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ERRATA.

- Vol. IV., p. 297. For "Lyons Hall" read "Dorewards Hall."
 ,, p. 301. ,, "Harlesden" read "Arkesden."

AN OLD CHURCH-CHEST.

BEING NOTES OF THE CONTENTS OF THAT AT
THEYDON-GARNON, ESSEX.

By WILLIAM CHAPMAN WALLER, M.A., F.S.A.

IN the Year 1668, Sir John Archer, Knight, one of His Majesty's Judges of the Common Pleas, moved by we know not what special considerations, appears to have presented to the parish of Theydon-Garnon a massive iron-bound, nail-studded chest, a brass plate on the lid of which bears his arms¹ and records the gift. If he aimed at preserving papers of local interest his object has been singularly well attained, for it is not often that so complete a series in such good order is to be met with.

The contents of the chest may be roughly separated into two divisions:—(I.) Parochial; and (II.) Private. I propose to say something about both classes of documents, having recently enjoyed, by the courtesy of the wardens, an opportunity of examining them at my leisure. My remarks on the first class will, however, be quite brief; since the second, as bearing on county history and illustrating, in however limited a fashion, the manners and customs, legal and domestic, of the close of the 15th century, has chiefly occupied my attention.

I.—The first division, which I call "parochial," as comprising all manner of writings relating to the parish of Theydon-Garnon, as such, and to its administration, may be conveniently sub-divided into two parts:—(i.) Loose documents; and (ii.) Bound books:—

(i.)—The loose documents are very numerous, there being over eighty bundles (C¹ C²) of old vouchers, dating

¹ Ermine, a cross argent; impaling, argent, on a bend three birds. The cross, according to Burke, should be sable. But the plate has no pretensions to accuracy.

in the main from 1700 onwards, with which in some cases all the documents for the year—indentures, bonds, notices, etc.—are rolled up.¹ One packet (D) is made up of old Marriage Licences, issued by the Archdeacons of Essex and others; another (E) furnishes details as to the workhouse at Coopersale; a third (G) contains papers dating from the 17th to the beginning of the 19th century; while another (K) yields two quaintly illustrated certificates of burial in woollen in 1730 and 1767. In the bundle marked T there is a torn and undated fragment which runs as follows:—“Essex: Whereas Thomas Bishop was lately robbed within the Hundred of Ongar and hath since obtained judgment at Law against the Inhabitants”:—what followed has unfortunately perished, or is displaced.

(ii.)—The bound books are thirty-seven in number; the most interesting of them being a set of Vestry Books from 1625 onwards, and a volume, bound in green vellum, containing copies of the accounts of Thurstan Winstanley's Charity from 1570-1 to 1780. In addition to these there are, *i.a.*, a series of Rate Books from 1744 to 1846; and of Overseers' Books from 1715 to 1868.

II.—The documents belonging to the second class, which I designate as “private” (together with some no longer to be found in the chest), were very briefly described about twenty years ago, by Mr. A. J. Horwood.² They are, with very few exceptions, copies and drafts of proceedings in the series of law-suits to which, during the latter half of the 15th century, disputes concerning the manors of Theydon-Garnon and Theydon Bois *alias* Gregories,³ gave rise, and must, one concludes, have been deposited for safe custody in the church chest. The accompanying account of these disputes, so far as I have succeeded in unravelling them, is derived solely from these documents. It is possible that a search at the Record Office and elsewhere would serve to

¹ The references in the text (C¹, etc.) are to tickets which I have affixed to the bundles. A rough hand-list corresponding with them, is now deposited in the Church Chest, as an aid to future enquirers.

² Historical MSS. Commission: 3rd Report; Appendix.

³ See Appendix I. p. 22.

illumine much that is obscure ; but that would carry me beyond my present scope.

The history of the manor of Theydon-Garnon begins, for us, with a fine levied in the 13th year of King Edward II. In that year (A.D. 1320) William Gernon, senior, granted to William, son of William Gernon, and his heirs, the manor of Theydon-Gernon, together with the advowson of the church there, which Richard de Teye, the then rector, held for life by demise of William, the grantor.¹ By way of consideration the grantee was to render a rose on S. John Baptist's day, and to take on himself all services due to the chief lord of the fee. Ralph, the brother of William, son of William, is mentioned, and a remainder secured to him and to the right heirs of William Gernon, senior.²

The William Gernon thus endowed left a son Thomas,³ who, by his marriage with Lucy, daughter of Mawde of Whetyngdon, or Whetynton, had a son Thomas and a daughter Elizabeth. Thomas died without issue sometime after 1391,⁴ and Elizabeth, his sister, who had married a certain Gilbert Prince,⁵ was his heir. Of her two sons, Robert, the elder, died childless ; but the younger one, John, had a son of the same name,⁶ who married Jane (*qu.* daughter of William Thornhill?),⁷ by whom he had issue, John. It is round these two last John Princes that the litigation centres.

Thomas Gernon, the husband of Lucy, enfeoffed Sir Thomas Colpeper, Knight, in the manors of Theydon-Gernon and Theydon Boys. On the death of her husband, Lucy married Thomas Lampet, and, in 1375, Colpeper released⁸ all his interest to them for the term of Lucy's

¹ See Appendix VI. p. 26, art. 2.

² See Appendices IV. and VI. pp. 24 & 26.

³ William seems to have had another son William.

⁴ Thomas Gernon, Dom. presented to the rectory in 1391. (Newcourt)

⁵ See Cal. of *Wills proved in the Court of Husting*: II. p. 319. His will was proved 24th Feb. 1395.

⁶ Described as "apprentice to the craft of tayloure."

⁷ John Prince, the younger, refers to his "grandfader," William Thornhill.

⁸ See transcript of his deed of release, Appendix III., p. 23.—J. Colpeper, M., & Ric. fil. presented to the rectory, *p.h.v.* in 1362 (Newcourt). J. Colpeper was party to a fine in 19 Edward III. (1345).

life. After her death, which occurred before her son attained his majority, Lampet bought the minor's wardship and marriage from the Abbot of Waltham for 100 marcs, by reason of the lands and tenements called Gregoryes in Theydon Boys, which were held of the Abbot of Waltham by knight-service. He also took the lands for a year of the demise of the Abbot and Convent, at a rent of 10*l*.

Later on Lampet released his interest to his stepson, presumably on his coming of age,¹ and various feoffments were subsequently made. Among these was one by which William Massey and J. Skarburgh (J. de Skardeburch) were enfeoffed, to the use of Thomas Gernon and of Robert Prince, said to be next heir of the tail.² Massey, being left sole survivor, put Robert Prince, the right heir, in possession. Robert, in 7 Henry VI. (A.D. 1428-9), at the instance of Massey's widow, feoffed in Adam May and Thomas Morsted, to the use of himself and his heirs; and the feoffees suffered her to take the profits of the estate. On Robert Prince's death Morsted, May being dead, released to Massey's widow, who, having lost her second husband (Lord Fitzwalter), was then wife of Sir Thomas Cobham,³ of Wodeham Water; and she and her husband continued to take the rents and profits. At this point, however, John, the nephew of Robert Prince, appeared on the scene and on Jan. 4th, 22 Henry VI. (1444) sued out a writ of *Formedon* in the *descender*⁴ against Morsted, at that time, as was alleged, tenant of the freehold by Robert Prince's feoffment. Although Morsted suffered him to recover seisin by default, in Hilary Term, 22 Hen. VI. (1444), the Cobhams still retained possession of the profits (said to be 600 marks and more) until Prince, having sued out a

¹ Thomas Lamplett et al. presented to the rectory, *p.l.v.*, in 1394 and 1400. (Newcourt).

² The entail seems to have been based on a fine levied in 19 Edward III. See Appendix IV., p. 24.

³ Thomas Cobham, Mil., presented to the rectory in 1442 (Newcourt)

⁴ The writ of *Formedon* in the *descender* lieth where a tenant in tail alienes the lands entailed, or is disseised of them, and dies; in which case the heir in tail shall have the writ to recover against the actual tenant of the freehold. In this action the demandant is bound to prove himself heir *secundum formam doni*. (Holthouse)

Scire facias,¹ entered the lands before [service] of the same. The writ having been served, he sought execution and begged to have a jury. The Sheriff was afterwards ordered to distrain the goods of several persons for not coming when summoned, and to bring a jury to Westminster in the Octave of S. Michael next after May 4th, 24 Hen. VI. (1446), on which day the King tested the writ. On the morrow of All Souls, 25 reg. (Nov. 3rd, 1446) the jury decided in favour of Prince, to whom execution was granted. Thereupon the Cobhams impugned the verdict of the jury and sued out a *decies tantum*² against them, and an *attaint*³ against both them and Prince.

The final upshot of it all only occurs incidentally, when later on we find it stated that John Prince was twenty years in possession, and that the tenants of the manor attorned to him; moreover in 1458, on the death of William Kyrkeby, Prince presented to the rectory.

The preceding sketch, culled from a mass of papers, will give an idea of the nature of the dispute; and the following not entirely uninteresting details will serve to give life to it.

Lady Cobham was a much-married woman; and she had in Humphrey, Duke of Buckingham, a "verrey good lord." By William Massey, Esquire, her first husband, she had two daughters, his heirs, "mightily married,"—Jane, wife to Richard Wytherton, Esq.; and Anne, wife to Thomas Radelyffe. By her second husband, the last Lord Fitzwalter, she had (says Mr. Chancellor) a daughter, Elizabeth; and, being once more a widow, she married Sir Thomas Cobham, Knight, of Wodeham Walter.⁴ She appears to have made a determined attempt to get hold of Prince's

¹ The writ of *Scire facias* states a judgment recovered by the plaintiff and that execution still remains to be had; it commands the Sheriff to *make known* to the defendant that he be in court at the return-day, to show why the plaintiff ought not to have execution against him. (Holthouse.)

² A writ which lieth against jurors who take bribes; or *embraccors*, who meddle with a jury. The juror is liable to pay *ten times as much* as he has received.

³ A writ that lieth to enquire whether a jury has given a false verdict, in order that the judgment thereon may be reversed. (Holthouse.)

⁴ This third alliance may explain the occurrence of the Cobham coat on the Fitzwalter monument at Little Dunmow, referred to by Mr. Chancellor. (*Ancient Sepulchral Monuments of Essex*, pp. 28 & 29.)

lands, although there is no mention in the papers of Massey's interest in them having been other than fiduciary. Indeed it was stated in one of the pleadings that 'men lyve yet that weryn Garnon Church when Massy stode up before the parish' and said that he was only seised to the behoof of R. Prynce, and that of John, his brother, and their heirs. No explanation is forthcoming as to how Lady Cobham came to persuade Robert Prince to enfeof May and Morstede, who are stated to have been her counsel. But it was alleged that she thought to do her own will with the lands, and that Morsted would be ruled by her. He, however, had his scruples; or his cupidities. For it was asserted by the Cobhams that he said 'Forasmoche as he might not have a reward of theym after his entent he shuld hurte them as moche as he myght doo.' On the other side it was asserted that 'he could not fynde it in his conscience to delyver [the release] to her, but delyvered it to Robert Darcy, squyer, at the font in Powlys [St. Paul's] under condition that he should not deliver it to the said lady till Morsted bad hym'—Morsted's expressed intention being to find out whether there were any heirs of Robert Prince. Darcy seems to have taken an active part in the business, and one figures him as an overbearing, blustering man. He it was who, 'being mighty and grete of rewle in the said shire,' stirred up the Cobhams to attack the jury, whereby they were constrained to address to their 'worthy maister, Sir Thomas Tyrell, Knight,' a quaint petition, which, with but slight abbreviation, runs thus:—

Desiring in discharging of their souls to know the truth in this matter, they went to the Cobhams' counsel, who told them that Morsted had nought therein, having made release of all his right to Elizabeth Cobham. They then went to Morsted 'lying atte mercye of God,' and he told them, taking 'it on his soule atte dredfull day of dome,' that he delivered the release never but with condition that, if any right heirs of Prynce should be found, it should be delivered again, or cancelled. He kept the release three years or more, before delivering it. One Maister Darcy proffered him 10*l.* 'and vj. yerdis of Scarlet to be good frende to the mater.' They (*i.e.* the jury) then came to Westminster, where Darcy 'stood up in the Common Place [*sc.* Pleas] all above,' and denied any conditional release; and a point of law, which they did not comprehend, was raised.

They go on to say that they could never 'wete' in the country round about that there was any possession taken since that by May and Morsted; and that a *decies tantum* is taken against them all, and against T. Morsted, William Thornhill, and Richard Benton¹ that they 'should resceyve C.li of John Prince at Witham to embrase' them. To this they add in conclusion: 'We take God to record we resceyved never of him *jd.* nor one *ob.*'

What happened to the jury does not appear; but according to one document, their verdict, whereby 'the said relesse was found nought in the lawe but as a scrowe,' was followed by an appeal to 'the Duke and Counsell,' who judged the right to be in the said Morsted and then in John Prince; and elsewhere allusion is made to the award given in his favour by 'the prynce of noble memorie, the Duke of Bucks,' after the matter had been three years in the 'arbitrement of the law,' the Duke being 'then as myghty prynce as any in this reame, and specially in Essex, where the matter was tried by and among his tenaunts.'²

But it was not by Lady Cobham only that John Prince's title was disputed. In the 29th year of Henry VI. (1450-51) a certain Symon Wythiale sued a writ of *entre sur disseisin* against him for the manor of Gregories, elsewhere described as parcel of the manor of Theydon Gernon. Symon's pleadings went to shew that one Tylby, a clerk, had enfeoffed John Withiale, citizen and goldsmith, and his heirs: that John married Elizabeth —, by whom he had issue, Simon, Piers (Peter), and John. On the father's death Simon entered and was thereafter, as he asserted, disseised by Prince. But a jury of twenty-one found that he had not been so disseised, and John Prince was left in peace.

