as mayor in the year 1890, he said it was his aspiration to become mayor ever since he was twelve years old. As a youth he sang in the choir of Holy Trinity Church, Barking Road. He married Sarah, daughter of Mr. John Moreland, of Church Terrace, Barking Road, by whom he leaves three children, two girls and a boy, the eldest thirteen years of age. Mr. Worland was elected to the West Ham Local Board in 1877, holding his seat until the incorporation of the borough, of which step he was a warm advocate, and after the charter was granted in 1886 he was elected a councillor for the Canning Town Ward, where he carried on an extensive business as a hay and straw merchant and wharfinger. The same year he was elected an alderman of the borough, and in 1888-9 acted as Deputy Mayor during the mayoralty of Alderman Curtis. In November, 1890, he was elected mayor; his year of office proving a great success. In 1884 he was elected as a guardian, and served in that capacity for six years; in 1893 he was appointed J.P. for the borough. At the death of Alderman Meeson, he was elected the representative of West Ham on the Lee Conservancy Board, and a little later was elected to the important office of overseer. He has been assiduous in the conduct of business and in performing his other many duties during his present year of office. Attending the Council meeting on April 30th he then appeared to be in his usual health; a week later, at the meeting of the Council in committee, he was noticed to be very poorly, and, when the meeting was about half over, was obliged to give up and retire. He kept to his room the following day, and took to his bed on the next; he profited by repose, which, unhappily, was not to continue, and, after a relapse, he died peacefully after a period of great pain. His short life gives an inspiring and conspicuous example of complete devotion to public work; his ability was undoubted, and his reputation was growing more solid with years. It is written of him, "He has earned an honoured place in the memory of West Ham people. To them he devoted the hours which other men call leisure; to his strenuous nature leisure was a thing unknown. Active, enterprising, industrious, he pursued his private business

with as much vigour as if he would spend himself wholly in that, and he worked at public business as if he had no private interests to claim his time and his labours. He was almost greedy of work. Not content with his ordinary business and with the rule of West Ham, he took a farm at Doddlinghurst, and when the Parish Councils Act was passed he became chairman of its parish council. A strong, strenuous man, who was becoming firmer, graver, more prudent, and capable every year ; a man whose death is a loss indeed." The funeral of the deceased mayor, on May 28th, was an imposing and solemn ceremony. Alderman George Hay, J.P., is the new mayor (third time).

MR. WILLIAM PAGE died at his residence, Southminster Hall, after a long illness, on June 22nd. He was the eldest son of the late Mr. William Page, of Southminster Hall, and was born on December 22nd, 1824, so was in the 71st year of his age. He was an extensive owner of land and a large occupier in the parish in which he lived. For nearly twelve years he was chairman of the Maldon Board of Guardians, taking the greatest possible interest in the work of the Board, as he did in all that concerned the local government of the district. For more than a quarter of a century he filled the office of Churchwarden, taking a warm interest in the recent restoration of the fine old parish church, towards which he was the largest and most liberal subscriber. In 1880 Mr. Page qualified as J.P. for the county, and until recently was one of the most regular attendants at the sittings of the Latchingdon Bench. He married a sister of Dr. W. B. Clapham, J.P., of Dunmow, who survives him, together with one son and one daughter.

MR. HENRY THOMAS EVE died at his residence, The Friary, Maldon, on June 23rd, in his eighty-first year. He was J.P. for the borough of Maldon, having been appointed in 1871 ; a Commissioner for Land and Income Tax ; Guardian for St. Peter's parish, and was vice-chairman of the Board of Guardians for the long period of twenty-one years, taking remarkably kindly interest in the inhabitants of the Union House ; a member of the Burial Board ; a Harbour Improvement Commissioner ; and deacon of the Congregational Chapel. Mr. Eve was the senior partner of the firm of H. T. Eve and Co., corn merchants, etc., and was an old and greatly respected inhabitant of Maldon, being for many years a useful member of the corporation, retiring as the oldest alderman about two years ago. He was four times mayor of the borough, viz., in

1867, 1870, 1876, and 1881. Mr. Eve was buried in the Congregational Burial Ground on June 27th, amid many demonstrations of respect from a large circle of relatives and friends, and all the inhabitants of the town.

MR. THOMAS RIDLEY PRENTICE, the well-known pianist, teacher, and composer, died at his residence, Wedderburn House, Hampstead, on July 15th. Born at Ongar, July 6th, 1842. Mr. Prentice at the age of nineteen entered at the Royal Academy of Music, studying under Sir George and Mr. W. Macfarren, and gaining the Cipriani Potter Exhibition. In 1864 he started as a teacher, and soon gained a large and lucrative connection; he has also been a leading professor at the Guildhall and Blackheath Schools of Music since their foundation. At the Crystal Palace he performed Beethoven's Rondo in B flat, with orchestra, for the first time in England. He, however, did not care to shine as an executant, although he often played at his own concerts. His compositions are very numerous; many of them are mere arrangements, but he likewise wrote a cantata, *Linda*, for ladies' voices, and a successful series of instruction books, entitled *The Musician*.

ESSEX CHURCHES.

XIV.—ST. JOHN THE APOSTLE AND EVANGELIST, LITTLE LEIGHS.

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

AT the time of the Survey this and the adjoining parish of Great Leighs (see E. R. ii, 205) do not seem to have been distinct; the same remark applied to High Easter (E. R. iv, 11), and indeed it would seem that in many cases throughout the county, districts which now include two or more parishes, formed in the time of the Saxons but one parish. As we have seen, under Great Leighs, these two parishes of Great and Little Leighs were owned in Saxon times by Edric, Ergar, Scalpin, Godric, and Ulmar; and at the time of the Survey by Eudo Dapifer, Geoffrey de Mandeville, and Odo, Bishop of Bayeux. It is not clear to whom the manors and lands in Little Leighs belonged at that time, for the first distinct notice that we have of any portion of this parish is the founding, by Sir Ralph Gernon, of the priory for Augustine Friars or Black Canons about

he year 1230; and as the patronage and advowson remained in the founder's family, it would seem that the Gernons were very early owners of lands in the parish. John de St. Philibert was also an early owner of a manor under the Marney family; and as it seems that Sir Robert Marney married Avice Gernon, supposed to be the daughter of Sir Ralph, the founder of the priory, it would seem that not only were the distinguished families of Eudo and Mandeville owners here, but also the powerful families of Gernon and Marney. The St. Philiberts were succeeded by the Helpestons, the Markeshalls, the Scots, the Alleyns, and other families. At the time of the Suppression the priory and the greater portion of the lands in this parish, with the advowson of the parish church, were granted by King Henry VIII, in 1537, to Sir Richard Rich, afterwards first Lord Rich, who was that year elected Speaker of the House of Commons, and eleven years afterwards was constituted Lord Chancellor. He was also Chancellor of the Court of Augmentation, which gave him facilities for acquiring the lands of the suppressed religious houses; and some idea of his great wealth may be formed when it is grasped that he was possessed of extensive landed estates and manors in about forty-four parishes in Essex. After becoming possessed of Leez Priory, as it was then called, he seems to have determined upon making it his chief country residence. We have no account of the extent of the old monastic buildings, but as Camden describes it as "a little monastery built by the Gernons," we may assume they were neither important nor extensive; at any rate, Sir Richard Rich must have cleared the site preparatory to the erection of his new mansion, for we do not find a single feature of earlier date than the mansion itself. This is not the place to enter into a detailed account of Rich's mansion, but from the remains and evidences, now all but obliterated, it must have been, about 1550, one of the most important private residences in the county, and the gardens and water arrangements were certainly of a most extensive character; so much so as to call from Dr. Antony Walker, when preaching the funeral sermon of the fourth Earl of Warwick, a descendant of Lord Rich, the following description: "a worldly paradise, a heaven upon earth, if any there be such" (see E. R., ii, 44).

This church, although very small (see plan, Fig. 1), is a most interesting one; before the present work of restoration was commenced it consisted of nave 40ft. long by 17ft. 6in. wide, and chancel 22ft. long by 17ft. 6in. wide, with turret at west end and a

south porch. The stripping of the internal plastering of the walls has given us more evidence as to the original church than could have been otherwise obtained. In clearing out the floor the foundations of a wall at the end of the present nave were discovered, and this fact added to the evident distinct character of the rubble work east of this line, points to the fact that the original church simply consisted of a parallelogram 40ft. long by 17ft. 6in. wide, internally—what is, in point of fact, the present nave; and this, from the evidence which I will presently detail, was, I believe, one of the earliest of the churches erected by the Normans after the Conquest. Heretofore there was at the west end a wide semicircular headed

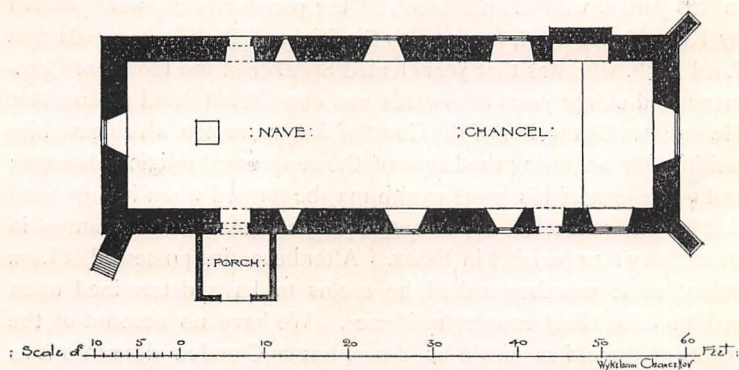


FIG. I. PLAN OF CHURCH.

window with oak frame, no doubt of eighteenth century work, but upon removing this the site of a much earlier window was discovered, the sill of which was about 8ft. from the floor, the head running up into the gable. All the original stonework has gone from the exterior, but the internal stone jambs and splays, with stone ribs forming internal arch, are still left. From these it would seem that this window was of Early English character, replacing probably an earlier Norman window. Proceeding eastward we come to the north doorway; this is undoubtedly the remains of an early Norman doorway. The arch has been taken out and refixed, but so carelessly that one half retains the form of the old semicircular arch, but the other half is pointed. It is, however, manifest that the stones originally formed part of a complete semicircular arch. The original stones still form the jamb on one side, but the other jamb has been restored in brick. The internal

arch is nearly flat, as is usual in Early Norman doorways; the door itself is comparatively modern.

The south doorway is similar in every respect internally, but externally the old Norman jambs and arch have been removed and replaced by a very beautiful Early English doorway with shafts, caps, and bases worked in the jambs, and a very effective moulded arch of late twelfth century work. The door itself would seem to be the original one, as the iron scroll work of hinges is of very early character. Still proceeding eastwards we have two Early Norman windows, one on either side, only 6in. wide by 2ft. 3in. high, with only a very small chamfer outside, but very widely splayed inside, the sills being 6ft. 9in. from the floor. Farther on there were evidently two similar windows, for there are still the remains of the south one, but the north one has been removed to make way for a larger window at a later period; but this in turn has been destroyed, only the eastern jamb being left, and a modern oak-frame window introduced. Near to this window is a recess with pointed arch 18in. wide and 18in. high by 7in. deep, probably an old credence.

There was, no doubt, a similar window on the south side, also replaced by an oak-framed window of modern date, but upon removing this the internal jambs of the previous window were discovered, but none of the external work. The internal jambs, however, were continued down to within 18in. of the floor, the sill forming a sedilia, and in the eastern jamb were the remains of a piscina; at a distance of four feet beyond this piscina were found the foundations of an east wall. All these details seem to lead to the conclusion that the original Norman church was 40ft. long by 17ft. 6in. wide, with a small west window, north and south doorways, two south Norman windows on either side, and probably one or more east windows, but as to this, as there is not a fragment of the old east wall left, except the foundation, it must be conjecture. This small church I believe to have been built very soon after the Conquest. Towards the end of the twelfth century the west window was replaced by a larger one, the south doorway by the present one of that period, and the two easternmost windows of nave by also larger ones, that on the south side having sedilia and piscina.

At a later period, probably towards the end of the thirteenth or beginning of the fourteenth century, the east wall of the old church was removed and a new chancel 22ft. long added. The external rubble work of this addition is evidently different in character to that

of the building just described. The pebble work of the old building is laid in courses, that of the addition partakes more of what is known as random work.

On the south side are the remains of a single-light window, the opening of which externally from the fragments of jambs left was 1ft. 4in. wide; internally the jambs splay off to 4ft. 6in. in width. Next to this window is the priest's door, this originally was probably a simple pointed door; with chamfered stone jambs, but this was pulled out about 1500, or perhaps a little later, and a red brick doorway introduced with very flat arch enclosed in a square moulded brick hood; the internal stone jambs of this door are evidently the original ones. Next to this door is a two-light Decorated window.

On the north side nearest to the nave is a two-light Decorated window similar to the one on the south side, but upon stripping the plastering off the western jamb, the original steps leading to the rood loft were exposed. The steps are composed, not of stone, as is usual, but of rubble work with thin oak treads; the upper doorway has been removed and walled up. Next to this, passing eastward, is the beautiful canopied arch, with effigy of priest in oak, about which I shall have something to say when describing the monuments (Fig. 3). Before the east wall was recently entirely pulled down, the upper part had been taken down many years ago and rebuilt in brick, and a modern window with oak frame introduced. The whole wall has now been pulled down and is being rebuilt 1ft. farther to the east; the chancel is thereby lengthened from 22ft. to 23ft. The roof of nave and chancel consists of rafters, collars, braces, puncheons, and wall pieces. This is the ordinary type of fourteenth century roof, and was probably put on when the church was originally lengthened. The internal wall plates are chamfered. At the west end is a massive beam, with bearings on north and south walls, and with the west wall supports the bell turret, which is small (containing one bell only), and with the spire is weatherboarded.

I had not an opportunity of examining the south porch before it was removed, but, from some fragments left, it was apparently in a very dilapidated condition.

Perhaps one of the most interesting items in the church is the font (Fig. 2). This is Early English, the basin is octangular, with very slightly sunk ogee cusped arches on each face, and of a character distinctly later than the shaft, as will be seen upon referring to the illustration; this decoration was probably introduced at

a later period. The shaft of the font consists of a centre stem, round which are clustered eight small shafts, with Early English capitals. There are no bases to these shafts, but figures, apparently intended for dogs, are lying crouched round the bases. This font is of the same date as the south doorway.

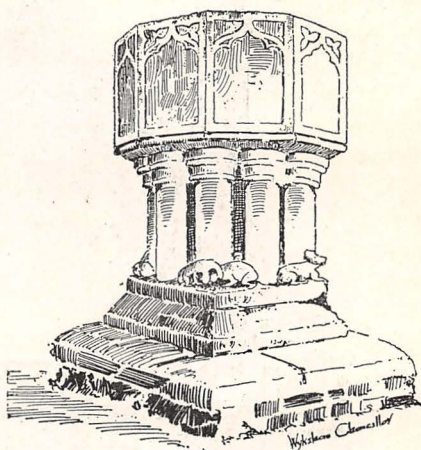
It would therefore seem, after a careful examination, that the original church was erected very soon after the Conquest by Geoffrey de Mandeville or other of the Norman owners. In the thirteenth century, probably in the time of Ralph Gernon, various alterations were made; the south doorway altered, and larger windows on the north and south sides towards the east end introduced, and the font. Again, a century later, the church was elongated, the date of which seems to be fixed by the monument on the north side of chancel, and the roof renewed.

MONUMENTS.

1. Lying in the churchyard are two raised cross slabs, coped, each measuring 6ft. 2in. in length, by 2ft. 2in. in width at the upper end, and 1ft. 1in. in width at

the lower end. These are of the thirteenth century, and, although much worn, the cross can be traced. Both have the peculiar device in the centre of the shaft, which has puzzled archæologists; it resembles the Greek Omega reversed, and the upper cross upon one of the slabs seems to be a cross *patée*. This has been supposed to be the symbol of a Knight Templar. I think it not improbable that when Sir Richard Rich destroyed Little Leighs Priory he may have removed these old memorial slabs to the parish church, and, if so, they may be the memorials of two of the old priors.

2. But one of the most interesting monuments in the county is the effigy in oak of a priest, under a stone canopy on the north side



: S.W. VIEW OF FONT :

FIG. 2. FONT.

by acorns. The carving of finial and pinnacles is of more conventional character. For a short time during the Decorated period the faithful representation of natural foliage prevailed and contrasted with the conventional of the earlier and later periods of Gothic architecture, and this is in part an example of that work. But the most interesting part of this monument is the effigy. It is that of a priest in eucharistic vestment. A minute description of it by the Rev. F. Spurrell, M.A., is given in Vol. ii. of *The Transactions of the Essex Archaeological Society*.

The effigy is carved out of a single block of oak ; there are the remains of an angel on either side supporting the head, and each foot rests upon a dog or other animal.

There are five mural monuments with the following inscriptions :

3.

H.R.I.P.
Herman Olmius
of the Warren House in this parish Esq.
who dy'd on the 24th day of April 1726
In the 45th year of his age.
He was the sixth child
but second surviving son of
Herman Olmius late of London, Esq.
by Judith the only surviving child
of John Drigue
also late of London, Esq.

4.

In this churchyard lies interred
the remains of
Daniel Welstead
late of Kimbolton
in the County of Huntingdon, Gent.
He died the 31st of March 1767
aged 75 years.
To whose memory his Children as the
last testimony of their duty and esteem
have erected this monument.
His son
Charles Marion Welstead
late of Kimbolton
in the County of Huntingdon, Esq.
died at Bath
on the 14th Feb. 1807
and was also buried in this
Churchyard.

5.

Sacred to the memory of
George Welstead
eldest son of Daniel Welstead
who departed this life
on the 6th day of Dec. 1796
aged 59 years.

He was 42 years in the
Service of the Customs
in the Port of London
and was deservedly esteemed for his
liberality, integrity, and industry

6.

In this Churchyard lyes
(dear deposit)
Catherine the wife of George Richards
of New Inn in the County of Middlesex, Gent.
daughter
of Daniel Welstead of Kimbolton in the
County of Huntingdon, Gent.
who
after a short illness departed May 28th, 1761.
in the 27th year of her age.
Tho ev'ry grace with virtue joyned
Mov'd not relentless death! thy mind
To touch the soul to thee's not given
The dearest best belov'ds in Heaven.

7.

In memory of
George Richards late of
Berners Street, London, Gent.
who died on 16 July 1805
in the 72nd year of his age
and is interred in this
Churchyard.

REGISTERS.

On the front page of first book is the following :

June 7th 95.
Received of Richard Edwards
the sum of 9 shilings for this book
by the apoyntme of the Church Wardens
of Les parva by me Thomas Hart

But the Registers begin with :

Buryalls—Samuel Ferris Vica^e de Leighs Parva sepultus fuit Decemb^r 15. 1679.
et uxor hujus sepulta fuit Jan^{ry}. 5.

Christnings—1680. 21st. Aprill baptizatus fuit Johannis Smith filius Richardi
Smith.

Weddings—Robertus Collis de Felstead et Joanna Throgood de Waltham magna
matrimonio conjuncti fuere 14th. Octobris 1680.

Therefore all entries previous to 1695 must have been copied in
from an older MS., and it is clear upon examining these entries
that they were all entered at the same time, and they are all in
Latin, whereas in 1696 and subsequently they are in English.

The following are interesting entries in Buryalls :

1689. 14 die Novem^b. sepulta fuit Frances Salmon.
 Mr^s. Ludgetter was buried Aug^t. 20. 1719
 Herman Olmuis Esq^r was buried May 4. 1726.
 Sr. Clopton Alleyn was buried Sept. 3. 1726.
 The Lady Alleyn was buried Jan 15. 1728.
 Mr. John Alleyn was buried Nov. 29. 1736.
 Sr. George Alleyn was buried March 17. 1738.
 Francis Bickmore reported to be a hundred & seven years of age was buried
 Feb. 14. 1738.
 Mr. James Welstead from Leighs Priory was buried June 10. 1738.
 Mr^s. Jean Welstead from Leighs Priory was buried April 25. 1743.
 The Rev. Thos. Forbes, Rector of this Parish was buried Jan. 16. 1750.
 Elizabeth Welstead was buried the 11th day of March 1755.
 Marrion Welstead gent. was buried Nov. 22. 1781.
 George Welsted (of the City of London) Gentleman was buried 11th Sept.
 1796.

Under the Weddings, in the middle of the year 1708, is the following entry .

Omitted to be registrated in ther proper place James Wellsted and Jean Merion maryed in Lees Chapel by Mr. R. Salmon December 19. 1692.

The following are interesting entries under Christenings :

- 31st die Augusti inter horas 6 et 7 mane nata fuit Maria Salmon filia Roberti Salmon et baptizata 4th Octobris 1681.
 29th Augst baptizata fuit Elizabetha Salmon filia Rob^{ti} Salmon. 1683.
 1683. 1^{mo} Novembris baptizatus fuit Clopton Alleyn filius Domj Georg^{us} Alyn Baronetti.
 3rd die Janno^s baptizata fuit Frances Alleyn filia Dnj Georgii Alleyn Baronetti 1688.
 20 die March baptizata fuit Esther Salmon filia Roberti Salmon 1688.
 12 Februarii baptizatus fuit Georgius Allyn Dnj Georg. Allyn Barronetti.
 Alice Salmon nata fuit Julij septimo die 1690 et baptizata Julij nono die.
 Memorandum that was forgott to be entered in its proper place.
 1693, Johannis Salmon natus fuit undecimo die Octobris et baptizatus duodecimo die ejusdem mensis.
 1701 August y^e 29 was borne y^e Rig. Hon^{ble} the Lady Charlotte Montague and baptized Sept^b y^e 20.
 1704 June the 8th was borne the Rig. Hon^{ble} the Lady Rachel Montague and Baptized July 3rd 1704.
 1705/6 Feb. the 6th 1708 was Born the Rig^t Hon^{ble} the Lady Catherine Montague & baptized March 19.
 Edward son of Sr George Alleyn and Mercy his wife born May y^e 23 baptized y^e 25th Annm 1690.
 John son of Sr George Alleyn and Mercy his wife born March ye 21. baptized 29. 1692. both omitted to be registered in their proper yeares and now entered by Mr. R^s. Salmon Vic. of Little Leighs in the years 1690 and 1692.
 Dec. 19. 1710 was Borne y^e Hon^b. Robert Montague.
 Mary Susanna Arabella Chalmers Daughter of Henry Chalmers and Arabella his wife was born the 19th of June & baptized 16th July 1748.

At the end of the first "Book of Registers," is the following :—

I, Thos. Forbes, Rector of Little Leighs in the County of Essex do hereby certify whom it may concern That in the Parish of Little Leighs aforesaid no unalterable Composition or Modus for Tythes has existed or does exist: And that if any particular sum or sums may be proved to have been paid to me y^e said Rector during any Term or Terms of years for the Rents, Tythes, or Dues of any Farm, parcel of Land, Woods or such like from whence Tythes may arise may be proved to have paid no Tythes for any Term or Terms of years, It was a favour to y^e Occupier of such Lands granted by me y^e said Rector. In Witness whereof I have set my Hand this twenty third day of December in y^e year of our Lord 1745.

THOMAS FORBES.

In presence } K. ADAMS Rector de Much Leighs,
of us } THOS. CHAPPELL.

Memorandum. In y^e year 1744-5 about 10 acres of Underwood belonging to Little Leighs Hall was cut down by Sr. Edmund Allen, For which I demanded Tythes (N.B. The former Incumbent took y^e Tythes of y^e same Parcel of Wood Lands) but Sr. Edmund denied paying & forbid me to come upon the Premises. My age was the Reason of my not recovering those Tythes by a legal Proceeding, desiring to finish my Life in Peace.

Witness my hand, THOMAS FORBES.

LIST OF RECTORS.

RECTOR.	INSTITUTED.	PATRONS.
Robert Kere . . .	6 Feb., 1333	Prior and Convent of Lees.
John French . . .		do.
Robert Beverych . . .	3 June, 1387	do.
Robert Devenish . . .		do.
Roger Turnour . . .	18 July, 1408	do.
Thomas Bishop . . .	6 July, 1410	do.
John Catwade . . .		do.
Robert Lynne . . .	6 Sept., 1426	do.
John Bavon, <i>alias</i> Dumbulton	7 June, 1430	do.
John Waltham . . .	27 Aug., 1439	do.
Thomas Rose . . .	21 Nov., 1482	do.
William Rawlyn . . .	13 June, 1485	Bishop of London.
Thomas May . . .	3 Dec., 1486	Prior and Convent of Lees.
Hugh Abbay . . .	27 June, 1497	do.
Robert Ley . . .	10 Jan., 1519	John Hall.
Humfry Barlow . . .	21 April, 1525	R. Wentworth.
Thomas Byrch . . .		
Edward Rochester . . .	4 April, 1549	Richard Lord Rich.
Ralph Tarry . . .		do.
Thomas Eve . . .	4 April, 1560	do.
Robert Dixon . . .	23 Mar., 1567	do.
William Buckley . . .		do.
Henry Greenwood . . .	3 Aug., 1609	Robert Lord Rich.
John Beadle . . .		
John Clarke . . .	15 Aug., 1632	Robert Earl of Warwick.

RECTOR.	INSTITUTED.	PATRONS.
Ambrose Wethered . . .	29 June, 1646 . . .	Robert Earl of Warwick, Edward Earl of Manchester, Edmund Calamy, and Obadiah Sedgwick.
John Benson . . .	13 Feb., 1662 . . .	Charles Earl of Warwick.
Samuel Ferris . . .	11 April, 1671 . . .	do.
Robert Salmon . . .	16 April, 1680 . . .	Geo. Montague and Francis Boteler.
Thomas Forbes . . .	13 Aug., 1701 . . .	Herman Olmius.
John Morgan . . .	9 June, 1750 . . .	Drigue Olmius, John Olmius, John Drigue Lernoult and Adrian Lernoult, Esqrs., and Henry Evans, clerk.
David Walter Morgan . . .	23 July, 1778 . . .	Rt. Hon. Drigue Billers Olmius, Lord Waltham, Baron of Philipstown, John Drigue Lernoult, Esq., and Henry Evans, clerk.
John Portis . . .	21 May, 1795 . . .	Hon. John Luttrell Olmius and Eliz. his wife.
Thomas Slack . . .	4 Sept., 1841 . . .	The Queen for this term, by reason of the lunacy of Francis M. Stuart.
John Green . . .	21 Feb., 1851 . . .	
Robert Steward Dobson . . .	10 Aug., 1885 . . .	Margaretta Green and others.
Thomas Bowen . . .	14 Aug., 1893 . . .	John Chrstr. Green and others.

THE ESSEX BUXTONS.

BY J. EWING RITCHIE.

A LEADING family in Essex have been the Buxtons for many years. They seem originally to have settled in Suffolk. But early in the seventeenth century William Buxton died at Coggeshall, in Essex, and at Earl's Colne, in this county, the family were residing towards the close of the last century. Isaac Buxton had married Sarah Fowell, the heiress of the Fowells of Fowellcombe, in Devonshire; and their son, the first Thomas Fowell Buxton, became, in his turn, the husband of Anna, daughter of Osgood Hanbury, of Holfield Grange. Their eldest child, Anna, married William Forster, the celebrated Quaker preacher, father of a more celebrated son, the Right Hon. William Edward Forster. Anna Buxton's brother became Thomas Fowell Buxton, the well-known philanthropist and member of Parliament, upon whom a baronetcy was conferred in the early years of the Queen's reign (1840).

The family were the possessors both of wealth and station, the first Thomas Fowell Buxton having been high sheriff of Essex and a prominent figure in this county. At the time when he served in the office of sheriff (1789) his attention was drawn to the miserable state of the prisons in this county, and he visited them all regularly for the purpose of alleviating the miseries of the prisoners, undeterred by the gaol fever which at that time was to be met with in every prison in England. He was a member of the Church of England. His wife was a Friend. It is recorded of her that she made no attempt to draw her children into that society to which she herself belonged. She was more anxious to give them a deep regard for the Holy Scriptures and a lofty moral standard, than to quicken their zeal about the distinctive differences of religious opinions. Be that as it may, the whole of her family manifested throughout their lives a warm sympathy with the religious life and philanthropic work of the Friends, and her eldest child, Anna, became, while still young, a member of the society, and one of its recognised ministers. Mr. Buxton died at Earl's Colne in 1792. His wife, who subsequently married Mr. Henning, survived him many years. "My mother," writes her distinguished son, "was a woman of a vigorous mind, and possessing many of the generous virtues in a high degree. She was large-minded about everything, disinterested almost to excess, careless of difficulty, danger, or expense, in the prosecution of any great object. She had a masculine understanding, great power of mind, real vigour, and was very fearless." With those noble qualities were united some of the imperfections which belong to that species of ardent and resolute character. The son, who, by-the-by, was born at Castle Hedingham, where his father then resided, does not appear to have made much progress in his studies, and his holidays, spent at Earl's Colne, with his mother, left a deeper trace in his after life than the time spent at school. Like Sam Rogers, the poet, like Cowper, and many other distinguished men, he owed much to his mother. "We have many friends in life," wrote Rogers in his "Poem of Human Life," "but we can only have one mother." "A discovery," says Gray, "which I never made till it was too late."

The family at Earl's Colne was a well-ordered one. There was little indulgence, but much liberty. The boys were free to go where they would and do what they pleased, and her eldest son, writes his biographer, Mr. Charles Buxton, especially, was almost allowed to

assume the position of master of the house. But on the other hand, her authority, when exercised, was paramount over him as well as his brothers and sisters. On being asked by the mother of a large and ill-mannered family whether the revolutionary principles of the day were not making way among her boys, her reply was : "I know nothing about revolutionary principles. My rule is that imposed on the people of Boston—implicit obedience, unconditional submission." Long afterwards, when actively employed in London, her son wrote to her : "I constantly feel, especially in action and exertion for others, the effect of principles early planted in my mind." He particularly alluded to the abhorrence of slavery and the slave trade with which she had imbued him. Yet the young philanthropist, while at Earl's Colne, liberally engaged in manly sports and pastimes ; his size and strength well-fitted him for country amusements, and he early acquired a strong taste for hunting, shooting, and fishing, under the auspices of the gamekeeper, Abraham Plaistow. This gamekeeper was one of those characters occasionally to be met with in the country—simple, straightforward, shrewd, and full of humour. He was Buxton's guide, philosopher, and friend, and was well fitted for the post. It is true he could neither read nor write, but he had a good memory ; "but," wrote Buxton, "he had more a natural good sense and what is called mother-wit than almost any person I ever met with. He was the most undaunted of men, but what made him particularly valuable were his principles of integrity and honour. He never said or did a thing in the absence of my mother of which she would have disapproved. He always held up the bright standard of integrity, and filled our youthful minds with sentiments as pure and generous as could be found in the writings of Seneca or Cicero." This faithful servant died in 1836 ; "the tears," said Mr. Hanbury, who visited him on his death-bed, "trickled down his goodly countenance while speaking of his long rides with his master." It is to be feared that masters and men are not on such good terms in these days of progress and enlightenment. The following inscription in Earl's Colne churchyard on a mural tablet, erected by the subscriptions of his neighbours, speaks their sense of his worth :

To the memory of Abraham Plaistow, who lived for more than half a century, servant and gamekeeper, in the families of Thomas Fowell Buxton and Osgood Gee, Esquires.

Long before that time the Buxton family had, unfortunately for

the neighbourhood, left Earl's Colne, a large village picturesquely situated on the banks of the Colne. "It derives its distinctive name," writes Mr. Christy in *Durrant's Handbook for Essex*, "from having been the residence of the De Veres, Earls of Oxford, who had a seat at Hall Place, adjoining the church." It is chiefly known now by the tall chimney of the Atlas Works, which, standing on high ground, forms a very prominent landmark.

The Buxtons, however, still lingered in Essex. We find the great philanthropist in 1833 seeking rest and retirement in a fishing cottage at Dagenham, on the banks of the Thames. His daughter writes: "Here we are, in our singular retirement, living out of doors on the river bank, which is overflowing on the grass and flowers, and watching the hundreds of fine ships which from here seem to float among the fields, but when we climb the bank there is the river stretched out, its lovely reaches glittering in the sun."

We next find the family at Warlies, where the present Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton resides, who has not been so fortunate as some of his distinguished relatives in retaining a Parliamentary seat, but who is true to the great traditions of his family nevertheless, and has just received his G.C.M.G. on his appointment as Governor and Commander-in-Chief of South Australia. There is an engraving of Warlies Park in *The European Magazine* for 1806, when it was the property of James Reed, Esq. It is two miles and a half from Waltham Abbey and from Epping, and the grounds undoubtedly formed part of the ancient forest of Essex. "Near this spot," remarks an admiring writer, "the rugged castle of the Baron, surrounded by military stations once, awed the freebooters of the forest and frequently repressed their depredations. We now behold instead of those terrific establishments, an elegant mansion forming the prominent feature of a beautiful landscape; instead of the rough outline of savage nature, the triumph of art, in order and regularity. The house was built in the sixteenth century. At that time it was in the possession of a family of the name of Fox, whose arms, with a date, are now (1806) on the premises." It came, afterwards, into the possession of Messrs. Carter, and was, in the year 1803, sold by them to Mr. Reed. He appears to have done a good deal both for the improvement of the park and mansion. In 1806 the extent of the park is described as 225 acres, and though certainly not to be compared in point of size to many, in beauty it is inferior to few. The whole of the estate then consisted of 500 acres, most of which

are grass-land. "In this bucolical age," writes the correspondent of *The European Magazine*, "peculiarly valuable as from the quantity of herbage produced, the cattle naturally improve in a very extraordinary degree. The fertility of the soil is, in a great measure, to be attributed to its having been, since in the possession of Mr. Reed, closely sheep-fed." I remember when, upon the occasion of one of the philanthropic gatherings for which the Buxtons have ever been famous, taking a walk across the grounds to a spot where Boadicea, the unfortunate but high-spirited Queen of the Iceni met her fate as she fell a victim to her Roman conquerors. A small brick tower, if I remember aright, preserves the memory of the event. According to Morant, the famous battle between Suetonius and Boadicea was fought somewhere between Epping and Waltham, near which a fine camp remains.

It was the father of the present baronet who settled the family once more in Essex, where another of the family also resides, Mr. Edward North Buxton, who did so well on the London School Board, of which he was at one time the chairman, and who as one of the verderers of Epping Forest, has written an account of it which has proved to be a valuable historical work. It is a credit to the county of Essex to have such public-spirited men occupying a foremost place among the gentlemen of the county—men who have done nobly in the station of life to which they have been called—men always alive to the needs of the age, and the claims of the community; men who have never forgotten, as too many are apt to do in these times of luxury and ease, that property has its duties as well as its rights.

THE COUNTRY PARSON.

BY REV. ARTHUR GOLDRING, B.A.

THE country parson has been on his trial lately, and public attention has been directed to all his proceedings. He has passed through the ordeal with considerable credit. After all, there is nothing very bad to be known about him. His faults are all on the surface, and are such as most men fall into when they are in a great measure isolated from their fellow-men, and have only limited interests and a narrow sphere of action. On the whole he is a good fellow, who in his quiet way does much useful work, and does it well.

Whatever his enemies may say, he is not idle. "The dear old days of leisure," when, except on Sundays, he had little or nothing to do, are almost a thing of the past. His work is far more difficult than that of his brethren in the towns, and is often carried out under the most disheartening conditions. He has to teach religion to people who are dull of understanding, and whose feelings have been blunted by harsh social conditions and long neglect. The rustic mind at its best is never receptive. It cannot move easily outside the sphere of its familiar surroundings even with regard to mundane matters, while for religious ideas it has little or no capacity: the plainest and most direct statements on the subject often missing the mark. I remember a dear old friend, who, making one of his rare visits to London at the time the Divorce Act was under discussion, returned to his parish and preached a most vigorous sermon against it. His congregation listened very attentively, but they did not read the papers, and had not heard of the matter; most of them carried away the impression that he had been scolding his housekeeper (he was a bachelor), who had taken advantage of his absence from home to get married to a man of whom the good Vicar did not approve! One of our Bishops tells a story about a sermon he preached in his curate days on "The Existence of God." He carefully and, as he thought, clearly adduced all the reasons which established the fact. "I liked your sarmun, sir," said a labourer to him afterwards, "but I *du* believe there's a God for all you've said!"

The rustic mind is practical, if it is not theoretical. The country parson can, if he goes the right way to work, teach his flock the duties of religion, even if they cannot grasp its doctrines. They have an ethical sense which can be effectually appealed to, if the appeal is based on long-established custom, even although the custom may have been for a time in abeyance. Precedent weighs far more with them than principle. They bring their children to be baptised and to be confirmed, they attend the Sunday services and take the sacrament at Easter, chiefly because it is the custom; though it is only right to say that in some cases religious motives are not lacking. It may be objected that religion of this kind is nothing but empty formalism. It is the best many country people are capable of. They are but children of a larger growth, and must be trained as children. The letter must come before the spirit, practice before theory, rules before principles. The country parson has to maintain, to revive, or it may be to establish good customs in

religion which future generations will inherit, and in the course of time be able to interpret. Those who know anything of the tough vitality of a bad custom will appreciate the difficulty of uprooting it and planting a good one in its place. Take almsgiving for example.