Some years afterwards John Prince died, having, as was alleged, been twenty years in possession, and leaving a son, also named John—a circumstance which adds considerably to the difficulty one experiences in piecing together coherent stories from the fragmentary documents with which we

¹ Elsewhere described as 'other frendys' of J. Prynce.

² The Hundreds of Ongar and Harlow were included among the Duke of Buckingham's possessions in 13 Henry VIII., when their clear annual value was set down at 10l. (*Chapt. Ho. Bk.*, C³, 20.)

have to deal. Like his father, this John Prince fell among lawyers, and, to all appearance, proved a succulent morsel. The details of the case are curious and illustrate the rough methods of the times.

It must be premised that, as in Wethiale's case, only a part of the inheritance seems to have been in dispute: that, namely, which is described as the manor of Theydon Bois *alias* Gregories, a parcel of Theydon Gernon.¹ And, although Prince's opponents tried to maintain the contrary, proofs apparently conclusive were put in to shew that the two names were indifferently used in various fines and deeds. The land thus designated was, as we have already learned, an estate held by knight-service of the Abbot of Waltham, who was lord of Theydon Bois. Its devolution is fully set out in the pleadings and is interesting.² It still retains its ancient name, and allusions to it are found in Court Rolls of a later date, which shew that the lords paramount had sometimes hard work to come by their own.³ It was

¹ See Appendix I. p. 22.

² Amy Boys, wife of Henry Boys, had issue Harry, to whom she aliened her messuage and land in Theuden Boys. He aliened to Stephen Morice, who aliened to Sir Roger Creton and Herry Frere. Harry Frere, by name of Herry Boys, aliened to Gilbert, son of Gregory of Theydon. Gilbert, son of Gilbert son of Gregory, aliened his lands and tenements called Gregories to William Gernoun, Knight, which caused a fine (Hil. T. 14 Ed. III.) to be levied to him and his wife, Isabella, by the name of the manor of Theydon Bois. The Abbot, having had his rolls examined, certified under seal the sale to William Gernoun, and that the only tenants, since the Gernouns, had been Princes. The document from which these particulars are derived further states that there are 'only two manors or seigneuries in the Toune of Theydon Boys,' viz., that of the Abbot, and Gregories. Gregory of Theydon, it may be added, was a Verderer in A.D. 1250, according to the list given in Mr. Fisher's *Forest of Essex*.

³ In a Theydon Bois Court Roll of 2 Hen. IV. (P.R.O.) it is ordered that Thomas Gernon be distrained on for an annual rent of 3s. for the land called Grig withheld for six years. Later on, in a Ministers' Account (Essex, 33 & 34 Hen. VIII., roll 107, m. 55d.) we read that 100s. is due as a relief occurring by the death of — Hampden who held the lands by the service of one knight's fee; and also a further sum of 3s. But the heirs denied that they ought to pay, and the Chancellor and Council of the Court of Augmentations were to consider of a legal remedy. A similar entry occurs on the next roll. After that, the manor was granted away and the account of it ceases to appear. In a roll (*penes dominum*) mention is made, under date June 2nd, 5 Eliz., of a relief due on the death of a minor, for Gregories in Theydon Bois, and 17 acres in Theydon Garnon, called Southfield and Lyttledone, which formerly belonged to Thomas Garlond [*qu.* Gernon?] and Lucie his wife, and were held by knight-service. There is no corresponding entry to shew that it was paid. (My best thanks are due to Mr. H. H. Bothamley for the facilities he kindly gave me for consulting the rolls.)

a manor for which courts were held, as appears from an undated deposition, in which it is stated that John Prince held them, and that the deponents were present on one occasion when they attorned tenants, by payment to him of a penny each, and made fealty.¹ Free parcels of the manor, by name Owterigges and Sperehawkes, are elsewhere referred to, and an appeal made to the rolls of the Court.² Still later on, the following note, signed by Francis Hampden, occurs:—‘The Courte will be at Theydon Gernon and at Gregories the Wednesday next at Midsomer day.’

Of the three suits in which the Princes were involved this is the most complicated, inasmuch as in it advantage seems to have been taken of every technicality which the law afforded. Proceedings against John Prince were initiated by one William Flour (or Floure), ‘an almysman in the craft of Goldsmiths, and a foresworn man,’ as his opponent described him. He, claiming through feoffments made to Massey and by him to Richard Wethiale, entered on Prince’s lands, and then, when Prince re-entered, commenced an action for trespass against him and John Jenyn, the farmer of the manor, in Mich. Term 12 Edward IV. (1472). Prince and Jenyn denied that they had entered as Floure alleged; and on Prince claiming costs and damages for disseisin, the parties were at issue. It was then given in evidence to thirty persons and more impanelled ‘as well in the principal panell as in the *decem tales*,’³ that John Prince, the father, died seised of the land, and a deposition, dated Jan. 27th, 13 Edward IV. (1474), was put in to the effect that, on Dec. 19th 12 Edward IV., (1472) a man unknown to the witnesses,⁴ entered in the name of William Flour; whereupon the undersheriff read a letter of attorney from him to the man unknown, and also a deed of feoffment

¹ See Appendix II. p. 23.

² See Appendix VIII. p. 31; and original document, $\frac{d}{28}$.

³ The writ to the Sheriff, when some of the persons impanelled on a jury do not appear, or, appearing, are challenged by either plaintiff or defendant, and the judge grants a supply to be made of other men, runs *apponere decem tales*. (Holthouse.)

⁴ William Forster Colyer, John Heyner *alias* John Long of Theydon Boys, John Forster of the same, and Herry Birde *alias* H. Wheler of Theydon Mount.

made by him to Richard, Duke of Gloucester, Thomas Averey, Walter Writtle, Esq., and Thomas Wethiale.¹

The attorney, 'taking wode and erth,' delivered seisin, 'in the south partie of Gregoryes Park,' to Thomas Averey. The undersheriff next opened and read a writ taken by Flour against John Prince and John Jenyn, and, paying certain fees, desired those present to bear witness.

After this, Flour, apparently a man of straw, vanishes, and the contest is carried on in the names of Averey and Wethiale. John Prince, described as 'late of Theydon Gernon,' laid a complaint against Averey under the lately issued Statute of Westminster against Maintenance,² to which the defendant in due course replied that he had acted as Flour's counsel. He was, as a matter of fact, a scrivener of Southwark, and held office in the Marshalsea.³ In conjunction with Wethiale he seems to have proceeded to active, not to say violent measures. For we find Prince laying a plaint against him for an attack made on Feb. 10th, 13 Edward IV. (1474) with swords and sticks, in the parish of S. Mildred in Pulletria (Poultry), and claiming 20*l.* damages. This was followed up, a day or two later, by an attack at Theydon Gernon. On Sunday, Feb. 13th, 13 Edward IV. (1474), as appears from a deposition signed by seven persons,⁴ Averey and Wethiale came with four others—William Acham, yeoman of the Crown, and William Forster, a 'vacabunde and a verrey myschevous disposed person,' being two of them,—into Theydon Gernon parish church, Sir John Taillour, parish priest, there then being at mass, and 'male apertly and prowdeley com into the Chauncell of the seid chirch, John Prynce, gentelman, lorde and patron of the same, his wyf and servaunts sitting or

¹ A second feoffment, made by T. Wethiale to the Duke of Gloucester, Sir Thomas Chambrleyn, Knt., William Acham, yeoman of the Crown, T. Averey, and others, is also mentioned.

² 1 Richard II. cap. 4.

³ Averey is elsewhere said to have been rebuked in these terms by someone (*qu.* Lord Howard?) before whom the matter came: 'You are the doer of the matter and it were more mete for you to kepe your shop.'

⁴ John Newman, William Patche, John Stokerell, John Duke, Watkyn Berewyk, Edmond Sadcole, Richard Sadcole.

knelyng there. And than and there, w^t prowde countenance and fasyng overloked and faced them.' Mass being over the patron left, apparently unmolested. But on his wife's appearing in the churchyard, accompanied by her servant, John Gough, they were met by Forster, who 'not only reviled and rebuked hir in right ungoodly and unmanly fourme, but also the said Gough . . . to his great vexacion and trouble.' While Forster was 'quarelyng', Acham and the others drew their naked swords and would have slain Gough, if the parishioners 'had not departed them.'¹ Afterwards, then and there, Wethyale read a deed made to the Duke of Gloucester, Sir Richard Chamberlyn, Kt., Acham, and Avey, of the lands called Gregories; and Acham, in the Duke's name, bade that no man should meddle on the same. On Feb. 15th [year not stated, but probably 1474], in view of the variance between his servant, T. Wethiale, and John Prince, as to the manor of Gregories, in which he himself is enfeoffed, the Duke of Gloucester, then Constable and Admyrall of England, summoned Prince, under his signet, to come before him or his council to shew his title. In spite of a reported threat of Avey's, that Prince 'shuld be kept from London wele enough,' he and his servant, Gough, seem to have got there and to have been assaulted, on March 30th in the same year, with swords and sticks, in the parish of S. Botolph extra Algate, in the suburbs of London. Later on in the year—on Sept. 19th, 14 Edward IV. (1474)—Prince having returned to Theydon, an attack in force was made, of which a graphic account is given. The intruders, twenty or more in number, on horseback, and wearing the Duke of Gloucester's livery, defensibly arrayed in maner of werre—that is to sey, w^t doublets of defense, standards of mayle, bowes bent, arowes, speres, gleyves,

¹ Our old parish churches, if their walls could speak, might tell us strange stories. For the reference to another 'scene' in this church I am indebted to Mr. Challoner Smith. On All Saints' Day, 1522, John Browne, gent., first kissed and then broke a 'pax,' composed of wood and glass, over the head of Richard Pond, the parish clerk, to whom on a previous occasion he had said: 'Clerke, if hereafter thou gevist not me the pax first, I shall breke it over thy hede.' Unmindful of the warning, the clerk offered it first to Francis Hampden's wife, with dire results. The details of the evidence are curious, and the church seems to have been saved from pollution by the clerk's catching in his tunic the drop or two of blood that fell. (V.G. Book 'Foxford,' fo. 28—1520-39.)

bills, swerdes, bokelers, and other defensible wepyn The more part of them light on fote, and the remenant sat still on horsbak and come togidres toward John Prince, and his man, who withdrew to a wood. The array came fiercely on, Thomas Dalalaund, squyer, saying these words: 'I will goo in here and set Round Grove to hunt.' And he beset it, but the fugitives had escaped. John Prince 'went home to his place.' Gough tarried to see, and fourteen men espied him and came towards him, saying: 'Here is the Walschman! here is the Wallsman!' But he escaped home by woods and groves.

Then Lucy, wife of John Prince,¹ with a man and three women, went towards Dalalaund and found his men beating bushes and driving cattle together. Lucy said to one of them, who was outside the wood, 'Sirs, what doo ye here in this wyse uppon my husband's ground? I doo you to wit that he is servaunt wth my lady the Kyngs moder,² and my lady will not be wele pleased wth you thus to entrete the cattall of any servaunt that belongeth to hir good grace.' Dalalaund, hearing this, said: 'We be servaunts to my lord of Gloucester,³ and he wold mayntene his servaunts as well as my lady hers.' Lucy replied, 'I wote ryht well my lord knoweth not of this your demeanyng. And, if he did, my lord wold not be wele pleased therew^t, for it besemeth full ill many of you to were the lyverey of such a prynee.' To this Dalalaund retorted, 'Therefor have we no care; the mater is the wors for us.' He was then about to depart and drive away the cattle, when Lucy produced a *Replegiare*⁴ by the Sheriff of Essex (a bailiff named in it being present), and said: 'Sir, here is the Kyng's warrant. Wherefor that it woll lyke you to leve this cattall here, and my husband shall answer you as lawe woll.' Thereupon Wethiale took the warrant, looked at it, and said scornfully, 'The day hereof is passed.' But in truth the contrary was true, as it had the clause *totiens quotiens*. Then Dalalaund, taking the warrant, added, 'The seall of this writyng is some Bisshopes seall; outhr the seal of the Bisshop of London or Bath.' But it was the Sheriff's seal.

Then Dalalaund said also, 'Dame bryng hider thy husband and his man, and then shalt have thy cattall.' On Lucy's asking what he would do with the men, he replied that she should soon see, for he came for them and not for the cattle, adding, 'And thou wert in good case if he were bereked, that thou myght wedde this Wethyale, and have thy londe in peas; for many a good lord and gentilman have been slayn and than their wyves maryed unto them that have sleyn their husband's.' Lucy, sore moved, replied: 'If ye slee my husband ye shall be hanged,

¹ A pedigree in the Brit. Museum (Add. MS. 5937, fo. 123*a*) assigns two wives, both named Lucy, to John Prince; Lucy Westbroke and Lucy Wrothe.

² Cicely, daughter of Ralph Nevill, Earl of Westmoreland, and widow of Richard, Duke of York. For an account of her (the Rose of Raby) see N. & Q., 8th S. IV., Dec. 2nd, 1893, p. 441-2.

³ Richard, Duke of Gloucester, afterwards Richard III.

⁴ *Replegiare de averiis*—a writ to have distrained cattle back again, on surety given to the sheriff to answer the action in law. (Holthouse.)

as many as be of you. And that I trust to Almyghty God to see, before I shuld see that myschief by my husbond, or to be maryed to such an unthrifty and lewede symple felawe as this Wethiale is.' Then Dalalaund and the rest, 'hayling her w^t. grete mokks and scornes, and violently dispisyng the seid warant, seid that they set not thereby a f—,' and went off with twenty four head of bullocks and calves, which they still keep.¹

The said misdoers also said among them, 'If the seide John Prynce were slayn, the mater were doon and sone forgote; for better men than he, as the lord of Seint Johns, hath be slayne and now noo man speketh of hym.'

On the Monday following six of the men were still haunting the place. And on the Monday last passed (before the memorial was drawn up) Wethyale and ten others, taking horse at Brendewood 'at the arrisyng of the mone by estimacion bitwene ij. and iij. of the clok after mydnyght,' came to Gregories with bows bent and arrows, and asked 'the fermour' whether they were welcome. He replied, 'Uppon your beryng.' Wethyale asked him where his master was; to which he answered that he knew not whether he was in London or at home. Whereupon Wethyale said, 'If I moughte catche hym, I wold brynge hym to Pountfrette;² and vaunted 'Now shalt thou see whether of my lords man, or of my ladies, shall have the better.' He also said elsewhere that he had orders to bring both to Pountfrette. Wherefore John Prynce, his friends, his kin, and certain of his counsell were in jeopardy of their lives.

Prince was not slow to appeal to his 'most singular good and gracious lady,' the King's mother, who thereupon wrote on his behalf to her son, Duke Richard. Shortly afterwards she came to London, and, on the Monday after the first Sunday in Lent, went to Syon, where she 'as well before dinner, as after at her departing thens, communed with the seid noble prynce, who promised to do as she had said in her letter. The Duke was thereafter found, in his own person, graciously disposed, and it was arranged that two of his counsel and two of his mother's should determine the matter. But Prince's hopes of a quiet settlement seem to have been disappointed. For, on Thursday, March 10th, on which day Clyfford (presumably his counsel) had been at his dwelling place in Essex, 'in his ridyng homewards w^{tn}. a mile from thens he met a man ridyng towards

¹ The cattle belonged to Jenyns. Aveyrey's defence for taking them was that he found them *damage fesaunt*, and drove them to Thorndon. Jenyns sued out an *alias* (*replegiare*) and a *pluries*, but was afraid to serve them.

² That is, I imagine, to the King, or to his brother.

Gernoun toune in therle of Northumbreland's livery'—at which point the narrative stops abruptly, and we are left to conjecture what the solitary horseman did when he reached his destination.

That some hitch occurred is obvious from the following letters afterwards addressed by the Duke's mother to him and to Chambrelyn:—

Right trusty and right entierly welbeloved Son, we grete you hertely well, gevyng you gods blessing and oures. And where as it is come unto oure knowlage that sithin our departing ye have been sued unto by our welbeloved servaunt, John Prince, as is according to his duete. By whos reporte we understand to thaccomplishment of youre promise made unto us at Syon ye have shewed hym the favour of your good lordshippe, and the more specially at oure contemplacion [*sic*] we thanke you therfor in oure most hertely wise, Praying you that no man intronitt w^t oure said servaunts matier, savyng onely oure Counsel lerned and youres, as our faithful trust is in you. And where as youre servaunt, Sr Robert Chamberlayn, Knyght, entendeth to have interest therin, we pray you to commaunde hym the contrary, remembring the said promise made bytween us and you, which we doubt not shalbe observed on your parte. Son, we trusted ye shulde have been at Berkhamstede w^t my lord my son,¹ at his last being there with us, and yf it had pleased you to comyn at that tyme, ye shulde have been right hertely welcome. And so ye shalbe whan soevyr ye wol do the same, as god knoweth, whom we besech to have you in governaunce.

Written at oure Castel of Berkhamstede, the xv. day of March.

To the Duk of Gloucestre.

Right trusty and welbeloved, we grete you wel. And forasmuch as we be enformed that ye have desired oure welbeloved servaunt, John Prince, to ende his matier depending bytween hym and oon Wythiale at oure Lady Day now next comyng, at youre instance, we certifie you it hath pleased oure right trusty and right entierly welbeloved Son of Gloucester to be agreable that the said matier shalbe indifferently examened by due maynes of the lawe, by oure Counsel lerned, and his. Wherfor we desire and also pray you not to enforce oure said servaunt to do contrary to thappoyntment taken bytween us and oure said son, Fully acerteyned ye entende oure pleasure on this behalve, as ye have done evyr in al other things, which most cause us of right to be youre very good lady in everything we may do for you hereafter.

Given under oure signet at oure Castel of Berkhamstede the xv. day of March.

To Sir Robert Chamberleyn, Knyght.

The letters doubtless produced the desired effect, for, shortly afterwards, we find the King's mother writing (from

¹ i.e. the King, Edward IV.

Berkhampstede, under date April 24th) to John Catesby and Roger Townshend, as counsel nominated by her on John Prince's behalf under the agreement with her son, and promising them that their labours shall not go unrewarded. She mentions also that Guy Fairefax and John Sulyard have been nominated by the Duke, on behalf of Wethiale, and requests that bonds be taken from the parties, that they will abide by the award of the arbitrators.

It is not quite clear by what method the matter was finally settled; but a voluminous mass of draft 'Answers' and 'Replications' remain to attest the activity of the men-of-law.

In addition to his appeal to the King's mother, Prince addressed bills of complaint to the Bishop of Lincoln, then Chancellor, and to the lords of the King's Council; and also to the King himself, begging that Letters of Privy Seal might be directed to persons named by him.¹ To these bills, or to one of them, Averey replied with an answer in form. He stated that a writ with proclamation upon the Statute of Northampton,² was directed in 12 Edward IV. (1472-3) to Averey Corneburgh, Sheriff of Essex, by force whereof Thomas Oxney, the undersheriff, came to the manor of Gregories to see and arrest such person as he could find there contrary to the said proclamation. The defendant, Averey, came in his aid and by his desire, and entered the manor in serving the writ. Prince and his servants, notwithstanding, continually resorted thither and felled and sold wood at their pleasure, and Prince himself, he alleged, had recovered 10*l.* damages by an untrue verdict in the King's Bench, by virtue of a writ *Ubi ingressus non datur per legem*. An allusion, the point of which is obscure, is made to the claims made against the estate of John Prince, the father, by his widow, Jane,³ and the arrangement come to between her and her son is described. Averey

¹ One to Tho. Dalalaunde, Tho. Averey, and Tho. Wethiale; another to A., B., & C., who were at the said riot.

² 2 Edward III.

³ See Appendix VII., p. 27; and more particularly, the 'Articles' p. 28.

further asserts that it was Gough who assaulted Forster 'in the chercheyerde and would have slain him, had it not been the grace of God.' Another draft, purporting to be the answer of Avere, Wethiale and others, asserts that Acham, the yeoman of the Crown, in conservation of the peace 'drew his swerde and departed Gough and Forster a sonder so that thanne noon harm was done.' As set out in this draft Wethiale's claim is this: Long before September 19th, John Tilby, clerk, was seised of a messuage, 150 acres of land, 30 acres of meadow, and 100 acres of wood, called Gregorie's tenement, which were the lands called by Prince the manor of Theydon Boys *alias* Gregories. Tilby gave the lands to John Withiall and his issue, with remainder, in default of such, to Thomas Withiall and his issue. John died without issue, whereupon Thomas entered and was seised, as of fee tail, until he was wrongfully disseised by John Prince.¹

Thomas Wethiale seems to have put in alternative titles to the property; sometimes claiming through Symon, whose right was, one thought, disposed of long before, and sometimes through Flowre. John Prince's title, on the other hand, was based on a fine levied in Trinity Term, 19 Edward III. (1345), by which Thomas Gernon became seised, not in fee, but in fee tail.²

In reply to this 'Answer,' Prince denied that Thomas Wethiale was ever seised, and maintained that, even if Tilby was, it was only to the use of members of the Prince family.

Thomas Avere and others (named) having returned to the attack with a 'Rejoinder,' Prince again replied that they were guilty of the entry alleged; that the 140 acres, etc., which they call 'Gregories tenement' 'be not ne mak

¹ It will be noted that this claim is discordant with that set out by Symon Wethiale (*ante*. p. 7); and also with another, where the remainder over is said to be in Richard Wethiale, who enfeoffed Flowre. Prince asserted that Tilby had nothing in the manor but by abatement or intrusion.

² See Appendix IV. Avere and Wethiale asserted that Thomas and Lucy Gernon had issue, Margaret, who had issue then living; but no proof was put in, and J. Prince denied the truth of the assertion.

the hool manor of Theydon Boys *alias* Gregories, nor that the same manor is not oonly the same messuage, lands, medow and wode, but parcel thereof and other.¹

By whomsoever settled, the final decision seems to have been in Prince's favour; and very completely so, if indeed the terms of the following memorandum were agreed upon:—

A remembrance to Mr. Broun to make appointment for and agreement between John Prynce, Thomas Avereve and Thomas Wythiale.

(1) Avereve and Wythiale to deliver evidences, sealed and unsealed, as to the manors of Theydon Gernon and Gregories.

(2) To give assurance not to cause trouble in any way through the Court of Marshalsea.

(3) Avereve not to assist the wife of William Chedworth, Esq., to endite J. Prince, his wife, or John Gough, late their servant, for the death of the same William.²

(4) To pay 10*l.* or 10 marcs at least, for the cattle and damages.

(5) To release to Prynce all their right, title, etc.

(6) The Duke of Gloucester, Sir R. Chamberleyn, and others to release their right, etc.,—or else that a *Venire facias* be served, and the jury be suffered peaceably to give their verdict; in which case no evidence shall be shewed but as Prynce's counsel shall devise.

(7) All to be done at Avereve's costs.

But Prince's troubles were nevertheless not quite over. For in his success he seems to have forgotten those who had helped him to attain it, and, preserved among the other papers, there is a quaint and piteous plaint drawn up by a nameless adviser. The poor man sets out how he took 'many a fowle journey by night,' and left his business for four years, which he spent in copying bills, writs, etc., for one person; how he influenced 'the great estates' and got his friends to lend their money, when Prince's own kinsmen were all against him. In return for all which

¹ See Appendix I., p. 22.

² Reference to this may be made in the plaint of Prince's adviser, mentioned below, wherein it is stated that John Prince's servant beat a man, at the end of the four years during which the plaintiff had served him, and the Coroner's jury found that the man died thereof. Great labour was made to indict Prince himself, and the plaintiff defended him before four juries; at last they both were indicted at the Gravell Pitts in Middlesex, with what result is not stated.

Prince granted to Sands, a special friend of his, and to the complainant, the reversion of his lands after his own and his wife's death, in default of heirs of his body. But now, taking the advice of Sir William More, priest, he sets Sands and his companion at nought; although this More is the same who, after his father's death, came 'with sixty men defensibly arrayed of the lord of Seint John's that was sleyn at Tewkesbury w^t. Queen Margaret,' and led away all the goods in ten carts,¹ and imprisoned him and his wife in their house, and charged them on their lives to speak no word. For all that, Prince was now most guided by More, and complained to the Mayor of the City against Sands and his allies. By the Mayor the matter was sent to four arbitrators, who failed to agree. Then Sands and the complainant were sent for to Berkhamstede 'to my lady,' and were there six or seven days, when four of her counsel, Prince's wife's nephew being one of them, were chosen by agreement. They found that Prince owed the complainant's friends 140*l.*, or near by, and that complainant should be content with 26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, secured on the wood on Gregories. Prince, he alleges, delivered him wood worth 8*l.* as being worth 10*l.* And so he continues complaining. Who the man was, or what he got of it all, nothing remains to shew.

On John Prince's death fresh litigation broke out; but of this the origin is not far to seek. It appears that, shortly before his death, the precise date of which does not occur, he sold to one Humfrey Conyngesby, serjeant-at-law, two crofts—Milcroft and Milhope, containing 18ac.—for 12*l.* This sum, as appeared from an Indenture, was paid, and John made estate to Humfrey and others, to his (H.'s) use. Furthermore, on March 18th, 14 *reg.* [1499] he sold, also to Conyngesby, the reversion of the manors of Theydon Gernon, Theydon atte Mount, and Gregories, with the advowson of the church, and all other his lands in Essex, immediately on his death—saving the life interests in certain lands of Lucy, his wife, and of William Sparowe

¹ See Appendices V. & VII., pp. 24 and 27.

and his wife, Elizabeth,—for 300 marcs, of which 40*l.* was to be paid at the sealing of the Indenture, 30*l.* within 30 days, and thereafter 10*l.* yearly, until the whole sum was paid. It was also provided in the same Indenture that Prince should deliver up all his evidences before Whitsuntide.

John Prince died before the bargain was completed, and, the evidences being in the hands of Sparowe, who refused to give them up, Conyngesby took measures to compel him to do so. Conyngesby pleaded his own case in court and gave a list of the documents contained, as he alleged, in three boxes (*pixides*).¹ The damages he laid at 400*l.* On Feb. 19th, 16 Henry VII. (1501) we find Sparowe entering into a bond for 600*l.*, the condition of which was that he and his wife, Elizabeth,² would obey the award of Thomas Wode, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and Robert Read, another Justice, arbitrators indifferently chosen between the parties, in respect of any lands that belonged to John Prince the father of Elizabeth, in which she and her husband claimed any right. The award was to be made before Pentecost, and the Sparowes were to make no default in an assise of novel disseisin arraigned by Reginald Bray and others.

Sir Reginald Bray, as he is elsewhere styled, was, with others, a feoffee of Humphrey Conyngesby's. Of these feoffees, one Hugo Oldam, clerk, proved the survivor, and from him the manor descended to Adam Travers, Archdeacon of Exeter, Hugo's heir, being the son of his sister, Cecilia. Travers seems to have enfeoffed one Nowers, possibly in trust for Conyngesby; but Edward Nowers, John Conyngesby, Robert, Thomas, and John Blamyre,

¹ For a list of the scripts see Appendix VI. p. 26. Among the Essex writs recently transferred from Westminster to the British Museum, is one dated May 6th, 15 Henry VII. (1500), from which it appears that Conyngesby and others had entered on the Sparowes' land, in breach, as was alleged, of the Statute 5 Ric. II., and were cited to appear on the morrow of the Ascension. (*Add. MS.*, 38,453.)

² In 1503 Cecilia, Countess of Wells, presented to the rectory, *p.h.v.* by reason of advowson granted by Elizabeth, late wife of W. Sparowe (Newcourt).