The most difficult thing in some country parishes is to get the people to give anything to the collections in church. It is contrary to custom. Added to this there is a strong conviction, begotten of the suspicions which are always excited by any disturbance of the established order, that the money collected is applied by the parson to his private use. No explanations from the pulpit or publication of accounts will shake this conviction.

"We wants one as will keep we. We don't want to keep he!" was the answer given by an Essex labourer when asked what kind of man he would like for a Vicar, the living of his parish being then vacant. The late Vicar, an excellent man, had laid great stress on the duty of almsgiving, and established the weekly offertory. This is a fair specimen of the difficulties which beset the country parson in his work, and which, if he happens to be a sensitive and highly strung man, completely dishearten him. Of course, some places are worse than others, but nearly everywhere there are obstacles of this kind to contend with, and if he succeeds it is only by "patient continuance in well doing." He has to study the peculiarities of his flock, and shape his policy accordingly. Woe betide him if he makes a false move, if he attempts to drive where he ought to lead, or, through want of tact, rides rough-shod over some cherished custom enshrined for generations in the local sentiment; he will be thrown back almost hopelessly, and he may count himself fortunate if he ever recovers the lost ground. We have known good intentioned, but injudicious efforts to reform lax burial customs, alienate a large part of the flock, and cause decided coolness on the part of the remainder. The country parson usually avoids these serious mistakes, and manages to get his own way without losing the good will of his people, who, provided no great demand is made upon their pocket, are tolerant and not unappreciative. They come to church, chiefly on Sunday evenings. The morning congregations are seldom large, the men having the cattle to look after, and the women to cook the Sunday's dinner. If the parson has a clear and distinct delivery, they like his sermons no matter on what subjects or what his views are. Rustics are, as a rule, as indifferent about

doctrinal matters as Gallio. The sermons are written or revised on Saturday evenings when the worthy man retires to his study, and is not to be disturbed. As a rule, he preaches his own sermons, though after he has been any length of time in a parish he seldom writes fresh ones. "I have done this week," I heard an old Rector remark with engaging candour, "what I have not done for fifteen years, I have written two new sermons." Many a country parson would, I fear, have to make a similar admission if closely pressed on the subject. If his father or grandfather happened to have been in Holy Orders he has been known to utilise the supply of sermons he has inherited; sometimes he borrows those of other preachers, Kingsley's *Village Sermons* and Keble's *Sermons* being among the chief favourites for this purpose. This is quite excusable when the demand made upon his powers of production is taken into consideration. If he does not always acknowledge the debt it is because he fears that such an acknowledgment might be misunderstood: perhaps, too, he feels convinced, in his own mind, that he could write a much better sermon than the borrowed one if he took the trouble to do it.

"My people have heard me preach no less than fourteen hundred times during the last twelve years," sententiously remarked a superior divine to a friend whom he was edifying by his experiences, clerical and otherwise. "Oh, dear! oh, dear!" replied the friend, a dull, unsympathetic person, "how very tired they must be of you." But the friend, strange to say, was wrong. The people were not tired. They liked the sermons all the better through hearing them over and over again; they were like old familiar tunes, lulling some of the hearers, I am afraid, into peaceful slumbers. Sometimes the country parson preaches extempore, and when fairly wound up is apt to forget the time. If he prepares his discourses they are more effective when delivered without MS.; if he does not prepare them and tries "just to think aloud in the pulpit," as I once heard a man describe his rambling incoherencies, the result is very painful to everybody except himself. He is usually well satisfied with his efforts on such occasions.

But preaching is not by any means the chief part of the country parson's work. His duties are numerous and varied. Sometimes he has a daily service. If you happen to be staying at the vicarage he informs you of the fact when he says good-night to you. And next morning he is in church at the appointed hour, when he reads

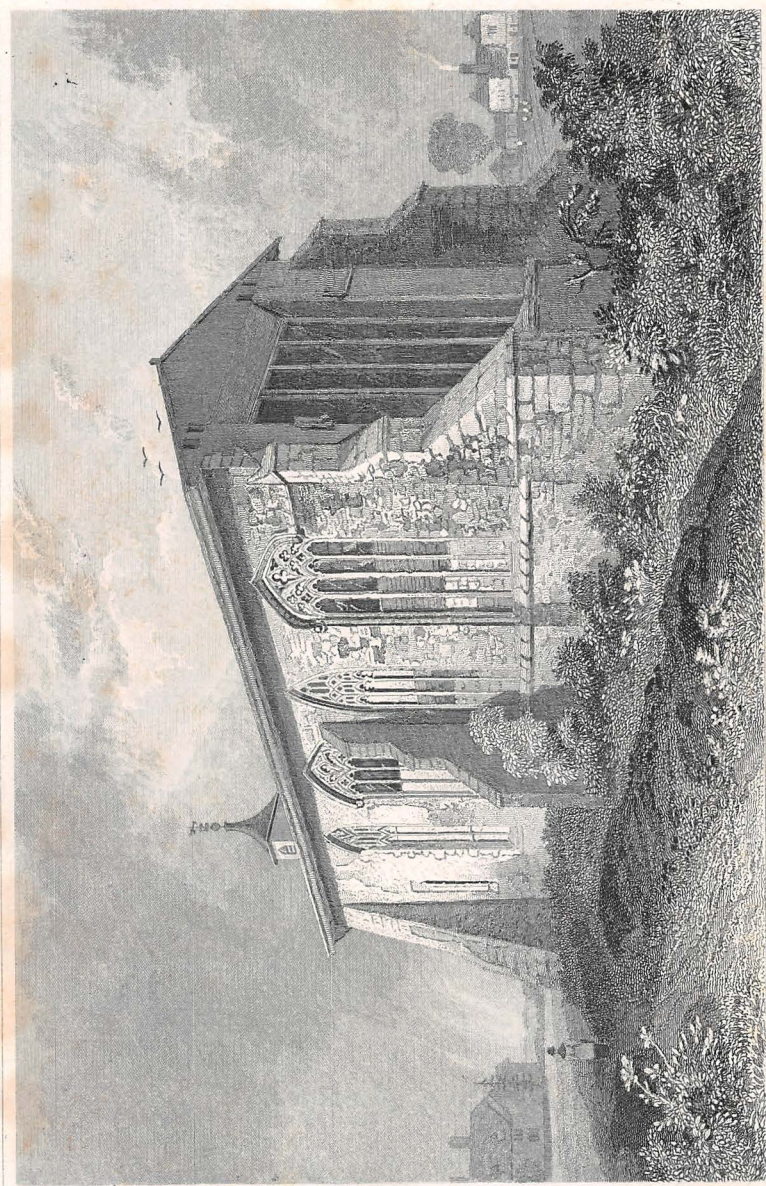
the service, his wife and some of the elder children answering the responses. Nobody else goes, except it may be the squire's wife or daughters or an old woman or two. The size of the congregation is not, after all, an important matter. The service is not for man, but for God, and the fact that the number of parishes in which it is held is daily increasing marks the improvement in the spiritual tone of the country parson during the last few years.

Then there are the schools, of which he is correspondent and manager, and in which he gives religious instruction to the senior classes three or four mornings a week ; there are visits to be paid to the sick and pastoral visits, which occupy most of his afternoons, or should do so. Then he has many small services to perform for different members of his flock, which involve time and trouble—Smith's boy, who has been down with rheumatic fever, has to be got into a convalescent home ; or a place has to be found for Brown's girl, who is leaving school ; or the relieving officer has to be written to about old Betty Giles, who wants outdoor relief ; or he has to decide some family dispute submitted to his arbitration. There is the choir practice, too, on Friday evenings, when he has to cope with the weekly difficulty—no small one either—of getting the boys to sing in tune and to mark the expression in the hymns, singing softly in the right places—a matter which weighs somewhat on his mind, and about which he occasionally talks to his wife at meal times. In addition to these duties there are those annual events, like the harvest festival, the cottage garden show, the school treat, the parochial and choir trips, all of which he has to organise and arrange. Those who have practical experience of such matters know what this means, and how much care and attention to details is necessary if they are to pass off satisfactorily. The Confirmation, held every two or three years, at his own or at some neighbouring church, is a great field day. There is usually a little friendly rivalry between the country parson and his neighbours about the number of candidates each presents. The preparation of these candidates occupies a month or six weeks, sometimes longer, and during that time it is difficult to find the country parson disengaged. When the important day arrives he is not a little excited, and may be seen moving to and fro between the church and the vicarage, making quite sure that everything is being carried out according to his instructions. When the function is over, and the Bishop and the guests have departed, he and his good wife discuss the whole affair,

and think that it all passed off very well, except for the clerk mislaying the Bishop's hat, or for the maid upsetting the milk, or for some other trifling matter which may have disturbed the perfect harmony of the proceedings.

With a few scholarly exceptions here and there, the country parson is not, as a rule, of an intellectual turn, though he usually enjoys the reputation among his parishioners of being "high learnt." He does not trouble his head much about the "higher criticism," or the "new woman"; but he is often a bit of a naturalist, and has a taste for archæology and kindred subjects. He can talk passing well on some topics—on his garden, which is usually his hobby, on bee-keeping, on his schools, and his correspondence with the Education Department (which he will produce for your inspection), and its tyrannical and vexatious requirements, on his relations with the squire, and his difficulties with the farmers, on the way he raised the money to restore the church, or to build the new class-room; on these and similar subjects he will deliver himself to you in his study, over "a quiet pipe," opening the stores of his personal experience for your benefit, and deriving from the whole discourse a comfortable sense of his own shrewdness and peculiar ability. He usually has one or two good stories to tell about his parishioners, or about the Bishop, who is always a favourite topic of conversation with the clergy; superior information as to his lordship's latest movements and utterances conferring a kind of distinction, which is duly recognised by the less favoured and enlightened. He is not much given to scandal, but he likes a little good-natured gossip about his neighbour's affairs, and to hear the latest news of him.

He has healthy social instincts, and enjoys a good dinner and a glass of port. Why not? Nobody but a Welsh Particular Baptist would grudge him these innocent pleasures. "Do you think, sir," sternly asked a philosopher of a youth who was astonished at seeing him enjoy his dinner, "that all the good things of this life were made for fools?" The country parson thinks that, whoever they were made for, excellent persons like himself ought to enjoy them when they get the chance, and he has gained some reputation as a "trencherman." I remember in my curate days supping with three portly and magnificent Rectors. It was a harvest festival, or some such occasion, and after a long service and many hymns, they were very hungry. There was a profound silence during the meal, broken only by the play of the knives and forks; when at length it was over,



Drawn by T.M. Baynes.

Engraved by S. Lacey.

THE REMAINS OF DUNMOW PRIORY,
ESSEX.

From Wright's *History of Essex*, vol. ii. p. 221.

one of the three leaned back in his chair, and with a look of unutterable satisfaction on his rosy face, said to his host, "Well, Hedge-priest, you *have* given us a supper!" I don't suppose that these three gentlemen would have shown any alacrity "in giving their bodies to be burned," nor would they, I am sure, have "bestowed all their goods to feed the poor," but they were solidly respectable members of society, with a good deal of the milk of human kindness in their composition, and not a little of the charity that thinketh no evil; qualities in which some eminent practitioners of the severer virtues have been known to be painfully deficient.

What will be the fate of the country parson? Will the tide of events sweep him away, and his place know him no more? It is not unlikely that, if a bill like the Bill for the Disestablishment of the Welsh Church were to become law, he would, in a generation or two, disappear from some country districts, where the people were too poor to support him.

Whatever his faults may be, the country parson is a good friend to the poor, who would sadly miss his kindly ministrations. "Life in our villages" would be drearier than ever by his effacement, which would gratify the restless vanity of the brotherhood of Chadband and Stiggins, but do no good to anybody else.

THE PRIORY CHURCH OF LITTLE DUNMOW.

BY ALFRED HARTLEY, A.R.P.E.*

Then the King of France also began to waste his dominions. (Referring to King John of England.)

THIS extract from Dugdale would appear, at first sight, to have very little connection with a spot so remote and unimportant as is the thinly-peopled Essex village of Little Dunmow at the present day. Yet if history be true the connection is, after all, not so far to seek, and the bearing which one of its inhabitants had upon King John's position in regard to the French monarch was by no means an indirect one.

In the fragment of the Priory Church here, there lies an effigy wrought in alabaster, the work of a skilled hand, which represents

* I have been greatly assisted in bringing together these notes by Mr. Hastings Worrin, of Bourchiers, Little Dunmow, and as regards the architectural features, which are dealt with by Mr. A. W. N. Burder, of Loughborough, to both of whom I here record my thanks.

a fair Lady, whose exceeding fairness is said to have been the indirect cause of the war between the two monarchs.

If Troy had its Helen, whose loveliness was the parent of direful strife in which gods and heroes took their share, this secluded spot in Essex had also its "fair Matilda," whose beauty led to her own tragic end and to deeds of war in the Middle Ages.

Of her and of her fatal fairness later on; it is more to our immediate purpose to learn something concerning the interesting Church, a mere fragment, which enshrines her, and something also concerning the monastery of which that church must have been so important a feature.

If there be one structure, within my knowledge, which less than another would raise hopes of internal beauty from its external appearance, it may safely be said to be the Church at Little Dunmow, as approached from the village; nothing could well offer fewer temptations for investigation.

Immediately upon entering, however, a new sensation is produced, and one is impressed by that indefinable feeling which ever strikes us on our entry into a spacious and beautiful edifice.

That the building as it now stands is a fragment, the first glance suffices to show; that it is a fragment of what must have been a structure of extreme beauty—if ever completed—becomes evident on a second look.

Columns of such dimensions and arches of such design were never intended for purpose so slight as the support of the present roof; windows of such size and elegance were made for shedding light upon a much more spacious interior than that which we now find.

There is ever a fascination in the attempt to raise the veil which enshrouds the past, and the more closely time may have woven that veil, the more it becomes entertaining to endeavour to penetrate its mystery. Thus interest is increased when, in a locality such as that which engages us, there is direct evidence of a previous possession of objects of beauty, few of which are still in being.

Of the Priory of Little Dunmow, of the great and almost splendid Church in which its prior and canons worshipped, of its other buildings nothing remains but this fragment of the sacred structure.

Yet by research, and with the help of the imagination, something approaching an accurate representation of things as they once were, may be arrived at.

By such research we gain a deeper interest in those things which the past has entrusted to us, we ennoble our view of preceding periods, and we are enabled to investigate the times in which our forefathers lived, loved, and hated.

Even the events which took place in an obscure community such as this may help us to take an interesting survey of the modes of life in vogue centuries ago, and assist in a large measure to reconstruct the manners of society as it was at a particular period.

As regards the origin of the church, dedicated centuries back to the blessed Virgin Mary, here in Little Dunmow, there is apparently no doubt. Its foundation was due to the piety of a certain Lady Juga, sister to Ralph Baignard, or Baynard, who came with William the Conqueror : a notable person must have been this same Ralph Baynard, and high in the king's favour, for unto him were given by William no less than twenty-five lordships in the county of Essex—with such a lavish hand did the Norman allot to his favourites the different parts of the conquered island !

Included amongst others were Leyton, Great Dunmow, Little Dunmow, Henham, Wenden Loughts, Wimbish, Manuden, and many others ; Baynard's Castle, in London, was his principal mansion and the head of the barony.

Geoffry, his son and successor, was the father of William, and it was under this latter that the family got into serious trouble and fell, owing to William having taken part with the enemies of Henry I. By reason of this he got deprived of his barony and estates, which were then handed over to the family of Fitzwalter, by gift from the King.

He to whom they were given was one Robert, a younger son of Richard Fitz-Gislebert, from whom sprang the ancient Earls of Clare.

From Robert, for ten generations downwards, this lordship continued as a part of the barony of Fitzwalter.

Two very important families, therefore, were connected very intimately with the history of this little parish, and each had much to do in shaping its fortunes.

Juga, sister to the great Ralph Baynard, first comes on the scene. She was the foundress of the church, dedicating it as aforesaid to the Virgin Mary, and giving as an endowment half a hide of land (a hide being from 60 to 100 acres). This, according to Dugdale and Morant, occurred in the year 1104.

To her son Bernard credit is given for placing in it canons, with

the consent of the Archbishop of Canterbury. This I take to mean that the priory of Little Dunmow was affiliated to the main and original Augustinian House in England—Canterbury.

This is the last we hear of the good influence of the Lady Juga, for about this time came the temptation to William Baynard to take that unlucky step which was to plunge him in disgrace and lead to the forfeiture of the barony; owing to this unfortunate proceeding, it was made over by the King to Robert, the son of the Earl of Clare.

Another pious lady, Maud, wife to this said Robert Fitz Walter, here comes to the front, and in her zeal for religion, bestows upon the canons of Little Dunmow, two parts of the tithes of the town.

Robert, at the same time, appears to have given to the priory two parts of his lordship of Henham, and by gifts from others of the family, or by appropriation, the monks eventually became possessed also of the rectory and great tithes of Henham. Other donors made over rents or acres. The priory had in its possession the rectory of Great Salting and advowson of the vicarage. In Burnham, it had the manors of Eastwick and Westwick, also the rectory and advowson of the vicarage; two parts of the tithes of the lordship of Norton, and the tithes of all the land that was "Ernald Blake's in Bernston" (Barnston), besides other manors, etc.

So we see that this little community of monks was well cared for by themselves and others, and a very comfortable community it must have been in many respects which each day, from that hill-side, looked out over the vale of the Chelmer.

At first sight it is difficult to realise how, in the secluded spots in which so many of these establishments existed, funds sufficient for the raising of structures so important could be found.

In such out-of-the-way places as Little Dunmow, for instance, the transport of material alone must have entailed an enormous expense.

On reflection, however, it becomes not so difficult to perceive the way in which these expenses were met, for the lands which so frequently accompanied the foundation of a monastery would, under the care of clever husbandmen, rapidly augment in fruitfulness and yielding power, and the labours of the monks would soon result in large yearly revenues, far surpassing the simple needs of the ecclesiastics.

Whilst their brethren, the lay landowners, were lavishing their incomes, as they so often seem to have done, upon festivities and

costly pageants, upon gorgeous array and armour, not to speak of the terrible drain of wars, great and small, upon tournaments and other expensive sports, the monks, on the other hand, were able to live their unostentatious lives, carrying on their charity and much free hospitality, and, at the same time, laying the foundations and raising the walls of the priories and abbeys with which they have embellished the land.

In the seclusion in which they lived, with thoughts turned upon religion, and in the desire of rendering its services impressive by means of noble architecture and imposing ceremony, ideas crystallised into masonry and thoughts became converted in exquisite forms, delicate in their beauty or vigorous and strong, according to the mind by which they were conceived.

Whatever we may think of the monks, however much we may agree or disagree with a system of life which, no doubt, led eventually to some gross abuses, these things we owe them: vast and splendid churches, on which they lavished beauty when beauty was of little account; and the upholding of religious observance in days when war was rife and sport was cruel, and when licence was allowed to prevail.

Mrs. Jameson, writing on the monks, says:

But for the monks of the middle ages, the light of liberty and literature and science had been for ever extinguished; and for six centuries there existed for the thoughtful, the gentle, the enquiring, the devout spirit, no peace, no home but the cloister. There learning trimmed her lamp; there contemplation "preened her wings"; there the traditions of Art, preserved from age to age by lonely, studious men, kept alive, in form and colour, the idea of a beauty beyond that of earth—of a might beyond that of the spear and shield—of a divine sympathy with suffering humanity. . . .

It is very unfortunate that the monastery of Little Dunmow should have been, with the exception of this fragment of the church, so entirely swept away.

After the dissolution (1536) it is probable that it fell rapidly into decay, becoming a prey not only to the elements, but to those who needed building material at a cheap rate, and possessed but few scruples as to their manner of obtaining it. Fragments of stone may be met with in the neighbouring houses and cottages at the present time, which bear unmistakable evidence of having belonged to the church or other monastic buildings, and huge timbers in some of the barns near by point apparently to having been obtained from a similar source. Frequent as these evidences are, it is still remarkable

how buildings on so large a scale can have passed so entirely out of evidence, and that the spot on which they arose and flourished and fell, should now bear no more trace than might be left by a passing breeze.

The fish ponds—perhaps also mill ponds—which are always prominent features near those monastic buildings, which were remote from rivers, are still very discernible, two hundred paces or more farther down the slope. Through one of them—there are three—the Great Eastern Railway runs.

As to whether this church was ever fully completed there appears to me to be a lack of evidence to show, and I am inclined to think that, like many another flower of similar growth, it was stunted and prevented from reaching perfection by the storm which accompanied the dissolution of the monasteries.

Many foundations still remain, which I think attest the fact of the choir, at any rate, having been fully constructed. Others point to the church having extended westward considerably farther than it does at present ; but I can gather no facts which would lead one to conclude—so far as foundations are concerned—that the structure had ever been fully completed.

That portion, however, which remains is peculiarly well worth investigation. Its design and its size both point to the conclusion that the contemplated or completed church must have been a very noble one since the remaining part is but the south aisle of the choir.

The arcade which separated the present building from the centre aisle of the choir consists of five arches of peculiarly fine design. The spring of these curves, as they rise from the capitals, is exceptionally beautiful, and if anyone be in doubt as to the fine perception of form displayed in these arches, let him for a moment compare them with the arch in the opposite wall—a very inferior and much later piece of work. This latter arch, by the way, now built into the wall, was I think undoubtedly that which led into the cloister, or into some building leading thereto.

The columns of the arcade belong to that period called the “Transitional,” when the Norman style was giving way before the invasion of Gothic feeling, and when the result partook of both ; the date of this part of the church was probably between 1120 and 1170. The arches which these columns support are probably of a somewhat later date.

The windows in the south wall are of a much later period, as is also the very interesting and ornate arcading between them. The

work here belongs to the fifteenth century. Each of the four windows is distinctly fine, but one is particularly beautiful—that which is most westerly. It is free and elegant in design, and has this advantage over the others, which I think a very important one, that its arch is graceful and perfect, and not broken in the curious manner which characterises the other three. This break, I am informed, was due probably to an alteration in design during the progress of the work, and is certainly hurtful to the general effect.

The reredos, which has been sadly mutilated, bears some slight trace of the colour which adorned it originally; in its full elaboration of form and colour it must have had a singularly rich effect. The window above was put in when very extensive alterations were undertaken and completed in 1873. From old engravings which I have seen, it appears to have taken the place of a very hideous square window which must have been a terrible eyesore. See Pl. v.

Other very important alterations were made at the same time, and much good work seems to have been done in the way of clearing away obstructions. The arcade, which is now entirely protected by the building, had been, for I know not how long, exposed to the weather on its north side; the spaces between the columns having been simply filled in with masonry, whilst the arches above were utilised as a setting for windows. The effect of this arcade, which was originally, and now is so peculiarly beautiful, must before the alteration have been hideous. The church at the same time was re-seated. These alterations were made under the supervision of Mr. Fred. Chancellor, and the cost was principally defrayed by funds collected by the Rev. R. R. Toke, who was then vicar of this parish as well as of Barnston, and by Colonel Toke, the patron of the living.

In Dugdale's *Monasticon Anglicanum* I find mention as follows:

“In the year 1501, 5 bells were blessed in Dunmow Steeple, the first in honour of S. Michael, the second of S. John the Evang^t, the third of S. John the Baptist, the fourth of the Assumption, and the fifth of the Holy Trinity and All Saints.”

If we could but know more of this steeple how great a guide it would be as to surmises with regard to the extent of completion to which the church was brought. But alas! bells and all have disappeared.

Of the monuments which the church contains some mention has already been made, though not of the earliest of them, that which is connected with the name of the foundress, the Lady Juga. This

monument is an exceedingly plain and unostentatious tribute to a person who had so large a share in shaping the future of the establishment. A Purbeck slab of the simplest form is all that commemorates her; it lies partly within the altar rails, close to the south wall, very improbably its original position. This is interesting merely from association, possessing as it does no grace and no beauty.

Two of the other monuments which remain have each of them a very distinct beauty and charm. Both are wrought in alabaster, are fine examples of craftsmanship, and are full worthy of the architecture which enshrines them, and of the persons whom we believe they commemorate. That one which contains side by side the effigies of a knight and his lady, has been said to have been raised in honour of Walter Fitzwalter, who died in 1198—I believe the date of this monument to be subsequent to the period in which he flourished by a space of over two centuries, as I hope to be able to show, but it undoubtedly represents members of this great and interesting family.

The work itself is quite beautiful, and is one of those delightful vestiges of a past age handed down through the centuries, sometimes, alas! with scant care on the part of those who should have constituted themselves their guardians, but sometimes sufficiently free from time's ravages to bring us face to face at least with the costume, and thereby with something of the profession of those in whose honour they were raised. In this particular monument, how charming is the lady's head-dress, and how interesting her robe generally.

The architecture of this particular tomb belongs apparently to the fifteenth century, and, as has been pointed out by Mr. Chancellor (*Ancient Sepulchral Monuments of Essex*, p. 31), the dress of the lady corresponds closely with that of Alice, wife of Richard de Vere, 11th Earl of Oxford, as seen at Colne Priory. This, together with the armour of the male figure, points to the conclusion that this monument is of the period of, and probably commemorates, Walter Fitz-Walter, the last of the first line, and his wife.

The shield near the head of the tomb is charged with the arms of Cobham of Sterborough; the centre shield, arms of Cobham only; at the foot of the monument is a shield containing the arms of the Fitz-walters, or, a fesse between two chevronels, gules.

Of all the Fitzwalters of whom we have records, and ten of the family in succession held these lands, Robert was by far the most renowned, and a great individuality his must have been.

Amongst other things which make his memory glorious he held, we are told, in 1214 the conspicuous post of honour which gave him the title of General of "the Army of God and the Holy Church," by which the great Charter—that first notable assertion of the English people's will against the power of the monarch—was wrung from King John.

We in Essex, therefore, with which county this noble knight was so intimately associated, may feel a glow of pride at the possession, amongst other worthies, of so powerful a personality.

That such a boon to humanity as the Magna Carta should have been extorted from a reigning monarch in the thirteenth century may seem but natural in the sequence of events to us living at the end of the nineteenth century ; but attempt to imagine, in those days of kingly supremacy, the courage, the ability, and the determination which were necessary for the bringing to a successful issue of so great a national event.

Whether the king, in excessive dudgeon, and with the determination of bringing disaster upon the family of the chief of his opponents, or whether it happened as a simple consequence of the king's nature, we know not, but it seems a well-established fact that King John was led into a most ignoble action as regards this house.

To Robert FitzRobert was borne by his wife, Maud, a fair daughter, Matilda, whose effigy is one of the very interesting features of this Church.

History tells how her beauty attracted the king's attention, and how of his passion for this "fair maid of Essex" came direful events, which led eventually to her tragic end and other disasters.

Her father strenuously opposed the unlawful designs of the king, who, in his wrath, seized upon Robert's lands and other possessions. War then ensued between King John and his Barons, and Newcourt records how :

He, the said Robert, fled into France, and King John, having spoiled their castles and other houses, and especially the Castle of Baynard in London, sent a messenger to the fair Matilda now remaining here at Dunmow about his old suit in love, and because she would not agree to his wicked motion, the messenger poison'd a boil'd or poch'd egg against she was hungry and gave it to her, whereof she died, and was buried here in the choir at Dunmow, between two pillars in the S side thereof.

Then the King of France also began to waste his (John's) dominions, but a day of reconciliation being appointed between the two Kings, King John passed over into France, and the two Armies were posted by an arm of the sea.

Then an English Knight went out and challeng'd any to break a spear for his

mistresses sake. Robert Fitzwalter came over, and encountering, with his great Lance overthrew both the Knight and his Horse and so returned to the King of France.

Then said King John, by God's Troth, he were a King indeed who had such a Knight in his Retinue. His friends, hearing this, knelt before the King and said, Sir, he is your own Knight, and ready at your command, Robert Fitzwalter.

The very next day he restored to him his Barony with all appurtenances, and the two Kings were reconciled by the interposition of Robert, and all the banished persons were recalled, with leave to rebuild their castles. At that time there were only two Knights and a half Renowned in England for their valour, viz. Robert Fitz Walter, Robert Fitz Roger, Richard Mount Fitchet was the half Knight. They ever after adher'd to King John.

This seems rather hard on Mount-Fitchet, that his name should have been handed down to posterity with such a stigma ; hard also upon England that she should have to drag him in as one of her renowned and valorous ones. But assuredly may Little Dunmow be proud, inasmuch as it was the possessor of the first-named, and therefore probably most renowned warrior of the period.

Newcourt tells us also that after these incidents "this knight lived in all affluence of Riches and Honour 16v and ob. 1234. 19 Hen. III and was buried before the High Altar in this Priory Church near his said daughter, the Fair Matilda."

This fair creature, several centuries after her death, inspired an old playwright, Robert Davenport, with the materials for a play which was actually performed in 1651. I cannot refrain from quoting an extract which came under my notice in that quaint collection of literary oddments—Hone's *Table Book* (p. 56). The play would seem to be full of high-flown sentiments—with what, at least, I may call a certain extravagance of style. The following scene from this tragedy of "King John and Matilda" occurs when the king is confronted with the corpse of his victim.

John. Do I stir, Chester ?
 Good Oxford, do I move ? Stand I not still
 To watch when the grieved friends of wrong'd Matilda
 Will with a thousand stabs turn me to dust,
 That in a thousand prayers they might be happy ?
 Will no one do it ? Then give a mourner room,
 A man of tears. Oh, immaculate Matilda !
 These shed but sailing heat-drops, misling showers,
 The faint dews of a doubtful April morning ;
 But from mine eyes ship-sinking cataracts,
 Whole clouds of waters, wealthy exhalations
 Shall fall into the sea of my affliction
 Till it amaze the mourners.

When Fitzwalter, the father, replies :

Good King John, weep, weep very heartily.
It will become you sweetly. At your eyes
Your sin stole in ; there pay your sacrifice—

he showed a splendid disregard for consequences, before which we stand abashed.

Interwoven with the personality of this beautiful creature is another legend which connects her with the "Maid Marion," who was the unlawful companion of the famous Robin Hood.

In the same curious collections of literary fragments above quoted (Hone's *Table Book*, p. 402), I came across a letter from one signing himself "The Veiled Spirit," written in 1827, in which the writer—to his shame—albeit believing himself in the pursuit of truth, essays to pour discredit on the former story, and whitewashes the character of King John at the expense of the fair fame of Matilda—bringing some seeming evidence to prove that it was impossible this daughter of the heroic Fitzwalter could have been other than the consort of Robin Hood.

Further correspondence follows, but proof, either one way or the other, I fear there is none. I like, however, to believe that "The Veiled Spirit" so styled himself from a disinclination to exhibit his true name, owing to the impossibility of proving his ungenerous statements, and I cannot but think, as we gaze upon the mutilated but yet graceful figure before us, that we may indulge the belief that here is veritably commemorated the chaste and innocent daughter of the noble Robert Fitzwalter.

In looking upon her as she lies there in the cold purity of her alabaster form, persuasive by the simple humility of her pose and in her youthful grace, with hands laid and laced together as in prayer, it were to me impossible to think of her otherwise than as the "Fair Maid of Essex"—maid truly, but also, alas ! martyr.

Of great interest would it be if we were but able to find out more of the history of this illustrious family—what, besides Baynard's Castle, were their places of abode, and especially where here in Essex. There appears to have been one at Shenfield, and another at Woodham Walter. What other great feats of arms were performed by them, and whether others of the house were endowed with such surpassing beauty as was possessed by Matilda.

Those who were connected with Little Dunmow were, as afore-

said, Robert, surnamed Fitz-Richard, a younger son of Fitz-Gislebert progenitor of the Earls of Clare.

This Robert died in 1134, leaving by his wife, Maud, daughter of Simon de St. Liz, Earl of Huntingdon, his son and heir, Walter Fitz-Robert, who married Maud, a daughter of Richard de Lucy, with whom he had the lordship of Diss in Norfolk. He afterwards married Margaret de Bohun. His first wife bore to him Robert Fitzwalter, who was to become so conspicuous a figure in English History. He died in 1234 or 1235. His son and heir, Walter Fitz-Robert, was born to him by Gunnora, his first wife, dying in 1258. His son, Robert Fitz-Walter, was knighted in 1274. He was summoned to Parliament from 1294 to 1325. He married twice, and by his first wife had a son, also called Robert, who succeeded him in 1326. This latter seems to have survived him by but two years, and was succeeded in 1328 by John Fitz-Walter.

John married Alianor, daughter of Henry Lord Percy. He seems to have been a very active person, and amongst other things we hear of him as engaged against the rebels in Essex, who were marshalled by Jack Straw. He married in the second place Philippa, widow of Edward Plantagenet, Duke of York. He died 1386. After him came Walter, who died 1408, leaving a son and successor, Walter Fitz Walter, in whom the direct line seems to have died out, and on the death of his widow the estate passed by female heirship to the Radcliffe family—to a member of which, after some interval, the title of Lord Fitzwalter appears to have been granted, and later still this gave place to the title of Earl of Sussex.

I refer to this fact as an explanation of the mention which I find in Newcourt of Henry VIII.'s gift—after the suppression—to Robert, Earl of Sussex, of the church of Little Dunmow, churchyard, manor, rectory, and other things.

Newcourt gives a full list of the priors, of whom the first was Britricius—the house being committed to him by Maurice, Bishop of London, in A.D. 1104. After about twenty-three years he died. The name of the last who held the office was Galfry Shether, who after being sub-prior, was elected prior, December 11th, 1518, and probably retained his position till the house was suppressed (27v Henry VIII),

Of a custom long established at the priory, and which became centuries back a household word in the land, and is indeed that



DUNMOW FLITCH CUSTOM, 20TH JUNE, 1751.

principally by which Dunmow is known to fame, I need not speak, except to refer in the briefest manner.

Much has been written concerning the "Flitch" custom, and even so early as in the *Vision of Piers Plowman*, it is referred to. The fact of its establishment at so remote a date as the fourteenth century is thereby clearly proved, and many a jocose reference since then has been made to those on whom the bonds of matrimony sat so lightly as to enable them to claim the "Gammon."

The old chair, probably a prior's chair, in which the happy winner was borne, shoulder high, in the procession, which was a part of the ceremony of the award, reposes in its grey old age within the altar rails at Little Dunmow Church, affording scant evidence of the frivolities which it witnessed in its earlier days.

To those who care to investigate for themselves, a visit to this church will well repay them. Besides its architectural features which are so interesting, there are other points of distinct interest. The register, for example, goes back to the year 1555. A stone coffin lid of quite a fine design lies in the church near the font.

I must confess the interest is of a somewhat melancholy nature; how, indeed, should it be otherwise, where there is so strange an example of the vicissitudes of institutions, families, and a fabric shaped by art? Still it is entertaining to run the eye as it were back through the ages, and to endeavour to re-animate the scene with the actors of the past.

Small as the theatre may have been, it was, nevertheless, one in which some notable actors played their part—something of comedy was there; something of tragedy, we know; something, also, of farce.

THE CHURCH BELLS OF ESSEX.

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

VIII.—ARCHDEACONRY OF COLCHESTER.

DEANERY OF NEWPORT.

BERDEN.

ST. NICHOLAS.

Four Bells.

1. 27 in. THIS BELL WAS RVNN AT LONDON ATT THE CHARGE OF THE
PARRISH AND BY THE HAND OF THOMAS CARR OCTO
1691. W AND P WIGHTMAN MADE ME.
2. 30 in + I AM + THE + GIFT + OF + CHRISTOFHER
+ PARRIS + 1613.

3. 36 in. [✠]U* PRAISE THE LORD 1613.
 4. 40 in. THO=NEWMAN AT CAMBRIDGE MADE ME 1723
 WILLIAM HOY C W

No. 1. For the very little that is known of the London bell-founders, William and Philip Wightman, see *Stahlschmidt's Surrey*, p. 98, *Herts*, p. 46, and *Kent*, p. 92. Bells by the two (?) brothers jointly seem to be very rare. Therfield, Herts, has one such, dated 1689. Thomas Carr's appearance here as foreman is probably unique. C. D.

Nos. 2 and 3 though dated the same year are by different founders. No. 3 by Robert Oldfield. It is possible that Parris may be an error for Harris. *Morant* (ii, 54) mentions a Christopher Harrys of this date, who had property at Southminster and Shenfield.