And on a fragment this notice concerning her:—In on're Joh'is Broket, ar., vic'. a^o 23 R. H. VII. Exit' coram Rege a^o 16 R. H. VII. T'mo Trin'. De exit' terr' Eliz. Sparowe, nup' de Theydon Garnon, vid.'—for not answering a summons of trespass—6*s.* 8*d.* Similar charges were made against her in subsequent terms—6*s.* 8*d.*, 10*s.*, and 10*s.*

also claimed under an earlier feoffment. In any case it was Nowers and his allies who proceeded against Francis Hampden¹ and his wife Elizabeth,² daughter of John Prince, by whom, it was alleged, they had been unjustly disseised of 200ac. of land, 20ac. of meadow and 100ac. of pasture in Theydon Boys and Theydon Mount. Francis and Elizabeth defended their right, and a jury was ordered to be impanelled to try whether John Prince died seised of the lands on which Elizabeth, as his heir, had entered.

The whole story is very confused and fragmentary; but, as the Hampdens remained on at Theydon, it would appear that they won the day. Elizabeth Hampden, it will be seen, I identify with Elizabeth Sparowe, although there is in the documents no direct statement that such was the case. But each is stated to be the daughter of John Prince; one became a widow; neither is spoken of as a co-heir; and it would, moreover, be a little out of the common for a man to have two living daughters both known by one and the same Christian name. However that may be, Elizabeth, as the wife of William Sparowe, vanishes, leaving one more record behind her.

From a fragment of a draft it would seem that she and her husband granted to a certain Sir Thomas [Tyrell] a remainder contingent on Elizabeth's dying without issue; in return for which he covenanted, for himself and his heirs, to 'morterse' so much land as should be yearly worth 14s., for a chantry to be founded and builded in Theydon Garnon church, for the salary of a well-disposed priest there to be found and endued for ever, to sing and pray for the souls of William Gernon, Knt., Thomas Gernon, John Gernon, Knt., Elizabeth Gregory Prince [*sic*], John Prince, and the souls of the said William and Elizabeth [Sparowe],

¹ The Hampdens of Theydon seem to have been a branch of the Buckinghamshire family. For, among the papers, is one recording the gift by Sir John Hampden, Knt., on Feb. 12th, 6 H. VIII. (1515), to Francis Hampden, esq., of an annual rent of 10 marks, issuing out of the manors of Chilton, Eсынnton, and Bledlowe, co. Bucks. In 1514 and 1520 John Hampden, Knt., presented to the living of Theydon Mount. (Newcourt.)

² There being no reference to a second daughter of John Prince, I conjecture that Elizabeth Sparowe, widow, married Francis Hampden.

and of Sir Thomas Tyrell and all his ancestors. The MS. is damaged and imperfect, but I incline to think that the grant was made in return for a guarantee against the costs and charges incurred by the Sparowes in consequence of what is styled 'the said action and wrongful vexacion.'

Having thus given the substance of the matters contained in most of the papers, I add in conclusion three extracts relating to Francis Hampden and his wife. On March 16th, 6 Henry VIII. (1515), they made a lease of certain lands in Theydon Gernon to John Glascock of Bobynworth for thirteen years, he contracting 'not to heyre a ffield called church fild vocat' a schot lying on the south side of the seide church during the seide term.' And from an Indenture, dated July 20th, 17 Henry VIII. (1525), we find that they made a settlement, involving one-third of their lands, on the eldest of their three daughters and her husband, John Shorley, gent., and their issue, with remainder to Elizabeth Hampden's right heirs.¹ They also, at some time or other, preferred a claim to free-warren under a charter dated Nov. 1st, 33 Ed. I. (1359); and also, under a grant of John de Rivers, senior, to the fines of their men at the View of Frank Pledge and Assise of Bread and Ale, held yearly in Theydon Garnon by the King's bailiff of the Hundred of Ongar. A rental of Theydon Garnon, *temp.* Henry VIII., will be found among the Appendices (No. VIII.); and a note concerning the manor of Byflete, Surrey, (No. IX.) which has no apparent connexion with the rest of the documents, is also there printed.

¹ Elizabeth Hampden's will (*P.C.C.* 18, *Dyngeley*) dated March 9th, 1537, and proved June 7th, 1538, mentions her daughters, Margery Shirley, Jane Carleton, and Elyn Hampden, between whom her lands are to be 'egally divided for that the land is not in partition, and every of them to be others heir according to the decents tyme owte of mynde.' The testatrix was then a widow. Jane Carleton's husband, Xtopher, died in 1549 (*P.C.C.* 1, *Coode*), leaving a son John; the widow seems to have married Francis Mychell and died before 1591, John Carleton being found her next heir. Margaret, who married a second husband, Edward Busshop, had a son who died under age long before 1563. Ellen married John Branche, citizen and draper; she had a niece, Jane. Certain lands in Theydon seem to have been conveyed to Francis Mychell. These later items I extract from the Theydon Bois Court Rolls of June 22nd, 5 Eliz., and July 2nd, 38 Eliz., *penes dominum*.

APPENDIX I.

Proofs that the manor of Theydon Boys and the manor called Gregories is one manor and not diverse, and the same comprised in the fine shewed unto your maisterships.

1. There are two manors in the parish of Theydon Boys and no more, whereof one belongs to the Monastery of Waltham, and the other hath belong of old time to the Gernons, and now to John Prynce, and is his verrey inheritance.

2. Sir William Gernon, Knight, before the rering of the fine, caused another to be rered between him and Isabell, his wife, plaintiffs, and John of Goldyngham and others, deforciant, of the manor of Gregories, Theydon Boys, and Theydon Gernon. [Hil. T. 14 Ed. III.]

3. Thomas, son of Sir William, caused several fines to be rered to Thomas and Lucy; one of the manor of Gregories, by name of Theydon Boys, and the other fine of the manor of Theydon Gernon.

4. After the rering of these two fines, and the death of Thomas, Sir Thomas Colpeper, Kn^t., released to Lucy and Thomas Lampet all his rights in the manors of Theydon Gernon and Gregories, in the towns of Theydon Gernon, Boys, and atte Mount.

5. Lampet, after Lucy's death, bought the warde and mariage of Thomas, son of Thomas and Lucy Gernon, within age being, of the Abbot of Waltham, by reason of the lands and tenements called Gregories in Theydon Boys, for 100 marcs.

6. Lampet took the lands and tenements for a yere of the demise of the Abbot and Convent for 10 $\text{\textit{l}}$., and so the said manor at this day is let to farm.

7. Lampet's deed of release to Thomas Gernon, the son, shews that he enfeoffed T. Lampet, Gilbert Prynce, William Burwell, and others in the manors of Gregories and Theydon Gernon.

8. By the same deed Lampet released to Thomas Gernon all his right in Gregories and Theydon Gernon.

9. The Abbot and Convent certify that 'their Rolles, bokes, and documents serched sithen that Gilbert, the son of Gilbert of Theydon, was possessor of the londes and tenements called Gregories, they have ne can fynde any tenants thereof but only Gernons and Princes.'

10. The Gernons and the Prynces were and are seised, by force of the said fines, of the manor now in debate, and of no other lands or tenements in Theydon Boys.

11. And so, whatever they call the manor, it is that comprised in the fine shewed 'to your maisterships, nor it may be noon other by any manner of Reason.'

APPENDIX II.

To all tru christen people, etc., John Roger, of Cobershale, Thomas Gilmy, John Browne, Edmund Childe, and William Forster. Be it remembered how oon John Prynce, deceased, fader to John Prynce, recovered the manor of Theydon Gernon and was thereof seised . . . he enfeoffed William Thornhill and others, and in our sight delivered seisin to him within the mote of Gernoun Hall. Sebans Squyer was in possession of the manor of Theydon Boys *alias* Gregories. Within two years after Sebam dyed and John Prynce entered as cosyn & heir of Thomas Gernon and Lucy his wife. And afterwards held his court there, at which we were present and attorned tenants to the said John, every of us by payment of a peny to him, and made fealty. The attornment was made long after the recovery and feoffment, and no other feoffment made after, that we know of. [Slightly abbreviated copy.]

Note:—Cobershale is evidently an earlier form of the modern Coopersale. With the termination 'hale' compare Hemenhale (Hemnalls): Hale End; Chisenhale; and many others.

APPENDIX III.

(*Original Charter.*)

Sachent tous gents moi Thomas Colpeper chevalier auoir relese *et pour moy et pour mes heirs* quiteclame a Thomas Lampet *et a Lucie sa femme et a leurs assignes a terme de vie* la dite Lucie tout mon estat droit et cleym *que* ieo enay auoye ou en ascune maniere auoir *pourroie* en le manoire de Theydon Gernoun *et* Gregoryes gysaunts en les villes de Theydon Gernoun, Theydonboys *et* Theydon atte Mounte oue tous *leurs* appartenances en les Comitee de Essex Ensi *que* ieo lauandit Thomas ne mes heirs ne nul aultre en notre nom nulle accion cleym ne droit en tout lauandit manoir *terres tenements* Rentes *seruices* a icelles appartenants ne en nulle *parcelle* dicelle chalengier *pourronis* ne deuionis mais de toutes *accions* de droit a tous iours *summes* forcloses *par* icestes En tesmoignance de quelle chose a ycestes iay mys mon seal *par* iceux tesmoignes *monsieurs* Thomas Maundeuyll Thomas Rokwod Nicholl fitz Richard, Thomas Batayll Roger Germeyn *et* aultres Donne mardy *proschein* deuant le feste de Seint Bartholomee lapostle lan du regne lui Roi Edward tierce puis le conqueste *quarante* noefisme. [49 Edward III., A.D. 1375.]

Note:—A seal attached bears what looks like a coronet with a C or G under it.

APPENDIX IV.

William Garnon, Knight, had issue John Garnon, Knight, and William Garnon.

The aforesaid William, Knight, levied a fine to William his son, in tail, 13 Edward III.

John Garnon, Knight, aforesaid, had issue John, who released to William the son his right in fee.

William had issue Thomas and Elizabeth, to which Thomas and his wife, Lucy, a fine was levied in 19 Edward III., with remainder to the right heirs of Thomas, in default of issue of their bodies.

Thomas Gernon had a son Thomas who died without issue. Elizabeth Gernon married Gilbert Prynce and had Robert and John. Robert . . . John had a son John, who also had a son, John.

APPENDIX V.

XVth. Century Inventory.

Imp'mis in the grete chaumbyr ij chestys a copbord a chayer a forme a hangyng candell | styk of laten w^t v brawnces ij pollax a payer of tongys |

It' in y^e second chambyr a steynynd bed w^t iij curteyns a tabyll w^t a payer off trestylls a fedyr | bed w^t a bolstar And a payer of blanketts & a covyryght w^t iij pesys off steynynd clothys A | hechyll for flex.

It' In the low chambyr a copburd ij Almeryse And ij peyntyd clothys |

It' in the parlour A foldyng tabyll ij formys A chayer A copbord And a fyere rake.

It' in y^e hall A doser iij pesys of steynynd werke ij trestyls iij formys A ioynynd stole | iij bankers iij kusschyns a yoyned tebyll ij tabyls of elme.

It' in A othyr chaumbyr a stonddyng bed ij formys x. li. candell and a quarter of appuls. |

It' in y^e myddle (?) chaumbyr ij stonddyng beddys ij formys ij fedyr beddys ij bolstars A matras | ij coverlyghts A payer of blanketts A new drag & a old drag A presse w^t ij trestylls | A selowr and a testowr.

It' In y^e low chaumbyr ij selowrs w^t ij testowrs of bokeram ij pesys of blak bokeram | A standing bed And a forme A fedyr bed, w^t a bolstar An Almarye And a grete grate |

It' in the Kechyn vij brass potts ij payer rakys ij trevetts viij pannys iij spyttys | A rostyng' yern ij fryyng pannys A fyer schovyll A fyer stond A pele of yern ij axys ij byllys iij yeren wegge iiij mattokys A brest of befe in a saltyng trowght ij | swynne in y^e rofe w^t befe And moton A chafer & ij grete caudyrns.

It' in the Kechyn chaumbyr xl chesys wolle be estymaçon viij stone ij Joynyd | tabylls w^t ij payer trestylls A spýnyng whele ij payer cardys A chest with talow | And gose grese & a grate.

It' in y^e bakhouse A Knedyng trowght A bultyng tun A meschyng tun A mele | tub A bathyng sate ij sturione pypys And a barell A zele tun iij kymlymcys | ij treyys iij hand basketys vj barell for ale A buckyng tub A sausyng tub A | vernis barell.

It' in y^e kechyn chaumbyr A ij handsaw An o hand saw iij wymbyls A perser | ij hamers iij payer of pynsuns A chyste halfe a hyyd of whyte ledyr |

It' in y^e botre vj candellstykyks of laten ij basyns And a lavyr of laton A peutyre | basyn iij peutyre potts ij of a quarte & one of a potell ij chargyrs x platers viij peutyre dyshys v sauters iij bord clothys iij towell iij rolleris vj payer | of shetyks A masour and vj sylver sponys.

It' att y^e hall dore A grete lavyr of peutyre.

It' in y^e fild xj Acrys sowyn w^t whete iiij melchekene vij bullokys l schepe | A bore iiij sowys iiij other hogg^s iij pygg^s A cok hennys & capons.

It' in y^e neu barn ij qrt^s of whete on thrasche x quarter^s bullymong vj cartfull | hey.

It' in the old barn x cartfull hey A long cart A dung cart harnese for iiij horsse ij cart napys.

It' w^t owzt y^e dore iij ston morters ij payer bed bordys A ioynyd tabyll | iiij elme tabylls.

It' cole wode c^h lode or more be syde talow wode.

It' xxviiij hevys full of beyys w^t hony.

Note:—The spelling of this inventory (which I found on a file of 18th century receipts) is characteristic, and the meaning of some of the words may be briefly indicated. Hechyll—Heckle. Almyrse (ambrey)—cupboard. Doser (dorser)—tapestry or hanging. Selowr (selour)—canopy of a bed. Yern—iron. Pele—a shovel. Rofe—roof. Zele—yele, or ale. Perser—*gu.*, piercer. Pynsuns—pair of pincers. Bullymong—oats, peas and vetches, mixed. Napys—pieces of wood used to support the forepart of a loaded wagon.

What is meant by 'a bathyng sate,' 'sturione pypys,' 'kymlymcys,' and 'talow wode,' I am unable to say.

APPENDIX VI.

The contents of the three boxes are given as follows :—

1. John de Ripariis, senior, to William Garnon, Knight : release of all his right in five and a half knight's fees and one quarter of a fee, parcel of the manor of Theydon Garnon, little lyes, Steple, etc.
2. William, son of William Garnon, Knight, to William son of William himself : release of all his right in the manor of Theydon Garnon, by the name of all the lands and tenements in Theydon Garnon which William (son of William Garnon, Knt.) and Isabel, his wife, had of the gift of William atte Teye.
3. John Garnon, son and heir of John Garnon, Knt., to William, son of William Garnon, Knt. : release of manor and advowson.
4. Simon Boys, Thomas Parker and Richard Hierd to John Godeth : gift of a cottage, curtilage, and half an acre lying at the corner of the croft called Croked Redon in Theydon Garnon.
5. John, son and heir of John Gernon to Thomas (son of William Gernon) and Lucy his wife : an indenture, giving them the manor of Theydon Garnon.
6. Stephen Aldeham to Thomas Lampytt : a messuage and half an acre of land in Theydon Garnon.
7. John Gernon, son and heir of John, to William, son of William Gernoun, Knt. : release of right in manor and advowson.
8. John Gernon, son of Ralph Gernon, to William, his brother, and William's wife, Isabell, and Hugo, their son : gift of the manor of Theydon Gernon.
9. Thomas Lampytt to Thomas Garnon, William Wroth, and others : Gregories and Theydon Garnon.

To these may be added from an earlier list :—

10. Robert Prynse, of London, gent., to Thomas Morsted and Adam Maye : gift of all the lands, etc., in Theydon Gernon and Theydon Mount, which came to Robert by hereditary right from Thomas Gernon.
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APPENDIX VII.

In addition to his other troubles, John Prince seems to have been involved in difficulties both with his mother, Jane Prince, and his mother-in-law, whose name is not given, but who may have been the Juliana Thornhill mentioned in the bond hereafter cited. With regard to the mother-in-law we learn that he was sued by her and, the evidence of his lands being in her hands, he granted her 10 marks yearly; but if he had not been in suit with Averei, she would not have had a penny, as she had all her husband's moveables, and he, the said John Prince, not a pennyworth, but at her assignment, and that was little or nought. Averei mixed himself up in the matter and went to Mr. W. More 'chief of her councell,' when the following little dialogue is said to have taken place:—A. 'How doo ye w^t Prynce?'—M. 'As God woll.'—A. 'Kepe ye hym hoote on yo^r side and we shall kepe hym hoote on our side.'

Against More himself Prince laid a bill of complaint, wherein he and his wife claimed 1000 marks as damages. (Sir William More and Jane his [father's] wife got him exiled from his father's place.) He also claimed to be an orphan by custom of London, and to have one-third of his father's goods, plate, etc., which were of the value of 900*l.* and more [at this point the MS. ends abruptly]. To this More replied, denying Prince's right to the custom of London, and also denying certain assertions made concerning him—'Also where John says that I, Wyllyam More, assoeyatte w^t mysdoers in maner and forme of the Insurreccion of John Cade, capten of Kent, enteryed into hys plase and imprisoned him and his wife'—it is untrue. 'I came thither in form of law . . . accompanied by honest and worshipful not fearing to answer.' 'If any was imprisoned I was, for John Prince shut the gates and my man w^t out, and sent to raise the country upon me, being alone in his house all night in great fear . . . till the Undersheriff came, on the King's authority, levying there of the goods of his father, not his, to the value of 20*l.* and no more.'

With regard to Jane Prince, the widow, we have only the articles put forward by her, as given below; and a note to the effect that she sued a writ *sub pena* against John Lamburne, of London, feoffee of her late husband, claiming to have by his will a jointure of and in the Manor of Gregories, of 20 marks yearly. Accord was had between Jane, her son, and the feoffee, by which she paid John 20*l.*, in consideration of a life-annuity of 10 marks; and she abandoned her suit.

1. Bond. Juliana Thornhill to John Prince, gent., dated March 31st, 14 Edward IV. (1474), for 12*l.*; she to abide arbitrament of certain persons appointed between her and John—to wit, Richard Gardyner, Alderman, and John Marchall, mercers and citizens of London. If they give no award by Easter, she is to abide that of Ralph Verney, Knight and Alderman of London, to be given within a fortnight afterwards.

2. Essex. J. Prince querit' de Will'o More capellano in custod' mar' maresc' d'ni Regis cora' ip'o Rege existen', eo quod xxviij. die Jan' 10 Ed. IV. vi et armis octo lecta plumalia voc' fetherbeedes, decem ollas eneas, octo ollas electrias, octo duodenas garnysshes vasorum electrorum, viginti et octo paria linthaminu', viginti paria lodicum, octo cooperteria lectorum, duodecim crateras stantes argenti deauratas, viginti alias crateras argenti voc' flatpeces, et unu' cooperitorium pro uno earundem craterarum argenti ad valenciam ducentarum librarum apud Theydon Garnon . . . et alia enormia fecit . . . ad dampnum ipsius Johannis trescentarum librarum, etc.

Pleg' de prosecutione { Ric'us Grene.
Henr' Shene.

3. Theys artykyll following Jane late wyfe to John Prince desyryth to be consydeyd and jugyd aftyr yowre resone and consyens inderferently theryn.

At her marriage her husband promised her 20 marks livelihood for term of her life. With her goods the recovery of the manor of Theydon Garnon was paid for after her marriage; and, after it, her husband entered and recovered a manor called Gregoryes. She had 16 marks livelihood at Algate, nineteen years after her marriage. For twenty-one years she 'beyng his wyfe and he comyng to hys lyvelode had not an howse to make a fyer in. ther ys now a substancyall and a honest man' (*qu.* mansion) according to the lyvelode, and anohtyr costlewe byldyng at a ferme callyd Garnouns myll, new byldyd.' A great portion of land is stocked up that was 'nohtyng vayleabull' and now recovered, to a great profit to the eyer [heir] and to her husband's and her as great cost as the purchase of as much land. She at all times moved and counselled to the weal of the place, as she 'shuld had inherett hytt and her chyldern for ever.' In his last sickness her husband, to divers of his 'lovers and frendes sorowe that his wife was not indouyd in his lyvelode,' he said he never knew he might have done so by the law, and shewed his will that she should be recompensed for her jointure as conscience required. The great charges she has been at since his death, this two years, receiving no part of the lyvelode. There was left at the place stuff of household better than 20*l.*

APPENDIX VIII.

Rental of the manors of and Theydon Garnon,
temp. Henry VIII.

. . . . gne lord Kyng Henry the eight.

	first of John Ar ^r for xj crofts of land by yere xix ^s . j ^d . & xij daies in day. iij ^s . in all	} half yere xj ^s . 8 ^d . ob.
George S'g . . . t	{ . . . of George Sergeaunt for ij crofts of land oon called Hokecroft and the other Harpocroft & rentith yerely— xij ^d . & oon Rasyng of Gynger	} half yere vj ^d . di. Rasyng ging'
Thoñs Sumner	{ Item of Thoñs Sumner for iij crofts of land & a grove & rentith by yere—iij ^s . vj ^d .	} half yere xxj ^d .
Wyllm Archer	{ Itm of Wyllm Archer for iij crofts of land & rentith by yere—v ^s .	} half yere ij ^s . vj ^d .
Wyllm Pyke	{ Itm of Wyllm Pyke for a Croft land called Hawks & oon pece of mede by yere—v ^s . j ^d . & eight daies in hervest iij ^d . the dai—ij ^s . Sñ vij ^s . j ^d .	} half yere iij ^s . vj ^d . ob.
Agnes Pond	{ Itm of Agnes Pounce Widow for certain lands sūtyme Wardes by yere—v ^s . vj ^d . and eight dayes in hervest the day iij ^d .—ij ^s . sñ vij ^s . vj ^d .	} half yere iij ^s . ix ^d .
Isabel Convers	{ Itm of Isabell Convers for s'ten lands & mede called pers in the lane by yere—vj ^s .	} half yere iij ^s .
	Sñ tot' p. annū—liij ^s . & } half yere—xxvj ^s . vj ^d . di. Rasyng oon Rasyñ of Gynger }	of Gynger

Theydon }
Garnon } The Rental Renewed there the day & yere abouesaid.

ñ fitzwyllm	{ ffirst of Wyllm fitzwyllm Esquier for lands late lord Wells by yere— vj ^s . ij ^d . & oon pair of gylt spurrs & a li. of pep' or els xij ^d . for a pound of pepper	} half yere iij ^s . vij ^d . & pound pepper
	{ Of the same fitzwyllm for a Ten't sūtyme Thomas Archers by yere— v ^s . iij ^d .	} half yere ij ^s . viij ^d .
	{ Of the same fitzwyllm for a Ten't & certain land late Torrels by year—iij ^d .	} half yere ij ^d .

Jñ Mountegu	{ Itm of John mountegu of london for lands late Norryngtons geven to hym for t'me of lyff by the forseid flitz wyll'm & rentith by year—xx ^d . }	half yere x ^d .
John Hampden Knyght	{ Itm of John Hampden Knyght for a ten't late Scotts by yere—ij ^s . ij ^d . }	half yere xij ^d .
Jñ Smythe	{ Itm of John Smythe for a ten't & certen lands called Serls by yere—ix ^s . }	half yere iiij ^s . vj ^d .
John Maynard	{ Itm of John Maynard for a ten't late Sherrards, by yere—xi ^s . }	half yere v ^s . vj ^d .
John Godfrey	{ Itm of John Godfrey for a ten't & c'rtē land sumtyme Durnels, by yere—vij ^s . }	half yere iiij ^s .
Johanne Rogers Wydow	{ Itm of Johanne Rogers wydow for a ten't late John Rogers, by yere—iiij ^s . ij ^d . }	half yere ij ^s . j ^d . ob.
John Rogers	{ Itm of John Rogers for a ten't & certen land sūtyme Hugh Rogers by yere—xvij ^s . iiij ^d . }	half yere vij ^s . v ^d .
Thomas Deryng	{ Itm of Thomas Deryng for a ten't & c'ten land by yere—xj ^s . }	half yere v ^s . vj ^d .
	{ Itm of Robt. Archer for a ten't called Chapmans by yere—ij ^s . x ^d . j. li. of cummyn }	half yere xvij ^d . & di. li. of cumyn.
	{ Itm of the same Robt. for a ten't & c'ten land late Thurgood by yere—xi ^s . }	half yere v ^s . vj ^d .
Robt. Archer	{ Of the same Robt. for a ten't & c'ten landē sūtyme Pecokks by yere—v ^d . & oon Capon. }	half yere ij ^d . ob'. oon Capon.
	{ Of the same Robt. for a ten't & c'ten land sūtyme hicboys by yere—ij ^s . }	half yere xij ^d .
	{ Of the same Robt. for a mede called Bakers mede by year—ix ^d . }	half yere iiij ^d . ob'.
	{ Of the same Robt. for iij crofts of land by yere—iiij ^d . ob'.	half yere ij ^d . (4)
	{ Of the same Robt. for a mede called Gybbonshope mede—ij ^s . }	half yere xij ^d .
Wyllm Archer	{ Itm of Wyll'm Archer ten't & c'ten land sumtyme Cooks by year—ij ^s . }	half yere xij ^s .
	{ Of the same Wyll'm for a ten't & c'ten land called Blaches by yere—iiij ^s . }	half yere ij ^s .

m̄ Dawbeney	} Itm of Robt. Dawbeney for a ten't & c'tenland late Tresawells by yere—v ^s . }	half yere
		ij ^s . vj ^d .
Feoffees of Stonerd	} Of the same Robt. for a ten't & c'ten land called paslewys by yere—vij ^s . ij. Rasyn of Gynger }	half yere
		iiij ^s . j rasyn gyng'
Nicholas Grave	} Itm of the feoffes of Stonerd for a ten't & c'ten lands sūtyme lyffyns by year—xxij ^s . xi ^d . }	half yere
		xj ^s . v ^d . ob.
John Archer	} Itm of Nycholas Grave for a ten't sūtyme Hobbys by yere—xj ^s . viij ^d . }	half yere
		v ^s . x ^d .
Thomas Herd	} Itm of John Archer a ten't & c'ten land called litill Syncmys by yere—xii ^s . ij ^d . also for a grove called popys grove by yere—xi ^d . }	half yere
		vj ^s . vij ^d .
[in dorso]		
Richard luter	} Itm of Thomas Herd for a ten't & a pece of mede by year—ij ^s . }	half yere
		xij ^d .
Francis Archer	} Itm of Rychard luter for a ten't late Trapps—by yere xx ^d . }	half yere
		x ^d .
Wyll'm Clerk	} Itm of Frauncis Archer for a message & c'ten land called Mapyls by yere—vij ^s . }	half yere
		ij ^s . vj ^d .
Wyll'm Clerk	} Of the same Francis for a croft of land called litill Sparowhawks by yere—vij ^d . }	half yere
		iiij ^d .
Wyll'm Wylkynson	} Itm of Wyll'm Clerk for parcell of Sparowhawks by yere—ii ^s . x ^d . }	half yere
		xvij ^d .
Wyll'm Wylkynson	} Of the same Wyll'm for a nother parcell of Sparowhawks by yere—xvij ^d . }	half yere
		ix ^d .
Wyll'm Wylkynson	} Itm of Rob ^t . Fabyan for a [struck out.] }	half yere
		ij ^d .