No. 4 is ornamented by a large number of small stars between the words. See Dr. Raven's *Cambridgeshire*, p. 98.

Five Bells.—*Morant*, ii, 616.

BIRCHANGER.

ST. MARY.

One Bell.

A small, probably modern, bell in the arch of the western gable, about 18 inches diameter and without inscription as far as can be discerned from below.

CLAVERING.

ST. MARY and ST. CLEMENT.

Five Bells.

1. 27 in. CAST BY JOHN WARNER & SONS, LONDON 1866
2. 28 in. CAST BY JOHN WARNER & SONS, LONDON 1866
3. 31 in. T. MEARS OF LONDON FECIT 1830
4. 34 in. T. MEARS OF LONDON FECIT 1830
5. 37 in. Same as No. 1 but in larger type of similar character.

Six Bells.—*Morant*, ii, 614. We should be glad to learn who preceded Warner and Mears.

ELSENHAM.

ST. MARY

Four Bells.

1. 28½ in. [☉]S [☉]✠ O [☉]S [☉]✠ O [☉]S [☉]✠ U
2. 30 in. John : dier : made : this bell 1600
3. 32½ in. T. MEARS OF LONDON FECIT 1819
4. 36 in. Johanes grene me fecit anno dn 1572.

* R.O. in shield.

2. John Dier supplied eleven bells to Hertfordshire. Mr. Stahlschmidt was unable to discover where he lived, *Herts*, p. 33.

4. John Grene's *habitat* is equally unknown. He supplied two bells to Harpenden, *Herts*, *ib.*, p. 33.

FARNHAM.

ST. MARY.

Six Bells.

1. 25 in. MILES GRAYE MADE ME 1618
2. $26\frac{1}{2}$ in. C. & G. MEARS FOUNDERS LONDON 1845
3. $28\frac{1}{2}$ in. G. MEARS FOUNDER LONDON 1859
4. $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. MILES GRAYE MADE ME 1615 IN CHORO CAMPANARVM
5. $34\frac{1}{2}$ in. MILES GRAYE MADE ME 1625
6. $37\frac{1}{2}$ in. G. MEARS FOUNDER LONDON 1859

1, 4, 5. All by the first Miles Graye. The meaning of "in choro campanarum" (in the chorus of the bells) seems to be "for the improvement of the ring."

Five Bells.—*Morant*, ii, 625.

HENHAM.

ST. MARY.

Five Bells.

1. 28 in. Blank.
2. $29\frac{1}{2}$ in. MILES GRAIE FECIT 1636
3. 32 in. MILO GRAIE ME FECIT 1611.
4. 35 in. ✠ [☉]Sit [☉]Om̃en [☉]Dom̃ini [☉]Benedictum O
[☉]T [☉]I
5. 40 in. T. MEARS OF LONDON FECIT 1828. REV^D. G. H. GLYNN VICAR $\times \diamond \diamond \diamond \diamond$

WM. STALLIBRASS JOHN MUMFORD $\times \diamond \diamond \diamond \diamond$

3. 1611—conjectured error for 1641. The "Milo Graie" bells (with *Graie* thus spelt) belong, so far as has been yet observed, to the years 1641 and 1642.

Five Bells.—*Morant*, so 5 is a recast.

LANGLEY.

ST. JOHN EVANGELIST

Four Bells.

1. 21 in. 1702
2. 24 in. (Recast by Warner, 1884.)
3. $27\frac{1}{2}$ in. 1702
4. $31\frac{1}{2}$ in. WILL^M. BANSO—



The remains of a peal of 5 of which the second has disappeared. Morant says there were six.

2. Bears the name of the Vicar, "Godber 1884."
4. "Banso" query "Benson."

MANUDEN.

ST. MARY.

Five Bells.



1. 27 in. T. MEARS OF LONDON FECIT 1831
 2. 30 in. T. MEARS OF LONDON FECIT 1831
 3. 33 in. MILES GRAYE MADE ME 1620 
 4. 36 in. MILES GRAYE MADE ME 1620 
 5. 40 in. CAST BY JOHN WARNER & SONS, LONDON 1865
- 3, 4. The pricked W on some of old Miles Graye's bells is thought to indicate the initial of his foreman.

Five Bells.—*Morant*.

NEWPORT.

ST. MARY.

Six Bells.

1. 31½ in. J : TAYLOR & CO FOUNDERS LOUGHBOROUGH 1872.
THE GIFT OF MRS. SMITH OF SHORTGROVE. SEPTEMBER 1872.
2. 32 in. MILES GRAYE MADE ME 1620 
3. 36 in. *Sit Nomen Domini Benedictum* U ⊕ U
4. 37½ in. THOMAS MEARS OF LONDON FECIT 1814 
RECAST BY SUBSCRIPTIONS.
ORMES MASCALL }
JOHN GAYFORD } CHURCHWARDENS.
5. 39 in. RECAST BY SUBSCRIPTION GATHERED BY JOHN CAPP
T. OSBORN DOWNHAM NORFOLK FECIT 1783.
6. in. CAST BY JOHN WARNER & SONS LONDON
TO THE GLORY OF GOD
THIS BELL WAS RECAST AT THE EXPENSE OF
THE VICAR AND CHURCHWARDENS OF
NEWPORT IN FEBRUARY AD 1873
JOHN CHAPMAN MA VICAR
THOMAS SHIRLEY }
JOHN FREE } CHURCH WARDENS

Five Bells.—*Morant*. Probably correct, the Treble being a recent addition.

QUENDON.

Dedication unknown.

One Bell.

A small bell under arch in Western gable apparently about 20 in. in diameter and devoid of inscription.

One small bell.—*Morant*. See *Gent. Mag.*, 1806, ii, 1017, fig. 2.

RICKLING

ALL SAINTS.

Five Bells.

1. 23 in. 1699.
2. 24 in. 1699.
3. 27 in. J. WARNER & SONS, LONDON, 1864.
4. 29 in. LESTER & PACK OF LONDON FECIT 1759 ◇◇◇◇
5. 32 in. ROB MON W 1700

The churchwarden's name on the tenor is imperfect, and the figure 7 reversed.

Five Bells.—*Morant*.

STANSTEAD MONTFITCHET. ST. MARY.

Six Bells.

1. 28 in. CAST BY JOHN WARNER & SONS LONDON 1867.
2. 29½ in. MAT WODLEY JOHN SPELER C W 1705
3. 36 in. MICHAEL DARBIE MADE ME 1671.
4. 33½ in. \mathfrak{A} hec * tua * lit * dicta \mathfrak{A} * fcte * campana
* iohes 1540

Iohannes ⁂ tonne me fecit

5. 36½ in. Same as No. 1., dated 1866, with Royal Arms
6. 42 in. T. MEARS OF LONDON FECIT 1825.

REV. R. GRANT, VICAR.

MATTHEW WOODLEY	}	CHURCH WARDENS.
WILLIAM PARRIS		

The former Treble was inscribed :—

1. THO STOCK AND JOHN SANDERS C W 1716.

3. Michael Darbie was an itinerant founder, who, according to Dr. Raven (*Cambridgeshire*, p. 90), usually turned out very poor bells. They range from 1651 to 1671.

4. This is a hexameter line.—“Haec tua sit dicta sancte campana Iohannes.”—*Anglicæ*. “May this bell be called thine, Saint John.”

Five Bells.—*Morant*.

TAKELEY.

ST. MARY.

Four Bells.

1. 32 in. 1579.
2. 36 in. Affit ✕ Principio O Sancta O Maria
Meo U
3. 38 in. ——— SAVE THE KING 1607

4. 41 in. $\overset{+}{\cup}^*$ GOD SAVE THE KING
 B G VICVR 160x
 MC WM
 CHVRCH WARDENS

The 5 on No. 1, the N on No. 3, and the N in King and A in Vicar on No. 4, are all reversed.

No. 2 is by William Culverden, and is regarded by the Rev. Dr. Raven as being the first effort of that founder, see *Church Bells of Suffolk*, p. 38; *Cambridgeshire*, 42—46, and 207. The 3rd bell at Wroxhall, Warwickshire, bears this legend, but my informant sent no rubbing, and I do not know whether it may be traced to Culverden. C. D.

4. B. G. is Benjamin Gonnell or Gunnell, who was Vicar of Takeley between 1598 and 1629 (*Newcourt*). The founder is Robert Oldfield (1605—1638). The final of the date is x (as above).

Four bells.—*Morant*.

UGLEY. ST. PETER. Three Bells.

1. 27 in. MILES GRAYE MADE ME 1624
 2. 30 in. IOHN MUMFORD * * C + W. * THO=GARDINER
 * * FECIT 1734

3. 32½ in. $\overset{+}{\cup}^*$ PRAIES THE LORD 1612

WIDDINGTON. ST. MARY. Three Bells.

1. 36 in. }
 2. 39 in. } J. TAYLOR & CO., FOUNDERS, LOUGHBOROUGH, 1873.
 3. 44 in. }

Five bells.—*Morant*. What has become of the other two?

DEANERY OF SAFFRON WALDEN.

ARKESDEN. ST. MARGARET. Six Bells.

1. 23 in. 1701.
 2. 24 in. J. WOLF ESQ^R BENEFACITOR J. BRIANT HERTFORD FECIT
 1814.
 3. 25 in. 1701.
 4. 28 in. 1701.
 5. 30 in. WILL MAYNARD ESQ^R 1701
 6. 34 in. NON CLAMOR SED AMOR CANTAT IN AURE
 DEI THO TRIGGE WILL MORRIS 1710 CW

* R.O. in shield.

"Six Bells."—*Morant*. 2. is no doubt a re-cast of the old second. It should be added to the list of Briant's Re-castings in *Herts*, p. 65. Thomas Maynard, Esq., purchased the Manor of Woodhall, about 1700. Query whether 1710 on 6 is an error for 1701. The founder was probably R. Keene.

GREAT CHESTERFORD. ALL SAINTS. Six Bells, Priest's Bell,
Three Clock Bells.

1. JOHN BRIANT OF HERTFORD FECIT 1796. W W KENT & J WAKE-
FIELD C W.

2. }
3. } JOHN BRIANT OF HERTFORD FECIT 1796.
4. }

5. JOHN BRIANT HERTFORD FECIT T FISHER CURATE

6. JOHN BRIANT OF HERTFORD FECIT 1796 J PLUMPIN VICAR
T FISHER CURATE STATUTUM EST OMNIBUS MORI

Pr. Bell. I H EDMOND JACKSON CHURCH WARDEN 1681

Clock Bell. $26\frac{1}{2}$ in. ^Uave maria gracia plena

Two other clock bells added by Warner in 1879.

Weight of tenor, 10 cwt.

Five bells and a Clock—*Morant*.

LITTLE CHESTERFORD St. MARY.

Two Bells.

Two small bells, inaccessible.

"Four bells."—*Morant*.

GREAT CHISHALL. ST. SWITHIN.

Five Bells.

1. $26\frac{1}{2}$ in. }
2. 28 in. } W AND P WIGHTMAN MADE MEE 1686
3. 31 in. }
4. 33 in. }
5. 39 in. THOMAS MEARS FOUNDER LONDON 1841

On No. 3 the G is reversed G.

In July, 1892, the Tower of this Church fell, but we understand that the bells were not injured.







William and Philip Wightman were London founders between 1682 and 1699, whose business was not extensive and lay chiefly in Herts and West Essex. Five Bells.—*Morant*.

LITTLE CHISHALL. ST. NICHOLAS. One Bell.

1. 16½ ins. 1774.

This bell is by Pack & Chapman of Whitechapel. Probably a recast of the single bell.—*Morant*.

CHRISHALL. HOLY TRINITY. Four Bells.

1. 29 in. JOHN BRIANT HERTFORD FECIT 1804
2. 30 in.  O  O   
3. 33 in.  NON CLAMOR SED AMOR CANTAT IN
AVRE IDE 1621
4. 37½ in. J. TAYLOR & CO. FOUNDERS LOUGHBOROUGH 1869

The circles and oblongs on No. 2 are very ornamental, but not instructive—they tell no tale.

The last word on 3 is, of course, DEI. This is the latter line of a well-known mediæval distich, of which the former runs: "Non vox sed votum, non musica chordula, sed cor."

Out of a number of efforts to reproduce these lines in English given in *Notes and Queries* for 1889 (7th Series, viii, 47, 97, 136), I give the following:

Not voice, nor tuneful instrument,
But will devout, and heart intent;
Not loud, but loving cry,
Thrilleth God's ear on high.

The latter line is obviously very suitable for a bell inscription, but I think it is very uncommon. It will be noticed on the tenor at Arkesden above, perhaps copied from this bell. It is also on the treble at Welby, Lincolnsh., and the whole distich is found on the 3rd at East Pinchbeck in that county. Five Bells.—*Morant*.

C. D.

DEBDEN. ST. MARY. Two Bells.

1. 20 in. R M bought anno 1775 Kirby Hall Trench Chiswell
Esq removed me to Debden 1786.
2. 44 in. Thos. Mears of London fecit 1802.

This bell was recast at the expense of the Patroness the Rector and the Parish in the year of our Lord 1802. Gloria Deo.

These inscriptions, being very difficult of access, were *copied*, not *rubbed*. It will be desirable to obtain a rubbing of 1. The Christian name before Chiswell is probably "Richard." R. M. may be "Richard Muilman"; Richard Chiswell and Richard Muilman were first cousins. See *Morant*, ii, 562. Kirby Hall was Peter Muilman's residence in Castle Hedingham Parish. I fail to see how his son, Richard Muilman, could have bought it. C. D.

There were formerly five bells. For copy of contract, for making a second bell, with Roger Reve of Bury St. Edmund's, dated 18th June, 1533, see *East Anglian*, ii, 25.

ELMDON.

ST. NICHOLAS.

Six bells.

- | | | | |
|----|---------|---|--|
| 1. | 27½ in. | } | MEARS & STAINBANK FOUNDERS LONDON 1875 |
| 2. | 29 in. | | |
| 3. | 31½ in. | } | W L KENT THO GRAVES C W 1700 |
| 4. | 32½ in. | | |
| 5. | 35½ in. | | |
| 6. | 39 in. | } | As No. 1. |
| | | | |

Four bells.—*Morant*. They must have been all recast, except 3.

HEYDON.

ST. PETER.

Five Bells.


- | | | | |
|----|---------|---|--|
| 1. | 22½ in. | } | 1699. |
| 2. | 24 in. | | |
| 3. | 27½ in. | } | J. TAYLOR & CO FOUNDERS LOUGHBOROUGH 1863. |
| 4. | 29 in. | | |
| 5. | 32½ in. | | |
| | | } | S ^R PETER SOAME BARNIT 1699 |
| | | | |

The Soame family purchased the Manor of Heydon about 1600. Stephen, second son of Thomas Soame, was a citizen and grocer of London, was knighted in 1589, and Lord Mayor in 1598. Sir Peter Soame, Baronet, the donor of these bells, was his grandson. He died in 1709.—*Morant*, ii, 602.

LITTLEBURY.

HOLY TRINITY. Six Bells and Clock Bell.

- | | | | |
|----|--------|---|-------|
| 1. | 25 in. | LESTER & PACK OF LONDON FECIT 1763 | ◇◇◇◇◇ |
| 2. | 27 in. | CAST BY JOHN WARNER & SONS, LONDON, 1871. | |
| 3. | 30 in. | Same as No. 1. | |
| 4. | 34 in. | JOHN BRIANT HARTFORD FECIT 1789 N PERRY T
TURNER C W W GRETTON.
CO-EXALTED HERE WE ARE ON HEGH
VI EMBLEMS OF PARISH HARMONY. | |

5. 36 in. THO^S. JOHNSON & RICH^D. KENT CH WARDENS 1763.
O LESTER & PACK OF LONDON FECIT ◇◇◇◇
6. 39 in. WILL COWLIN THO PEARL C W 1701
Clock Bell, 23 in. ✠ hec * tua * sit * dicta * fete *
campana * iohes 1540.
Johannes tonne me fecit 

The former No. 2 was inscribed :

UNFEIGNED PRAISE TO HEAVENS ALMIGHTY KING	} HAEC SEXTA FOR HEALTH RESTORD TO GEORGE THETHIRD WE SING } ACCESIT AD 1790
W ^O GRETTON VIC ^O J. BRIANT N PERRY	
HARTFORD FECIT ^T T. TURNER	} C W

4. Dr. Murray's *New English Dictionary* does not include the verb "co-exalt," so we may thank John Briant for an addition to that valuable work.

On the Clock bell the last word "iohes" is the contracted form of "Johannes." The date is in early Arabic numerals. Cf. the 4th bell at Stanstead Montfitchet.

SAFFRON WALDEN. St. MARY. Eight Bells.

1. JOHN BRIANT HERTFORD FECIT 1798. JUSTICE PRUDENCE
2. JOHN BRIANT HERTFORD FECIT 1798. PRUDENCE JUSTICE
3. JOHN BRIANT HARTFORD FECIT 1797
4. JOHN BRIANT HERTFORD FECIT 1798. TEMPERANCE
5. JOHN BRIANT HERTFORD FECIT 1798. FAITH
6. C & G MEARS FOUNDERS LONDON 1849
RALPH CLUTTON B D VICAR
THOMAS FRYE }
HENRY SMITH } CHURCH WARDENS 1849
7. JOHN LEVERETT THO^S CORNWELL CHURCHWARDENS 1813.
T. MEARS OF LONDON FECIT *
8. THIS PEAL WAS CAST AND HUNG BY JOHN BRIANT OF HERTFORD
FROM A VOLUNTARY SUBSCRIPTION OF L^D BRAY-
BROOKE AND THE INHABITANTS. GLORIA DEO IN
EXCELSIS.

THE LAW TEMPORAL THE GOSPEL ETERNAL, THE
REVND WM GRETTON VICAR R LEVERETT & J
BOWTELL C WARDENS AN DOM 1798

The weight of the tenor in the list of Briant's castings (*Herts*, p. 65), is given at 24 cwt. Morant says that the tower, in his time,

* Three flowers at end.

had a good ring of six bells, but fractures may have occurred between 1768 and 1798. See *Trans. Essex Archæol. Soc.*, n. s. iii, 108.

SAFFRON WALDEN. SEWARDS END CHAPEL. One Bell.

Modern church, presumably modern bell.

STRETHALL. ST. MARY. Two Bells.

1. 24 in. ✠ WILLELMVS : REVEL :
ME : FECIT

2. 26 in. Blank.

William Revel flourished in the middle of the fourteenth century and is named in the will of William de Raughton, which is given at length by Mr. Stahlschmidt (*Surrey*, p. 24). See this book, pp. 25, 26, and *Kent*, p. 14, for what is known of this founder. Our Strethall treble does not appear to have been discovered by Mr. Stahlschmidt.

Two bells.—*Morant*.

WENDENS AMBO. ST. MARY. Five Bells.

1. }
2. } 1700.
3. }
4. }

5. ANDREW JAGGARD THOMAS BARKER C W 1700.

WENDON LOFTS. ST. DUNSTAN. Three Bells.

Three small bells, probably supplied when the church was rebuilt.

WICKEN BONANT. ST. MARGARET. Three Bells.

1. 24. Sancte O Luca O U

2. 38½. ✠ CANTABO : LAUDES : TUAS : DOMINE : DEO : ET
ECCLESIA : S : MARGARET : WICKHAM : BONHUNT
DEDIT : J. H. SPERLING : M : A
RECTOR : 1859
TAYLOR & CO. LOUGHBOROUGH

3. 43 in. ✠ SONORO : SONO : MEO : SONO : DEO : DEDIT
JOHN : SPERLING : ECCLESIE PATRONUS : 1859
TAYLOR & CO. LOUGHBOROUGH

Three bells.—*Morant*. It is possible that the Rev. J. H. Sperling, who was a good authority on antiquities and heraldry (see *E. R.* iii, 82), reproduced the inscription on the old bells. (*Cf. East Anglian*, i, 223).

NOTES AND QUERIES.

South Ockenden Church.—"The north door is probably the most superb example of Norman work in Essex, its columns, capital, and arch being exceedingly rich in ornament." (*Durrant's Handbook for Essex*, p. 162.) Some of the ornamental details are given in George Buckler's *Twenty-two of the Churches of Essex* (1856), and they were reproduced on a slightly smaller scale in the Rev. William Palin's *More about Stifford and its Neighbourhood* (1872). My copy of this last-named work has been grangerized by a former owner. Therein he has inserted (I.) an impression of the fine plate (8 in. \times 5 $\frac{7}{8}$ in.): "Engraved by S. Sparrow from a drawing by E. Mackenzie for *The Architectural Antiquities of Great Britain*," published 1st January, 1807; and (II.) a plate (3 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. \times 2 $\frac{3}{8}$ in.): "Drawn and engraved by W. Wallis for *The Antiquarian Itinerary*," published 1st April, 1815. This little view is a charmingly artistic arrangement of light and shade. The latest careful drawing of the doorway is figured on the wrapper of THE ESSEX REVIEW. What other engravings of this architectural gem have appeared?—H. G. GRIFFINHOOF, 34, St. Petersburg Place, W.

[We have another demy 4to plate, "Parts of the Doorway of Ockendon Church, Essex," engraved by Richard Roffe from a drawing by F. Mackenzie for *The Architectural Antiquities of Great Britain*.—ED.]

Picture Board Dummies at Chelmsford (E. R., iv, 60).—The Black Boy Inn, Chelmsford, which has been demolished for nearly forty years, had at one time two life-sized figures representing grenadiers, which were formerly placed on each side of the gateway in front of the hotel, but ultimately located in a prominent position in the inn yard. These were painted many years previously by the late Mr. R. E. Garrood of our town, who informed me of the above facts.

JOHN GOSLING, Chelmsford.

George Lance.—The query respecting George Lance, the celebrated fruit painter (E. R., vol. iv, 61) is somewhat interesting to me, he having married a relative of my father. I have a letter in my possession received several years ago from Lance and his wife, dated from London, expressive of the pleasure experienced by them on the occasion of their visit of a few days to our county town.

JOHN GOSLING, Chelmsford.

Warley Camp.—I have an old small engraving entitled "View of the Camp at Warley Common" marked with pencil date "1793." Would this be Warley in Essex or is there another Warley? Also can any of your readers inform me from what book it is taken?

JOHN GOSLING, Chelmsford.

Arnold, John.—I should be very glad of any particulars relating to John Arnold, born (?) 1720, died 1792; musician and organist of Great Warley. He was the writer of *Essex Harmony*, *The Compleat Psalmist*, *The Psalmist's Recreation*, *Church Music Reformed*, and other musical works.

G. W. J. POTTER, South Woodford.

Site of Wenden Parva Church.—Some two hundred and fifty years ago the Church of the above parish was in such a dilapidated condition that it was pulled down, and the site seems to have been forgotten. I found there was a tradition in the village that the Church stood in the Vicarage garden, owing no doubt to an old sun-dial which stands there, and was considered by the villagers to be an old Font. A few months ago whilst digging a hole, about three feet deep, in my garden, I came upon a complete skeleton buried east and west. Remembering the tradition, I caused a trench to be dug twelve or fourteen feet in a southerly direction and found there nine skeletons, buried in the same line and direction as the first. The above seems to suggest that the Vicarage garden was originally Little Wenden Churchyard, and therefore the Church must have been somewhere near to it. The present Church (Wenden Magna) is not more than 250 yards distant from the Vicarage, so the two Churches must have been in close proximity to one another.

There is a register of baptism, etc., in Wenden Parva, still in the chest in the vestry of Wenden Magna Church. If the above supposition be correct the present vicarage was originally the Rectory house of Wenden Parva, and the Vicarage house of Wenden Magna must have disappeared.

The parishes were united in 1642 under the title of Wendens Ambo, and the Incumbent stills holds the double title of Rector and Vicar.

I hope some readers of THE REVIEW may be able to enlighten us on the supposed site of Wenden Parva Church, and also if originally there was a Vicarage belonging to Wenden Magna.

C. E. BARNES, Wendens Ambo Vicarage.

Eighteenth Century.—I notice that Mr. W. B. Duffield in his interesting article on Sir John Bramston, says: "He lived on into the eighteenth century, and died on Valentine's Day, 1700."

As we are coming within measurable distance of the twentieth century, it may not be superfluous to point out that the eighteenth century did not begin until the 1st of January (New Style), 1701, and that we have still five years and some odd months left of the nineteenth. I am old enough to remember that in 1850 there was quite a brisk controversy in the papers as to whether or not we had entered upon the second half of the century; and I fear that those who live as long are destined to see the same question rise again in 1900.

To turn to the larger subject, Mr. Duffield has done well to pick out some of the points of interest from Sir John Bramston's autobiography, though Carlyle has described it not unjustly as "a most watery incoherent autobiography—not worth editing, except by *fire* to ninety-nine hundredths of it; most distracting." Besides the illustrations of the general history of the times, there are many points of local interest, as the repairing of "Moulsham Bridge," which might furnish Mr. Duffield with matter for a second article.

R. E. BARTLETT, Chelmsford.

[Several communications pointing out this curious slip are acknowledged with thanks.—ED.]

Essex Sheriffs, temp. Eliz.—The following names occur in the *Exchequer Bill (Essex)*, No. 147, in the Public Record office:

27 Eliz. Henry Appleton.

? John Wentworth, esq.

29 Eliz. Arthur Herry, esq.: U-S., Lawrence Bingham, gent.

30 Eliz. Robert Wroth, esq.: U-S., George Cowell.

31 Eliz. Sir Edmund Huddleston, knt.: U-S., Matthew Ancktill, gent. W. C. W.

[The list in Morant's *Essex* i, ix, gives Bryan Darcy of St. Osyth as Sheriff, 27th Elizabeth (1585) between Appleton and Harris. John Wentworth the 1st was Sheriff in 23rd Elizabeth, and John Wentworth the 2nd in 34th Elizabeth.]

"Garnett" and "Copdow" Families.—The arms of the ancient family of "Garnett," established in Essex and Herts from about 1160 to 1450, were the same as those of "Garnett" of Westmorland, viz., Az, three gryphons heads erased, or. The name of "Garnett" is commemorated by the Garnet Chancel in

High Easter Church, of which an account is given with illustration on page 22 of this present volume, as also in the place names of Great Garnet's Wood, Little Garnets, Garnett's Hall, and the Manor of Garnett and *Marks*, which several properties in 1477 were possessed by Sir Geoffrey Gate, Governor of the Isle of Wight and Marshal of Calais, of whom a memorial still exists in the Garnet Chancel, and whose son William appears to have been married to Mabel, daughter and heir of "Thos. Copdow" of the same parish. The arms of "Copdow" are given in Morant's *History of Essex*, as Argent three piles in point gules, and I have recently been informed that they are the arms at present used, with crest of a Tower and motto "Grata sume manu," by the family of Garnett in Ireland, whose pedigree commences with George Garnett, married to Barbara Fleming. He had a nephew to whom the baptismal name of "Marks" was given.

The connection with "Fleming," an old Westmorland family, and the adoption of the uncommon name of "Marks," together with the fact that the Irish branch of the Garnett family have adopted the arms attributed to the family of "Copdow" in Essex, who were undoubtedly allied to the successors of the Garnetts in the possession of "Garnett and Marks," seem to point to the Garnetts of Essex, Herts, and Ireland having been alike of Westmorland origin, and to the probability of the arms adopted by the Irish branch being derived from the Essex connection with the Copdows.

I should be glad of any suggestions, or further information from the pedigree of Copdow, and any other sources which may serve to elucidate the matter.

F. BROOKSBANK GARNETT, 4, Argyll Road, Kensington.

William Holman (E.R. iii, 261).—In Lansdowne MS. 814 (British Museum) are preserved copies of some twenty letters addressed to the Rev. William Holman, of Halstead, by the leading antiquaries of his day, on subjects connected with the history of Essex. They range in date from 1714 to 1728, and supply valuable evidence of the industry of our Essex historian. It appears that he searched every quarter whence materials might be obtained for the work on which he was engaged.

(1) The first letter (fo. 61) is from Peter le Neve, Norroy, dated June 16th, 1719. In it he corrects Holman's errors, heraldic and general, and asks him not to apply the word *clarissimus* to him as "it doth not become him (le Neve), and he can't endure it. Note

Sr Richard Steel in one of his *Spectators* hath animadverted on the antiquarys about their clarissimi and illustrissimis, &c. Pray be pleased to leave it out when I am concerned."

(2) On fo. 62 is a letter from Humphrey Wanley, dated June 11th, 1722, giving information respecting the manor of Walkfare.

(3) Fo. 63 is a copy of a letter from the learned Thomas Tanner, afterwards Bishop of St. Asaph (and author of *Notitia Monastica*), dated October 14th, 1714, in which he thanks Holman for information, and adds :

"I am very glad to hear that you are drawing up the History of the Hundred wherein you live. . . . When I come home to Norwich (I) shall readily look over my collection, and furnish you with anything I may have for that purpose."

(4) Fo. 67. A letter from William Derham, dated Upminster, 25th July, 1720, promising to give more information to Holman when they meet, and then saying :

"Mr. Branfill (rather Brandfield) is here, and I will take an opportunity to speak to him of what you desire this day. I have spoken to Mr. Fra^s. Scot about your matters, who sayth that Mr. Dale hath all his ancient deeds in his hands and that he cant get them out, and therefore can say very little about the antiquitys of his Estate or Family, but when I have an opportunity I will go myself and teize Mr. Dale till I succeed, being willing to give you all the best assistance I can in your no less laudable than laborious undertaking which I find you the best able to perform of any man I know in this our large county and which no man wisheth better success than

"Your affectionate humble servant

"WM. DERHAM.

"My humble services to your neibour Mr. Dale, and pray tell him I have not sent Mr. Ray's papers by reason I am transcribing what I have written of Mr. Ray's life and have frequent occasion to turn to those papers and wish I had not so hastily parted with the papers I sent him and Dr. Robinson."

The writer of this letter was Rector of Upminster, Canon of Windsor, and author of several works on Theology ; a F.R.S., and a frequent contributor to *Philosophical Transactions*.

(5) Fo. 67. Another letter from William Derham to Holman, dated Windsor Castle, December 5th, 1721, in which he writes :

"I am glad you have finished y^r survey and heartily wish you

great success in your labours, answerable to the expense and trouble you have been at. I wish you had the use of Mr. Wilkinson's collection which being very copious would help you, but it fell into Mr. Salisbury's, his son-in-law's, hands (who was hanged for forging stamp paper), and I cant hear what is become of it."

(6) and (7) fo. 69. Two letters from Edward Alexander, of Doctors' Commons, dated May 24th, 1722, wherein he says that he has collected information respecting the families in the neighbourhood of Ongar, etc., and adds:

"I am sorry to hear my old friend (Holman) has been so afflicted with y^e gout, but I hope not to such a degree as to prevent him from writing and going on with his Historical Studys. As to your hindrance from Travailing, I am not so much concerned on that account because I am satisfied you have collections sufficient to compleat a good History of Essex, which I and the world would be glad to hear it was put to the press."

(8) Fo. 71. A letter from Rev. Thomas Baker, of St. John's College, Cambridge.

(9) Fo. 72. Another letter from the same, dated November 2nd.

(10) and (11) fo. 73. Two letters from Samuel Dale, of Bocking, dated April 30th and November 18th, 1724.

(12) and (13) fo. 75 and 76. Two letters from John Anstis, Garter.

(14) and (15) fo. 77 and 80. Two letters from Thomas Sebright, dated March 21st, 1722-3, and October 8th, 1723.

(16) and (17) fo. 81. Two letters from James Green, of the Heralds College, to Holman, dated 3rd and 10th August, 1723.

(18) Fo. 81. A letter from H. Prideux, dated February 25th, 1720-1.

(19) Fo. 85. A letter from Nicholas Jekyll, of Castle Hedingham, dated September 23rd, 1728.

(20) Fo. 85. A second letter from Nicholas Jekyll, dated November 19th, 1725.

(21) Fo. 85. A third letter from Nicholas Jekyll, dated June 19th, 1728.

These last three letters from Nicholas Jekyll contain a good deal of information relating to Essex, and are worth printing in full, but are too lengthy for this short note. The date of Nicholas Jekyll's death is unknown, but these letters show that he was living in September, 1728, although it is probable that he predeceased Holman, who died November 4th, 1730.—C. F. D. SPERLING.

The Ghastly Miller of Billericay (E. R. iii, 145).—I saw him first alluded to in a leading article in *The Daily Telegraph* about the middle of April, 1894, and on inquiry learnt that he was a notable character here—Thomas Wood by name, and grandfather of the last feoffee of the Billericay Chapel (of Ease). “The Miller” is said to have been very powerful, he could carry two sacks of flour with ease, was of a masterful disposition, an enthusiastic and successful beekeeper, fond of the birds in his garden, who were very tame with him, was a great floriculturist, always wearing a nosegay in his buttonhole, as shown in the picture by Ogborne. He built the second mill here, and used to have pyrotechnic displays between the two mills, is said to have planted elm trees in certain hedgrows so as to prevent any other windmill being built adjacent to his own. The principal thing told of him now is that he lived solely on dumplings, and always carried the flour for them with him in his pocket whenever he attended Romford market or elsewhere.

I learn from an examination of the eight gravestones of the Wood family in Great Burstead churchyard that Thomas Wood, of the Mills, Billericay, died May 21st, 1783, aged 63 (twenty years after his great renunciation). His grandson, Thomas Wood (the third) became an alderman of the City of London.

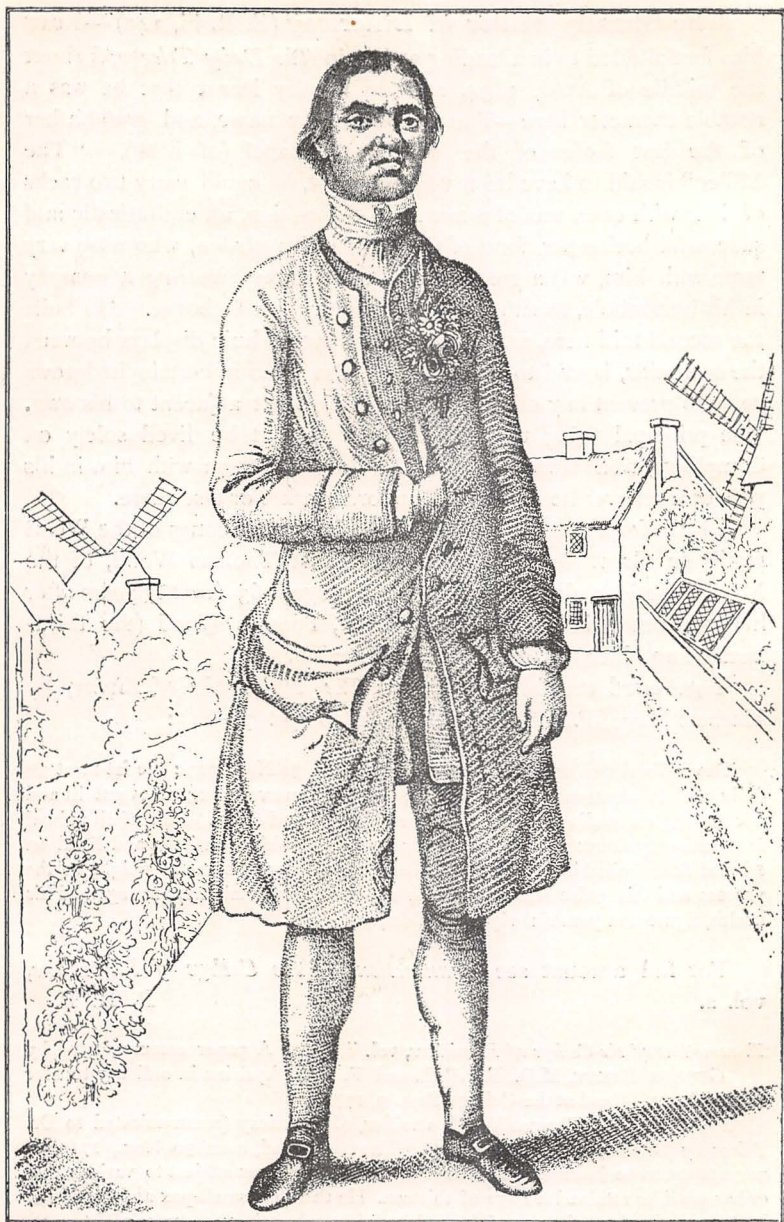
I gathered the following from *The Philosophy of Living*, by Herbert Mayo, F.R.S., 2nd edition, 1838 (pp. 79–81):

Thos. Wood, Miller of Billericay Essex, born 30 Nov 1719: ate fat meat 3^{ce} daily, and drank strong ale (to excess); at 40 became very fat; at 44 got ill and apoplectic; on reading gradually reduced his food and drink. Left off all animal food, and only drank water—eventually left off drinking entirely, and lived on 1 lb. of flour boiled in 1½ pints milk, daily; lost 10 or 11 stone in weight in the process, and his pulse fell to from 44 to 47 beats per minute, but regained his health, figure and youthful vigour and activity!