Note:—Rasyn of Ginger—*qu.* racine, root.

APPENDIX IX.

A roll of membranes fastened together contains P. Stonherst's account of the King's manor of Byflete, Surrey.

1. A panel of ten names.
 2. A panel of eighteen names: jury between the King, pltf., and J. Bromhale, def.
 3. King to Sheriff of Surrey. Reference to Pat. Roll 16 Oct., 17 Ric. II. T.T. 1 July, 1 reg.; and reference to Memoranda Roll, T.T. 1 reg. Minister's account attached.
 4. Extract from Rot. Magn. 11 Ric. II.
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THE ROADS OF DENGIE HUNDRED.

BY HENRY LAVER, F.S.A.

It may be said that the subject selected for my paper is not of antiquarian interest, as the period referred to occurred so lately as the end of the last century, but as there is so little documentary evidence in connection with it, and there are comparatively so few persons living who ever heard the facts from those who were living at the time the events took place, I have considered a record of them might interest those members of our Society, who may be acquainted with the district, and at the same time would be useful for future reference.

Few persons seem to be aware how short a period has elapsed, since many of the roads of England were in such a neglected state, as to be almost impassable for light vehicles. The Rev. W. Zincke in his lately published work on the parish of Wherstead in Suffolk, mentions as a fact that a near neighbour of his, with whom he was acquainted, made the first portion of hard road in the county of Suffolk, and he also gives an account of other parishioners, living when he came into the district, who remembered and went to see the first coach which came through Essex into his county.

Seeing the roads of England in the condition we now see them, we may be excused for supposing that they had been in an equally good state for ages. Some of them, no doubt, had been made good for many years, especially those great trunk lines which were so necessary for locomotion and trade; and also those between important centres, or over which the aristocracy and upper classes were frequently passing, as between London and Bath; but speaking generally, roads off these great trunk lines, were in a shamefully neglected state and almost impassable. Much information with reference to some of our Essex roads may

be found in that very valuable work by Mr. Benjamin Winstone, entitled *Extracts from the Minutes of the Epping and Ongar Highway Trust*.

From this we find that although numerous Acts of Parliament had been passed, having for their object the improvements of the roads of the kingdom, the results had not been very satisfactory. Even as lately as the 2nd and 3rd of Philip and Mary, an Act had to be passed to make everyone liable to contribute towards the repairs of the roads, and this will show us the condition they must have been in before this time, with no one responsible for their maintenance. In 1723 another Act, but this time a local one, was passed for "repairing and amending the highway from the North part of Harlow Bush Common, in the parish of Harlow, to Woodford, in the County of Essex." And its preamble as quoted by Mr. Winstone, says the highways "are become so bad and in such a ruinous condition," &c., that we may feel sure they were in a very bad condition even for those days. I should advise those interested in this subject to refer to the work quoted, for further information; I think, however, I have said sufficient to prove my statement that the present condition of the roads of England is of very recent date.

Some sixty years after this first turnpike Act for some Essex roads was passed, those lying outside its scope had not been much improved, and the roads of Dengie Hundred, at least in the district below Maldon, were still in their earlier condition of neglect and mud.

This is the more remarkable, as some at least of them, were certainly in the first instance formed by the Romans, and from what we know of their methods of road making we may feel quite sure they were made hard.

The road from Othona, St. Peter's chapel, Bradwell-on-Sea, was unquestionably a Roman one. Judging by the direction this road took at starting, we may suppose it followed to a great extent, the present one through St. Lawrence and Steeple, but of this one cannot feel quite certain, inasmuch as a considerable portion of it runs through low-lying land; a position not usually adopted

by this people when a higher district was fairly near and convenient. Still there are many good reasons for thinking that it took the course mentioned.

Possibly, however, it may have turned off to the south and formed the present straight one, on the ridge of the hill, overlooking the Crouch and passing by Tile Hall and Latchingdon old church, for this road also was certainly a Roman one as well as that from Southminster to Latchingdon, which runs parallel to it, further to the north. The soil of the greater part of this portion of Dengie Hundred is London clay, no gravel appearing until arriving at Southminster, and therefore one is not at all surprised that the inhabitants of the various parishes did not care to face the expense, which would have been enormous, in carting sufficient stone to make up their roads, unless there was some authority to compel them to do so.

They were no doubt quite content with the condition of their roads, they answered their purpose, and suited their style of travelling, which was all on horseback, the ladies riding behind their husbands on a pillion or behind a servant in a similar manner.

The knowledge of this fact explains why the groom when he accompanies his mistress on horseback at the present time, wears a waistbelt, although he now follows on another horse, behind her.

It shows how persistent a custom sometimes is, the belt of no service now, being a survival of that worn by husband or groom, for the lady to hold on by, when riding on the pillion.

Not only was all travelling done on horseback, the carriage of all light parcels and sometimes of heavy ones too, was also on the pack-saddle.

I have often heard my father speak of seeing a sack of wheat being sent to the mill to be ground and also of a sack of flour being brought home in this way, and in *Buften's Diary*, published in our *Transactions*, Vol. I. p. 125, mention is made of a number of cocks, being carried on horseback through Coggeshall, to fight a main.

When corn and other heavy materials had to be carried out in bulk, waggons and carts were used, having great width of tyre, to prevent them sinking into the soil too deeply. The last waggon I ever saw of this kind for use in these soft roads, was one which had belonged to my grandfather, who lived at Latchingdon, and this fell to pieces as lately as 1857.

In 1781 the Reverend Henry Bate was appointed to the Rectory of Bradwell-juxta-Mare, and as he could not get there except on horseback, he took the necessary legal steps by indictment at a Quarter Sessions, held at Chelmsford, on January 14th, 1783, to compel various parishes to have their roads made up. He appears by the extracts from the Court Books, hereafter inserted, to have been successful with those cases he first took up, and as the remaining parishes in the Hundred are not mentioned, it would appear they took warning and had their roads made good, for my informants told me they were done at the same time. When compelled to do so, the various parishes set about making their roads good, and as there was no gravel in most of them made contracts with the owners of some barges to supply it, landing it at the heads of the various creeks, both on the north and south, in those places most convenient to the roads requiring it.

There was no clause in the contracts specifying whence it should be obtained, therefore the bargemen loaded it wherever they could most cheaply. Much of it was brought from St. Osyth Point, principally stolen by putting the barge on the beach in the evening, filling it with stone and leaving early in the morning, before their proceedings became known; some was also stolen in the same manner from the Suffolk beaches, altogether no doubt the bargemen did very well by their contract.

For many years it was customary in this district to forbid road-scrapings being used for building purposes, as they were supposed to be so impregnated with salt as to render them unfit for the purpose.

Unfortunately for the district no expert was consulted as to the laying out and making up of these roads, and

this accounts for the many turns and crooks between Latchingdon and Steeple and in other parts, as the parish officials, of whom my grandfather, John Laver of Latchingdon, was one; made up the roads on those places where the traffic passed at that moment. Had the roads been properly laid out, distances would have been diminished, both for travelling and road making, thus saving considerable expense; and the inconvenience of the present frequent twisting and turning would have been avoided. It will be noticed that the road frequently passes along the end of a field and down its side. The cause of this will be clear when we understand the arrangements of the road previously to its being gravelled.

From Latchingdon to Steeple and also probably in the other crooked parts of the roads, there were gates into and out of each field; and those using the road went through one gate, along the top of the field, the road not being fenced, and down the side, until another gate was reached, when the next field was passed in the same manner; but supposing a field was fallow, the traveller went direct to the next gate, thus crossing the field diagonally.

As those making up the road placed the stones where the road ran the year it was made up, we have this extraordinary turning at right angles we now see, and those fields then fallow show out very clearly, if the passenger will pay a little attention as he drives along.

It would appear that even the straight Roman roads were thoroughly worn out, and had become soft, for I have often heard old people in speaking of the difficulty in getting through the mud, or worse still, the hills and holes it formed when frozen, say: that the clergyman of Southminster or Burnham, I am not sure which, who served the cure of Latchingdon, sometimes in bad weather did not come to the church for as much as six weeks at a time, and then when he did come, would say to the church clerk "after we have finished the service, we will bury those who have died since I was here last"—and the two, curate and church clerk, would by the light of a candle, in the church porch read the burial service, for the whole, who were

already interred, for it was customary for those who took the bodies of their friends to the grave, to send notice to the clergyman of the intended time of burial, and if he did not put in an appearance, the body was lowered into the grave and covered up in the usual manner; the after burial service apparently being quite satisfactory. Improbable as this tale must appear, with our present notions of propriety in these matters, it is nevertheless an absolute fact.

The grandson of this clergyman at one time acted as slipper for the greyhounds, at the coursing meets, on Southminster Marshes.

EXTRACTS FROM ESSEX PROCESS BOOKS.

Beginning 15th January, 1782.

Ending 2nd October, 1792.

Essex. 14 January, 1783. 23 ^d Geo. 3 ^d .	}	Indictments found at the general Quarter Session of the Peace of our Sovereign Lord the King holden at Chelmsford in and for the said County on Tuesday the fourteenth day of January 1783.
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* * * *

Fine £70. Confess by Rob^t Tindal. Disch^d on Cert.

Dengie.	7.	The Inhabitants of the Parish of Latchingdon	}	For not repairing a Highway on the presentm ^t of the Rev ^d Henry Bate, Clerk, a Justice &c.
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Essex. 15th July, 1783. 23 ^d Geo. 3 ^d .	}	Indictments found at the general quarter Session of the Peace of our Sovereign Lord the King holden at Chelmsford in and for the said County on Tuesday the fifteenth day of July 1783.
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* * * *

Confess by Cramner Harris. Fine £50.

Discharged by Cert. Fine 6^d.

Dengie.	5.	The Inhabitants of the Parish of Purleigh	{	For not repairing a Highway.
		Confess by Rob ^t Tindal.		Fine £50.
		Discharged on Certificate.		Fine 6 ^d .
	6.	The Inhabitants of the Parish of Latchingdon	{	For not repairing a Highway.

Essex. }
 7th October, 1783. }
 23^d Geo. 3^d. } Indictments found at the general quarter Session
 of the Peace of our Sovereign Lord the King
 holden at Chelmsford in and for the said County
 on Tuesday the seventh day of October, 1783.
 * * * * *
 Confess by Cramner Harris. Fine £50.
 Discharged by Cert. Fine 1^s.

Dengie. 8. The Inhabitants of the { For not repairing a High-
 Parish of Purleigh { way on the presentm^t of
 Henry Bate, Clerk, a
 Justice &c.

Essex. }
 20th April, 1784. }
 24th Geo. 3^d. } Indictments found at the general Quarter Session
 of the Peace of our Sovereign Lord the King
 holden at Chelmsford in and for the said County
 on Tuesday the twentieth day of April 1784
 * * * * *
 Fine £80, to be returned to the Surveyor on
 Certificate.
 Confess by Alexander Carter, levied.

10. The Inhabitants of the { For not repairing a
 Parish of Mayland { Highway on presentm^t
 of Henry Bate Dudley,
 Clerk, a Justice.¹

Fine £40. Quash'd { For not repairing a
 11. The Inhabitants of the { Highway on presentm^t
 Parish of Saint Lawrence { of Henry Bate Dudley,
 Clerk, a Justice.

Essex. }
 25th April 1786. }
 26 Geo. 3. } Indictments found at the general Quarter Session
 of the Peace of our Sovereign Lord the King
 holden at Chelmsford in and for the said County
 on Tuesday the 25th day of April 1786.
 * * * * *
 Fine £250. Discharged by Certificate.
 Confess by Sam^l Bundock. Fine 6^d.

Dengie. 14. The Inhabitants of the { For not repairing an
 parish of Mundon in { Highway on the pre-
 the County aforesaid { sentment of Henry Bate
 Dudley, Clerk, a Justice.

¹ Mr. Edward Walford wrote a short memoir in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, of this extraordinary man, who appears to have been in other things besides road making, a public benefactor. He therein states that in 1784 he took the name of Dudley in addition to his previous surname of Bate.

Fine £300.

Confess by John Ingledeu.

Discharged on Certificate.

15. The Inhabitants of the parish of Purleigh in the County aforesaid { For not repairing an Highway on the Presentment of the same Justice.

Essex.
15 Jan^r. 1788.
28 Geo. 3^d.

} Indictments found at the general Quarter Session of the Peace holden at Chelmsford in and for the said County on Tuesday the fifteenth day of January 1788.

* * * *

Disch^d. on Cert^d.Fine £20. Confess by Rich^d. Spurgin.

14. The Inhabitants of the Parish of Tillingham in the said County { For not repairing an Highway on the presentment of H. B. Dudley, Clk., a Justice of the Peace.

Essex.
15 July, 1788.
28 Geo. 3^d.

} Indictments found at the general Quarter Session of the Peace of our Sovereign Lord the King holden at Chelmsford in and for the said County on Tuesday the 15th day of July 1788.

* * * *

Fine £150. Confess by Elisha Lewin.

Discharged on Cert.

Dengie.

10. The Inhabitants of the parish of Purleigh in the said County { For not repairing a common Highway on the presentment of Rev^d. Henry Bate Dudley, a Justice &c.

Essex.
21 April, 1789.
29 Geo. 3.

} Indictments found at the general Quarter Session of the Peace of our Sovereign Lord the King holden at Chelmsford in and for the said County on Tuesday the 21st day of April 1789.

* * * *

Confess by Cramner Harris. Disch^d on certificate.

Dengie.

19. The Inhabitants of the Parish of Purleigh in the said County { For not repair^s an Highway on the presentment of Henry Bate Dudley, Clk., a Justice &c.

RAYLEIGH MOUNT.

By J. H. ROUND, M.A.

IN his paper on "Rayleigh Mount: a British Oppidum" (N.S. Vol. IV., p. 172), Mr. Laver gave a most valuable plan of this remarkable earthwork, and urged that it was really a Celtic oppidum, on the ground of its resemblance to Old Sarum.

Now this conclusion should not, I think, remain unchallenged in our *Transactions*. In many cases there is, undoubtedly, no small difficulty in deciding to what era a particular stronghold belongs, or what parts of a single stronghold are of earlier date than others. But Rayleigh, as I hope to shew, is as distinctively Anglo-Saxon as Old Sarum is British. And so far from resembling each other they are of wholly different styles.

Mr. Laver would seem not to have studied the subject of early strongholds, for he writes that "these large mounds are generally considered, when capped by the Norman keep, as of Norman building" (p. 178). It has, on the contrary, been maintained by Mr. Clark, the recognised authority on the subject, that they are of Anglo-Saxon origin. Mr. Clark generalises thus on these Anglo-Saxon strongholds:—

First was cast up a truncated cone of earth, standing at its natural slope, from twelve to even fifty or sixty feet in height, this 'mound,' 'motte,' or bank, the 'Mota' of our records, was formed from the contents of a broad and deep circumscribing ditch Connected with the mound is usually a base-court or enclosure, sometimes circular, more commonly oval or horseshoe-shaped, but if of the age of the mound, always more or less rounded; this enclosure had also its bank and ditch on its outward faces, its rear resting on the ditch of the mound It is most usual to see the mound on the edge of the court, so that it forms a part of the general enceinte of the place. Where the base court is of moderate area, its platform is often slightly elevated by the addition of a part of the contents of the ditch the base court is usually two or three times the area of

the mound Often there was on the outside of the court, and applied to it a second enclosure also with its bank and ditch, frequently of larger area than the main court though not so strongly defended. (*Medieval Military Architecture in England*, I. 16—18.)

Comparison of this extract with Mr. Laver's plan will shew that Rayleigh Mount corresponds, in every detail, with this general type of the Anglo-Saxon fortress. Mr. Clark is entitled to the credit of shewing that the origin of these strongholds must be attributed "to the English people, that is to the northern settlers generally, as distinguished from the Britons and the Romans" (I. 23), and that "in no other class of early fortification does the mound occur as the leading and typical feature." (I. 33.)

When we turn to Old Sarum, which Mr. Laver claims as a parallel, we find a wholly different stronghold, which, Mr. Clark admits, is "certainly of British origin." Compared with its gigantic works, Rayleigh is a puny thing; the summit of Rayleigh Mount is only 60 or 70 feet wide—typical in this of English mounds, which range, Mr. Clark writes, from 30 to 100 feet. But the central knoll of Sarum is 500 feet wide at the top, as wide as the whole fortress at Rayleigh, even at its base, that is to say, that all Rayleigh, both mound and base-court, could be placed on the top alone of the central knoll at Sarum. Nor is the difference only in size; the plan of the great concentric earthworks that surround the area of Old Sarum is wholly distinct from that of the appended base-court at Rayleigh.

I must therefore differ from Mr. Laver's conclusion that "anyone examining these two earthworks can only come to one conclusion, that the same people who built the one, built the other." (p. 175.)

Rayleigh Mount, Mr. Clark would tell us, is a typical Anglo-Saxon fortress, the only question about it is whether it was raised, as he would hold, about the end of the ninth or beginning of the tenth century by the Scandinavian invaders, or was constructed by Swegen of Essex, as Domesday implies. Personally, I favour the latter view, because the phrase "in hoc manerio Suenus fecit suum castellum" is parallel in Domesday with the case of

Wigmore: "Willelmus comes fecit illud castellum," of Montgomery: "Ipse comes construxit castrum Muntgumeri vocatum," and of Corfe [Warham?]: "I hidam in qua fecit castellum Warham." But I only insist on Rayleigh Mount belonging to the period either of the 'Danish' or of the Norman settlement.

At Pleshey and at Hedingham, however, as Mr. Laver says, it is difficult to date the earthworks, which at the former, in any case, belong to widely different periods.

LEEZ PRIORY.¹

I.—By F. CHANCELLOR, F.R.I.B.A.

FROM the absence of any remains at Leez Priory, it seems probable that the old Monastic Buildings were of no great extent or solidity, and that, upon his accession to the property, Lord Rich pulled down the whole of the then existing buildings, using up the old stone and other materials in his new buildings, as in fact upon careful investigation may be seen.

The general idea in designing the new mansion was to have a base court or quadrangle, approached by a massive gateway flanked by four turrets on the south side. Round it on the north, south, and west sides were arranged probably the stabling and other offices. On the east side of this court was the entrance gateway to the residential part of the mansion. The gateway, which alone is left of all this portion, formed the approach to the Inner or Fountain court, round which were ranged the residential apartments of the family. Beyond, on the eastern side of the eastern block of buildings, appears to have been an elaborately laid out garden, protected on the north and east sides by plantations, and open only on the south side.

There does not appear to be any plan of the old mansion in existence, but there is a print of the front elevation of the gateway and buildings adjoining, by the Brothers Buck dated 1738; and this is valuable, as all the main buildings were, with the exception of the gateway itself, pulled down about 20 years afterwards.

The recent drought has developed in a remarkable manner the plan of the mansion, so that, with the assistance of the

¹ Reprinted from the *Eleventh Report of the Felsted School Natural History Society* by kind permission of the Editor and the Authors.

print just mentioned, we are enabled to work out the ground plan to a considerable extent, and to indicate the probable use of some of the apartments.

Lord Rich obtained this property in 1537, the year he was elected Speaker of the House of Commons. He was constituted Lord Chancellor in 1546, but in consequence of his participation in the Duke of Somerset's intrigues he had to resign the Great Seal 31st Dec. 1551, and it is recorded that he thereupon retired to his seat at Leez and employed himself in charitable works. He died in 1568. From this short account we can with some confidence fix the date of the erection of these buildings as between 1537 and 1551. Before deciding upon the plan of his new mansion Lord Rich would, no doubt, avail himself of the opportunities his position afforded him of visiting many recently erected houses, and therefore in the absence of plans or motives, we naturally look to those buildings which were erected just previous to this period, and which still remain to us, or of which we have plans, for information as to the accommodation required in a nobleman's country mansion of the period.

The principal mansion in Essex erected just before Leez was Layer Marney Tower, but inasmuch as only the central tower, with gateway and a very small portion of the intended residential part of the mansion, was actually erected, we cannot derive much information from it. Probably, however, this noble gateway impressed Lord Rich, and hence the importance of the gateway at Leez.

Another mansion in this county which was then in existence was Heron Hall the seat of the Tyrell Family; but this house, having been the residence of the Tyrells and their predecessors the Herons since the 13th century, had probably undergone many changes; it was to a great extent rebuilt in the time of Elizabeth and finally pulled down in 1789. A plan taken just before its demolition is in existence, by which we find that its central courtyard, 73 feet square, was entirely surrounded by buildings, outside which was a moat enclosing a plateau, about 250 feet square, upon which the mansion was erected. In the plan

before alluded to, we do not find much to help us, except that the entrance gateway was evidently a striking feature of the building in the south front. In former times these gateways were necessarily of importance and of great strength for defensive purposes, designed to afford every security against a sudden irruption. But as the times became more peaceful, the architect, unwilling to part with so imposing a feature, amalgamated it with the residential part of the mansion; and thus we find that the apartment over the gateway, commanding two views, was one of the principal rooms on the first floor. This is emphatically the case at Leez.

Another mansion in point was New Hall as erected by Henry the Eighth, not the present building.

A view of Henry the Eighth's palace is still preserved; and here also we find the central gateway a striking feature; but without the aid of a plan it is impossible to determine to what uses the apartments to the right and left were devoted. But there is such a similarity in many of the details, such as the windows, gables, chimneys, parapets, and battlements, that we may fairly assume that the King's architect at New Hall was also architect to Lord Rich at Leez.

There are other mansions in Essex of this period, but some of them, being adaptations of monastic buildings, do not admit of comparison, because although Lord Rich's house at Leez was built upon the site of a Priory, it would seem that the old monastic buildings were cleared away to make room for it.

For instances outside the county we naturally look through Pugin's *Examples of Gothic Architecture*, and there we find plans of two old mansions erected just before Leez, namely, the Manor House at Great Chalfield, and the Manor House at South Wraxall, both in the county of Wilts. The former house, with its ponds and ornamental waters and river running alongside the site, may well have given Lord Rich an idea for the position of his first entrance gateway and banqueting hall, and also for the water arrangements which must have formed such a feature at Leez.

The ground plan of Leez consisted, as I have said, first of an outer courtyard, measuring about 165 feet by 150 feet. On the south side still stands its massive gateway, and in continuation eastward is a range of buildings, still in part standing, but in ruinous condition, which undoubtedly were used as cellars, with probably servants' apartments over. On the west and north sides were ranges of offices as before mentioned. On the east side was the noble tower gateway, which is the only remaining residential part of the mansion. This gateway led to the fountain court, which was about 80 feet square. On the south side was undoubtedly the banqueting hall with a central lantern as shewn in Buck's engraving, and a porch entrance from the quadrangle. To the south of the gate tower and extending up to the banqueting hall were probably the private dining-room and guests' chambers, and in continuation would be the kitchen and offices, connected with the range of cellars before described. On the east side of the fountain court was probably a range of private apartments, consisting of the drawing-room, library, and other reception-rooms; and, as Lord Rich remained a Roman Catholic to the time of his death, he would undoubtedly have a private chapel, which was probably on the first floor at the south-east corner of the quadrangle. On the north side of this quadrangle, extending round to the gateway, was what I suppose to have been a range of private apartments of a somewhat inferior description.

In the centre of this court are the remains of a very beautiful little conduit, which in the old days had a supply of water. Indeed, from the very extensive remains of ponds, reservoirs, and terraces, it seems likely that almost as much attention was given by Lord Rich to the artificial decoration of the grounds surrounding his mansion as to the architecture of the mansion itself.

When Lord Rich built his new house, the manufacture of red bricks had perhaps reached its climax in this county. We know that the Romans converted the clay of Essex into a very strong and valuable building brick. Very few examples are found of brickwork between the Roman period

and the 13th century, when there seems to have been a spasmodic revival, of which the Chapel at Little Coggeshall is perhaps the most perfect example. The art of brick-making again seems to have lain dormant for two centuries, until the close of the 15th century; and then there was a real revival throughout Europe. Numerous works, both ecclesiastical and domestic, attest the skill of the brick-makers of the 16th century.

In the country mansions erected during this century, when there was greater security and times were more peaceful, the architect of the period, instead of confining his attention to the defensive points of a building, was able to introduce fresh features and ideas, and had abundant opportunities of displaying his skill and artistic powers, and so rendering the mansions of the day delightful and charming residences, instead of gloomy and massive fortresses. The absence of stone would also give an impetus to brick making, and when it was found that almost any forms and details could be produced in brick-work, the fashion, especially in the Eastern Counties, obtained a firm hold, and the arched gateways, mullioned and transomed windows, plinths, strings, panels, corbels, parapets, gables and chimney shafts, afforded endless opportunities for producing picturesque effects and variety of detail; and we may cite Leez Priory, as it stood at the completion of Lord's Rich's works, as one of the most successful buildings of the period.

II.—By JOHN SARGEAUNT, M.A.

THE hot summer of 1893, however little it may have suited the taste of certain members of the community, has proved of no slight service to the antiquary. The costly and often impracticable task of the spade has in many places been superseded by the action of the sun, and subterranean relics, hitherto unexplored or even unknown, have made their mark upon the surface of the soil. This automatic discovery has been occasionally observed in previous generations. In the summer of 1834 the traces of the Cathedral of Old Sarum, which was demolished in 1332, were distinctly visible for several weeks, and students of architecture were enabled, without moving a sod, to depict the form of an edifice which had lain buried for sixteen generations.