For full account see *Transactions of the College of Physicians*,
vol. 2. B. R. B.

Transactions of the College of Physicians, vol. ii, 235. A paper communicated by GEORGE BAKER, M.D., F.R.C.P., and F.R.S., physician in ordinary to Her Majesty. Read at the College Sept. 9, 1771.

The case of Mr. Thomas Wood, a miller, of Billericay (communicated to Dr. Baker by Dr. Pugh, of Chelmsford). Thomas Wood, born 30 Nov., 1719, of parents apt to be intemperate in their mode of living, was subject to various disorders until he attained the age of thirteen. He then had small-pox and continued healthy until about the age of forty-three, although eating to excess of fat meat, no less than three times a day, and drinking unusual quantities of strong ale.



THOMAS WOOD, THE BILLERICAY MILLER.

When about forty he began to grow very stout, but digested his food and slept well, so he made no alteration in his mode of living. Three years after he began to have gout, rheumatism, epileptic attacks, suffering from constant thirst, and a sense of suffocation. This continued until August, 1764, when the Rev. John Powley, rector of St. Lawrence and Nevendon, the latter a neighbouring parish, observing his extreme corpulence, recommended him to follow an exact regimen and lent him a copy of one of the fifty-five or more translations from the Italian *Discorsi della vita sobria* of Luigi Cornaro, Milano, 1627, "Discourses on a sober and temperate life." This book convinced him that intemperance in both eating and drinking was the cause of all his complaints. He reduced his ale to one pint daily, and used animal food sparingly. In two months he further reduced both, and on 4 Jan. 1765, desisted from malt liquors altogether, drinking only water. In June he commenced the use of a cold bath twice a week (observe that this now daily luxury was then a medical treatment only resorted to in severe cases) and of dumb-bells. On 25 Oct., 1765, he left off drinking water until 9 May, 1766, when he drank two and a half glasses, and then abstained again. From July, 1767, he ate no animal food, but lived on pudding made of sea-biscuit, sleeping eight hours, but no more. He gradually was transformed, to use his own expression, from a monster to a person of moderate size, or, from a decrepit, unhealthy old man to the vigour and activity of youth, and could carry weights to which he was before quite unequal.

Unfortunately Mr. Wood partook of the common superstition against being weighed, so that accuracy is impossible, but it was conjectured that he lost ten, or perhaps, eleven stone in weight.

The account, dated 22 Aug., 1771, from which the above is abstracted, is signed by Paul D'Aranda, vicar of Great Burstead, Smith Turner, churchwarden, John Powley, mentioned above, Benjamin Pugh, of Chelmsford, also mentioned, and Robert Chaplyn, apothecary to Mr. Wood.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

Curriculum Vitæ, or the Birth, Education, Travels, and Life of Henry Lamp, M.D. Edited, with Notes, Supplement, and Introduction, by JOSEPH J. GREEN. Pp. x, 91. 8vo. London (Headley Brothers), 1895. Price 3s. 6d.

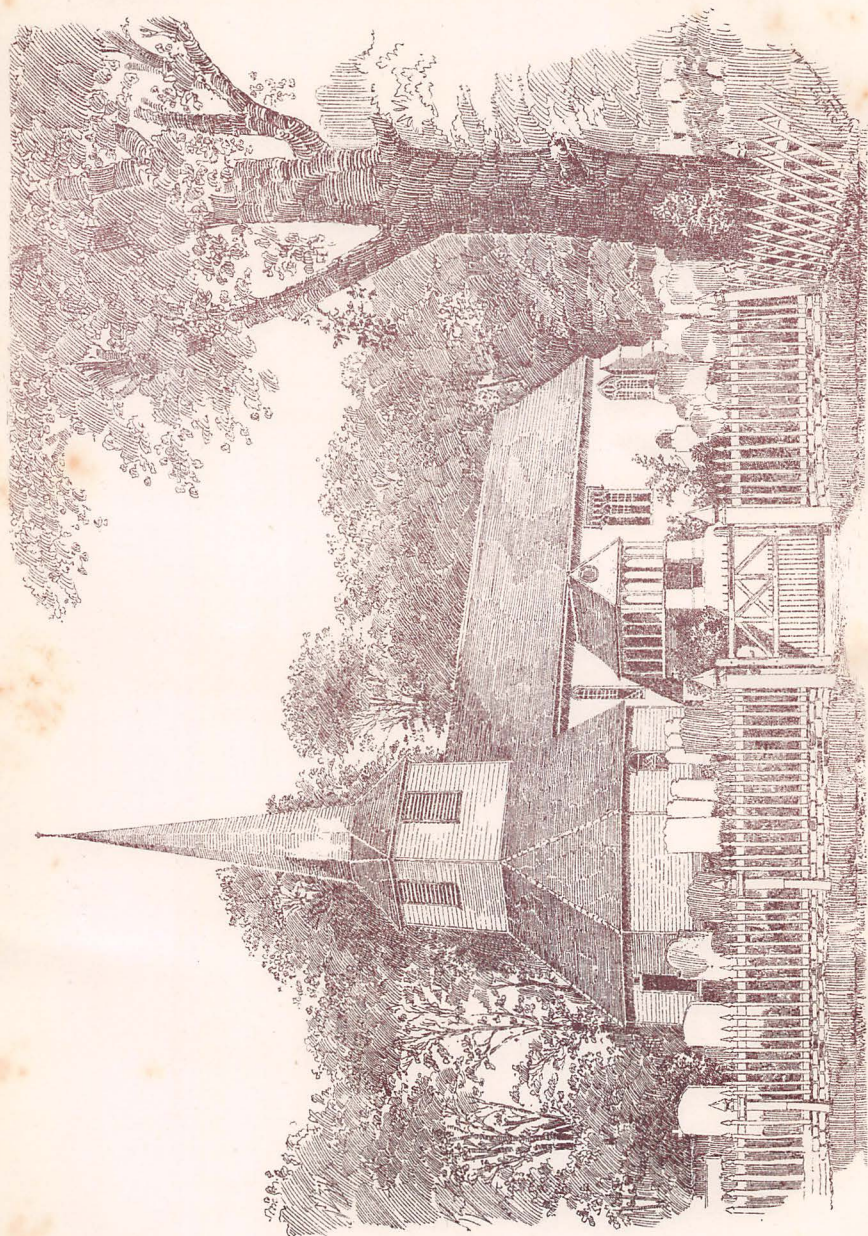
The editor of this profoundly interesting autobiography is an Essex man, born and long resident at Stanstead Mountfitchet, and well-known as a painstaking genealogist and antiquary, chiefly in connection with those Quaker families of which Essex owns so large a share. A column and a-half, under the title of "A Quaker Gil Blas," was devoted by *The Daily News* to the book, and indeed Lamp's many adventures and his wanderings recall that unrivalled fiction.

Born on 9th July, 1660, at Königsberg, Prussia, son of a wealthy Bremen merchant, and educated at Leyden University, Lamp's peculiar talent for medical and anatomical science was early developed. His genius, however, was of such a many-sided character and his disposition so roving, that we follow him in these pages from place to place, and always in search of new adventures.

But whether practising surgery among the 1,200 inmates of the Hôtel Dieu in Paris, studying English in a baker's family in Exeter, idling away his time in the Swiss Guard on fifteen pence a day and to find his own clothes, physicking a troop of King William's Life Guards in Dublin, or pining in a French dungeon at Grenoble, whither he had been consigned by the priests with a Huguenot family to whose son he was acting as tutor, there is always a reality in the simple terms of his narrative. At one time he is induced to purchase from a quack doctor the secret of a universal medicine that shall cure all ills ; at another he is spending weeks together shut up in some temporary lodging, tending night and day the furnace over which he heats the crucible wherein he is to discover the secret of the transmutation of all metals into gold ; and again, the guilelessness of his character is shown by his embarking the fortune left him by his mother in the notorious Lands Credit Bank, a sort of seventeenth century Liberator Scheme, propounded in Dr. Hugh Chamberlain's *Proposal to make England Rich and Happy*, London, 1690, of which Mr. Green gives an interesting and succinct account in his Appendix.

Finally, in May, 1698, the wanderer settled in the town of Ulverstone, married one Tabitha Gurnell, a daleswoman and a Quaker, and became for the remainder of his life, some thirteen years, a prominent Quaker, doctor, and inhabitant of that town.

Mr. Green gives an abstract of Lamp's will from Somerset House, and most exhaustive information about his and his wife's collateral descendants. His Preface seems a little hurriedly composed, where he says the manuscript from which he prints the Autobiography does not exist. What he means is, that the manuscript from which he does print, now in the possession of the Rev. Legh Richmond Ayre, M.A., Vicar of Holy Trinity, Ulverstone, is a copy only of the original holograph, whose present place of concealment has not been discovered. Altogether the little book is of an absorbing interest, and deserves to be widely read.



THE ESSEX REVIEW:

A Quarterly Journal for the County.

No. 16.]

OCTOBER, 1895.

[VOL. IV.]

NOTES OF THE QUARTER.

LITTLE of historical interest calls for comment in this quarter.

County Boundary. THE parishes of Great and Little Chishall and Heydon were transferred from the administrative county of Essex to Cambridgeshire and Kedington Hamlet from Essex to West Suffolk on 30th September last. See E. R., iii, 218—9.

Agricultural Returns. THE following returns, lately issued by the Board of Agriculture, show that there is considerable falling off in the acreage of Essex under corn and green crops, while the number of farm animals shows a considerable increase.

	1894.	1895.
Wheat . . .	124,592	93,156
Barley . . .	102,920	104,141
Oats . . .	63,575	66,873
Rye . . .	2,881	1,905
Beans . . .	22,886	23,374
Peas . . .	27,279	24,899
Green Crops . .	100,494	96,133
Clover, etc., for hay	58,614	76,169
Do. not for hay .	24,791	26,979
Pasture for hay .	114,790	113,196
Do. not for hay .	139,208	147,535
Bare Fallow . .	43,722	50,958
Horses . . .	40,316	40,751
Cattle . . .	72,932	79,632
Sheep . . .	276,269	282,586
Pigs . . .	84,115	107,811

Church BOREHAM.—A fine mausoleum to the memory of the late Mrs. W. M. Tufnell has been erected on the north side of the chancel, over the private tomb of the Tyrell family, in St. Andrew's Church. It is a very stately erection, resembling a Lady chapel, in perfect keeping with the chancel in the Decorated style of architecture. The entrance doorway to the tomb stands in a heavy moulded base, hooded. The walls are built with rubble, also on a similar base. Above the doorway, in the gable, is a three-light tracery window. The gable is treated with a heavy moulded coping, surmounted by a cross; the angle buttresses are finished by stone dressings.

CLACTON, GREAT.—A handsome tablet, in Sicilian marble, has been erected on the north wall of the nave of this church. The inscription is as follows (*cf.* E. R. iv, 130, 136):

To the glory of God, and in pious memory of Eleazar Knox, sometime Vicar of this church, second son of John Knox, the Scots Reformer; born in exile at Geneva, November, 1558; Fellow of S. John's College, Cambridge, 1579; collated to Great Clacton, 1587. He died at Cambridge, on the eve of Pentecost, 1591.

DOVERCOURT.—A stained glass window has been put in St. Augustine's Church by Mr. A. J. H. Ward, who has already done so much for the embellishment of this church.

EPPING.—A new four-manual organ in the parish church was opened on August 8th. It has been built by Messrs. Wordsworth and Co., who have applied tubular pneumatic action to the swell and pedal organs, pneumatic lever to the great, and hacker action to the choir and solo. Specification as follows:—Great: Double open diapason, 16 ft.; Large open diapason, 8 ft.; Small open diapason, 8 ft.; Hohl flöte, 8 ft.; Principal, 4 ft.; Flûte harmonique, 4 ft.; Twelfth, $2\frac{2}{3}$ ft.; Fifteenth, 2 ft.; Mixture, III. ranks; Trumpet, 8 ft. Swell: Lieblich Bourdon, 16 ft.; Open diapason, 8 ft.; Lieblich gedacht, 8 ft.; Viole d'amour, 8 ft.; Voix céleste, 8 ft.; Principal, 4 ft.; Wald flöte, 4 ft.; Mixture, III. ranks; Contra fagotto, 16 ft.; Cornopean, 8 ft.; Oboe, 8 ft.; Vox humana, 8 ft.; Tremulant. Choir: Gamba, 8 ft.; Dolce, 8 ft.; Lieblich gedacht, 8 ft.; Flauto traverso, 8 ft.; Flûte harmonique, 4 ft.; Piccolo harmonique, 2 ft.; Clarionet, 8 ft. (in a swell box). Solo (in a swell box): Viola, 8 ft.; Flûte harmonique, 4 ft.; Orchestral oboe, 8 ft.; Tuba, 8 ft. Pedal: Open diapason, 16 ft.; Sub-bass, 16 ft.; Violone, 16 ft.; Quint, $10\frac{2}{3}$ ft.; Octave, 8 ft.; Violoncello, 8 ft.; Trombone,

16 ft. Couplers : Choir to Pedal, Great to Pedal, Swell to Pedal, Solo to Pedal, Swell to Choir, Choir to Great, Swell to Great, Solo to Great, Swell sub-octave, Swell super-octave. Four composition pedals to great and pedal, and four to swell. Reversible great to pedal. Manuals CC to A, Pedals CCC to F.

This grand new organ, said to be the largest in Essex, was presented by Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Wythes, of Copped Hall, in commemoration of their marriage.

HATFIELD BROAD OAK.—On August 10th the Bishop of Colchester dedicated a window in this church to the memory of Sir William Wiseman, who for several years resided at the Grange in this parish. The window, by Messrs. Hardman of Birmingham, is a beautiful specimen of the artists' work. The subject, continued through the three lights, represents Christ stilling the tempest, while below a brass plate has the following inscription :

To the Glory of God, and in loving memory of Sir William Wiseman, 9th Baronet and Captain in the Royal Navy, born August 23rd, 1845, died at Plymouth, January 11th, 1893, when in command of H.M.S. *Impregnable*. This window is erected by his devoted wife, Sarah Elizabeth Wiseman. "Courage ! Je brise sur la terre, mais je réunis au ciel."

HATFIELD PEVEREL.—The large five-light Perpendicular west window above the Norman door of this interesting church, which already contains so much stained glass, both ancient and modern, has been filled with stained glass by Mr. William Michael Tufnell, to the memory of his wife. The beautiful window was designed by Mr. C. E. Kempe, the subjects being the Annunciation, visit to Elizabeth, song of the Shepherds, the infant Saviour, worship of the Magi, and presentation in the temple. The inscription on the glass is :

In honour of the Holy Incarnation of our Lord Jesus Christ and in loving memory of Eliza Isabella Tufnell, who entered into rest September 14th, 1894, William Michael Tufnell, her husband, dedicates this window.

HEDINGHAM, CASTLE.—Two additional painted lights have been placed in the west window of this church : one representing St. John, presented by the Rev. H. A. Lake, lately vicar, now rector of St. Mary's, Chelmsford, in memory of his brother ; the other representing St. Matthew, a gift of the Church Guild.

LAMARSH.—A stained glass east window of one light, the work of Messrs. Britten and Gilson of Southwark, from the designs of Miss Lowndes, having the Crucifixion for its central feature, has been

placed in this ancient little church to the memory of the Rev. C. B. Teesdale, for forty-two years rector of the parish, by his widow and daughters. During Mr. Teesdale's long ministry this little round-towered church (Holy Innocents') was reverently and carefully restored, the school built, and the rectory-house entirely rebuilt.

MALDON. — The Congregational church has been entirely renovated, and new pulpit and other fittings added. The organ has been rebuilt by Mr. A. Kirkland, who has inserted a new and larger sound-board for the great organ, and the following new stops: Bourdon, Trumpet, and Mixture. A new set of R. C. O. pedals has been supplied, and also an oak case with front pipes in hard rolled zinc. Present specification — Great: Bourdon, 16 ft.; Open diapason, large, 8 ft.; Open diapason, 8 ft.; Stopped diapason, 8 ft.; Principal, 4 ft.; Harmonic flute, 4 ft.; Mixture, III. ranks; Trumpet, 8 ft. Swell: Bourdon, 16 ft.; Open diapason, 8 ft.; Stopped diapason, 8 ft.; Vox angelica, 8 ft.; Voix céleste, 8 ft.; Principal, 4 ft.; Fifteenth, 2 ft.; Cornopean, 8 ft.; Oboe, 8 ft. Choir: Salicional, 8 ft.; Gedacht, 8 ft.; Gamba, 8 ft.; Lieblich flöte, 8 ft. Pedal: Open diapason, 16 ft.; Bourdon, 16 ft. Couplers: Great to Pedal, Swell to Pedal, Choir to Pedal, Swell to Great, Swell to Choir, Choir to Great.

STISTED. — The six musical bells in this church have been overhauled and refitted by Messrs. H. Howell and Son, of Ipswich. They were reopened on August 18th.

TERLING. — The Congregational chapel has been renovated throughout, much to its improvement.

TOTHAM, LITTLE. — A new organ, which has five stops with pedals and one manual, which is a great addition and ornament to this little Norman church (All Saints'), was opened with a harvest thanksgiving service on September 29th.

WALTHAM, LITTLE. — The Congregational chapel and manse have been thoroughly renovated and repaired, the cost being borne by the members of the family of the late Mr. Joseph Wells, who was for many years a liberal supporter of the cause. Reopening and recognition services were held by Mr. J. J. Beck, the new pastor from Faversham, on September 18th.

WANSTEAD. — Considerable alterations and improvements in the interior of Christ Church have been made at the expense of Mrs. E. C. Bangs. The new carved oak altar rails, choir stalls, clergy desks, pulpit and organ front, was formally dedicated on June 9th.

WANSTEAD SLIP. — A new Baptist chapel was opened in the Leytonstone Road on August 8th. It is an iron structure, with accommodation for 320 adults. The congregation is an offshoot from the Cann Hall Baptist chapel.

WETHERSFIELD.—The monument to the Rev. Richard Rogers, who died April 21st, 1618, the son of the first martyr in Queen Mary's reign, has been restored at the expense of the vicar (Rev. R. Hay Hill).

Obituary. THE REV. WILLIAM JOHN DEANE, rector of Ashen since 1853, died at his rectory house on May 30th. He was born 6th October, 1823, educated at Rugby, and graduated at Oriel College, Oxford—B.A., 1847; M.A., 1872. He was ordained priest in 1849, was rector of South Thoresby, Lincolnshire, 1852—3, and had held the living of Ashen, which is in the gift of the Duchy of Lancaster, for forty-two years. Mr. Deane was a prolific author and editor of theological works, those best known being *Lyra Sanctorum*, *Lays for the Minor Festivals of the English Church* (1850); *A Catechism of the Holydays as observed by the Church of England* (1850), which reached its third edition in 1886; *A Manual of Household Prayer for Morning and Evening* (1857); *Proper Lessons from the Old Testament, with a plain Commentary* (1864); *The Book of Wisdom, revised text, prolegomena, and commentary* (1881). To the "Pulpit Commentary" he contributed *Introduction, Expositon, etc., to Hosea and Joel* (1888); *Exposition in Proverbs* (1891); *Ecclesiastes* (1893); *Exposition, etc., of Amos*, and all the Minor Prophets (1893); St. Matthew, in conjunction with Rev. A. L. Williams (1894). To Nisbet's "Men of the Bible" Series he contributed *Abraham, his Life and Times* (1886); *Samuel and Saul* (1888); *David* (1889); *Joshua* (1890), etc. To the "Teachers' Classified Lesson Material" he contributed *The Book of Genesis* (1893); *The Four Gospels* (1894). He was also the author of *Pseudepigrapha, an account of certain apocryphal sacred writings of the Jews and Early Christians* (1891), and *The Christian's Privilege* (1891).

MR. JOSEPH CLARKE, F.S.A., our veteran Essex naturalist and archæologist, died at his ancestral home, The Roos, near Saffron Walden, on July 14th. The Roos Farm has been held by the Clarke family, one of the most prominent in the district, for upwards of two hundred years. There Joseph Clarke was born on April 6th, 1802, so that at the time of his death he was in his ninety-fourth year. He was the son of Mr. Turner Poulter Clarke, and was a

brother of the late Mr. John Clarke, also of the Roos, and of the late Mr. Joshua Clarke, F.L.S., a noted botanist and art patron, who for many years was mayor of Saffron Walden. Suffering from an injury in early life, Joseph was educated at home, but later on he entered Sandhurst College, where he undoubtedly imbibed those military notions which developed, in 1861, into the training of a number of young men of Saffron Walden in military drill, with a drum and fife band, under the name of the Saffron Walden Cadet Corps. In 1870, there were upwards of one hundred members upon the muster roll, trained to a very efficient state, with the deceased as their captain. To the Saffron Walden Museum, he presented several relics of the corps, a celebrated Terroll drum, bearing the inscription: "Presented by Joseph Mayer, F.S.A., captain commandant of the Liverpool Borough Guards (or the 66th Lancaster Volunteers) to Joseph Clarke, F.S.A., as their captain, and the Cadet Corps of Saffron Walden"; also a sword with silver-mounted accoutrements, presented to the deceased by the cadets. After leaving Sandhurst he resided for some time in the neighbourhood of Andover, where his only surviving brother, Mr. Turner Clarke is still living. Here, in the neighbourhood of Salisbury and Stonehenge, his antiquarian tastes were developed.

Mr. Joseph Clarke formed an early and close acquaintance with that veteran antiquary, the late Mr. Charles Roach Smith (1807-1890). In the first two volumes of that gentleman's *Retrospections: Social and Archaeological*, there are many references to and a biographical notice of Mr. Clarke. Mr. Roach Smith mentions him as being present with him at the Canterbury Congress, the first archaeological congress ever held in this country, and he frequently stayed at the Roos from 1845 to 1847, while visiting the various excavations of Roman remains at Chesterford, etc., by the Hon. R. C. Neville (see *Antiqua Explorata*, 1847, and *Sepulchra Exposita*, 1848). Mr. Smith wrote (*Retrospections*, etc., ii, 38):

No one but Mr. Clarke himself could give anything like a record of his active and useful life; of his connection with some of the most eminent professors in botany, geology, and natural history; and of the services he rendered to them, and to the sciences they represented. The Journals of the Archaeological Association and Institute, and my own independent works, will show his contributions to archaeology, as will also the *Transactions of the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire*, in connection with Mr. Joseph Mayer, whose intimate friendship Mr. Clarke has enjoyed for many years.

Again (*l. c.* ii, 41):

With the Saffron Walden Museum and its Illustrated Catalogue, Mr. Joseph Clarke is indissolubly connected. Though to the late Mr. Jabez Gibson and the

Gibson family, to Mr. John Player and to Lord Braybrooke, must be accorded the credit of liberally supplying pecuniary means, yet the institution could never have been brought to its present state of perfection but for the life-long labours, perseverance, and intelligence of Mr. Joseph Clarke.

This *Abridged Catalogue of the Saffron Walden Museum* was issued in 1845. In the Introduction, the history of the establishment of the Saffron Walden Natural History Society in 1832, and the commencement and progress of the museum, are given. Mr. Clarke was an original member of the Society, and was elected one of the first trustees in 1834. Ever since, he has always shown a permanent interest in the museum, and up to the very last he has manifested this by keeping up his weekly visits. The Catalogue refers to his gifts in almost every department, and these have been largely supplemented in the fifty years that have elapsed since its publication. He was the sole means of keeping together the collections during the long period in which the museum was almost wholly neglected, prior to its resuscitation by the late Mr. Geo. Stacey Gibson in 1882. The present writer well remembers the enthusiasm shown by Mr. Clarke, who acted as chaperone to the members of the Essex Archaeological Society at their annual meeting at Saffron Walden on 21st July, 1880; his brass-rubbings, the rhinoceros and elephant, his birds and his Sandwich Island cloak, were all made personally interesting by him, as were the specimens of saffron there shown, because he could remember seeing a field of that crop in bloom at Duxford, Cambs (about six miles north-west of Saffron Walden). The elephant—said to have been the first example of the African species ever brought to this country—was stuffed (or, as he used to express it, *built*) by him personally. He was fond of relating how, with the help of an assistant, he spent two whole days and a night consecutively in stretching its immense hide upon the framework which had been built for it, and in stuffing it with hay, the assistant from time to time pouring pails of water over the skin to keep it soft. A stuffed elephant was a novelty in those days, and the one in question was sent to the Great Exhibition of 1851, where it attracted much attention, even figuring in one of Leech's cartoons in *Punch*. A copy of the bust of the deceased, from the original by Fontana, in the Fine Art Hall, Liverpool, has, among other things, recently been fittingly presented to the Saffron Walden Museum by the widow of the celebrated Italian artist.

Mr. Clarke was an authority upon the natural history of his

district, and materially assisted Mr. G. S. Gibson with his *Flora*, and Mr. Miller Christy with his *Birds*. Mr. C. R. Smith mentions that "at Bishop's Stortford, Mr. Clarke introduced me to Yarrell, the celebrated naturalist, who had been for many years in scientific intercourse with him." He also records (*Retrospections*, etc., ii, 42): "I have preserved all Mr. Clarke's notes on subjects of natural history, the result of experience; they are voluminous enough for a distinct work, and worthy of publication."

Mr. Clarke was well known throughout the county, especially to those interested in historical or biological pursuits, either by personal intercourse at congenial meetings, even when he was almost blind from cataract, or by correspondence. It is noteworthy that up to the present year he was able to dictate characteristic letters to his old friends, and as lately as 1892 he attended, with his old friend, Mr. G. N. Maynard, the "Museum Association" proceedings at Manchester, and availed himself of the opportunity to visit Liverpool and the old homes and associations of his friends of the past in that neighbourhood; these were pleasurable to him although he had to encounter great changes. He was then ninety years of age and suffering from cataract, for which he afterwards underwent an unsuccessful operation ending in the total loss, not only of his sight but, after much suffering, of both his eyes. He was extremely patient under this great trial, and the end came after a short illness of about a fortnight supposed to have been caused by a chill. He was interred in the Saffron Walden Cemetery, on July 18th, the Ven. Archdeacon of Essex (Canon Stevens) officiating. In 1880 his name appeared first in the prospectus among the list of gentlemen willing to promote the establishment of *Eastern Counties Notes and Queries*, of which his friend Mr. H. Ecroyd Smith, of Saffron Walden, was to have been the moving spirit. He was greatly interested in the establishment and progress of our own REVIEW, and made many suggestions for contributions, but his eyesight was too far gone for him to make other than fragmentary use of his large store of historical information. During his prolonged life he spent a considerable amount of money and time in forming a collection of material, consisting of MSS., books, prints, maps, charts, etc., appertaining to his native town and county with a view of compiling a history of the latter. He was an unwilling writer for publication, being too unpretentious, but has been of material help to others in many departments. Nearly twenty years ago, he wrote: "Waller comes

in June, but we have wanted you sadly, for at Chesterford in the gravel pit has been discovered a potter's kiln of large dimensions; the Cambridge professor of geology and a dozen or more undergraduates have been digging a great deal there, but as yet they have found nothing perfect, two Samian vessels nearly complete and lots of potters' names. Gibson does not like the idea of the Cambridge people having it all their own way and asked me if we could go and dig, but, bless the man, all the virtue is gone out of me. C. R. Smith says: 'Go to Chesterford and make it your own.' But he seems to have forgotten or chooses to ignore the fact that I am very *fragile*, etc." He was the author of *Notes on objects in the Mayer Collection relating to Essex, with an Account of a Discovery of Celts and War Implements* (16 pp., 8 pls., 8vo, Liverpool, 1874). See Mr. H. W. King's article in *Trans. Essex Archæol. Soc.* ii, 56-58, where four of Mr. Clarke's plates are reproduced. To the Essex Archæological Society he contributed *Notes on the Name of the Town of Saffron Walden* (*Trans.* ii, 164-166, 1861); *Description of Monumental Brasses of Saffron Walden and neighbourhood* (*Trans.* n. s. ii, 292-297, 1882); *Brief account of the bells in some of the parishes in the northern part of the county of Essex* (*Trans.* n. s. iii, 102-108, 1885); *Copy of the will of Catherine Semar of Walden* (*Trans.* n. s. iii, 285, 286, 1889). To the Essex Field Club he contributed *A Hint on the vitality of seeds* (*Proc.* iv, pp. cxxix, cxxx); *Notes on the Saffron Plant and in connection with the name of the town of Saffron Walden* (*Essex Nat.* i, 9-16, 1887); *Danewort or Dane's-blood* (*Essex Nat.* ii, 39); *Account of visit to Castle Mound, Bishop's Stortford*, Oct. 16th, 1850 (*Essex Nat.* ii, 222, 223); *Notes on some plants peculiar to Essex and of some plants of Saffron Walden and neighbourhood* (*Essex Nat.* iii, 274-276) and *Notes on Bartlow Hills* (*Essex Nat.* iii, 288). He was present at their opening by Mr. John Gage (after Rokewood) in 1832 and 1834-1835.

By the death of Joseph Clarke we have lost one of the last—if not, as is quite probable, the *very* last—of that old school of naturalists who created what may almost be called the Renaissance of Science in the early part of the present century. The men with whom he was intimate in the prime of life were such men as Sedgwick, Whewell, Yarrell, Hoy, and others of their day—men who founded the British Association, many of the earliest (if not the very earliest) meetings of which he attended—who are now dead to a man. His acquaintance with Yarrell is shown by the many allusions to him in

his *History of British Birds* and by the fact that several of the figures in that work were drawn from actual birds which were in Joseph Clarke's possession, and so remained until his death. His name, too, appears in several of the earlier volumes of the old *Magazine of Natural History*. Indeed, in early life, Natural Science, and especially ornithology, claimed a much larger share of his attention than it did in later life, when archæological studies absorbed most of his interest.

Although, judged by his writings merely, Joseph Clarke may be set aside as a scientific investigator of small account—for many a student who has not yet reached his majority has published more than he—his experience and his knowledge were both very extensive, and we lose by his death a really remarkable character, a link with a half-forgotten past, and a man who (in spite of undeniable eccentricities) was of much interest for, and an object of admiration to, those who knew him most intimately and were best able to appreciate his kindly feeling, abundance of information, and quaint humour. His fund of anecdotes of the past was great; and, had he ever cared to write a volume of "Reminiscences," it would have been read with interest. His last few years were passed, it is to be feared, under somewhat of a cloud; for his blindness was a severe trial to him, though borne with surprising resignation; and, though he retained all his other faculties almost unimpaired to the last, being always delighted to welcome any congenial spirit who might care to call upon him, he recognised that he had outlived both his day and generation.

Joseph Clarke was never married, and never for long, if at all, followed any business or profession. To the last, he retained the old style of dress, always wearing a cut-away coat.

Mr. WILLIAM HENRY LUARD PATTISSON died at his residence, The Manse, Writtle, on July 16th last, after a short illness. He was the eldest son of the late Mr. Jacob Howell Pattisson, solicitor, of Witham, in which town he was born on July 20th, 1837; was educated at Mr. Pritchard's school at Wimbleton, and was at St. John's College, Cambridge, for two years. Mr. Pattisson entered the Essex Constabulary on July 1st, 1859, and in December of the same year was promoted to the rank of Superintendent, being stationed at Epping in that capacity for a number of years. On December 1st, 1867, he was appointed Deputy Chief Constable, serving under the late Admiral MacHardy, the then Chief Constable.

Not only did the deceased make an efficient officer—and he was a man of exceptionally fine presence and bearing—but he was popular alike with the force and the public, owing to his combining a faithful discharge of his duty with that sweetness and geniality of temper which characterised him throughout his life. On April 30th, 1874, he resigned his position in the Constabulary to take a responsible position in the Writtle Brewery, offered to him by his old Wimbledon schoolfellow, Mr. Thomas Usborne. He has been their able and excellent managing director since 1887, when the brewery was formed into a limited company. Mr. Pattisson was one of the most popular men in the district, and his largely attended funeral took place in Writtle Churchyard on July 20th—which would have been his fifty-eighth birthday—amid general tokens of sorrow and respect from hosts of friends from far and near. He leaves a widow, Emily Celestine—daughter of the late General Sir Stephen Hill, K.C.B., to whom he was married on January 8th, 1874—with three sons and two daughters.

Mr. ROBERT GOSLING died after a short illness, at his residence, Hassobury, Farnham, on August 23rd. He was a J.P. for Herts (October, 1862) and Essex (19th May, 1857) and regularly attended the Bishop Stortford bench; he was elected to the chair on the death of the late Rev. T. T. L. Bayliff. For many years he hunted the pack known as Mr. Gosling's Hounds, for which he built spacious kennels at Manuden, but dispersed the pack when the Herts and Essex Hunt was formed. He will be remembered in the county as an enthusiastic lover of the hunt, as a considerate landlord, a kind master, and as an unostentatious country gentleman. His funeral took place in Farnham Churchyard, on August 28th, and was largely attended; the chief mourners being Mrs. Gosling, the widow, and thirteen sons and daughters; one son was absent, being abroad.

Mr. ROBERT NIGHTINGALE, the most distinguished painter of animals, still life, and game of his day, died on the 27th of September last, in his eighty-first year. He died in London, at the residence of one of his sons, having left Maldon a few weeks previously. He had been ailing since the death of his wife, who pre-deceased him only a few months, but Maldon had been the scene of his life and labours from his early apprenticeship days. Left an orphan at the age of eight years, he was left to the care of two aunts, by whom he was apprenticed to Mr. J. Stannard, painter and decorator, of Maldon. Possibly the handling of pigments, colours, and brushes,

formulated his innate artistic proclivities, and he soon began to use the colours in the way the power within him led, and his efforts that way were imposing enough to attract the attention of his employer, who utilised his work in his business of "decorator." Young Nightingale soon found out that his nascent powers carried him far away from the mere mechanical part of his work, and his unassisted efforts in art were a marvel to his companions. His aspirations were so confirmed, and his early success so prominent, that his relatives advanced him the means of attending, as a student, at the classes of the Royal Academy, which he entered in 1837. After so many years have elapsed there is not much information extant as to his early struggles as an artist, but it is certain that he began his emancipated life by portrait painting, which, in the early days of the Daguerreotype, was a separate and recognised profession. In his multifarious work, which included art-teaching, he used to paint public-house signs, ornamental trade signs, and any general commission that was offered him. By the practice of portrait-painting, he undoubtedly gained greater knowledge of *technique*, in hand and eye, so that he soon was able to get to more congenial subjects. In earlier life he was a light, well-knit figure, and his natural love of horses took him often into the hunting field, where he followed the hounds with much enthusiasm, and these proclivities, bringing him into familiar intercourse with people of a better class, were of great use in advancing him in his profession. He not only painted his patrons' horses, but also their favourite hounds, and occasionally their fat cattle. His fame as an animal painter became well known, and he had commissions to paint some hundreds of horses during his long working life, and notably painted some of the best animals in England for some of the greatest sportsmen of the day. There is no doubt but that his skill in this particular branch became so great as to excel even that of the great Landseer. He painted horses for the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, the Earl of Rosebery, the Rt. Hon. H. Chaplin, Sir George Chetwynd, Mr. T. Nickalls, Sir E. Watkin, etc. For Mr. Chaplin he painted, in life size, "Hermit," the winner of the sensational Derby of 1867, which was hung in the banquetting-hall at Blankney, and received special mention from Sir George Chetwynd in *Racing Reminiscences*. Sir George says (describing a visit to Blankney):

"Up above in a gallery, hung the life-size portrait of Hermit, by Nightingale, who was one of the very few good painters of a

horse I ever saw. He would have earned a great name if he had shown more application in his work. I have a very interesting picture of Countryman done by him, with a view of the old stand at Newmarket and the race-course."

Another picture, of a pony, painted at Torquay for the Duchess of Sutherland, is now in the possession of the Princess of Wales, to whom it was presented by her Grace. Yet another sensational picture was Stag, a splendid Arab horse, the favourite of the late Prince Imperial, and which he rode at the beginning of the Franco-Prussian War. Mr. Nightingale's facile brush also excelled in depicting dogs, of which he has left many delightful examples; and in still life, dead game, and wildfowl, he had no master. Perhaps the most beautiful example that ever came from his brush is a "Dead Mallard," which was lately painted for Mr. R. Poole of Maldon. In landscape, the artist had fine feeling, whether as backgrounds (which were always carefully elaborated) or in independent canvases, and his works in landscape, if not commissions, were readily bought up. Of so-called public work, Mr. Nightingale has left none, if the exception be made of his work in Dr. Plume's library, and of the altar-pictures in All Saints' Church, Maldon. His technical skill in representing hair, fur, and feathers attained a marvellous power of development, and his favourite subject of dead game and wildfowl comprised some of the most realistic and truthful representations that art has ever compassed. The claims of a numerous family, and the plodding necessity of commissions, left him of late years without sufficient time to contribute any work to the Academy, in which he exhibited only seven times. His first exhibited picture (1846) was an animal painting, "Frolic and her Puppies," painted for the late Mr. W. P. S. Honywood, and now in the possession of his family at Mark's Hall. Twenty-seven of his pictures were exhibited at various times in the Suffolk Gallery.

Except in the practice of art for art's sake and supremacy, Mr. Nightingale was not an ambitious man, and being somewhat straightened in circumstances for several years, through the calls of his family, he appeared to settle himself in his first neighbourhood, neglecting the golden meed that his talent might have procured for him in London. His time being thoroughly taken up by the practise of his profession, he willingly accepted the healthier, if comparatively obscure, routine of a country life, and which choice enabled

him, no doubt, to lengthen his life to a good old artistic span. He, in his time, played many social parts, and, notably, was one of the first who joined the Maldon Volunteers in 1860, and in which corps he received the appropriate sub-commission of colour-sergeant, and was at the time of his death the oldest survivor of the two or three original members of the company. His power of working was prolonged to an unusual span, as several excellent pictures were painted by him in the present year. Mr. Nightingale leaves a family of one daughter and four sons, the youngest of whom, Mr. Basil Nightingale, is an artist of considerable repute, and is the only one on whom the mantle of his father has fallen.

The Rev. SAMUEL CONWAY, B.A., for nearly a quarter of a century the honoured and beloved pastor of the Marsh Street, Walthamstow, Congregational Church, died on September 28th from the effects of injuries received in an accident with a bicycle, which he was learning to ride, but two days previously. Mr. Conway, who was a man of fine presence and of unusual culture, was sixty years of age, having been born at Beaminster, Dorsetshire, in 1834; his education was commenced at Blandford School, for the Congregational ministry he was trained at New College, where he won the Pye-Smith scholarship; he took his degree of B.A. at London in 1858. He was pastor of the Congregational Church at Ongar for nine or ten years previous to his call to Walthamstow. He also undertook a considerable amount of literary work, and wrote in the Pulpit Commentary the volumes on the *Revelation* (1890), on the *Song of Solomon* (1893), and on the *Psalms*. The mournful occurrence of Mr. Conway's fatal accident produced a deep and widespread impression among all classes throughout the district, where he was well known, and his funeral at Walthamstow Cemetery on October 1st, when some four thousand people were assembled, was an impressive scene.

It is with deep regret that we have to record the early death of Mr. EDWARD THOMAS PAPILLON, only son and only surviving child of the Rev. T. L. Papillon, vicar of Writtle, grandson of the Rev. John Papillon, formerly rector of Lexden and nephew of a former M.P. for Colchester, the gifted author of *Alleyne* (noticed on p. 132 *ante*). He passed away on September 30th, after many months of weakness and ill-health. He had a distinguished school career at Marlborough, winning soon after an open scholarship at New College, Oxford, where his father had been Fellow and Tutor.

Only twenty-two years of age he gave promise of a brilliant career in the profession of letters. Though so young a man, Mr. Papillon was unusually well read in all branches of English literature, his pure language and facility of expression being marked features. Perhaps some of his critics failed to do him justice in *Alleyne*; but what genius was ever fully recognised till death silenced its marvellous voice for ever? In a short story, *A Modern Cato*, published in *The Monthly Packet*, he gave a very charming description of the beauties of Baddow meads and the neighbourhood. He had promised a paper on G. Crabbe, the Suffolk poet, for this session of the Chelmsford Odde Volumes, of which he was a member at the time of his somewhat sudden and untimely death, and was engaged on an article for *The Pall Mall Magazine*, and one on Mersea for this REVIEW.

ESSEX CHURCHES.

XV.—ST. THOMAS THE APOSTLE, NAVESTOCK.

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

NAVESTOCK, or as it appears in old records, Navestoca, Nasingstoke, or Nastoke, has undoubtedly much ancient history attached to it, as is evidenced by the almost prehistoric earthworks in the parish. Old buildings may be destroyed or pulled down, and the site levelled and all trace of them lost; old documents may be burnt or eaten up by worm or damp, and so rendered useless; but it is seldom, although they may be defaced by the plough, that all trace of the earthworks of the earlier inhabitants of this country are altogether obliterated. The learned antiquary, Dr. Stukeley, appears to have attached great importance to one of these on Navestock Common, which he seems to have visited several times, and satisfied himself that he had discovered an Alate Temple of the Druids. Another earthwork in the parish, known in olden time as "The Defence of Navestock," and in modern times as "Fortification Wood," again points to this locality as being an important military post, and, as the Saxon word *Stocce*, Morant tells us, signifies felled timber, it may be, as has been suggested, that this suffix was added to distinguish it from the other Nasing in the county, that is, the stockaded or fortified Nasing; for even the site of the church itself would seem to have been protected by a

wide ditch or moat, the remains of which are still visible on the north and east sides of the churchyard, and may thus have formed part of the ancient defences of the position.

It seems tolerably certain that the church of St. Paul's in London possessed lands here prior to the Conquest, and that they were wrested from it; for just previous to the Conquest two freemen, Howard and Hulci, were in possession. The Conqueror, however, restored them to the Canons of St. Paul's on his coronation day. The manor and lands, together with the great tithes, and the advowson of the vicarage continued in the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's until 1544, when Henry VIII took manor and lands away from them, and Queen Mary granted them to Sir Edward Waldegrave, in 1553. The rectory and the advowson of the vicarage also appear to have been in the possession of Sir Edward Waldegrave, as he seems to have exchanged with, or sold them to, Sir Thomas Pope in 1555, who endowed his newly-founded Trinity College, Oxford, with them, and they still continue in the possession of the president and fellows of that college. Newcourt says that it was Sir Edward Waldegrave who, in second and third of Philip and Mary, having first obtained a Royal licence, gave the advowson to Trinity College, Oxford.

The records of St. Paul's Cathedral speak of King Edgar as bestowing the manor or manors of Navestock upon the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, and also as a contributor of a sum of 60 mancass of gold, probably for church purposes here. We also gather from other records that there must have been a considerable population in Navestock in Saxon times, hence it is only reasonable to assume that a church existed here during the Saxon period. It is true there are no traces left of the church of that period; but, as probably it would have been built of timber and thatched, it would share the fate of the other buildings of the Saxons, being from the Norman point of view of too temporary a character.

The Normans were a building race of people, and they were dissatisfied with the temporary buildings of their predecessors; hence we find that not only did they replace the defensive earthworks and stockades of the Saxons by massively-built castles, but they replaced in very many parishes in this county the temporary churches of the Saxons by substantial edifices of stone and rubble, generally consisting of nave and chancel, with sometimes the addition of a tower. But as time went on the mediæval ecclesiastics

and architects became dissatisfied with the simple Norman churches, and they enlarged them by the addition of aisles, or, if they retained the old walls, they substituted larger windows of one, two, or three lights for the original narrow slits, or they pulled the whole down and rebuilt the church on a more imposing scale.

The church of Navestock, dedicated to St. Thomas the Apostle, and so described in the Visitation of 1297, now consists of a nave, with south aisle, chancel, tower and spire, and south porch (Fig. 1).

Although we are unable to offer any visible evidence of the

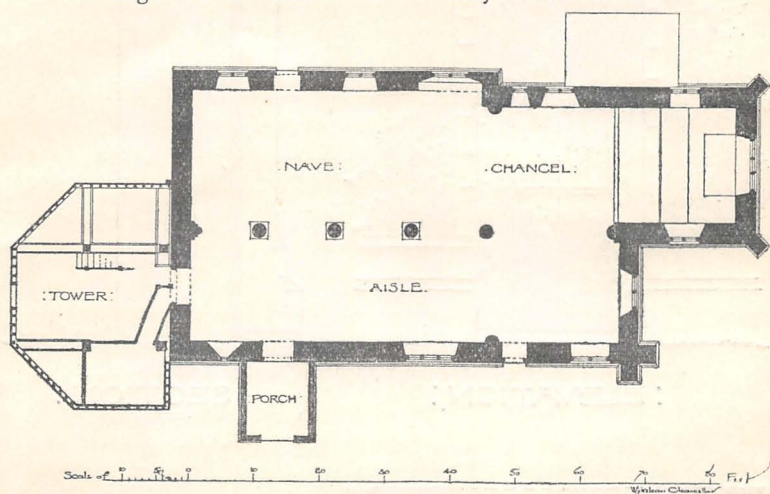


FIG. 1. PLAN OF CHURCH.

existence of a Saxon church, yet we have distinct and absolute proof of a church being here in the Norman period; the north wall of the nave is undoubtedly a fragment, and possibly the only part left, of the original Norman church of the eleventh century. The early Norman north door (Fig. 2) and the square quoins of the wall afford sufficient evidence of its date. Late in the twelfth or very early in the thirteenth century an arch was made in this north wall at the east end, with a slender shaft at angle of jamb, with carved capital of Early English character; it is difficult to account for this feature. From a visitation made in 1251 we find, besides the high altar, the church contained two others, dedicated respectively to the Blessed Virgin and St. James, and this arch may either have given access to a north chapel—no remains of which however are

apparent—or it may have been introduced in order to form a recess and so give more space for the chapel. The former is

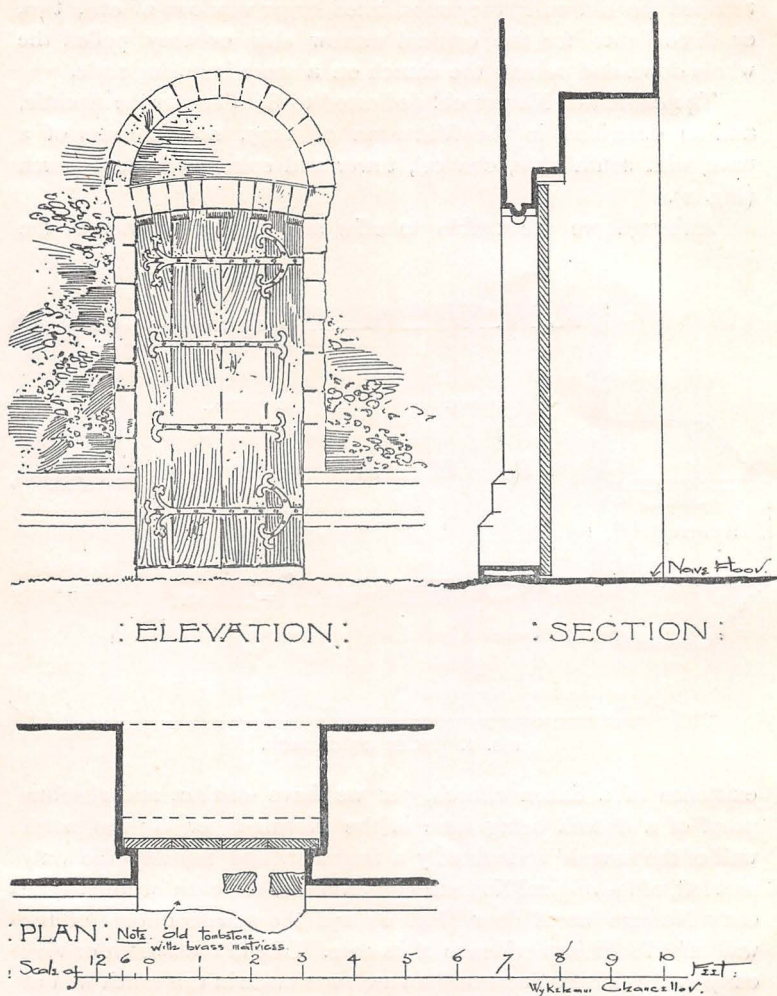
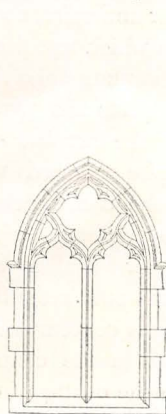


FIG. 2. NORTH DOOR.

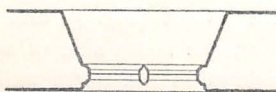
the most probable solution, because not only may this be inferred from the Visitation of 1251, but in the Visitation of 1297 the "New Chapel" is spoken of.*

* I am indebted to the Rev. S. Coode-Hore for much of the historical information in connection with the parish.

Late in the thirteenth century a very considerable alteration was made; the south wall of nave was removed and a Transitional arcade of three columns and four arches erected, and a south aisle added. The south doorway is of this date, and probably the single-light window to the west of doorway. Subsequently the chancel was pulled down, and there is some evidence that it was rebuilt early in the fourteenth century, for in the Visitation of 1297 occurs the following: "Cancellum bene copertum et melius jungendum Navi ecclesie";



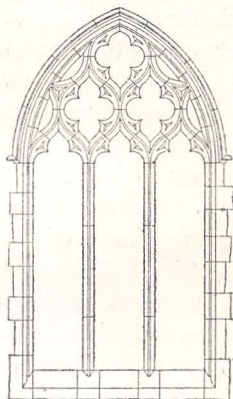
ELEVATION.



PLAN

Scale of 10 6 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 Feet

FIG. 3. WINDOW IN NORTH WALL.



ELEVATION



PLAN

Scale of 10 6 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 Feet

FIG. 4. EAST WINDOW.

that is, "The chancel is well covered, but is to be better united to the nave of the church." In other words, the old Norman chancel arch, which was probably a very narrow one, was to be removed, together with the greater part of the east wall of nave. Building operations were not so much rushed in mediæval times as in the present day, and probably the work thus ordered was not executed until the first half of the fourteenth century, for there is some evidence that the work was completed in 1350. The two two-light windows in the north wall, and the two-light window in the south wall (Fig. 3), and the three-light window in the east wall

of chancel (Fig. 4), are of the Decorated period of the first half of the fourteenth century; the other window in the north wall of chancel is a low side window, but it appears to have been altered, probably whilst undergoing repairs. If however it be the original window, it is of late Perpendicular character.

The eastern north window of the nave is of Decorated character, and was probably introduced when the chancel was rebuilt.

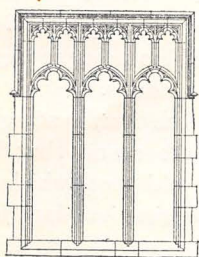
The fifteenth century is another epoch in the history of this church, for at that time was erected the tower and spire, constructed entirely of oak timbers, with huge cills, upon which rest the massive posts which support the whole of the upper structure and the spire. Immense braces, tier upon tier, stiffen both posts and plates, thus enabling the structure to resist the storms of the last four centuries. The tower is boarded outside, and the spire covered with oak shingles. Great skill has been shown in the construction of this glorious specimen of carpentry, which may take its place with Margaretting, Blackmore, Stock, and other similar examples. When, however, this tower was planned it would seem that some important alteration (perhaps a rebuilding) was contemplated in the remainder of the church, for the tower is not in the centre of the nave, as is usually the case, but is almost in the centre of the aisle, so that, as will be seen from the plan (Fig. 1), the lower storey of the tower projects beyond the aisle and has an awkward appearance. Probably about this period the 3-light (Fig. 5) and the 2-light Perpendicular windows (Fig. 6) on the south side of aisle, and the two 2-light Perpendicular windows in the north wall of nave, were introduced or substituted for those of an earlier date.

At a later period, probably within the last 150 years, the south aisle was lengthened one bay, and so overlapping the chancel. The stone arcade, however, was not continued through, but the easternmost arch of the arcade was taken down, and the arcade continued through with large oak trees, erected pretty much as they were felled, being only roughly axed, the circular form being preserved, and large wall plates and curved braces or brackets introduced, in order to form as it were a continuation of the arcade. This construction was returned across the chancel and also across the south aisle. At a later period these oak posts and braces were in part cased up and mouldings run in cement, in order to make them correspond with the columns and arches of the old arcade. When the aisle was lengthened a debased door was introduced on

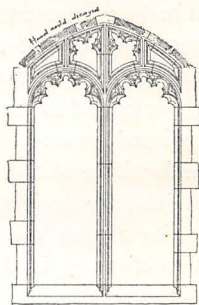
the south side of the new bay with wood jambs, and the two-light window, also debased and probably made of fragments of the old window in the former east wall of the aisle, was introduced.

At a still later period, another piece of vandalism was perpetrated; the old Norman west wall of the nave was either pulled down and rebuilt in brick, or partially pulled down and faced with brick and the roof hipped back.

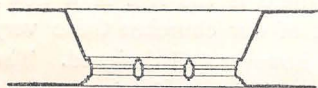
The roof of the nave has been re-modelled in modern times; many of the old timbers were worked in, and a flat plastered ceiling added. The same appears to be the condition of the aisle



ELEVATION

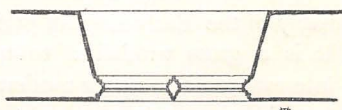


ELEVATION:



PLAN

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



: PLAN:

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

FIG. 5. WINDOW IN SOUTH AISLE.

FIG. 6 CHANCEL WINDOW, SOUTH WALL.

roof. The chancel roof is quite modern; there is a flat ceiling to a portion only of it, the remainder being ceiled to the rafters.

The old walls of the church appear, where exposed, to have been built with pebbles and rubble, but they have all been plastered over and a plinth added.

There is some very old and interesting ironwork on the north door, corresponding to some extent with the ironwork on Willingale Spain Church door. The old sixteenth century porch on south side has been so frequently repaired and altered that there are only some fragments left of the original work; these are, however, sufficient to show that in its original condition it was an interesting example of

the church porches of that date. In the spandrils over the entrance are two coats of arms ; that on the dexter side is the coat of Waldegrave ; that on the sinister side is a fesse between two chevrons, but inasmuch as this coat in different tinctures was borne by three or four families, it is difficult to assign this coat. For instance, the arms of Baignard were [sable] a fesse between two chevrons [or], the arms of Fitzwalter are [or] a fesse between two chevrons [gules], the arms of Cornerth were [azure] a fesse between two chevrons [or], whilst another coat was [argent] a fesse between two chevrons [azure]. No member of either of these families appears to have had any connection with Navestock in the sixteenth century ; it is, therefore, difficult to account for its appearance here, but as there are some faint traces of yellow in the field, the coat is most probably intended as the Fitzwalter coat. There are some fragments of old painted glass still left in some of the windows.

The furniture of the church, including the font, reading desk, and benching are modern, the pulpit eighteenth century, but there is still in the church the base stone of the old font, which in the Visitation of 1297 is thus described : "Baptisterium lapidum sub scrua—Stone Font under lock." This base shows that the bowl was supported by a centre shaft with eight detached shafts round, suggesting that it must have been a very interesting example, probably of the Early English period. Where is the rest of it now ? It is a gross vandalism to turn out of our churches these very interesting old fonts for modern ones, however well designed. The font is, as a rule, the only fragment of church furniture which connects the present generation with previous generations for centuries back.

An old Norman font is always an interesting feature, for by it we realise the fact that for seven centuries the inhabitants of that parish have, generation after generation, brought their children to that font to be baptized. It seems to me that it is almost impossible to invest anything about that church with so much interest as is attached to that old font ; there is a continuity in connection with it that cannot be said of anything else about that church. The windows, the doors, the roofs, the pavement, the benches, the pulpit, the reading desk, even probably the walls, have been altered, but all through the ever-shifting fashion of the day that old font has never changed, except so far as age may have told upon it, and it has been the centre of but one ceremony.

The Registers commence in 1538 with this heading:

A True Registre Booke gathered out of the olde Registre Books of Navestocke wherein are conteyned the names of all those that have been baptized, married or buried, from the yere of O^r Lord 1538 unto this present yere 1598.

1st Entry. Baptisms.—Octobre, 1538. Ffyrst christned the xxx daie of Octobre, Richard Boxter, the sonne of Andrewe Boxter.

1st Marriage.—Wll^m Ffletcher and ——— Skinner were married the xxviii of Januarie, 1538.

1st Burial. — Bridgett of London was buried the ——— of Januarie ano, sup. dict. 1539.

There are numerous monuments in and about the Church.

1. The earliest is a flat stone slab, forming probably the lid of a coffin, 5 ft. 5 in. long by 2 ft. 1½ in. broad at the top, and 1 ft. 7½ in. at the bottom; on it is incised a Calvary cross on three steps, the three arms of the cross terminating with trefoils; it is of the thirteenth century. It now forms the cill of the west door leading into the tower.

2. Another slab of Purbeck, measuring 5 ft 7½ in. in length by 1 ft. 9 in. in breadth at the top, and 1 ft. 3 in. at the bottom. It is 5½ in. thick, and has a double hollow worked all round the edge. It has a raised cross upon three steps, somewhat more elaborate than the first, but still belonging to the thirteenth century; it is now reversed and lies outside the tower door.

3. The stone slab forming the cill of the south doorway has been reaved of its brass, all that remains are the six rivets which formerly secured it.

4. A fragment of a stone slab forms the cill of the north door. This has also been reaved of its brasses.

The Register Book throws some light either upon them or some other reaved brasses. Samuel Fisher, Vicar, made his last entry in this book, 24 Mar. 16⁴³/₄₄; but on the first page, which was then a blank page, is the following note, evidently in Fisher's handwriting.

A note of such Brasse as was taken of
the stones in Navestocke Chancell, Anno 1644.

Jo. Everton Armigeri Coferarii Henry 6th
Obiit 6^o die Aug. Anno 4^o Edwardi Quarti.

Jo. ffurman Vicar obiit 26^o Aug. 1512.

Agnes Seed uxor Roberti Seed and Ro.
Marsie Vicar March the 23. 1562.

Phillip Lentall Esquire and Parnell his
wife August 25. 1549.

Probably a party of Cromwell's soldiers visiting Navestock, tore out the brasses, and the good old vicar then and there made his note of them.

5. Mural monuments on east wall of chancel.

Mortall to bee Immortall.

Here lieth buried Agnes Makyn the wyfe of Richarde Makyn daughter of John Colford whoe firste tooke unto husband Thomas Shonk by whome she had 4 Children. In this parish her Father & Mother, Grandfather & Grandmother wer all here married & all here buried she had also issue 4 Children by Richard Makyn Edward, Michael, Prudence and Mary Makyn, she lived wth the said Richard 39 yeares in wedlocke within w^{ch} time she sawe all her saide Children married & she sawe all of them have Children of their bodies wthin wh^{ch} time also neyther of her husbands or any of her children were ever sued. She was bountifull to the poore she lived a godly, virtuous honest & quiet life and so dyed commendinge her soule into the hands of Almighty God. Three of her own Sonnes and the husband of one of her daughters carried her unto her grave for so she desired them to doe. She was buried the 14th day of December 1589.

Here also lieth buried the sayd Richard Makyn ordinary groome in the Chaundrie to King Edward the sixt sworne in that office the 23rd day of December a^o dñi 1549 in the 3 yeare of his Raigne continuinge in that place in ordinary untill the 45 yeare of Queene Elizabeth & upon the 5th day of Aprill in the first yeare of Kinge James. deceased A^o Dⁿⁱ 1603.

6. Brass. East end of chancel.*

John Colford's daughter Agnes here with clodes of claie lyeth clad Who unto Thomas Shouncke was wedd. Fower children by him had Her Grandfather & Parents here in earthe have built there bower Her husband dead in tract of tyme, it pleased the lord of power To Richard Makyn she was wyfe ; and issue by him had Namelye towne sonnes and daughters 2 who mad there parents glad Her sonnes Edward and Michael were : Her daughters cald bi name Prudence and — Marie : All which lyve without rebuke or blame Thirtie nine yeares with Makyn she in love did rune her race And all—her children married well : She saw before her face And all of them had children toe their Mothers harte to chear Her youngest daughters childe in truthe : The Grandam helde most dear And God did so provide of love, her husbands, sonnes nor she Sued none at lawe : nor sued weare of high or lowe degree She to the poore was bountiful & gave them of her store Who waile her wante that never sent them emptie from her dore Thus as she lived a godlie life in God she made her ende Her bodie to the earthe her soule to Christe she did commend

* See *Essex Literary Journal*, p. 80.

Three of her sonnes with sorrowinge teares did beare her to this grave
 She lefte this lyfe to lyve with Christe suche hope in Him we have
 The daye and tyme with grife of mynde they duelye doe remember
 Unto her allotted weare the XXIIIth of December,

Anno Dñi 1589 A^o—Reginæ Elizabethæ 32.

7. On floor of chancel, three detached brass inscriptions.*

Richard Makyn sworn ordinary groome
 In the Chaundrie to King Edward the VIth
 Obiit 5^o Aprilis 1603.

I once lyke the
 Now sleepe in dust
 Learn thou of me
 Whereto thou must.

Lyfe was to mee payne
 Death is to mee gayne.

8. On brass plate on west jamb of north window of chancel.

Here lyeth buried James Makyn, sonne of Edward Makyn & Ann his wife ;
 who deceased in June, 1616 and was baptized in this church.*

8a. On brass plate on east jamb of the same window.

Hic jacet John^{us} Moore fili Edvardi Moore generosi unim cursistarum curiæ
 cancellariæ quo obiit 12^o die Juniis, an^o dñi 1624 ansq̄ ætat suæ quinto.

9. Mural monument in chancel (north side).

M. S.

Here lyeth the body
 of Anne Snelling wyfe of
 Charles Snelling Citizen &
 Marchant of London, daughter
 to John Nicolls of Salloppe in
 the County of Shropshire
 Esq̄ui., who deceased the 5 daye
 of November 1625 in child
 bedd, as also the body of Rowland
 Snelling who deceased the
 21st day of November, 1625.

Shee heard Gods voice while it was day
 Shee learnd the knoweledge of his way
 Shee lov'd as best became a wife
 Shee lived as they whose faith have life
 Shee tooke her lot with praises givinge
 And dide in hope of ever living.

10. Brass. Chancel floor.

Here lieth the body of James Wallenger,
 Gent., who deceased the 26 of Marche
 An^o Dñi 1603 who hath given XX shil
 lings a yeare to this Parish for ever.

* There is no such entry in the register.

11. Mural stone tablet on south wall of chapel in south aisle.

Memoriæ Sacrum

Here under lyeth the bodie of John Grene
 Late Citizen and Grocer of London seventh
 Sonne of Robert Greene & Frideswide
 His wife late of this Parish whoe departed
 This life y^e 3rd day of September Ann^o Dni
 1625 being unmarried in the two
 And thirtieth yeare of his age
 Hee by his last Will bequeathed to the
 Poore of this Parish for ever certane
 Coppiehold lands & tenements held of
 The Mannor of Navestocke, Threescore
 & tenne pounds in money to be employed to
 Buy Freehold lands for the further
 Reliefe of the said poore for ever Hee
 Also devised the surplus of his estate
 His debts, legacies, funeralls and other
 Duties paid & discharged to be divided
 Amongst the poore of this Parish at the
 Discretion of his Executors viz John
 Greene Esquire & Robert Greene his bro-
 ther of this Parish which by his direction
 Have sett upp this Monument in memorie
 Of him & of his charitable deed.

Veniet iterum qui me in lucem reponet.

12. Mural stone on south side of chapel, in south aisle.

M. S.

Here in this Chancell lyeth burie
 d the bodie of Rebecca Thorold
 late wife of Thomas Thorold Cy-
 tizen and Marchante of London
 daughter of Thomas Greene late
 Cytizen of London deceased
 sister unto John Greene Esquire
 of this Parrish. Shee bare unto
 her sayd husbände 8 children viz
 5 sonns & 3 daughters Shee was a
 Gentlewoman indeed w^h much
 pyete, humility & charitye where
 of shee gave ample testimonye
 both in her lyfe & at her death
 She departed this lyfe lying in
 Childbed of her last sonne in this
 Parrishe the 4th daye of September
 1625 in the 36th yeare of her age
 In memorye of whom the sayd Thomas

Thorold hath caused this
Monument to be erected.

Christus mihi vita Mors mihi lucrū

13. East end of chancel. Monument in marble and alabaster,
with half-effigy of John Greene.

MEMORIÆ SACRUM.

neere this monument lieth buried the body of John Greene, Ser
jeant att Law and Ann his wife Daughter of James Blanchard
which said John was sonne of Thomas son of John all of this Parish
& descended from the Ancient family of the Grenes of Grenes Norton
in the county of Northampton. Hee was made Serjeant 1640 and was like
wise one of the Judges of y^e Sheriffs Court in London for y^e space of 37 yeares
together which hee executed with singular integrity as that Hono^{ble}
Citty can beare him witnesse. Hee dyed in the 74th yeare of his age
upon y^e 17^h of May 1653 Anne his wife dyed upon the 21st of July 1641. Hee
had issue by the said Anne besides some few that dyed younge viz two
sonnes and foure daughters. John his eldest sonne marryed to Mary
the eldest daughter of Philip Jermyn one of the justices of the King's
Bench. James the 2nd sone unmarried. Hannah his eldest daughter married
to John Penrice of Crowle in the County of Worcester Esq^r Sarah his 2nd daughter
married to Charles Chamberlain Citizen & Merchantaylor of London
Margaret his 3rd daughter married to Edward Bysshe of Bysshe Court in y^e
County of Surry Esq^r Mary the 4th married to Guybon Goddard of Elich-
am in ye County of Norfolke Esq^r. Hee had likewise which survived him 22
grandchildren. John his eldest son & sole executor caused this monument
to bee erected in pious memory of them both.

There are ten coats of arms on this monument :

1. Arms of Greene, with crest ; 2. Arms of Greene : 3. Greene
impaling Blanchard ; 4. Arms of Blanchard ; 5. Greene impaling
Jermyn ; 6. Penrice impaling Greene ; 7. Chamberlain impaling
Greene ; 8. Bysshe impaling Greene ; 9. Goddard impaling Greene ;
10 Arms of Greene.

14. Stone slab on chancel floor.

D.O.M.S.

Et memoriæ aeternæ

Certa spe resurgendi

Hic jacet Johannes Greene Ar

Serviens ad legem

De Bois. Hall in hac parochiâ

Qui viset ann LXXXI. M. IX. D. III

Nat : postr : non MR. MDCXLIII

Denat : prid : id de MDCCXXV

Parentes habuit Joannem nuper

Recordatorem civitat Londin

Et Mariam Philippi Jermin filiam

Un : Justiciar : de- Banco Regis

Regnante Carolo I
 Hic juxta sepultos
 Omnibus honeribus apud suos
 In hoc comitatu functus est
 Joannes Greene A.R.
 Filiur atque ex asse hoeres
 Parenti de se optime merito
 Hoc marmor gratitudinis ergo
 P.C.

15. Mural monument in chancel (north side).

In the Vault under this place
 Lieth interred
 The body of Frances Thomlinson
 Late wife of
 Richard Thomlinson of London Marchant
 And one of the daughters
 Of John Turvin Esq. Citizen and Haberdasher of London.
 (She had issue by the said Richard Thomlinson, 3 sons and one daughter,)
 Richard, John, Robert and Frances.
 Of the last she died in childbed.
 In grateful remembrance of
 A virtuous, careful and loving wife
 A tender and affectionate mother
 Her husband caused this monument to be erected.
 Born January 1st, 1680.
 Died March 21st, 1715.
 Requiescat in pace.
 Frances the only daughter was born Mar. 12, 1715.
 Died y^e 28 day of the said March 1716 and
 Was buried in the same coffin with her mother.
 Robert the third son was born June y^e 14, 1714,
 And departed this life April y^e 4^h 1716.

16. Stone slab in chancel.

Here lieth buried the
 Body of John Sheffield
 Esquire who dyed on the
 3rd day of Desem^r 1670.

17. Mural monument on south wall of chancel.

This monument erected by Captain | John Sheffield, in testimony of his |
 griefe affection and gratitude to the | memory of | Henry Sheffield | of London,
 Merchant, his dutiful | and affectionate son, who departed | this life the 6^h day
 of August | 1718, at Canton, in China. And lyes | there buried being chief supra
 | cargo of the ship Carnarvon in | the service of the Honourable the East India
 Company, aged 41 years, | being grandson to John Sheffield, | who lyes interred
 near this place. |

Near this place lyeth Mary (mother of | the aboved named Henry Sheffield) |
 ætat 81. Obiit decimo sexto die Novembris | anno domini 1724. |

18 Stone slab on chancel floor.

To the Memory
of
The Rev^d John Filkes. B.D.
(37 years Vicar of
this Parish)
Who died May 27th 1830
In the 81st year of his age

19. Mural monument on north wall of nave.

To the memory of the
Rev. James Ford B.D.
for 20 years Vicar of this Parish
and sometime perpetual curate
of St. Lawrence, in the Town of Ipswich
and of Hill Farrance in the County of Somerset
He was the eldest son of the Rev. James Ford B.A
Rector of the united Parishes of
St. George the Martyr and St. Mary Magdalene
in the City of Canterbury
By Dorothy the youngest daughter of W^m Spearman Esq.
of the City of Durham
By his last will and testament
he founded and endowed the
Professorship of English History
in the University of Oxford
In Trinity College of which he had been 24 years fellow
four studentships
two students thereof to be elected
from the King's School in Canterbury
in which he was educated
one from the Grammar School in Ipswich
and one from that of Brentwood in the County of Essex
and on the same College
he settled the advowson of the
*
He departed this life the 31st day of January
In the year of our Lord
MDCCCL
and in the 70^h year of his age
and of Letitia his wife
the younger daughter of George Jermyn, Gent.
of the Town of Ipswich
she departed this life the 15^h day of July
in the year of our Lord
MDCCCXLVIII
and in the 58^h year of her age

*These two lines left blank in Monument and never filled in.

20. Mural monument on north wall of chancel.

Underneath this Monument are the remains | of the | Two first Earls of Waldegrave. Father and Son, | both of the name of James, | both servants of that excellent Prince, | King George the Second, | both by him created Knights of the most noble order of the Garter. | James, the Father, was employed in Foreign Embassies to the | Courts of Vienna and Versailles by King George the First, and | by King George the Second; and he did his Court and Country ho | nour and service, and was respected wherever his negotiations made | him known. In his private capacity, the affability and benevolence | of his disposition, and the goodness of his understanding, made him | beloved and esteemed throughout his life. | The antiquity of his illustrious and noble family is equal to that of | most that may be named in any country or time, and needs not to | be here recited,

He died of the dropsy and jaundice on the 11th of April 1741, | aged 57. | His eldest son, James before mentioned and interred within this | Vault died of the small pox, on the 8th of April 1763 aged 48. |

These were his years in number; what they were in wisdom hardly | belongs to time. The universal respect paid to him while he lived, | and the universal lamentation at his death are ample testimonies of | a character not easily to be paralleled. He was for many years the | chosen friend and favourite of a King, who was a judge of men; yet | never that King's Minister, though a man of business knowledge and | learning beyond most of his contemporaries. But ambition visited | him not, and contentment filled his hours. Appealed to for his arbi | tration by various contending parties in the state, upon the highest | differences, his judgement always tempered their dissensions, while his | own principles, which were the freedom of the people, and the main | tenance of the laws, remained steadfast and unshaken, and his influence | unimpaired, though exercised through a long series of struggles that | served as foils to his disinterested virtue. The constancy and firmness | of his mind were proof against every trial but the distresses of man | kind; and therein he was as a rock with many springs, and his gene | rosity was as the waters that flow from it, nourishing the plains be | neath. He was wise in the first degree of wisdom; master of a powerfull and | delicate wit; had as ready a conception, and as quick parts as any man | that ever lived, and never lost his wisdom in his wit, nor his coolness | by provocation. He smiled at things that drive other men to anger. | He was a stranger to resentment, not to injuries. Those feared him most | that loved him, yet he was revered by all, for he was as true a friend as ever | bore that name, and as generous an enemy as ever bad man tried. |

He was in all things undisturbed, modest, placid and humane. To him | broad daylight and the commerce of the world were as easy as | the night and solitude. To him the return of night and solitude must have | been a season of ever blest reflection. To him this now deep night must through | the merits of his Redeemer, Jesus Christ, be everlasting peace and joy. |

O death! Thy sting is to the living! O grave thy victory is over the | unburied the wife, the child, the friend that is left behind. |

Thus saith the widow of this incomparable man, his once most happy | wife, now the faithful remembrancer of all his virtues, Maria | Countess Dowager Waldegrave, who inscribes this Tablet to his beloved memory.

21. Mural monument on north side of chancel.

D. O. M.

Hic

Requiescit

Illustrissima Domina Henrietta Waldegrave
Henrici Baronis de Waldegrave uxor dilecta
Filia Regis Jacobi II. Et Nobilissimæ Dominæ
Arbellæ Churchill, soror Principis potentissimi
Ducis de Berwick ; haud natalium splendore magis
quam omnibus virtutibus animi corporisque dotibus
ornata

Obiit die 3^{to} April An^o. Domini MDCCXXX

Ætat 63 Fœlici memoriæ sacrum posuit

Jacobus Comes, Vice Comes, et Baro de Waldegrave
filius charissimus.

22. Mural monument on south wall of chancel.

In memory of | the Honourable Edward Waldegrave, third son of George fourth Earl of Waldegrave | Lieutenant of the 7th Light Dragoons, | born August 28^h, 1787. Died January 22^d, 1809. | He greatly distinguished himself | in the British Army in Spain, in the campaign in which Sir John Moore commanded and lost his life. | He was selected by the General of his Division | for a service demanding talent, intrepidity and address, | which he completely accomplished. | This noble youth | had scarcely begun to display those virtues and abilities which engaged the attachment | of all his comrades in arms, | when being shipwrecked off Falmouth, in returning from Corunna | he was called, we humbly hope, to exchange earthly honour for a crown of immortality | through Jesus Christ our Lord.

This Monument

is erected to his Memory by his Brother
John James Earl of Waldegrave.

23. Mural monument in chancel.

Sacred to the memory

of

Elizabeth, the second wife of
James fifth Earl of Cardigan
daughter of John
third Earl of Waldegrave
Lady of the Bedchamber
to her Majesty Queen Charlotte
died on the 23^d day of June 1829
aged 65 years

Her nearest relatives grateful for her
kindness have erected this Monument
to express their affection and regret.

24. Mural stone tablet at east end of chapel in south aisle.

In Memory of
 William Lord Radstock
 Admiral of the Red K.G.C.B.
 Second son of John 3rd Earl of Waldegrave
 He was created a Baron of Ireland
 For his services in the defeat of the
 Spanish fleet off Cape St. Vincent
 February 14th 1797
 Died August 20th 1825 aged 72 years
 His life was devoted to his God
 And to his country
 Also of his third son
 The Hon^{ble} Augustus Waldegrave
 Who was accidentally killed near Mexico
 While attached to the English Mission there
 October 26th 1825 aged 22
 And of
 Cornelia Jacoba
 Widow of the above named Lord Radstock
 Who died Oct^r 10th 1839 aged 76 years
 He that believeth in Me, though he were dead, yet shall he live.

25. Mural marble tablet at east end of chapel in south aisle.

To the memory of
 The Right Honourable John James
 Sixth Earl of Waldegrave
 Viscount Chewton and Baron Waldegrave
 of Chewton in the County of Somerset
 And a Baronet
 He departed this life July 30th 1835
 in the 50th year of his age
 This Tablet is erected by his beloved Wife
 Annie Countess of Waldegrave
 and by his fond and dutiful children
 as a mark of
 Conjugal love and filial affection.

26. Brass on same wall.

In Memory of
 The Lady Horatia Elizabeth
 2nd daughter of John James 6th Earl of Waldegrave
 And Wife of John Wardlaw Esquire
 Born at Strawberry Hill the 2nd Nov. 1823
 Died at Brighton the 24th June 1844
 and buried at Hove Cemetery.

27. Marble tablet on south wall of south aisle.

In Memory of
 George Edward seventh Earl of Waldegrave

He departed this life at Harptree Court
in the County of Somerset
On the 28th day of September 1846
In the 31st year of his age.

28. Mural monument on south side of chancel wall.

Sacred to the memory of
William Frederick Viscount Chewton
Eldest son of the 8th Earl Waldegrave
Having been 17 years a soldier
He led his company of the Scots Fusilier Guards into action
At the Battle of the Alma, September 20th 1854
And fell far in advance covered with wounds
From the effects of which he died at Scutari October 8th 1854 Aged 38

In the sight of the unwise he seemed to die and his
Departure is taken for misery but he is in peace. Wisdom.

This monument is erected by his Widow Frances Chewton
and his cousin Frances Waldegrave.

29. Mural marble tablet on south wall of chapel in south aisle.

I shall go to her
Sacred

To the beloved memory of
Frances Countess Waldegrave
Daughter of Mr. John Braham

Born January 4, 1821 Died July 5, 1879

Owner for nearly forty years of the Waldegrave estates in the County of
Essex. She made herself a much loved home at Dudbrook in this Parish
Her body rests in the Churchyard of Chewton Mendip in the County of Somerset
This memorial is placed here by her devoted husband Chichester Fortescue
Lord Carlingford who desires to inscribe her dear and honoured name
On the walls of Navestock Church.
For love is strong as death.

In addition to the foregoing are the following monumental slabs
on the floor.

In the nave :

30. M. Dorothy Prince wife of Richard March 23—
Rich^d Prince 12^h March 1734/5.
31. Dorothy Prince, Spinster dau of Richard Prince Gent. 1767.
32. James Grove Gent. 1804.
Eliz. Skill 1818.
Edw^d Griffin Surgeon of Epping 1825
Mary Griffin Wife 1810
33. John Burgh & Jane his wife N. Hall
1834 1837

In the south aisle :

34. Eliz. Hutson wife of Robert Hutson Gent. of this Psh. 1689.
35. Jane Radcliffe daughter of Walter (Marchant) 1692.

36. John Partridge, Gent. of this Psh. 1653.
 Also John his Son 1671.
 37. John Partridge late of Drakes Hill son and heir to John Citizen & Cutler 1682.
 38. John Combers Gent. late of Hostman's Side 1730.
 39. Richard Prince, 1765 ? 1705
 Mary his wife aged 90 1736
 40. Nehemiah Bennett Esq, of Hare Street County Essex and late Marchant 1732.
 41. ——— Abrey, 1826.
 42. M^{rs} Eleanor Freeland, Nov. 5, 1751

There is also a metal coffin plate lying on the floor of one of the pews in the nave.

VICAR.	LIST OF VICARS.		PATRONS.
	INSTITUTED.		
A Presbiter, spoken of . . .	1086	at Domesday Survey .	Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's
A Sacerdos, spoken of . . .	1180	. . . . .	do.
Walter Niger	1221	. . . . .	do.
Jordanus, le Vikere	1222	. . . . .	do.
Ricardus	1222	He was not vicar but chaplain	do.
Robertus	1297	. . . . .	do.
Johannes	1315	. . . . .	do.
John Brian	1394	. . . . .	do.
John Furman	1515	Died August 20 . . .	do.
William Powell	1539	Buried July 20 . . .	do.
John Rede (Oy)	1543	Buried August 15 . .	
Richard Gosteloo	1556	Left this year . . .	
William Bishop	1556	May 8	Trinity College, Oxford.
Robert Marsie	1562	Died this year . . .	do.
John Lufkin, minister . . .	1575	Died August 27 . . .	do.
Bennar Meredith	1591	Buried November 30 .	do.
John Wood	1591	. . . . .	do.
Robert Avis	1615	. . . . .	do.
Richard Comber	1619	. . . . .	do.
Samuel Fisher	1629	. . . . .	do.
Manning Starke	1650	. . . . .	do.
Malachi Harris	1658	. . . . .	do.
John Pettifer	1660	October 9	do.
Samuel Lord	1703	. . . . .	do.
Charles Bayley	1725	. . . . .	do.
Thomas Ball	1735	. . . . .	do.
Thomas Chapman	1763	. . . . .	do.
Joseph Davie	1788	. . . . .	do.
John Filkes	1793	. . . . .	do.
James Ford	1830	. . . . .	do.
William Stubbs	1850	Now Bishop of Oxford	do.
William Berkley	1867	. . . . .	do.

MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT FOR COLCHESTER.

1559—1603.

BY GEORGE RICKWORD.

THE first two Parliaments of Elizabeth assembled respectively on January 25th, 1559, and February 13th, 1563, and to both of these Colchester sent her tried representatives—Sir Francis Jobson and William Cardinal. The former was a courtier, and doubtless resembled somewhat John Inglesant's father—the “Richard Inglesant” of Mr. Shorthouse—a conformist whose sympathies were with the fast-fading past. Queen Elizabeth appointed him Lieutenant of the Tower on 20th August, 1564, in succession to Sir R. Blount, which post he retained, at any rate, until 1570, when he dates letters from the fortress (*Cal. State Papers, Dom.*, 1547-1580, 277, 338, 366, etc.). He was also a deputy Commissioner for Essex for the increase, breed, and muster of horses. He survived till 1573, when he died at his mansion of Monkwick on 11th June, and was buried in St. Giles's Church, Colchester. His family did not long hold the estate, which passed in the closing years of the century to the Barker family. He left four sons and one daughter, and was succeeded by his second son, Edward.

His colleague, William Cardinal, son of William Cardinal, was a country gentleman of good family, who settled at Great Bromley in the year 1542, being then about thirty years old. He purchased this estate, consisting of about 800 acres, with the advowson, of Sir John Guildford and Barbara, his wife; he afterwards became possessed of estates in Bradfield, Ardleigh, and Wix. His first wife was Joan, daughter of John Gurdon, of Assington, Suffolk, an ancestor of Sir Brampton Gurdon, candidate for Colchester, 1888, and of John Gurdon Rebow, M.P., 1857-70; his second a daughter of William Knightly. He left five sons by his second wife (one of whom also entered Parliament, and died in 1596, leaving an only daughter), and four daughters (three by the first wife). He first represented Colchester in 1554, returning in 1559, and retaining the seat till his death in 1568. He was buried in South Benfleet Church, having perhaps died there on a visit to his eldest daughter, Faith, the wife

of Sir Henry Appleton, of the Hall. A brass placed there to his memory was damaged by restoring vandalism, and is now deposited in the Castle Museum.

Great Bromley Hall, an old-fashioned red-brick mansion, stands close to the west end of the parish church of St. George, which is one of the finest in the Tendring Hundred, and was, according to the inventories of the Commissioners, very rich in vestments and church ornaments. These were, of course, mostly confiscated; but, contrary to precedent, "three of the sd. v. tableclothes and iv. surplusses, and a cope of blew satin with stars," were left, and the residue committed to Mr. Cardinal's care for the King's service. He had also, in 1548, purchased of the churchwardens for £20 "a crosse of sylver and a senser with a shypp, and a chalys p'cell gylt, weighing 6lb. 7oz."

We have, however, no such record as in the neighbouring parish of Thorington, where money was paid for "plucking down the alter," "for whyting of the church," *i.e.*, defacing mural decorations, and for thirty-two days' work re-glazing the windows, whose painted saints had offended the eyes of the reformers. This immunity was probably due to the influence of its powerful patron, who twice presented to the living, and whose leanings, we may infer from the paragraph above, were certainly not towards the Puritanism which was embraced by his immediate descendants.

It was to William Cardinal that Queen Elizabeth, on her accession, addressed an order for the release of the prisoners, for conscience sake, in Colchester Castle. At his death he held his Manor of Great Bromley as of the Earl of Oxford, thus continuing the connection we have seen to exist between almost every member for Colchester and the powerful De Vere family.* A letter, dated 10th September, 1571, from a William Cardinal, of Much Bromley, is preserved in the State Papers.

The Parliaments of 1559 and 1563 warmly supported the policy of the Queen, which was to restore order to the finances by resolute economy, to develop the resources of the country by peace, and to muzzle, as far as possible, the opposing zealots of Rome and Geneva.

* In 1530 the representatives were Sir John Raynsforth, Kt., of Bradfield, and Richard Anthony, of St. Giles parish, the latter of whom, "by the command and special desire of ye Earle of Oxford," resigned his seat in favour of Richard Ryche, gent., of Basingstoke. (*Harrod's Town Records*.) Is it possible this was the infamous Rich, soon after Solicitor-General and Lord Chancellor? His predecessor in the representation of the borough attained the latter dignity in 1533, and it would be curious if Colchester had produced two men of such eminence in so short a time?

Parliament at once repealed the statute against heresy, and restored the Royal supremacy. The bulk of the clergy accepted the Prayer Book, which was modified to include all Catholics who were not prepared to set Pope before Queen. In this district only the rectors of Aldham and Copford (where Bonner often stayed) resigned. The Pope is stated to have been willing to endorse the Liturgy, if his supremacy were recognised, and Heylin says that the "Papists" (then, if we may accept the estimates of Macaulay and Froude, numbering two-thirds of the people) "generally repaired to their parish churches without doubt or scruple."

The English Protestants were quite content with the return of King Edward's Prayer Book, for which the martyrs had given up their lives ; and the whole nation, weary of the senseless butchery of weavers and peasants, hailed with joy the prospect of peace at home and non-interference abroad. But by the year 1572, when Elizabeth met her third Parliament, the situation had changed. The country had enjoyed twelve years of steady progress, and the ease with which the rebellion of the northern earls, in 1569, was repressed, even though, as Lord Sussex, one of the Fitzwalters of Lexden Manor, wrote, "there were not ten gentlemen in Yorkshire that did allow her proceedings in the cause of religion," showed the Queen that her policy had succeeded. The schism between England and Rome by the Pope's Bull ordering all Catholics to withdraw from the English services, and his audacious pretence of deposing the Queen, only strengthened the national independence. But while plots against the government increased, whilst appeals to Mary of Scotland, Philip of Spain, or the Catholics of the Netherlands, alternated with schemes of assassination, and with heroic deaths on the scaffold, worthy of a nobler cause, the very success of the cautious policy of Cecil produced danger in another direction. The Nonconformists, by whom we understand the Puritan party within the church, (for as yet the Romanists were the only Separatists), sought to effect a more drastic Reformation. It is admitted on all hands that the condition of the clergy was very unsatisfactory. Bernard Gilpin, a man revered by Catholics and Protestants alike, says :

"Only a small number of patrons bestow rightly their livings, seeking God's glory, without simony, or seeking their own profit ; for, first, it is almost general to reserve the farming to himself or his friend, and to appoint the rest at his pleasure ; or, worse than this, a great number of them never farm them at all, but keep them as their own lands, and give some three-halfpenny priest a curate's

wages—£9 or £10 a year. They began first with parsonages, and seemed to have some conscience towards vicarages ; but now their hearts are so hardened that all is fish that comes to the net."

A generation of violent changes had not improved the character of the clergy. Under Henry the bulk of them were ignorant formalists, but the gamekeepers, serving men, and decayed traders intruded into Orders, and preferred by the pious courtiers of Edward and Elizabeth, did little to improve the quality ; and all the efforts of Archbishop Parker and his suffragans still left much to be desired.

Doubtless both clergy and people kept up many of the pre-reformation customs—even yet we read of secluded parishes where the villagers pull their forelocks on entering church, a survival of the practice of bowing to the altar, and where the children gather "palms" from the hedges to decorate the church on Palm Sunday. These customs have stood the strain of three centuries. But a change gradually took place ; vestments and lights died out with the older ministers, and a new set of men began to officiate—men trained at Cambridge under those who had known the bitterness of exile for conscience sake ; who had imbibed abroad the principles of the Continental reformers, driven by tyranny into such a revolt against all things connected with Rome as England has never felt ; and who now taught throughout the country that a complete break must be made with the past. They denounced not only the idle lives and routine religion of the older priests, not only the want of learning and godliness of the reformed clergy, but the reasonable ceremonies and customs retained by authority, which had reconciled many a simple mind to changes from which otherwise it would have revolted. They did not merely demand liberty themselves to disobey the law ; they strove to force their views on all who differed from them.

Elizabeth had no wish to see the tiny Roman faction strengthened by another popular upheaval, as on the accession of Mary, and she determined to enforce practical uniformity in externals. By no other policy could the nation hope to stand ; a war of sects, such as devastated France, Germany, and the Netherlands, would have left us an easy prey to Spain and Rome. But the refusal of the Queen and the bishops to tolerate changes was met by increasing resistance on the part of the Puritans, while the Romanist risings and plots tended to throw opinion, at any rate in the towns, towards the Reformers.

To the Parliament of 1571 Colchester returned Henry Golding

and Francis Harvey, which points somewhat to divided counsels. The Golding family had long been settled in North Essex. John Golding, of the Hall, Belchamp St. Paul, was one of the Auditors of the Exchequer, with estates in Belchamp St. Paul, St. Ethelbert and Otten, Halstead, Hempstead, and Helions Bumpstead. By his first wife he had, among others, Sir Thomas, knight, Sheriff of Essex and Herts in 1561, of Essex alone, 1569, and Margery, married *cir.* 1548 to John de Vere, Earl of Oxford. By his second wife, Ursula Merston, of Horton, Surrey, he had nine children, of whom the member for Colchester was one. He died in 1548.

Sir Thos. Golding was one of the commissioners for taking account of chantry lands, and gained many pickings from them. He was an active enforcer of orthodoxy under the Statute of the Six Articles, *temp.* Henry VIII, and we find him presiding as Sheriff at a meeting of the gentry of the county at Chelmsford, November 20th, 1569, from which he, on Christmas Day of that year, forwarded an address to the Council, with seventy signatures, asserting their determination to enforce uniformity in religion.

We have referred frequently to the influence exerted in Colchester by John, the popular sixteenth Earl of Oxford, whose family name is synonymous with long descent, and whose possessions were to be found in scores of parishes in this district. He was born about 1512. His first wife was Lady Dorothy Neville, daughter of Ralph, fourth Earl of Westmorland, a staunch Romanist; his second, Margaret, daughter of his neighbour, John Golding. One of his sisters was the wife of the Poet-Earl of Surrey, the victim of Henry's tyranny, as her son, the Duke of Norfolk, was of his daughter's. The earl died in 1562, leaving his only son, Edward, a boy of twelve, to the guardianship of Sir William Cecil and his mother. The young earl was brought up at Cecil's house, his mother's half-brother, Arthur Golding, who had been private secretary to the Duke of Somerset, and who was one of the most learned men of the day and a noted translator of the classics, being his tutor. He married Anne Cecil, his guardian's daughter, on his coming of age, but the marriage was an unhappy one; for, having fruitlessly exerted his utmost influence to save the life of his cousin and friend, the Duke of Norfolk, who was beheaded in 1572 for his intrigues with Mary Queen of Scots, the young earl quarrelled with his powerful father-in-law, deserted his wife, who died in 1588, and did his utmost to dissipate his magnificent inheritance. Macaulay calls him "The impetuous Oxford," and tales

of his extravagance, and of the fashions he introduced at Court, are numerous. At a later period, about 1580, he was one of the most illustrious perverts whom the seminary priests of Douay made among the English nobility, whose conversion, the reaction from the prevailing Puritanism, threw the popular mind into such a fever, and caused the most sanguinary statutes that ever disgraced our annals to be passed specially to prevent a recurrence. This and the earl's financial difficulties probably account for the entire absence of any trace of De Vere influence hereafter in our town history.

However, in 1571, his mother's half-brother, Henry Golding, was returned for Colchester. He appears to have resided at Birch Hall, and to have owned lands there, in Easthorpe and at Little Clacton, which last he purchased in 1566. Golding died early in the year 1576, probably under fifty years of age, having been twice returned for Colchester, in 1571-1572. He also represented Maldon in the first two Parliaments of Elizabeth. It was about this time (1571) that the Flemish settlement at Colchester took place, which must have accentuated the growing Puritanism of the town, from the terrible accounts brought by the refugees of their treatment by those who claimed to monopolise the true faith, and whose deeds savoured of darkness rather than light. Henry Golding's colleague in 1572 was Robert Christmas, of the family already treated of. This gentleman was, I take it, one of Earl John's executors, since in 1565 he presented to the living of Wakes Colne, "*ratione executionis Testamenti John de Vere Com. Oxford defuncti.*" He did not again enter Parliament, and is the last member of whom we may take for granted that his sympathies were with the "old learning." On Henry Golding's decease a bye-election took place, and Alderman Nicholas Clere, of St. Peter's parish, was duly chosen, 23rd March, 1576. He had been bailiff in 1565, and was chosen again in 1578. He was, perhaps, grandson of John Clere, M.P., 1515. John Clere, perhaps his father, was bailiff in 1511-13-18, 1520-24, 1532-36. Nicholas Clere was bailiff, 1491. A Benjamin Clere was bailiff in 1541-48, 1553-8, 1562-5, 1570-5. It will thus appear to have been for more than a century one of the ruling families of the town; a Nicholas Clere, son of the member, being bailiff in 1605 and 1610. That the family were connected with the local clothing trade I find from an entry in the King MSS. of the will of Thos. Clere, clothier, buried in St. Peter's Church, 1520. The worthy alderman died in 1579, and at another bye-election Alderman Robert

Middleton was chosen to succeed him. As he is styled "the younger," he was probably the son of the Robert Middleton, who in 1561-4-8, filled the office of bailiff. A Robert Middleton, gent., presented to Great Totham in 1587; otherwise I find no trace of the name. It was not till 1584, the high-water mark of Puritanism, that Elizabeth again sought the advice of her people.

In a return of 1583 we find at least six of the Colchester clergy objected to as non-preachers, and one as combining two benefices. Probably the preaching of the others was not to the liking of the ruling powers, for they appointed one George Northey, a relative of Richard Northey, bailiff 1564 and 1569, town preacher. This gentleman was frequently in trouble with the ecclesiastical authorities, and was suspended by Aylmer, Bishop of London. That public opinion in the town was sharply divided is evidenced by the letter sent by the bailiffs to Sir Francis Walsingham in 1579, referring to "certain divisions and controversyes" as recently composed, and by the resolution come to by the Council: "That Syr Frauncys Walsingham shall have the nomination of bothe the Burgesses for this Towne for the Parliament for to come."

The members returned, "accordinge to the lyken" of the Puritan leader, were James Morrice and Francis Harvey. The former has so recently had full justice done him in this REVIEW, that I will only add a few personal notes to the account furnished by Mr. Ritchie (E. R., ii, 165-9). He was the eldest son of James Morrice and Anne Isaack, of Ongar, and grandson of William Morrice, of Roydon, M.P. in 1554, who shared in the monastic spoils, and built himself a stately mansion on the site of the ruins of Ongar Castle. William Morrice procured Ongar and Greenstead livings to be united by Act of Parliament, 1548, on the plea of the poverty of the people. This was dissolved by an Act of 1554, which stated the union to have been brought about by "the sinister labor and procurement of William Morice." This shows that James Morrice's views were in part hereditary. James Morrice was a member of the Middle Temple, which, by the penal laws, had been effectually purged of recusants, and was wholly given over to Calvinism. He became Recorder of Colchester in succession to the great Puritan statesman, Sir Francis Walsingham, and sat for that borough in four Parliaments. He was made Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and in 1579 had a grant for life as Attorney of the Court of Wards and Liveries.

The Parliaments of 1584 and 1586 were decidedly Liberal in their tendency, judging from the strenuous measures adopted to crush, not only the Romanists, but that large body of Churchmen who had not yet come to regard the schism as irreparable. But the Queen was determined to oppose a revolution in Church matters, and angrily forbade any discussion or legislation on them. On one occasion the House of Commons having, by 115 to 100, resolved on a special fast for themselves, with a sermon at the Temple, she sent to them and soundly rated them for their presumption. She also sent for several of the Puritan members, and rebuked them, and sent word to the House that her indignation was aroused at their presuming to deal with matters she had expressly forbidden them, 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 the defence of the kingdom.

Morrice's colleague, Francis Hervey, was one of the Hervey family of Ickworth, from whom the Marquis of Bristol is descended. He was born in 1534, being his father's second son. He was "one of y^e honorable Bord of Gentlemen Pencion^{rs} to y^e Queen's most excellent ma." He married in 1564 Mary Neville, the widow of Sir John Smith, Baron of the Exchequer, of Cressing Temple, where he resided twenty-seven years. He was a courtier, and inclined to the Puritan party. His second wife, a Florentine lady, was also a widow, her first husband being one of the Darcys of Tolleshunt Darcy. He died in 1601, and is buried in Witham Church, where an alabaster memorial to him and his first wife is still to be seen.

To the Parliament of 1589, which, elected after the defeat of the Armada, showed a reaction in sentiment due to the union of all parties in the face of a national danger, Colchester sent Morrice and Arthur Throckmorton. A family of this surname purchased Little Easton of Lord Southampton in 1558, and held it till 1589, when the Queen granted it to William Maynard, private secretary to Lord Burleigh, and ancestor to the Countess of Warwick, but the new member was not closely connected with them. He was of Paulerspury, near Towcester, in Northants, and, like many of his namesakes, if not actually a Recusant, was opposed to the Puritans. He married Anne, daughter of Sir Thomas Lucas, whose sympathies (as in my last paper I had inferred) were Catholic; a supposition confirmed by the discovery that his father-in-law, Sir John Fermor, a Calais merchant, had his great wealth confiscated for his opposition to the

Church reforms of Henry VIII, reparation for which was made by Queen Mary. This accounts for his giving up public life, and for his supercession as Recorder in 1584 by the astute Walsingham, and for his patronage of that Colchester worthy afterwards Archbishop Harsnett, whom he preferred to Shenfield, and whose appointment about this time as master of the Grammar School, notwithstanding his high Anglican views, affords an additional indication that Puritanism, if dominant, was not yet all-powerful in Colchester. Arthur Throckmorton was brother to the lady who loved Sir Walter Raleigh, "not wisely but too well," and whom, after the Queen's anger had cooled, he married. That the match between her brother and Anne Lucas was equally distasteful to the virgin Queen is evident from a letter in the recently published *Hatfield Papers*, proposing to Cecil (1593) a scheme for recovering the Queen's favour by an entertainment, in consequence of her anger at his clandestine marriage with one of her ladies. He embarked with the Earl of Essex on his unfortunate expedition to Cadiz, at the capture of which city he was knighted by the Earl for his valour. He took his "wages" of the Corporation, and they possibly found him a dear bargain, as his name does not recur again.

To the Parliament of 1593 Colchester sent James Morrice and Martin Bessell. The latter was Alderman of Colchester, and bailiff in 1588, 1594, 1600, 1604, 1610, and 1618. In conjunction with his father he purchased Grey Friars, a mansion in All Saints' parish, in 1596, where he probably resided till his death in 1623. He was buried in St. Peter's Church. His memorial still exists. He "and his wyfe Elizabeth lived lovingly together 43 years in holy wedlock in the feare of God and in good fame." "They had yssue between them six sonnes and seven daughters," who are represented kneeling beneath them. His son, Martin, in 1634 sold Grey Friars to John Lemyng. It was in this Parliament that James Morrice, who was now Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster and Attorney of the Court of Wards, was arrested in the House for his speech in moving for leave to introduce a Bill dealing with the Court of High Commission. He was discharged from his office, incapacitated from any practice of his profession as a common lawyer, and kept some years prisoner in Tilbury Castle. The House of Commons was in complete accord with the Queen, and refused to attend in any way to the complaints of the Puritans.

Modern ideas of the constitution certainly must condemn this

exercise of the prerogative as tyrannical, but the generation that has seen a national leader in Kilmainham, the elect of Northampton in the Clock Tower, and an exemplary clergyman in Lancaster Gaol, has not squared the theory of toleration with its practice.

The sufferings—mental, perhaps, more than physical—of James Morrice were so acute that he died in 1596, and, without endorsing all his eulogists may say as to his pre-eminence as a representative of Colchester, we must regard him as a fine type of the Elizabethan Puritan, firm, sincere, earnest, uncompromising—a martyr to a sense of duty. To the last two Parliaments of Queen Elizabeth's reign, 1597 and 1601, Colchester sent two local men—Robert Barker and Richard Symnell. The former was the son of a John Barker, merchant, who purchased the living of Bradfield in 1575, wrote himself "armiger" in 1587, and brought up his son to the legal profession, in which he attained the rank of sergeant-at-law, and became town clerk of Colchester. He purchased the estate of Monkwick of the grand-daughters and co-heiresses of Sir Francis Jobson, circ. 1592, and resided there till his death in 1618. As his son, Bestney Barker, Esq., compounded as a Royalist in 1645, we may perhaps assume that, with its characteristic mutability, Colchester had swung round in a Conservative direction. His colleague was a resident in All Saints' parish, where he filled the office of Churchwarden. His fame with his fellow-townsmen possibly lasted longer than that of men of more importance since we find in the list of Corporation Plate (1670) "twoe greate silver and guilt beere cupps which were Mr. Symnele's gift" (see *E.R.*, ii, 15). But the cups are gone and their donor forgotten, though corporate feasts are by no means things of the past. He was bailiff in 1598 and 1603, and, as he took his "wages" of the Corporation, he was not a very wealthy man.

The chief matter of discussion in these Parliaments was the question of monopolies, in which Colchester probably found its own burgesses better able to defend its interests than Puritan lawyers or graceless courtiers. Submissive as Parliament might sometimes seem, it faced the Queen on this point, and the old lioness, brought to bay, yielded them all they asked—in words if not in deeds.

On March 24th, 1603, Queen Elizabeth breathed her last, almost alone, having outlived nearly all the men by whose means her reign stands out so prominently in our history—her statesmen, her courtiers, her lovers, and even her enemies. Differ as men may,

and probably always will, as to her real character, few can help recognising in the case of one whom the bulk of her people knew as Good Queen Bess, another illustration of the Wise King's proverb : *Vanitas vanitatum, omnia vanitas.*

In the hands of a competent local historian, or of such a writer of romance as Mr. Weyman, the history of Colchester during the Reformation period might be made as interesting as that of the succeeding century, which saw the long contest between crown and people. Of the twenty-five burgesses for Colchester whom I have thus far briefly described, seventeen were actually townsmen, and three others near neighbours. Of these, Lord Audley and John Lucas bring us into personal contact with Wolsey and the fall of the Monasteries, with a man who sentenced to death two Queens of England, and a Lord Chancellor, Sir Thomas More, now beatified by the Church of Rome. Sir Francis Jobson carries us into the fierce rivalries of the courtiers of Edward VI, and the fate of the hapless Lady Jane Grey. Earl Edward de Vere and his kinsmen and followers, Golding and Christmas, on the one side, with Sir Francis Walsingham and Morrice on the other, bring us in contact with the scandals of the Court, the plots centreing round the hapless Mary Stuart, and the fierce and incessant struggle waged by the Jesuits, conquered at last by the unsparing use of their own weapons, religious enthusiasm and ruthless cruelty. Walsingham brings us in touch, through his heroic son-in-law, Sir Philip Sidney, with Edmund Spenser, the immortal Shakespeare, and the dramatists, poets, and wits of that brilliant Court. So Colchester helped to make history.

SIR JOHN ROBINSON.

BY J. EWING RITCHIE.

THE *Daily News* advertises itself as the Liberal paper of largest circulation; if it be not, so much the worse for the Liberal Party. It is clear of the degrading taint of the New Journalism; its opponents must admit that it is never scurrilous; its literary character is high; its foreign correspondence is reliable. For enterprise and activity it must be admitted that it is second to none of its contemporaries. I can remember the commencement of its career—when its chance of success seemed small, when it made great promise, but egregiously failed in performance, when it was termed by a scoffing public the Daily Nuisance. The present

generation of readers can scarcely imagine what it was in its early days, so marvellous has been the change for the better. To the present manager, Sir John Richard Robinson, that change is due. Essex may well be proud of him, for he is an Essex man, born at Witham, November 2nd, 1828; his father being for many years the respected minister of the Congregational Church in that town, and he married an Essex lady, Jane Mapes, daughter of Mr. William Granger of Wickham Bishops, who died in 1876. The Vicar of Wakefield tells us that he valued himself on being a strict monogamist. In this respect Sir John has shown himself a follower of the worthy Dr. Primrose. At any rate, he has contracted no second marriage.

A few particulars concerning Sir John will interest many of our readers. It is well to praise a man when he is dead; it is better to do so when he is alive. Posthumous praise is a matter of course—the public expects it. The actor vanished, it is human to say of him the best we can; but it is life, not death, that affects the living.

“Imperial Cæsar, dead and turn'd to clay,
Might stop a hole to keep the wind away.”

In his *Those Eighty Years*, the Rev. Henry Solly—well-known for his admirable work on behalf of the working classes—tells us of his acquaintance with Mr. Robinson, when he was settled as a Unitarian minister at Shepton Mallet, where he tells us there was a large and flourishing Methodist congregation, one of the principal members of which was a Mr. Wason, the leading bookseller and stationer in the town, and it was in his shop that he first discovered young Robinson, whom he describes as shy—one can scarcely fancy it—“but very intelligent,” in whom Mr. Solly and his wife, an Essex lady, the daughter of Mr. Shaen, living at Crix, near Witham, soon became much interested.

“We lent him Channing’s works, and finding that he had been drifting far from the severe standard of orthodox and Calvinistic creeds in which he had been brought up, we set before him a view of Christianity of which he had known nothing before, but which rescued him from the dreary scepticism and indifference to all religion into which he was sinking. After a time, feeling convinced that he had in him the making of a man fitted for a sphere of wider usefulness than the printer’s case in a bookseller’s shop, I advised him to learn Pitman’s Shorthand, and qualify himself for journalism. This he did with surprising energy and ability.”

Soon after young Robinson answered an advertisement for a reporter on a Bedford paper and got the situation, having prevailed

on his father and Mr. Wason to cancel his indentures. At Bedford one of his first engagements was to attend and report a public meeting in that town, which he did, though acutely dissatisfied with his performance. Mr Solly continues :

“ On the following Saturday morning, when the newspaper was to be published, as he sat at his solitary breakfast in his lodgings, he heard a heavy foot come tramping up the stairs, the door of his room flew open, the proprietor and editor appeared with the journal in his hand, and my young friend expected to hear him bitterly complain of this wretched report and then give him a week’s notice to quit. Instead of that the old gentleman cried out in a cheery voice : ‘ Very good, Mr. Robinson—very good ! That will do ! ’ And the embryo journalist finished his breakfast in great content.”

But the paper did not pay, and Mr. Robinson had to look out for another engagement, which he found in connection with a journal published at Devizes. There matters went on swimmingly, but only for a time. Newspapers do not always flourish, however clever may be the reporters or writers on the staff. Perhaps it was well for the young reporter that the Devizes paper was not a success. “ As it was,” writes Mr. Solly, “ he had to return to his father’s house, dejected in soul and disgusted with fortune. But he had done nothing to disturb my confidence in his character and abilities, so I wrote to another friend of mine, Mr. Kinder, proprietor of *The Inquirer* newspaper, who at once gave him some occupation on that journal.”

I suppose it was soon after that event I had the pleasure of making the acquaintance of the future knight, who I found to be at once a genial and real friend, working with a will which astonished me, and which, perhaps, it had been better for me had I attempted to imitate. “ What is it that gives men influence ? ” once asked a lady of that remarkable man too little known—Mr. Scott, the Principal of Owens College, Manchester. “ Work, madam, work ! ” I fancy if Sir John Robinson were asked a similar question he would make a similar reply.

Mr. Robinson, at the time I knew him, was then engaged on *The Inquirer* ; was the London correspondent of the leading Cambridge newspaper ; and was the acting editor of *The Weekly Chronicle*—a newspaper which had amalgamated with it, and absorbed into it a London paper—John Cassell’s *Standard of Freedom*, of which I had been editor. For a while the future knight and myself were great friends. I wrote for the paper a series of sketches of leading London ministers of all denominations, which had a large

sale, and which, when republished in a volume—now long out of print—I dedicated to him. At that time the tide was turning as far as my friend was concerned. Mr. Kinder entered into partnership with Mr. Woodfall, the grandson, I think, of the celebrated Woodfall when George the Third was king.

Mr. Woodfall, I believe, was connected with *The Daily News*. It was resolved by the proprietors of that journal to publish an evening edition, under the title of *The Evening Express*, of which Mr. Robinson became the editor. In time the *Express* was dropped, but Mr. Robinson remained on *The Daily News*.

In 1868 *The Daily News* joined the ranks of the penny papers, and on the change of proprietorship Mr. Robinson was appointed sole manager. Then came the Franco-German War and his fortunate engagement of Archibald Forbes, and the fame of *The Daily News* reached its highest pitch owing to the courage and sagacity of the man at the helm. Of his courage in little things as well as great let me give an illustration. He was staying at the house of a great Essex magnate, one of the leading Liberals of the county. When Sunday came Mr. Robinson was offered the use of a carriage. Judge of the surprise of the assembled swells when the carriage drove off with Mr. Robinson to the Congregational Chapel at Witham. Mr. Robinson at any rate had the courage of his opinions. It is not always so. I remember having to write, many years ago, a sketch of one of our most brilliant and successful Church dignitaries. His father was a Wesleyan minister. The eloquent divine asked me not to mention the fact, as if it were a stigma to be the son of a good man if in his honesty he preferred to be a Wesleyan minister rather than preach from an Episcopalian pulpit. The world is all the poorer for that wretched prejudice which makes a man's social status depend upon his creed.

But this is a digression. I write of Sir John Robinson, who has now soared into spheres far beyond my humble ken. Such honour have not all the saints. I admire and contemplate him from afar. It is a pleasure to me to look back to the more distant day when he was a willing and generous friend in time of need; and I believe amongst the literary men of London there are many who can say as much. At any rate he has got over the shyness to which Mr. Solly alludes; and as he makes his way on foot at one o'clock from Bouverie Street to the Reform Club, though he wears glasses and seems severely absorbed in thought, only disturbed by a

pleasant smile to a passing acquaintance or friend, I question whether all along his accustomed route he will meet anyone more wide awake than himself. One can fancy him saying to himself, as he walks the crowded Strand—

“I du believe with all my soul
In the gret Press's freedom,
To pint the people to the poll
An' in the traces lead them”

Like his illustrious namesake of *The Biglow Papers*, one may say of him—

“John P.
Robinson he
Sez the world'll go right if he hollers out Gee.”

THE CISTERCIAN ABBEY OF STRATFORD LANGTHORNE.

BY J. A. SPARVEL-BAYLY, B.A., J.P.

“Cloister thee in some religious house,
Our holy lives must win a new world's crown.”

OWING to its vastness, there are few subjects which the great mass of Englishmen are so ignorant of as the history of monasticism; of the constitution of the various orders; of the fortunes of any single house, or the discipline to which its members were, in theory at least, bound to submit. The word monastery itself is a misnomer. The word is a Greek word signifying the dwelling of a solitary person living in seclusion. But even in the mediæval days it was used to designate the dwelling place of a corporate body, among whom no solitude was allowed, and privacy was almost impossible; and a monastery then meant what we now understand it to mean, viz., the abode of a society of men or women who lived together in common; who were supposed to partake of common meals; to sleep together in one common dormitory; to attend service in one common church; to transact certain business or employments in the sight and hearing of each other in the common cloister; and finally, to be buried side by side in a common graveyard. We now speak of the seclusion of the cloister, yet the cloister was really the living-place of the monks. In it they pursued their daily vocations, transacted their business, spent their time, pursued their studies, and taught their school; always in society,

co-operating and consulting, and, as a rule, knowing no privacy. In like manner, people now use the word convent as if it signified a religious house occupied exclusively by women. A convent is nothing more than the Latin name for an association of persons who have come together with a view to live for a common object, and to submit to certain rules in the ordering of their daily lives. The monastery was the common dwelling-place, the convent was the society of persons—male or female—occupying it; and the ordinary formula used in any legal document executed by the monks inhabiting the great Cistercian house in the parish of West Ham was: "The Abbot and Convent of the monastery of the Blessed Virgin Mary and All Saints at Stratford Langthorne." An abbey was a monastery which was independent; a priory was a monastery which, in theory or in fact, was subject to an abbey.

The end of the eleventh and the beginning of the twelfth century was essentially a church-building, church-restoring age, in which the earlier structures of rude masonry were rebuilt from their very foundations. We do not immediately realise the immense amount of energy that was thus expended during the century that succeeded the advent of the Conqueror, when, in addition to the huge castles that were everywhere rising, nearly every cathedral and great abbey in England, with at least eight thousand parish churches, were founded or rebuilt. The men who won their possessions by the sword did not forget the Giver of the victory. In those days religious sentiment took the form of special devotion to this or that particular saint, as, for example, that of the Royal Confessor to St. Peter "his friend," and to St. John "his own dear one." Hence it was that men about to engage in so dangerous an enterprise as the conquest of England implored the assistance of their patron or favourite saint, promising in return for safety and success in their undertaking to build and endow a church or a religious house in honour of the saint or saints to whose intercession they believed they were indebted for so much of the success that had hitherto attended their arms. We must remember that the fatal field of Senlac, however disastrous in its effects upon most Englishmen, did not affect the position of the priesthood. Indeed, to many it brought a vast accession of power, both moral and material, and most certainly gave an impetus to church work, which extended throughout the length and breadth of the land. The Normans were essentially a building people; architecture was with them a passion,

and a Norman noble of that period thought that his estate lacked its chief ornament if he failed to build a church, or plant a colony of monks in some corner of his possessions.

No doubt the founding of monasteries and churches became little more than a fashion. Many a man must have founded a religious house, not from any special devotion, or any special liberality, but simply because it was the "correct" thing for a man in his position to do. Of course many religious houses were founded by profligates and vicious persons trembling amidst their impiety, and willing enough to secure a chance of heaven, provided it could be obtained by other means than their own virtuous practices; while others were founded in expiation of some particular crime, or, as we have said, in fulfilment of some special vow. On the other hand, many were erected and endowed by deeply religious men and women, actuated wholly and solely by the highest motives and "for the safety of their souls."

Among this latter class we may include William de Montfichet, who, in the year 1135, founded a Cistercian monastery at Stratford Langthorne, in honour of the blessed Virgin Mary and All Saints, endowing it with the Manor of West Ham, the advowson of the Parish Church of All Saints, near which it stood, and other estates. The usual plan of a mediæval monastery, and that adopted by William de Montfichet at West Ham, consisted of a square cloister enclosed on all sides by buildings, the church forming one side and the *refectory* the opposite one. The east side was bounded by the dormitory, and the west by the cellarer's buildings for guests and stores. The church occupied the north side of the cloister, so that the north walk of the latter, which formed the living room of the inmates, might have the benefit of the mid-day sun, and shelter from the north winds. The church or chapel was cruciform in shape, in order to accommodate the multiplicity of altars commonly placed in such structures, whether those altars pertained to the original foundation, or became afterwards necessary in connection with the chantries of later benefactors. The cloister square joined the nave, and was an open court enclosed round its four sides by covered alleys, which served different purposes. The alley next the nave was the living room of the brethren, and furnished with book-cases against the church-wall, and reading desks or "carrells" in the window recesses looking out on the central area. The western alley was probably used by the novices, and the other two were passages.

The eastern side of the cloister was bounded by one arm of the transept of the church, next to which was the chapter-house, and beyond that the *calefactorium*, or common-house, as it was sometimes called—a long vaulted apartment with a fire-place. Between these three buildings were other small apartments, such as the vestry, the treasury, and the regular parlour; the latter being, as its name implies, a place where necessary conversation might be carried on; for the statutes of most of the orders strictly forbade speaking in the church, dormitory, fratriy, or cloisters.

Over these apartments was the dormitory, which usually had two staircases, one descending directly into the transept to enable the brethren to go to Matins at midnight without passing through the cold cloister, the other communicating with the cloister itself. At the end of the dormitory was the *necessarium*, a building of considerable size, and most admirably contrived for its purpose. It was always well ventilated, and the waste water of the monastery constantly ran through it and effectually flushed it. The drain was generally of great size, carefully lined with squared chalk or stone, and was carried some considerable distance from the house. Its discovery often gives rise to the rumours of subterranean passages to other religious houses, castles, or churches. In 1845 a portion of this drain was found during the construction of the Woolwich Railway, and it was at once said to be the remains of a secret communication between this house and the Abbey at Barking.

On the opposite side of the cloister to the nave was the *refectory*, a long and lofty hall, in the side wall of which was a rostrum or pulpit, from which portions of pious works were read every day during meals. There was a passage from the cloister between the east end of the refectory and the dormitory range. At the west end of the refectory were the buttery and the kitchen, the latter being semi-detached.

The whole of the western block of buildings pertained to the cellarer, who had charge of the stores, and upon whom devolved the care of the guests. His range was therefore very extensive, and probably three stories high, the lowest being cellars for provisions and the like; and the first floor a long hall where lay guests might eat and sleep. The resources of the cellarer must have been severely taxed during the long sojourn of Henry III., the King of the Romans, and the Papal Legate, while the siege of London was going on, the Abbey being so filled with knights and

courtiers that the king's horses and mules had to be stabled in the cloister.

The sick and infirm brethren had a separate dwelling-place called the *infirmatorium*, which was much the same sort of establishment as our modern almshouse, and was furnished with its own hall and little chapel. It was generally erected at the east end of the monastery, so as to secure peace and quiet. The bakehouse, brew-house, mill, and other necessary offices were placed in the outer court, which was entered by a gatehouse, with porter's lodge and almonry adjoining, and a lodging-house for the poorer class of travellers, or tramps and casuals as we should term them.

This gatehouse, which stood a little beyond the principal entrance to the present Leather Cloth Manufactory, was a fine brick building with a large hall, and a double entrance—a large one for horses and vehicles, and a small one for foot passengers. There was a small chapel dedicated to St. Richard, near the gatehouse, for the use of visitors, and in which they could make confession and receive absolution before entering the monastery, which was surrounded by a sufficiently high wall, and the somewhat unusual protection of a deep moat.

Such, we imagine, were the general arrangements of the monastery which William de Montfichet, and Margaret, his wife, founded at West Ham in the year 1135.

The question often arises : From what class or classes in society were the monks of old for the most part taken? It is very difficult to answer, and many of our highest authorities hesitate to give a decided opinion. Before a man offered himself for admission to a monastery he must have had a taste for a quiet life, and we know that in many instances he had grown tired of the bustle, the struggle, and the anxieties of the every-day world. He was presumably a religious man with a taste for religious exercises. Many were men of middle age who had shone in the councils of princes, and who had hitherto worn nothing less than the furred mantle or the steel hauberk. Sometimes, and not infrequently, the candidate was a disappointed man, who had been left wifeless and childless ; or he was one whose career had been cut short by some accident, or chance of war, which incapacitated him from active exertion, and made him long only for repose and obscurity. It is, therefore, probable that the monks of West Ham were, as a rule, drawn from the gentry class, as distinguished from the aristocracy on the one hand, or the artizans on the other.

Unfortunately in the fourteenth century a terrible calamity overtook the monks of Stratford Langthorne. For, in the words of Leland :

This howse, sett among the low marshes was with sore floods defaced and injured, so that the monks removed to a cell or grange belonging to them at Burghstead in Essex, a mile or more from Bilerica, where they remained until entreaty was made that they might have some help. Then one of the Richards, Kings of England, took the ground and abbey at Stratford into his protection, and re-edifieing it, brought the foresayde monks again to Stratford, where among the marshes they re-inhabited.

The abbey possessed the advowsons of the churches of Leyton and Great Burstead, with large estates in those parishes ; and when the flood drove them away from their house in West Ham, they migrated to Burstead, and took up their residence in their grange, or manor house, situate near the church. How long they remained there is apparently unknown, but their stay must have been of some duration, for it is tolerably certain that they made some alterations in the parish church so as to adapt it to their own use. Though no remains of the ancient manor house or grange now exist, a farm still bears the name of the Grange Farm, and in a field near the house, about sixty years ago, three stone coffins were dug up. These coffins, which, from the description given to the writer by the late intelligent postmaster at Billericay, were certainly not Roman, had probably contained the remains of some of the monks. They are now placed in a vault in the Nonconformist burial ground at Billericay, and contain the coffins of three members of the Mabbs family, who at one time occupied the Grange Farm.

It was during the extensive repairs, alterations, and additions effected in the reign of the second Richard that the fine brick gate-house was erected.

It is difficult for us now to realise what a vast hive of industry a great monastery like that at West Ham really was. Everything that was eaten or drunk or worn, almost everything that was made or used by the inmates, was produced upon the spot. The corn grew on their own land, and was ground in their own mill by their own miller. Their clothes were made from the wool of their own sheep, of which they are known to have possessed a flock of at least 800 in the immediate neighbourhood of the abbey. They had their own tailors and shoemakers, carpenters and blacksmiths, butchers and barbers. They kept their own bees, and grew their own garden stuff and fruit ; and we know from Alexander Necham's invaluable,

though little known, work, *De Naturis Rerum*, that the monastic gardens were well tended, and generally contained many rare fruits and vegetables imported from the south of France and Italy. That the gardens of Stratford Langthorne Abbey were well stocked and cared for is certain, because the Cistercian Order always devoted much attention to farming and horticultural pursuits.

The skill of the monks of the Cistercian monastery at Wardon, in Bedfordshire, a foundation dating from the twelfth century, produced early in the thirteenth century a fine baking pear. It bore, and still bears, the name of their house; is figured on their armorial escutcheon, as proved by existing seals, and supplied the contents of those Wardon pies so often mentioned in descriptions of feasts, and which so many of our historical novelists have represented as huge pasties of venison or other meat suited to the digestive capacities of gigantic wardens of feudal days. It is time, in justice to these venerable gardeners, that this popular error should be exploded. Their application to horticultural pursuits, even up to the Dissolution, is honourably attested by a survey of their monastery, made immediately after that event. It mentions the great and little vineyards, two orchards, doubtless the same in which the Wardon pear was first grown, and a hop-garden.

In like manner the monks of West Ham had their own vineyards, and made much of their own wine, and all their beer. They had their own fishponds, traces of which still exist, and knew more of fish culture than, until very lately, we could boast of knowing.

Unfortunately the chronicle or records of the abbey have not been preserved, or, at any rate, yet discovered; and consequently little is known respecting the history of this great religious house. That the lay community residing within its walls was unusually large may be inferred from the fact that the precincts were constituted a distinct parish from that of West Ham, and that a church within the enclosure, at some little distance from the magnificent cruciform conventual chapel, was erected for their use. This church bore the same dedication as the parochial church proper, and was served by its own vicar.

Another departure from the ordinary strict discipline of the Order was the residence—probably in houses of their own, and at some little distance from the monastic buildings, but still within the walls—of several ladies of distinction. Among such we may mention the Lady Margaret De Vere, whose residence in the neigh-

bourhood is still commemorated by the sign of the "Blue Boar" inn at Stratford; and the venerable and unfortunate Margaret, Countess of Salisbury, who was arrested in her house within the precincts, and removed to the Tower by order of Henry VIII. Still, no accusation of misconduct or taint of scandal appears to rest upon the fair fame of the good monks and canons. Indeed, the establishment appears always to have borne a very high reputation, and several of its priors are known to have become abbots of important houses. Though unmitred, its abbots were, upon at least two occasions—1295 and 1307—summoned to attend Parliament. That the great and noble of the land were anxious to secure a last resting-place within its church is proved by the burial there in 1335 of John de Bohun, Earl of Hereford and Essex, and High Constable of England.

Thanks to the care of the Venerable the Archdeacon of Essex, one of the very few existing relics of the Abbey, in the shape of a slab of stone bearing part of a representation of the general Resurrection of the dead, now finds safety within the walls of the Church of St. John, Stratford. It probably once enriched the entrance gate to the burial place of the monks.

It is a matter for regret that the list of Abbots is very incomplete, and that the surname is generally wanting. From various sources we learn that one "Benedict" was abbot in 1199; Richard in 1218; Hugh in 1237; Robert in 1282; William in 1330. One Hugh was abbot in 1433, for we find in the *Harleian MSS. (No. 443)* a warrant to aid and assist "Hugh, abbot of Stratforde, and Robert, abbot of Woburne, and the abbot of Clyffe, reformators and visaters of the Order of Cisteaux." This was a most important appointment, and shows the high reputation enjoyed by this house. John Rieside was abbot when Edward IV. visited the abbey in 1467, and in recognition of the hospitable manner in which he was entertained made a grant of two casks of red wine annually, afterwards changed to an allowance in money; which appears to have been the last benefaction made to the abbey. Another Hugh was abbot in 1483; William Hickman in 1509; William Etherway in 1516. "Robert, abbot of Stratford Langthorn," was present at the christening of the Princess Elizabeth, daughter of the eighth Henry, on the 10th of September, 1533; and William Huddleston was the last abbot. He, with William Parsons, the Prior, and fourteen monks, signed the deed of surrender to the King on the 18th of March, 1538. It is noteworthy that one of the monks was so illiterate

that he could not sign his name, but was obliged to make a cross, which is denoted as the mark of "John Wyght which cannot wrytte."

What hidden histories did this abbey conceal! What secret sentiments were there covered! What romances, what disappointments, what shattered ideals, what dispelled illusions, what ruined castles in the air, what mocking failures and futile successes, what baffled ambitions, what bitter thoughts, what lost lives, what loves that had been faithless and friendships that had been false, found burial within the walls of this abbey at West Ham!

The seal attached to the deed of surrender, contrary to the usual practice of ecclesiastical bodies, is round instead of the pointed oval shape, generally called *vesica piscis*. It is not very large, and bears a representation of the B.V.M. with the Holy Infant in her arms, seated beneath a fine Gothic canopy. All that can be read of the legend is—*Sigill com—de Stratforde*. The armorial bearings of the abbey were "gules three chevronels or, over all a crozier bendywise argent," now commemorated in the Borough shield of arms.

After the Dissolution Henry VIII granted the site of the monastery with its appurtenances, the great conventual church and Richard's Chapel, to Sir Peter Mewtas, or Meautys, of West Ham, his Ambassador to France; in whose family it remained till the year 1663.

The wealth of this religious house was very considerable, for besides the entire parish of West Ham, including the Manor of Sudbury, which extended into some of the adjacent parishes, and many other manors and estates in Essex, given at various times by different persons, it possessed the entire manor of Lewisham, in Kent, and 473 acres in the forest of Melksham, in Wiltshire. It had free warren in most of the parishes in which its lands were situated; pasture for 800 sheep between the frith of Woodgrange and Walthamstow; the privilege of cutting down wood and timber in the forest of Essex; and liberty to take as much brushwood from Windsor Forest as was necessary for the use of the house. It had a market and fair at West Ham, and a weekly market and two fairs at Billericay. It also possessed the great tithes and right of presentation to the parochial churches of West Ham, Leyton, Great Burstead, and Lewisham. How well the monks loved the secular clergy is evinced by the fact that the income of the vicar of

West Ham was reduced by them to the small amount of £39 13s. 8d., and so it continued till January, 1637, when Charles I granted the small tithe, glebe, and surplice fees to Peter Blower, the then vicar, and "the aforesaid stipend ceased." From Pope Nicholas's Taxation in the year 1291, we find that the revenues of the abbey were valued at £191 14s. 8½d. At the time of its suppression the yearly income was roughly estimated at no less than £652 3s. 1¼d.; and 120 years later, *i.e.*, in 1658, the West Ham Abbey lands, then in possession of the Crown, produced an income of £15,100 per annum. On its dissolution, Abbot Huddleston and his monks were granted the usual small pensions; and it is said that they retired to a small mansion at Plaistow, and there lived out the remainder of their lives in the fraternity which the rapacious Reformers had so ruthlessly interrupted.

Weever, writing in 1630, says: "Toward West Ham I saw the remains of a monasterie pleasantlie watered with several streams." At the present day we see, not the remains of a monastery, but a number of large buildings, grimy factories, tall chimneys, and long rows of mean little houses, still "pleasantlie watered with several streams" of black and foully smelling water. Not one stone upon another remains to tell the tale or mark the outline of this once noble house of prayer. Even the very site of the great cruciform church is now unknown, and the graves and monuments of the founders, the abbots, the fair dames, and the great and noble ones who, having played their part in the great drama of the making of England, here sought their last resting place, are desecrated and forgotten. Standing at the corner of what is known as the Eastbourne Road, it seems hard to believe that

"Such things were here as we do speak about."

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Bigg, R.A.—I shall be glad of any information as to the birth, parentage, and residence of the above member of the Royal Academy in the latter part of the eighteenth century. G. R.

[William Redmore Bigg was born in January, 1755, entered the Academy Schools in 1778, and became a pupil of Edward Penny, R.A. He exhibited from 1780 onwards; elected A.R.A. in 1787, and R.A. in 1814. He died in Great Russell Street on 6th February, 1828 (*Gent. Mag.*, vol. 98, pt. 1, p. 376). See Samuel

Redgrave's *Dictionary of Artists of the English School* (1878), p. 41, and Ernest Radford's article in *Dictionary of National Biography*, v, 20.—ED.]

George Morland.—Are there any public-house signs in Essex known to have been painted by George Morland?

EDMUND DURRANT, Chelmsford.

Sign of Rivenhall "Fox."—The old sign of the Fox Inn, which had been up for a number of years, and was the work of the late Mr. Nightingale, is now removed and will be replaced by a lettered sign.—*Essex Weekly News*, 25. x. 95.

Roman Remains near Takeley.—During some recent excavations near Takeley, a pair of Roman millstones and a leaden pestle were unearthed. The millstones were formed of the conglomerate known as "pudding-stone," and were in the shape of abnormal quoits. They measured about a foot and a half across, and weighed just over two cwt. The interesting find has been acquired by Mr. Arthur Clear, of Winslow, Bucks, and it is a matter of regret that the relics left the county on Monday.—*Essex County Chronicle*, 12. vii. 95.

Old Posts at Maldon.—During some excavations for drainage purposes on Monday, in the upper part of Maldon High Street, the workmen came on two massive oak posts, about twelve inches square and about a foot or fifteen inches apart. These old-rooted stumps afforded a good deal of conjecture as to their possible use; but the prevalent opinion is that they had been used to tie the "town bull" to when the holiday baitings took place. The posts, which were far too deeply imbedded to be drawn, were sawn off. Whatever their purpose, that such an obstruction near the middle of the principal street could ever exist, points to a state of social life that is far removed from the exigencies of the present.—*Essex Weekly News*, 11. x. 95.

Newport Toll Gate.—*The Local Government Journal* says: "It is an interesting fact that of all the turnpike trusts with which this country abounded in the last generation, there remains only one in existence. Possibly it will be a surprise to some people to hear that there is even one survivor of such an unpopular system of road government, but it would not be possible to make the assertion a few weeks hence. The Shrewsbury and Holyhead turnpike has for the most part been already thrown open, but the portion of the road which traverses the island of Anglesey was continued in existence by a special Act of 1890 until November 1st of the present year. Thirty years ago there were no fewer than 1,047 turnpike trusts in England and Wales, with 20,189 miles of road supported by tolls." But Newport toll-bar still exists on the main road from London to Newmarket, and it appears from reports that the stream at that place was a ford, and as neither the parish nor the county would at that time build a bridge, the lord of the manor resolved to do so; and in order to recoup himself for the outlay, he obtained an Act of Parliament to empower him to levy a toll on all vehicles that passed

over the bridge, except those from his own estate. This is said to have happened over 200 years ago. The toll is referred to in both Salmon's (1740) and Morant's (1768) *History of Essex*, and marked on Chapman & André's map (1777). Can anyone refer to the local Act?

Essex Challenge, 1716.—The following is the copy of a curious advertisement which appeared in April, 1716:

This is to give notice to all my Honour'd Masters and Ladies and the rest and of my loving Friends that my Lady Butterfield gives a challenge to ride a horse to leap a horse or run on foot or halloo with any woman in England seven years younger but not a day older because I wont undervalue myself being now seventy four years of age. My feast will be the last Wednesday of this month (April) where there will be good entertainment for that day and all the year after in Wanstead in Essex.

M. A. D.

Essex Manners.—"But for them who live in the Hundreds (as they call that part of the county which lying more low and flat, and near to the Sea, is full of Marshes and Bogs) they are Persons of so abject and sordid a Temper that they seem almost to have undergone poor *Nebuchadnezzar's* Fate, and by conversing continually with the Beasts to have learn'd their Manners."—*Brome's Travels over England*, 1700, p. 115.

Kent and Essex: a Contrast.—In a work published in 1776 under the title of *A New Topographical, Historical, and Commercial Survey of the Cities, Towns, and Villages of the County of Kent*, by Charles Seymour, Teacher of the Classics, etc., at Canterbury, there are certain droll, invidious remarks concerning Essex, and comparisons not at all in favour of this county.

Times have changed since then, and great advantage to health has accrued in better drainage and quicker disposal of moisture.

Stagnant water is a frequent cause of fever and malaria of varied types, and it becomes more malignant when hot weather prevails.

In several places ague has diminished, in other places disappeared, where it was formerly a fruitful source of anxiety and trouble, and this is attributed to improved sanitary conditions, and the spread of sanitary knowledge. Yet it may be well to be reminded of the comments that were made about Essex rather more than a hundred years ago, and which had some substratum of truth.

The historian says:

Kent is situated nearest the sun rising, and farthest from the northern pole of any part of England.

As a greater part of this county lies upon the sea, the air is thick, foggy, and warm, though often purified by south and south-west winds; and the shore being generally clearer than that of Essex, the marshy parts of Kent do not produce so many agues in the same degree as the Hundreds of Essex, and the air in the highest parts of Kent is reckoned very healthy. The soil is generally rich and fit for plough, pasture, or meadow, and that part of the county which borders upon

the River Thames abounds with chalk hills, from whence not only the city of London and parts adjacent, but even Holland and Flanders, are supplied with lime and chalk; and from these hills the rubbish of the chalk is carried in lighters and hoys to the coasts of Essex, Suffolk, and Norfolk, where it is sold to the farmers as manure for their lands.

W. W. GLENNY.

Essex Climate.—Armstrong, an eighteenth century poet, had a high opinion of the Essex air. In his poem on "the art of preserving health," he says:

"He who first the fogs of Essex breathed
(So kind is native air) may in the fens
Of Essex from inveterate ills revive,
As pure Montpelier or Bermuda caught."

We accept the tribute, and can only wish that more of Essex's sons and daughters who happen to be stricken down elsewhere could return and take advantage of their native air. When Armstrong wrote, Clacton-on-Sea was given up to turnips and other crops. What he would say of the Essex air of to-day it is idle to conjecture.—*Essex Standard*, 2. ii. 95.

Thomas Hood, Junior.—Now turn we to his son. He, unfortunately, was born with his father's name; unfortunately, I say, because the world looks for genius in the son of a clever man, and the impression is most trying when you fall short of the world's expectations. How many instances we have of this in statesmen, authors, actors, surgeons, doctors, etc. Tom Hood was born at Lake House, Wanstead; he followed in the footsteps of his father, and adopted literature for a living; he wrote many sharp papers; he was appointed editor of *Fun*, May, 1863; he died on November 20th, 1874.—WILLIAM TEGG, in *Notes and Queries* (8), vii, 85 (February 2nd).

Lady Katherine Grey in Essex.—In a series of articles on the sad history of the sister of poor Lady Jane, Mr. W. L. Rutton (*Notes and Queries* (8), vii, 121, 160, 283, 342, 422; viii, 2) gives much fresh original information, with transcripts of letters from State Papers (Domestic), on her imprisonment with her uncle, Lord John Grey, at Pyrgo, Havering; Sir William Petre, at Ingatestone (?), and Sir John Wentworth, at Gosfield Hall, from August 29th, 1563 (after two years' imprisonment in the Tower, moved on account of the prevalence of the Plague), until a month after the death of Sir John Wentworth, until October 20th, 1567, in the custody of his relative and executor, Mr. Roke Green, of Little Sandford. The Countess of Hertford herself dying 27th January, 1568, aged but 27.

A "Rumford" Trade Token.—In altering some old drains at Brentwood Grammar School on Friday the workmen found an old trade token bearing the inscription, "George Silk, the Angel, Rumford." The lettering is clear and well cut.—*Essex Herald*, 7. viii. 94.

An Essex Picture.—The collection of pictures, the property of the late Duchess of Montrose, was offered for sale at Messrs. Christie's on Saturday. Among them was Reynolds' picture group, "Lady Smyth and her Children,"

which was painted in 1787, and was purchased at the sale of the collection of Mr. Thomas Graham White, grandson and heir of Sir G. H. Smyth, of Berechurch Hall, in 1878, for 1,250 guineas. This picture was once a masterpiece, but, unfortunately, the face of the lady is entirely repainted. After a spirited competition it was knocked down for 4,800 guineas to M. Colnaghi.—*Essex Herald*, 7. v. 95.

Colchester Bays and Says.—The “bay” and “say” manufacture was brought into Colchester in 1570 by eleven Dutch families flying from the Alva persecution. “Say” was a kind of serge, all wool, much used abroad by the “religious” for shirts, and by the English Quakers for aprons. The word is said to be derived from *sagum*, a soldier’s coarse cloak, or a kind of blanket.—*Autobiography and other memorials of Mrs. Gilbert* (Ann Taylor), ed. by Josiah Gilbert, 5th ed. 1888, p. 68, note.

Essex Parish Registers.—The work of transcribing is progressing slowly, but, I hope, surely, and as several more have to be added to those already announced as having been completed, I subjoin a list to date for the information of those who may not have seen the last reference to the subject.

WOODHAM WALTER to 1800
With wardens accounts and monuments.

BOREHAM to 1800
With wardens accounts and monuments.

CHELMSFORD from 1538 to 1812
With wardens accounts and monuments.

WRITTLE to 1812
With wardens accounts taken from a bundle of papers in fine preservation, and of special interest.

WIDFORD to 1812

ROXWELL to 1812

WALTHAM PARVA to 1812

WHITE COLNE to 1812

(This register is in loose fragments)

EARLS COLNE to 1812

ST. MARY	}	MALDON to 1812
ALL SAINTS			
ST. PETER			

BRAINTREE to 1812

RAYNHAM to 1812

Greatly decayed, in loose pieces. The parish records are most voluminous, and of considerable interest, containing original briefs (rare), indentures of apprenticeship, settlement papers, curious invoices, pleadings in actions at law, etc. I

had the pleasure of assisting the curate in charge (Rev. C. N. Burrows) in arranging these in chronological order.

STAPLEFORD ABBOTS to 1812

This register contains a valuable list of briefs, but is very imperfect in other parts.

LAMBOURNE, Part II to 1812

NAVESIOCK (under consideration).

ST. HELEN LONDON (under consideration).

ROMFORD

HELIONS BUMPSTEAD } *declined.*

HACKNEY, MIDDLESEX, from the latter part of the reign of Henry VIII to 1812.

This register is very lengthy, and contains many interesting items touching the Court families and the citizens of London, *temp.* Elizabeth and the Stuarts.

The MS. is at the Guildhall Library, so also is a second copy of White Colne and Waltham Parva.

I shall be pleased to correspond with any of the Essex incumbents and others who may be interested in the subject.

ROBT. H. BROWNE, Stapleford Abbots.

May-Day Carol—In *English County Songs* (words and music) by Lucy E. Broadwood and J. A. Fuller-Maitland, F.S.A. (1893), but one Essex carol is mentioned. The first of four verses runs :

“ I been a-rambling all this night,
And some time of this day,
And now returning back again,
I brought you a garland gay.”

The words and tune are from a printed version edited by Mr. J. F. Frye, of Saffron Walden ; it was sung by the children of Debden in 1857. It is evidently an incomplete portion of the Hertfordshire May-Day carol commencing :

“ The moon shines bright, the stars give a light.”

Breeding Stones (E. R., iii, 144).—The curious superstitions connected with perforated stones, mentioned on p. 413, *ante*, remind me of a still more curious superstition which prevailed in Essex half-a-century ago. It was believed that certain stones possessed the power of breeding other stones. I remember being taken by a man of the upper labouring class to see a well-known breeding stone which lay on the sward by the side of a lane in the parish of South Weald, near Brentwood. It was seemingly a water-worn block of sandstone, or possibly, I have since thought, of pudding-stone, which would explain a great deal. It was

larger than a man's head, with a cup-shaped cavity the size of a small orange, in which lay a pebble about as big as an acorn. I was told that this pebble continually grew larger, and that if it were removed the breeding stone would begin to breed another. It was evident that the man firmly believed what he told me, and he got quite angry when I ventured to cast a doubt upon the story. I shall be curious to learn whether any other breeding stones are known.—ISAAC TAYLOR, in *Notes and Queries* (8), vii, 486 (June 22nd).

Church of St. Thomas à Becket, Brentwood.—A church so dedicated formerly stood on the south side of the High Street, Brentwood. It was built in 1221 by the Abbot and Convent of St. Osyth, for the use of their tenants residing at Cost Hall, or Brentwood, serving also as a chapel of ease to the Church of St. Peter at South Weald, of which parish Brentwood is a hamlet. A new church was built to the east of the town in 1835, when the old church was used as a national school. It was some years since pulled down, with the exception of the lower portion of the tower, which is still existing. The new church, above mentioned, has in turn given way to the present very beautiful and much larger parish church, dedicated also to St. Thomas the Martyr.—THOMAS BIRD, in *Notes and Queries* (8), vii, 118, 119 (February 9th).

Stephen Marshall, Vicar of Finchingfield.—Biographical details, additional to those lately published in the *Dictionary of National Biography*, are given by Mr. George W. Marshall, in *Notes and Queries* (8), vii, 45, 46 (January 19th).

Site of Wendon Parva Church (E. R., iv, 92).—The church [of Little Wendon] stood on the left-hand side of the road leading from Wendon-Loughts to Great Wendon. There are no remains of it left. Several ashes grow in the place where it stood.—Morant's *History of Essex*, vol. ii, p. 593.

Little Wendon Church was taken down, by permission of Bishop Compton, towards the close of the seventeenth century, and the parish united to Great Wendon, under the name of Wendens Ambo. It was a small church, consisting of nave and chancel only, and occupied the site of the present vicarage garden; a solitary memento remains, probably a fragment of a Norman piscina.—Rev. J. H. SPERLING, in *Trans. Essex Archæol. Soc.*, ii, 161 (1861).

Warley Camp (E. R., iv, 192).—Replying to Mr. Gosling's query, I enclose the following mem. made by my grandfather: "My father took me to Warley Common in Essex in the year 1778 when there were 7,000 Militia encamped there and 15,000 at Coxheath in Kent.—Robert Browne, Hackney."

ROBERT BROWNE, Stapleford Abbots.

All Saints' Church, Springfield (E. R., iii, 50-63).—The following inscription, upon a memorial tablet in the porch, should be added to the list of those given in the account of this church. It is engraved upon lacquered brass, mounted on slate, and was placed above the entrance door of the porch on the inside, when porch was rebuilt in 1868:

Richard Coates, born at Marske near Richmond in the | County of York, 14th January, 1763, Died in this parish, 12th April, 1822. | Civil Engineer at the com-

pletion of the Chelmer and Blackwater | Navigation : afterwards Merchant at Springfield and Heybridge | in this County. |

A beloved Father, a generous friend, a good master, a just and loyal man. |

This Memorial is placed here in affectionate compliancy with the wishes of Sarah Coates | last surviving of his children, who died 28th January 1867, aged 73.

CLIFFORD W. HOLGATE.

Brightlingsea as a Cinque Port.—The exceptional character of the membership of this little Essex community has left a considerable mark on the records of Sandwich ; but we need not, in order to account for that fact, go beyond the circumstances of its position. That in remote ages it represented in some form "Othona," one of the nine Roman stations, under command of the Count of the Saxon Shore, which has been lost to sight, can only be matter of speculation. Its Cinque Port membership is, however, very ancient, and certainly existed long previously to its formal commencement, since in 1441 it was declared at a Brodhull to have existed *ab antiquo*. Sandwich at that time adopted the Member with some reluctance ; but it was the concern of the whole body, which no doubt found it a convenient fishing-station, and useful in restraining Yarmouth influence on the north side of the Thames. The contributions to its Head-Port were a constant bone of contention, but in 1491 they came to terms, and in 1560 Deputies began to be regularly appointed by the Mayor and two jurats of Sandwich from amongst four persons elected by Brightlingsea. In 1674 these Sandwich officers "kept Court and Sessions" there. A cessation of appointments took place in 1804, but they have been once more renewed in the present year, 1888.—*Cinque Ports*, by Montagu Burrows ("Historic Towns Series"), pp. 248, 249.

Brightlingsea was, as we have stated, a member of the Cinque Ports, attached to Sandwich in Kent, and a "Deputy" or Mayor was elected up to 1802. William Beriff, mariner, who died 2nd September, 1527, was "Deputy." The privileges of the Cinque Ports in former times were very great, but have become, as we have before described, obsolete and abolished. The inhabitants were exempt from the Militia or from serving on Juries.—*The Tending Hundred in the olden time*. By J. Yelloly Watson, 3rd ed. (1884), p. 130.

At a local (County Council) inquiry upon an application for the formation of a new Urban District, held on 12th October, Mr. John Bateman stated that the only present remains of the ancient jurisdiction were that the Jurats appointed the inspector of weights and measures and ale taster, and that the inhabitants of Brightlingsea were exempt from serving upon juries and from the militia. This latter exemption was explained by the fact that Sandwich and its limbs were once subject to the Press-gang, and an Act of Parliament repealing this, specially directed that the inhabitants of Sandwich should be liable to serve in the militia, but Bricklesey was not mentioned.

South Benfleet Church.—A description of the architecture of the parish church of St. Mary's, copied from a varnished board hanging on a pillar facing the main (south) entrance, is reproduced in *Notes and Queries* (8), viii, 283, 284 (October 12th).

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

The Bible and the Monuments: Primitive Hebrew Records in the Light of Modern Research. By W. ST. CHAD BOSCAWEN, F.R.H.S., Member of the Society of Biblical Archæology. Pp. 177; 22 illustrations. Crown 8vo. London (Eyre & Spottiswoode), 1895. Price 6s.

Even those who are not professed students must have become aware, through the current literature of the day, that the authenticity of the historical books of the Old Testament has of late years been called in question. Critics, English, Dutch, and German, including two Oxford Professors of Divinity, have maintained that the Pentateuch, far from being the work of Moses, is really a collection of fragments of various date, which did not assume the form of a consecutive book before the age of Josiah. That much of the recent Old Testament criticism rests upon solid grounds it would be impossible to deny; but it is possible that the critics may, in their eagerness, have advanced too far, and may find themselves obliged to abandon some of the territory which they claim to have conquered.

Hitherto the question has turned mainly upon internal evidence; upon the terminology, upon the historical statements, upon the supposed inconsistency of the elaborate ritual of Exodus and Leviticus with the simplicity and even rudeness of early Israelite religion. But of late the battle has rolled to another side of the field. The lands in which the scene of the Old Testament history is laid have been yielding to the explorer a rich harvest of ancient records; the Hebrew record, which used to stand alone, is now confronted with a great and yearly-increasing literature, some contemporaneous, some of even earlier date, relating to the same periods, and in many cases to the same persons with the books of the Old Testament. Obviously, these discoveries have a most direct and important bearing on the historical character of the Hebrew books. They do not, indeed, touch the question of the composite character of the Pentateuch, of the authorship or redaction of the books, or of the date and origin of the Jewish ritual; but they do form an important body of contemporary materials, from which a judgment may be formed of the general credibility of the Hebrew records.

The work whose title stands at the head of this notice is an important contribution to the literature of this subject. Mr. St. Chad Boscawen, whom we understand to be a lecturer at King's College, has undertaken, by comparing the Hebrew books with the Babylonian and Assyrian writings, to show that the "Higher Criticism" has overshot its mark, and that it is impossible to doubt but that the books of the Pentateuch form part of a very early literature, not confined to the Hebrew race, but extending over Assyria, Babylonia, and Egypt. For this is one remarkable result of the wider knowledge of the East that has been opened to us in this century; that the Hebrew race and the Hebrew writings no longer stand alone as a separate type, but are found to have manifold relations, linguistic, racial, historical, with the other great nations of the East. Not that this in any way detracts from the unique greatness of Israel; on the contrary, the real glory of the nation lies in the fact that, being outwardly like other nations, they alone have left an influence and a literature which have survived into modern times, and that "from them as concerning the flesh Christ came."

In the present volume, Mr. Boscawen is concerned only with the very earliest portions of the sacred books of the Hebrews; those early chapters of Genesis which have very generally been surrendered as mythical even by critics who maintain the historical character of the narrative from the call of Abraham. That tablets descriptive of the Creation, and following generally the same lines with the narrative in Genesis, should have been discovered in buried cities of Babylonia, tablets which from internal evidence must be referred to a very remote antiquity, does not indeed prove anything as to the authority of the book of Genesis; but it does at least afford a strong presumption of the antiquity of its opening chapter. One curious difference comes out in the account of these tablets; in the Assyrian account of the Creation, the stars and the signs of the zodiac are created first, then the moon, and finally the sun. This reversed order is explained by Mr. Boscawen from the fact that the Babylonians were skilled astronomers, and that they would therefore start from the year as marked by the constellations, and from this would come down to the month and the day; and he points out that this order would be a natural survival of the modes of thought of a nomadic race.

In a beautiful Assyrian prayer, to which he assigns the date of B.C. 1800, five centuries before the time of Moses, Mr. Boscawen

points out many parallels with the Hebrew psalms. He has not, however, noticed how very remarkably the following lines of the same prayer correspond with the whole argument of the book of Job.

In what have I sinned against Thee?
 Why hast Thou allotted me diseases, boils, and pestilence?
 Is this Thy just decree?
 As one who did honour to Thy divinity (am I afflicted);
 If I have not committed sin and evil, why am I thus (smitten)?
 In my foundations I am unloosened . . .
 I am broken in pieces, and rest; I find not.

The whole subject of Babylonian and Egyptian records is one which is coming more and more prominently before us in connection with the sacred books of the Old Testament. The discovery, in 1887, of the Tel-el-Amarna tablets in Egypt, which experts declare to belong to the fifteenth century before Christ, older by 200 years than the Exodus, is one of the most impressive literary events of our time. Mr. Boscawen points out its importance as affecting the Canaanite traditions. His book serves excellently as an introduction to the whole subject, and we shall look with interest for further revelations in the subsequent volumes which he promises. The book is illustrated with excellent photographs, and is well printed and attractive in form.

Work-a-Day Poems. By FANCHON. Pp. 119. Crown 8vo. London (Reveils Bros), 1895. Price 3s. 6d.

This is a little book of Poems written mainly for workers, and with a desire of amusing and helping such by a word or two of sympathy. The book may, or may not, please its readers. The intention of the author is good, but poetry is not her *métier*. It would be well for her, if she should venture again to publish, to study the laws of metre and rhythmical sound. The best of the poems include "The Flitch of Dunmow," "The New Hen," "Shattered Idols," "Life," etc. We wish her success, and admire heartily the style in which the book is got up; it is unique of its kind.

The Gurneys of Earlsam. By AUGUSTUS J. C. HARE. 2 vols. Pp. x, 343 and viii, 352; 33 photogravure plates and 19 woodcuts. Crown 8vo. London (George Allen), 1895. Price 25s.

Though not exactly an Essex book, this is one that contains much about the inner life of many notable residents in our county, whose names are familiar to all. As we read in the preface, "The

Gurneys of Earlham were a Quaker family who, through their personal qualities and their self-devotion, played a more conspicuous part than any other set of brothers and sisters in the religious and philanthropic life of England during the first half of the nineteenth century."

The record of John Gurney and Catherine Bell, with their twelve children—five sons and seven daughters; the eldest son died in infancy (1778), the youngest, aged 90 (1880)—truly a united and devoted family, is traced largely by extracts from family letters. The Essex members of the family were Joseph Fry, who married Elizabeth Gurney, afterwards the celebrated Mrs. Fry of prison fame, of Plashet and Upton Lane, Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton and Hannah Gurney and Samuel Gurney and Elizabeth Shepherd, of Ham House, to which he succeeded in 1812. Of these excellent portraits are given, with woodcuts of Plashet House and Upton Lane, from sketches by Katherine Fry, the historian of East and West Ham, two views of Ham House, from sketches by Elizabeth Gurney, and a view of the obelisk to Samuel Gurney in Broadway at Stratford. In addition, we learn that Catherine Gurney was baptized in Bocking, possibly an error for Barking, Church, 5th September, 1809, and incidentally there is much about the Shepherds, Cockfields, Pellys of Dagenham, Osgood and Samson Hanbury, and Andrew Johnston, M.P., who married Priscilla Buxton on 1st August, 1834, the same day on which the emancipation of the slaves took place. The old meeting-house at Plaistow, built 1819, renovated 1832, is frequently mentioned; it is now disused. Although the story of these Essex lives has been told before, we can well be reminded of it in these two delightful volumes.

The Site of Camulodunum, or Colchester versus Chesterford. By I. CHALKLEY GOULD. Pp. 24, sketch map. Demy 8vo. London (E. Marlborough & Co.); Colchester (Wiles & Son), 1895. Price 1s.

This pamphlet is a reply to Mr. G. F. Beaumont's article "The Ninth Iter of Antoninus" (*East Anglian*, n.s. v, 289-298, published September, 1894) in which it was claimed that Camulodunum was more probably at Vandlebury or Chesterford rather than at Colchester. The arguments for disputing the claims of Chesterford are arranged under seven heads, and the classical references to Camulodunum are cited and translated in a valuable appendix, which also contains a full page reproduction of a fragment of a map of the

Roman empire, dating back to the first and second centuries. This curious and interesting map is known as the Tabula Peutingeriana. Mr. Gould writes in no polemical spirit, but has been the means of collecting together all the evidence at present available towards deciding the site of Camulodunum, and this is valuable work. The paper was read before the Essex Archæological Society last March, but is not published in their *Transactions*, as the article, to which it is a reply, was not issued therein. If, as Charles Roach Smith pointed out, Camulodunum was the great British oppidum, and Colonia the name given by the Romans to the town which they built at about a mile from the oppidum, which appears to be the only interpretation to be put upon the words of Tacitus, confirmed by the Vatican inscription (of the second century) printed on page 21, and Colonia and Camulodunum were identical, this certainly favours Colchester, although we must admit that Chesterford as yet has not been sufficiently explored; but if Camulodunum simply means Mars' Hill it is possible there was more than one site bearing that familiar name.

The *Art Annual* for 1894 (32 pp., price 2s. 6d.), the Christmas number of the *Art Journal*, is written by JULIA CARTWRIGHT (Mrs. Ady), *Sir Edward Burne-Jones, Bart., His Life and Work*.

The *Gardeners' Chronicle* for January 12th contains an article on St. Osyth Priory, illustrated with two views of the house.

Mr. MILLER CHRISTY has an eight-page paper in *The Yachtsman* for May 2nd, *About Rockall*, in which he gathers together all that appears to be known about this lonely, pyramidal rock which rises out of the Atlantic, about 184 miles west-half-south from St. Kilda in the Outer Hebrides, 290 miles from the nearest point of the Scottish mainland, and 260 north-west from the most north-westerly point on the Irish coast.

Mr. MILLER CHRISTY is also the author of a well illustrated and succinct article *On Deneholes* in *The Reliquary and Illustrated Archæologist*, i, 65-82 (April) giving a full account of those curious and mysterious chambers in the chalk of Hangman's Wood, near Grays, which were thoroughly investigated, but with no certain results, by the Essex Field Club in October, 1884.

The Church Monthly, for July (vol. viii, pp. 156, 157), in its series of articles on Our Parish Churches, treats of the fine church of Dedham; it is illustrated with photographs of the exterior, southwards from the churchyard, and of the interior, looking toward the chancel.

In *The Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society of England* (3) vi, 257-275, is an article on *The Onion and its Cultivation*, with six illustrations, by Mr. W. W. GLENNY, of Barking.

A work especially interesting to musicians has been published in the form of a madrigal called *Unfading Beauty*, by Mr. F. R. FRYE, Mus. Bac., of Chelmsford. The composition of such a work requires considerable contrapuntal knowledge, and Mr. Frye has cleverly introduced into it pleasing melodies and quite an old world flavour. The words are by Thomas Carew (1589-1639).

A Te Deum Service in E b, and an Evening Service (Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis) in *F* have been published by Mr. O. D. BELSHAM, of Maldon. (London: Weekes & Co.).

The music is melodious, and well within the powers of the average choir. Occasional unison passages give pleasing variety to the four part harmony, as well as point and dramatic colour to the meaning of the words—a feature indeed in both. The organ accompaniment is well written and effective, without being too difficult.

The English Illustrated Magazine for September contains a notable article, entitled, *With the Essex Farm Folk*, by ARTHUR T. PASK (pp. 553-559), giving an account of the hard conditions of agricultural life, which are pretty general now in Essex, compared, to a certain extent, with those existing twenty-five years ago. It is in no way definitely localised—the lobsouse and the bubble-and-squeak and quackers do not commend themselves to our ears—but in “the last resting-place of the Essex labourers” we are able to recognise Southchurch Church, so may conclude that the tour, which it appears to have been, was through a portion of Rochford Hundred. The article is well illustrated with twelve photographic reproductions, but the tail-piece on p. 559, called “An Essex Landscape,” is a distinct libel on the county.

In *Cassell's Family Magazine* for July (pp. 609-614) there is a very readable and pleasantly illustrated article by E. CHAPMAN, entitled *A Bargeman's Village*, which is purposely not mentioned by its geographical name; but three of Mr. Haite's excellent illustrations at once reveal Hull Bridge to anybody knowing this un-get-at-able little hamlet, here written of as “a self-contained and sociable little community.” It contains a good portrayal of a certain phase of East Essex character, peculiar to its wide estuaries.

The *Artist* for June contains excellent reproductions of photo-

graphs of Burnham Village (p. 249) and The River Wall, Cricksea Ferry (p. 253), by its departmental editor, Mr. A. HORSLEY HINTON.

Some Mediæval Closing Rings and Knockers is the title of an interesting and important article on what have popularly been called Sanctuary Knockers. Among the eight illustrations is a reproduction of our cut (E.R. i, 105) of the Lindsell "Brazen-head," which is fully referred to (*Antiquary*, xxxi, 202-208; July).

An article in *Atalanta* for February, 1895, pp. 291-8, being the fifth in a series on author's counties, is entitled *Essex and North-umberland: Walter Besant*, by EDWIN LESTER ARNOLD. The first part of the article relates to that very graceful and charming story, *All in a Garden Fair*, of which Mr. Arnold says:

"It is only in the earliest pages, and again at the end, that we get a whiff of the clear Essex air; but, brief as this is, we are grateful to Mr. Besant for it. He has discovered, and here dilates upon the fact, that we need not go a hundred miles from the roar of the city to obtain country as fair and uncontaminated as any to be found on this side of the Solway. Once the smart of the sulphur is out of our eyes and the hum of busy life has dropped behind, he says in effect, and it is no mean discovery, that the country opens up fresh, sparkling and restful, in front; bird and beast and flower flourish; men are as simple, and children as chubby as though we had wandered into some Dartmoor wilderness, or lost ourselves in the wilds of an Elizabethan Surrey. Just in such a spot as this, on the southern hem of the once mighty forest of Hainault, with a sylvan wilderness at our backs, and the sun making golden beads of the thousand cupolas of the metropolis far away in the west, Mr. Besant plants his heroine, and gives us those few glimpses of rural scenery which the scope of his work allows."

And so on. Again.

The district which Mr. Besant has thus made his own by the appropriation of the pen stretches from the low marshes fringing the course of the Thames below Romford in the south to the high land towards Hertford and Ware in the north. It includes the valley of the Roding, that slow-flowing stream of the meadow lands where the author's heroes delight to fish in the days of their juvenescence, and the two forests—once part of a mighty whole—Hainault and Epping lying upon either side of it. To the east there is Chipping Ongar, and to the north Waltham Abbey, a name that must for ever stir a chord in the heart of those who love old Saxon records, and the story of the last of the Saxon monarchs who founded it.

This appreciative article is well illustrated by Val Davis with Waltham Vicarage on the Lea, the Abbey from the town meadows, the Abbey Gate, a Pool in Hainault Forest, on the Roding, Fishing on the Roding, Harold's Bridge, Great Oak in Abbey Yard, Old Houses (Waltham), Little Monkswood Brook, and Chigwell Inn and the old Church.

DURRANT'S LITERARY BUDGET.

Supplement to the Essex Review.

NEW SERIES. No. 1.

JULY, 1895.

GRATIS.

Give Books: They live when you are dead;
Light on the darkened mind they shed;
Good seed they sow from age to age,
Through all this mortal pilgrimage;
They nurse the germs of holy trust;
They wake untired when you are dust—*Sigourney.*

ODDE NOTES.

Messrs. Edmund Durrant and Co. have been appointed agents for the sale of Mr. George Allen's Publications, which include the works of Mr. Ruskin and Mr. Augustus J. C. Hare.

Mr. Hare is about to publish his autobiography. It will be of great interest and unusual length, extending, we are told, to 6 vols. These will be published in a few weeks.

We have seen the advance sheets of the "Gurneys of Earlham," by Augustus J. C. Hare, which will be published in 2 vols., crown 8vo, 25/-, uniform with "The Story of Two Noble Lives." It is illustrated with 31 photogravure plates and 20 woodcuts. It should have a large circle of readers in East Anglia.

It is stated that the 6/- Edition of Trilby has already reached a circulation of over 15,000 copies.

A delightful Pocket Edition of Charles Kingsley's well-known works is now being published by Messrs. Macmillan, commencing with "Hypatia." The size is that of the "Golden Treasury" series. The paper and print are excellent, and the price 1/6; very cheap.

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E.C.; or to Mr. E. DURRANT, 90, HIGH STREET, CHELMSFORD.

Mr. T. Fisher Unwin will shortly publish a novel entitled "Holdenhurst Hall," by Mr. Walter Blomfield, a descendant of Robert Blomfield, the Shoemaker Poet.

All who take an interest in our Sailors should buy "On Watch," which is now published as a penny monthly. It is intensely interesting, and imparts a good deal of useful knowledge with regard to our Navy.

The *Pall Mall Magazine* will, commencing with the August number, be raised in price to 1/6.

On June 15, the proprietors of the *Graphic* commenced a new journal, "The Golden Penny," an illustrated Home Weekly. We wish this new venture the success it deserves. It is well got up, the illustrations are good, and the stories are far above the average.

Charles Dickens' Desk.—This interesting relic of the great Novelist has been given by Mr. Bancroft to the South Kensington Museum, where it is suitably placed in the Forster Library. The Desk bears the following inscription:—"This desk belonged for many years to Charles Dickens, and was last used by him a few hours before he died, on June 9, 1870." His Executrix afterwards gave it to Edmund Yates, at whose death it was sold by auction on January 21, 1895, and bought by G. S. B. Bancroft, who presented it to the South Kensington Museum.

Perfume.—A curious box was recently found amid the ruins of Pompeii. The box was marble or alabaster, about 10 inches square, and closely sealed. When opened it was found to be full of pomatum of grease, hard, but very fragrant. The smell somewhat resembled that of roses, but was much more fragrant. What the perfume was made of cannot be conjectured now; but it is singular that men in the 19th century should be able to regale their noses with perfumes prepared in the first—*Roman News*.

JOSEPH HICKS,
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OBITUARY NOTICES.

George Bentley.—On May 30, at Upton Park, Slough, there passed away, at the age of 66, Mr. George Bentley, the head of the well-known publishing house of that name. In early life Mr. Bentley paid a visit to the Holy Land, and his book "Inscriptions in the Peninsula of Sinai" was regarded by Dean Stanley as the standard authority on that subject. He took a deep interest in the Palestine Exploration Fund. His life was a busy one, for in addition to his ordinary business occupation he was for 25 years and over the editor of *Temple Bar*. *Maarten Maartens*, writing of him in *The Bookman*, says:—New phases, and crazes, of literary malformation met with no sympathy at his hands. Perhaps he was a little old-fashioned, and did not fully fathom the modifications which publicity has brought into our methods of literary appreciation. But a follower of the great leaders of his youth was sure of a discriminating welcome. His was a great tradition, and he remained true to it. As a child he had seen the assemblage of the wits around his father's dinner-table in Burlington Street, he had heard Moore, at the grand piano, singing Irish Melodies. He was a lover of literature and of literary men. He had known hundreds of them, the biggest, and the most miserably small and mean. He had a condoning word for every human littleness. And, of all men I have ever loved and honoured, none had less littleness than himself.

Professor Huxley.—By the death of Professor Huxley on June 29, England loses her most distinguished man of science. Darwin and Tyndall had predeceased him, and now only Mr. Spencer remains of the famous four, whose names will always be connected with the origin and growth of the theory of evolution. Huxley's contributions to positive science were very numerous, and he was considered by Ernest Hæckel to be the first zoologist among his countrymen. But he was distinguished from the scientific specialist, in that he regarded scientific facts primarily, as a means of arriving at general ideas. The conception of the universe, organic and inorganic, as a synthesis of law—a conception which has been formulated with increasing precision since the birth of the biological sciences—was a conception which Huxley bent the whole force of a powerful and well-trained mind to support, and there is little doubt that the sturdy championship which Mr. Darwin's theories received from him was due to the fact that they gave such a decided extension to the conception of natural law. The *Times* described them as "stimulating" literature, an adjective which is certainly appropriate. No man who is not conversant with them can be said to be in touch with the higher intellectual movements of his time. Mr. Huxley, who had received almost every honour which science has to bestow, was 70 years old. His miscellaneous writings were recently collected and published in nine volumes, by Macmillan and Co.

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MESSRS. EDMUND DURRANT & CO.'S LIST
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ODDE NOTES.

Mr. T. Fisher Unwin will shortly publish in his Autonym series, a story by the late Mr. E. T. Papillon, of Writtle. A few months since we noticed in the pages of the *Review* Mr. Papillon's first work, a novel entitled "Alleyne," and there is much promising material from his pen still buried in the "Marlborough College School Magazine," which he edited for some time, greatly to its advantage.

The latest recipient of the Victoria Cross, Surgeon-Captain Whitchurch, is a member of a family which has been connected with Essex for over a hundred years. It will be remembered that on the occasion of the reconnaissance of March 3 from Fort Chitral, Capt. Baird fell mortally wounded, but Surgeon-Captain Whitchurch, although running serious danger, would not abandon him, carrying the wounded officer on his back, he fought his way back to the fort. He may, therefore, fairly claim to be enrolled among the list of Essex Worthies.

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"Pearson's Magazine" is the title of a new illustrated Monthly Magazine to be issued on December 12. It will be edited by Mr. A. C. Pearson, the publisher of "Pearson's Weekly," and promises to be a formidable rival to the "Strand Magazine." It is said that about £4,000 will be spent upon the first number, with a guaranteed circulation of 200,000. It will contain prose, poetry, fiction, and dialogues by the best writers of the day, and will, in addition, be profusely illustrated.

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Mr. E. T. Reed's "Pre-historic Peeps," which delighted readers of *Punch*, are about to be published in book form. Only a limited edition will be issued, and this, we understand, will be in an elaborate dress. —*Literary World*.

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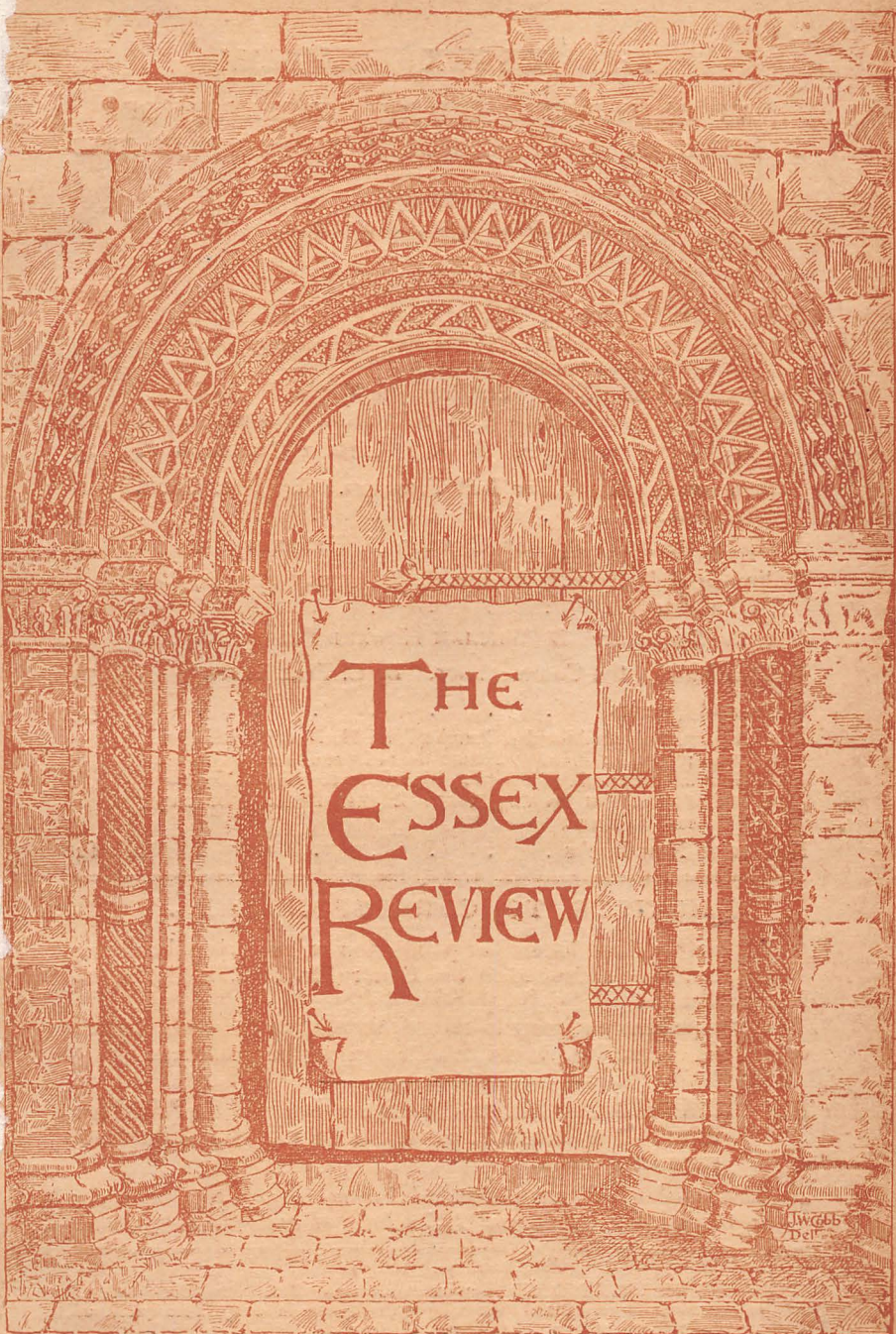
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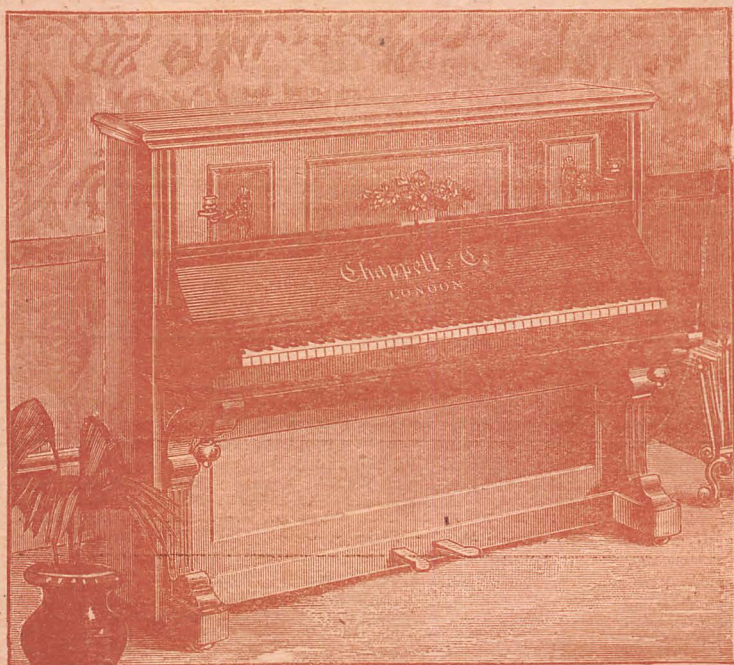
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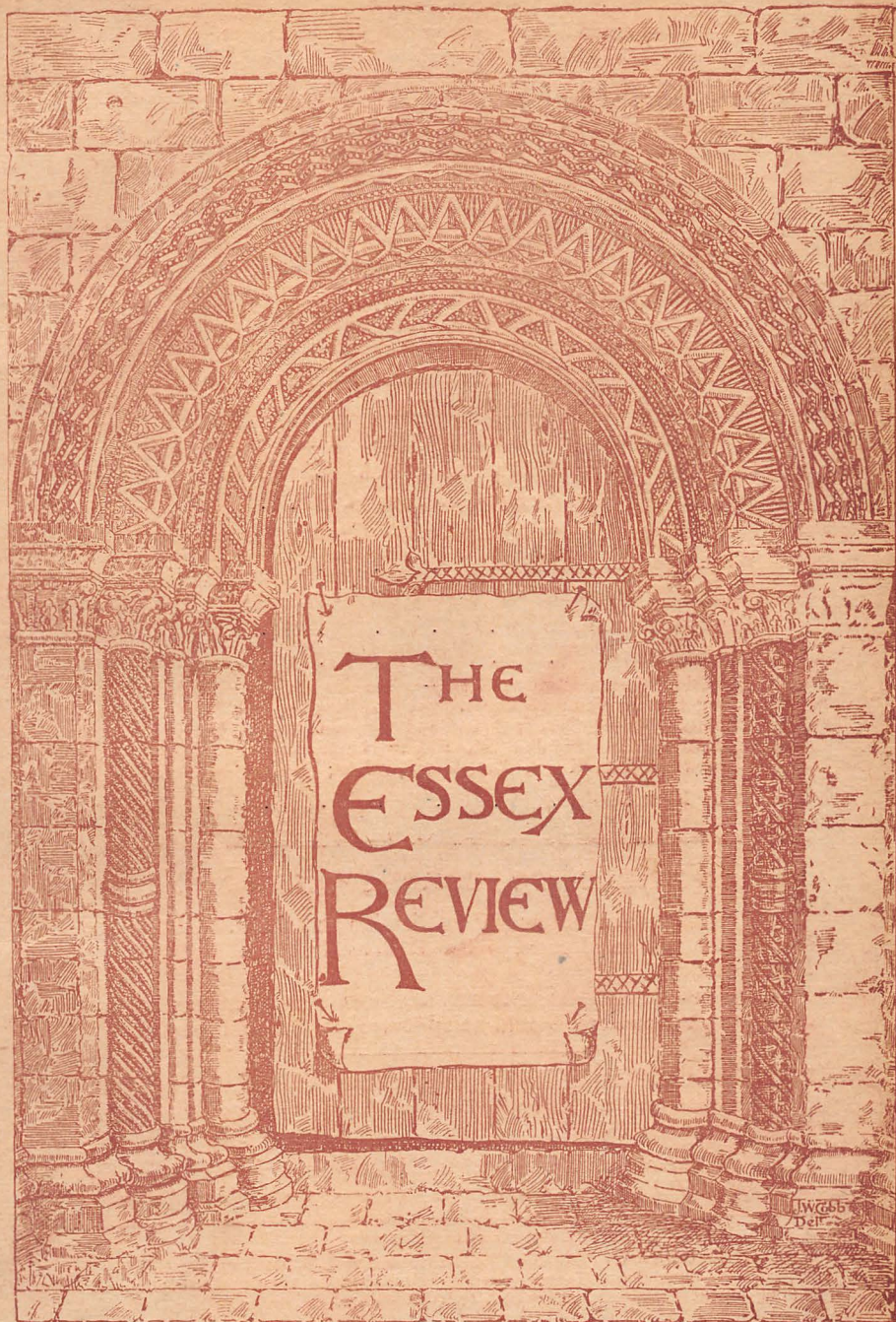
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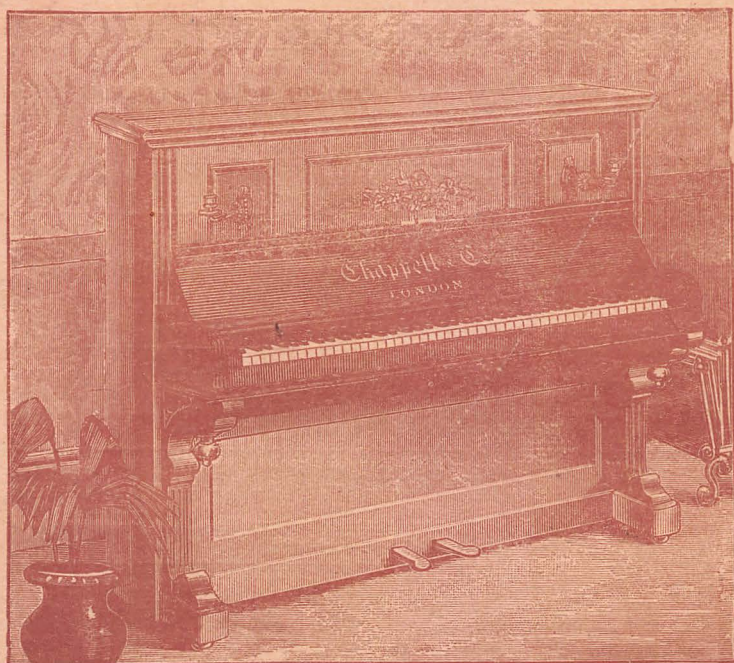
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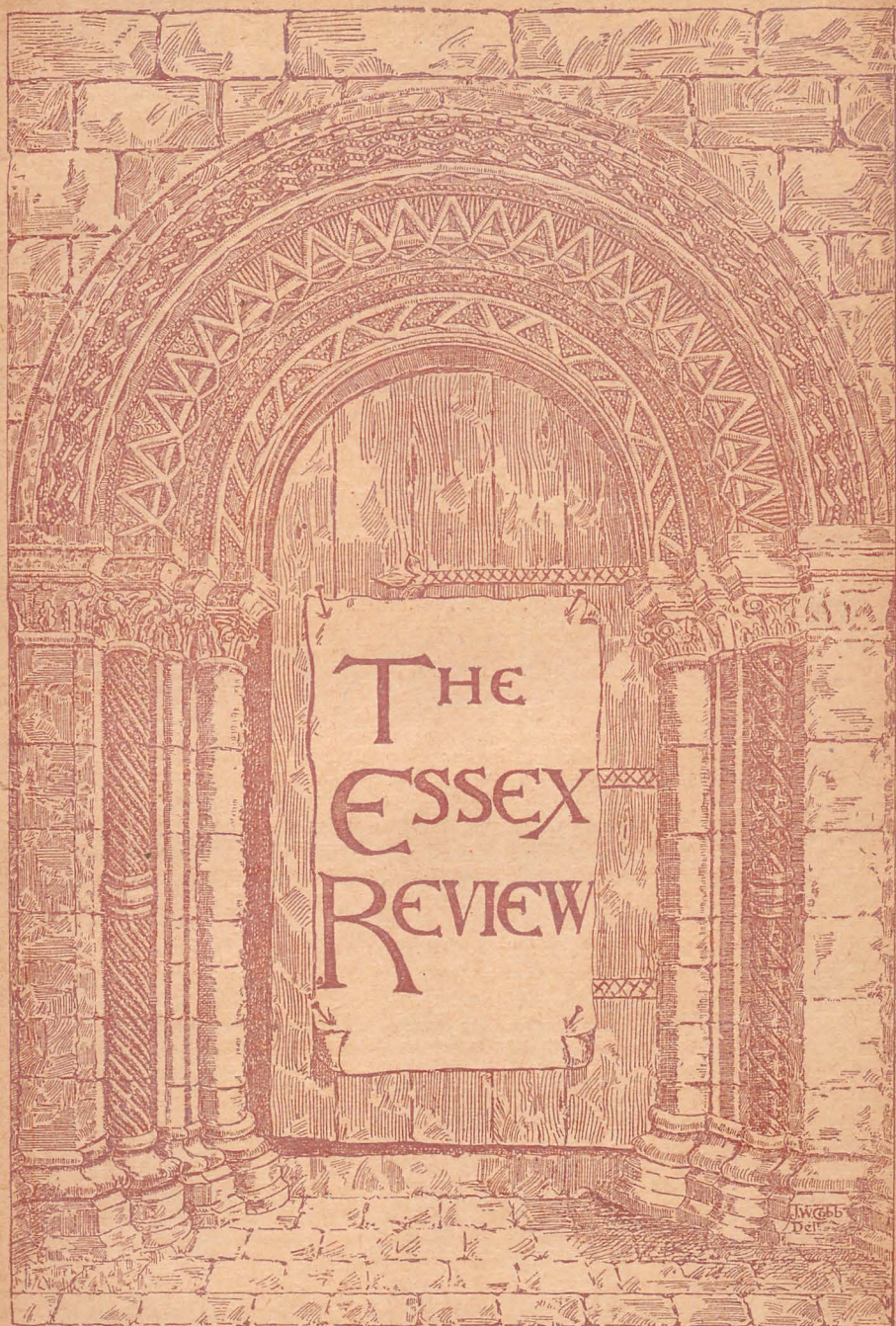
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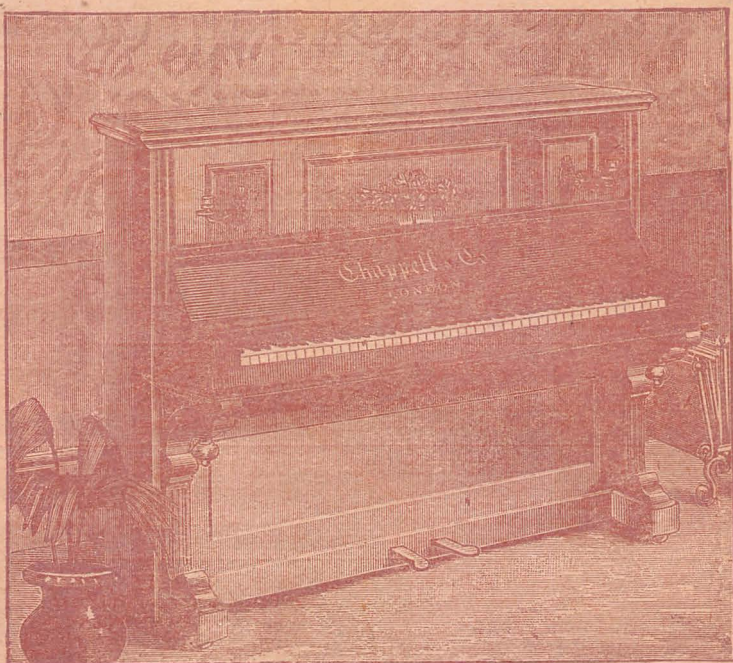
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