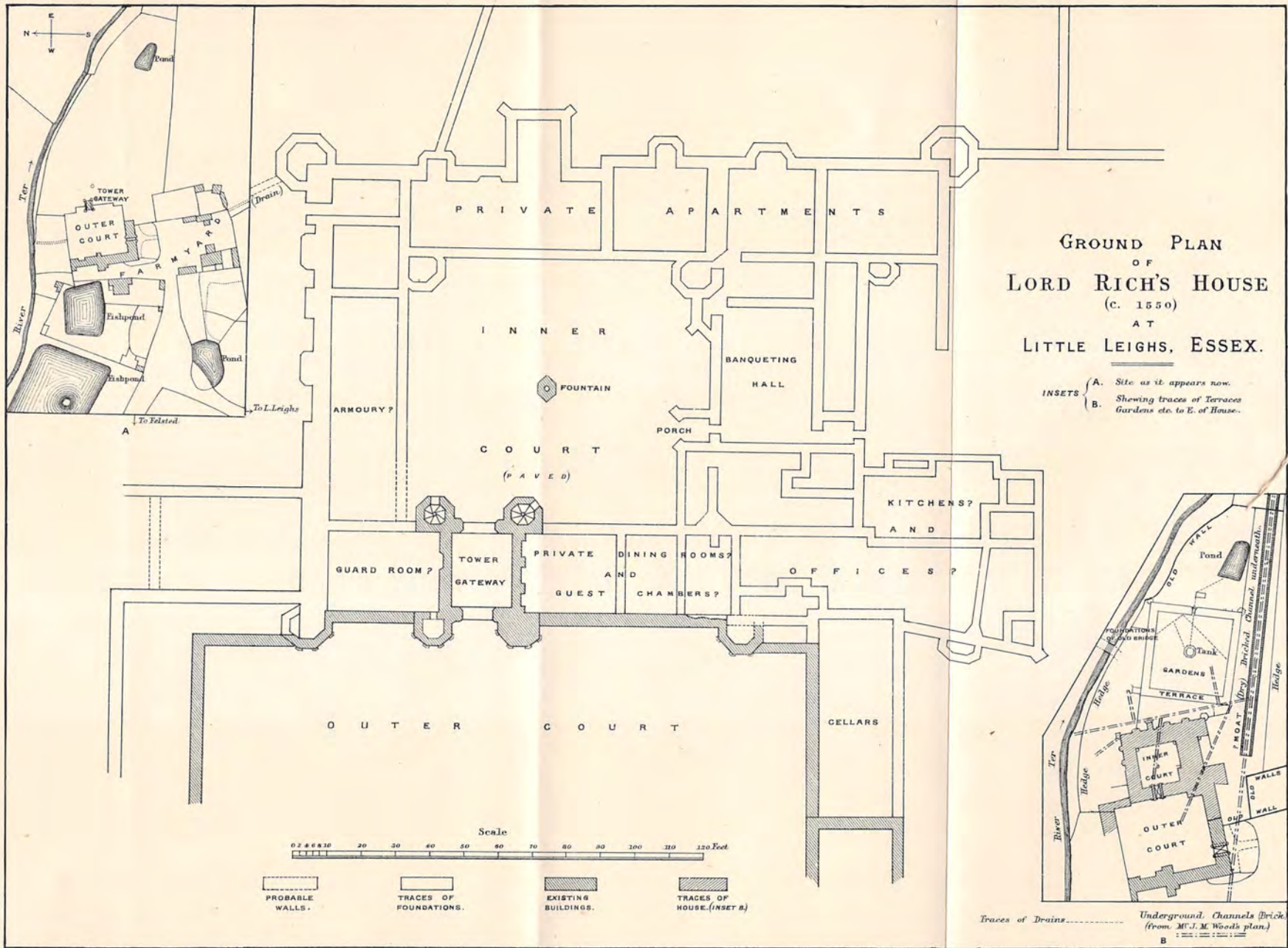
As compared with the Gothic cathedral, the stately mansion of Lord Rich, at Leez, may seem a building whose erection and whose demolition were alike of yesterday. Not only do certain fragments of it yet withstand the ravages of time and the insidious assaults of scandalous neglect, but there is extant a view of it, taken indeed after it had been alienated from the house of Rich, but before it had fallen into the hands of one of those corporations who proverbially are destitute of conscience. As, however, this drawing of the house was taken from the outer courtyard, it afforded but a partial index to the ground plan of the mansion. The deficiency of the drawing has this year been supplemented by the manifestation, not merely of the walls, but also of the conduits which supplied the fountain, and of the drains which poisoned, while they affected to purify, the habitation of the Chancellor and his descendants.

The manor of Leez was one of somewhat more than a hundred manors in Essex which, at the Reformation, passed from the hands of ecclesiastical corporations into the possession of Sir Richard Rich. It had been the site of "a little monastery, built by the Gernons," and was selected by Sir Richard, perhaps after he was ennobled, as the seat of his principal mansion. The ancient monastery

was probably built of stone, and some part of its materials was employed in the construction of its successor. The flints of the country were well suited to take their place between casings of brick, and the marble and limestone, imported by pious labour from Purbeck and Barnack, were shaped into the mullions, transoms and lintels of the new edifice. It may be presumed that the remaining materials, perhaps, if Camden's epithet above quoted be correct, no very large amount, went to the repair of the roads, whose preservation in previous ages had been not the least service that the monks had done their country.

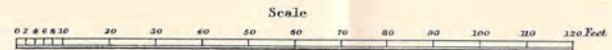
It will be seen from the accompanying plan that the general design of Lord Rich's house included two courtyards or quadrangles, with a passage from the outer to the inner through the central gatehouse, which is still standing. The tower, perhaps the finest part of the house, bears a striking resemblance to the tower of Netherhall, in the parish of Roydon, and may have been designed by the same architect. The buildings of the outer courtyard, still to a large extent standing, were probably offices. The cellars, on the east side of the outer gateway, are still partly standing and in good repair. Within the great tower on the left-hand side as one enters there are still the remains of a buttery hatch. It is possible that the room to which it gives access was either a small dining-room of the family, or a room for the entertainment of inferior guests. As the buttery itself must have been in the neighbourhood of the cellar, the wine, butter and cheese must have been carried across the courtyard to the gatehouse.

It is to be observed that the banqueting hall, with its central lantern, was on the upper floor. This room would not have been in ordinary use, but was no doubt the scene of festivities on such occasions as that when Edward VI. paid a visit of some duration to my Lord Chancellor at Leez. The chapel was perhaps on the same floor, as in some private houses of the period. A more usual method was to build the chapel on the ground floor, with a gallery on the floor above, which was accessible from the house. That this arrangement, however desirable for a somnolent



GROUND PLAN
OF
LORD RICH'S HOUSE
(c. 1550)
AT
LITTLE LEIGHS, ESSEX.

INSETS { A. Site as it appears now.
B. Showing traces of Terraces
Gardens etc. to E. of House.



PROBABLE WALLS. TRACES OF FOUNDATIONS. EXISTING BUILDINGS. TRACES OF HOUSE (INSET B)

Traces of Drains Underground Channels (Brick (from Mr J. M. Wood's plan.)

C. H. Salisbury del.

W. & A. Johnston, Edinburgh & London.

noble, did not always tend to his convenience, is evident from the adventures of Dugald Dalgetty. It is probable that the chapel at Leez was consecrated, and during the reign of Mary employed for the ceremonies of the re-established religion. Under the rule of Lord Rich's great grandson, the second and great Earl of Warwick, it doubtless afforded accommodation to many a "painful preacher," whom the hum of his congregation induced to turn the hour glass.

From Arthur Wilson's autobiography we learn that one large room was used as an armoury. Probably this was on the north side of the inner court. From the same source we learn that the inner court was paved with "smooth freestone," a bad foothold for horses, as Lucas found to his cost in the year 1648. The pavement is no longer in its place, but the fountain in the centre has survived the ruin of much more substantial buildings. The waste water from it was carried off by a drain, which ultimately conducted it into the brook.

Beyond the inner court was the Priory garden, encircled by brick walls, and with a basin in the centre. From this there appear to have been two doors or perhaps more. One seems to have led directly to the bridge, whose remains may still be seen, and which conducted to the bowling green and the wilderness. There was also a carriage way leading over the bridge and along the side of the bowling green to the high road. The chief approach to the house was on the other side through the principal gateway of the outer court. It was, doubtless, by this road that the Princess Mary came, when her own house of New Hall was sweeping, and my Lord Chancellor was kind enough to offer her the loan of his house, that, like my Lord of Burleigh when he retired to Wolthorpe, she might be out of the dust. Through the fortnight of her sojourn her somewhat formal cast of mind may have found no little pleasure in the trim pleasaunce and the well-shorn bowling green.

The house was maintained in its pristine splendour for more than a century. When it passed from Mary, Countess of Warwick to her husband's relation of the house of Montagu, it retained but little of its former greatness.

Sold by them to the guardians of a minor, Sheffield, Duke of Buckinghamshire, it was probably for a time uninhabited. At the time when the print spoken of above was engraved, it was in the possession of the Duke's half brother and testamentary heir, Charles Herbert. It may be doubted whether Herbert ever lived in the house, and it would seem to have been allowed to fall into decay when it passed into the hands of Guy's Hospital. To the corporation of that Hospital it is, though unhappily not a standing, yet that which is worse, a fallen reproach.

We may conjecture that the materials of the house followed the fate of their predecessors and served to mend the roads, and thus the whirligig of time brought about its revenges.

The town house of Lord Rich stands in Cloth Fair, Smithfield. The coat of arms on the outside is surmounted by an Earl's coronet, and probably was put up about 1620. The house, however, is older, and may be as old as Leez. In 1791 one of its windows had a shield with the royal arms as quartered by Elizabeth. The house is worthy of inspection, but there seems nothing to show that it was built or designed by the architect of Leez.

Note:—A Paper entitled *A Notice of Leighs Priory, Essex, with a description of its Underground Passages*, by Mr. J. M. Wood, was read before the British Archæological Association, 19th May, 1886.

SOME NOTES ON THE PARISH REGISTERS OF HALSTEAD.

By C. F. D. SPERLING, M.A.

BEFORE the year 1538 the parochial clergy were under no obligation to keep Registers of Baptisms, Marriages, or Burials, and a few notes, written on the margin of the parish missal, are the only parish records of an earlier date that can be traced.¹

The Parish Registers of Halstead commence in 1564, but like most others, the entries prior to 1599 are transcripts on parchment, in a bold and legible hand, from the original paper Registers. These transcripts were made in pursuance of a Constitution passed by the Convocation of Canterbury, and approved by the Queen under the Great Seal, Oct. 25th, 1597, and afterwards incorporated in the 70th Canon of 1603, which ordered every parish to provide itself with a parchment book into which the entries from the old books were to be legibly transcribed 'so far as the ancient books thereof can be procured, but especially since the beginning of the reign of the late Queen.'

This last qualification was unfortunate, for, owing to it, many parishes omitted to make transcripts of their registers earlier than the beginning of Queen Elizabeth's reign, so that most of these early records have perished, and comparatively few registers begin before 1558.

There are many entries in the Halstead registers of value to the county historian, relating to well known families, such

¹ There is, however, one interesting exception, for scratched in a good round hand, on a pier of the south arcade of Steeple Bumpstead Church, is this inscription:—

“Anno Dñi M^oCCCC^oL^oVIII^o
nupta fuit Johāna filia Robti Coo
in festo S^ti Georgii M^{rs}.”

[The last two letters of the surname are indistinct.]

as the Tryons, extinct Baronets of Boys Hall, the Jacobs, extinct Baronets of Stansted Hall, the Coggeshalls, Bramstons, and others who took a leading part in county affairs, but it would be out of place to mention here any entries but those which illustrate the manners and customs of the 16th and 17th centuries, or such as are quaint in themselves.

Many of the earlier entries are very brief, and almost useless for the identification of the person referred to, such as—

A poore woman was buried. Feb. 26, 1566.

Alice the daughter of a poore woman which travailed by passporte from Bury Assises in Sussex (*sic.*) was baptised. Nov. 23, 1572.

A poore girle that had no feete diing at the almushouse was buried March 28, 1620.

A poore man coming by this town from about Ellye side fell sick at old John Coppins and was buried Dec. 25, 1622.

A maid buried about the 24th Jan. 1662/3.

A man who died by misadventure was buried Feb. 25, 1662/3.

A traveller y^t died at y^e White Hart was buried Oct. 20, 1662.

The trumpeter that dyed at the Lyon was buried Feb. 8, 1665/6.

Mr. Halls a trumpeter was buried Feb. 25, 1665/6.

A wench dying in childbed in the Leett¹ was buried Jan. 28, 1667/8.

A child that was borne of the wench that was brought to y^e Greene was buried in March, 1667/8.

A lad that was prentis with John Newton was buried Dec. 16, 1669.

A child of a shomaker y^t rought at Prigmers was buried July 29, 1670.

¹ The Leet, or Stansted Leet, was the name given to the outlying part of the parish of Halstead, now known as Greensted Green. The word 'Leet' is interesting as a trace of the ancient custom of Frank-pledge. The leet was the division according to which the inhabitants were grouped to hold a view of frank-pledge, or Court-Leet as it was afterwards called. It appears that the word 'leet' as meaning a court of a particular kind, only became prominent at a comparatively late time, when it was adopted by the lawyers of the 14th century for the purpose of expressing a distinction (which after the Quo Warranto enquiry had to be expressed) a distinction between the delegated Royal jurisdiction and the feudal jurisdiction proper. The derivation of the word is in dispute; Dr. Skeat says that etymologically (if it be an English word) it is almost certainly a derivative of 'laetan,' to let, allow.

A stranger belonging to the monster¹ being drowned by misfortin was buried July 22, 1671.

The lad that was found dead in the fildes was buried Dec. 21, 1674.

A lad that was killed by misforten was buried Aug. 9, 1675.

The gooddie Scrivner was buried March 28, 1674.

A Tinker's daughter was christened the last day of Feb. 1686/7.

The child of a poor woman at Mother Sexton's named Anne was christened the xxi. of June 1567.

Rosa Trowels was married to a stranger June 8, 1647.

There are a few deaths from violence or accident, viz.—

John Darcy a poore man diing in the streett was buried Aug. 5, 1622.

William Gossard had a girle buried Dec. 14, 1654, which was drownde in a swel tube.

Robarde Plumbe, he had bine bitten by a made dogs, was buried June 18, 1656.

Thomas Grenne, hee being hurte befor by a falle, was buried Dec. 2, 1656.

Thomas Clarke y^t was stabbed was buried Aug. 25, 1666.

William Rand being shot to death by George Warrin was buried Oct. 29, 1667.

Old John Sirrie being drowned was buried Aug. 14, 1669.

In 1604 the Plague visited Halstead and the death rate was very heavy, chiefly in August and September; the total number of deaths in the year rising to 109, about three times as many as usual.

In some cases the nickname of the person is also given, as—

Thomas Harvey commonly called Stammering Tom was buried June 5, 1617.

A servant of John Seawell's called Yorksheer was buried March 14, 1617.

Thomas Baker called Darling Baker was buried March 16, 1617.

John Simeth widower, called Blunt Smith was buried Nov. 23, 1618.

John Wilson commonly called Ratt was buried Jan. 19, 1638/9.

Elizabeth Margarrow or Black Bess was buried Feb. 17, 1638/9.

Thomas Smith son of John Smith, called Stumpps was buried May 19, 1641.

¹ What was the monster? Some travelling show?

One called Aquivity Bess¹ or widdo Harrinton was buried Sept. 11, 1655.

Amongst the curious names to be found in these registers may be mentioned—

Repent Savage. 1617.
 Deaudaty Bragg. 1607.
 Lanfrolet Chicken. 1662.
 Melchizedeck Hussick. 1718.
 Titus Vespasian Goodif. 1718.
 Golden Boosey. 1719.
 Pleasance Idle. 1725.

The following entries are noteworthy—

Marcea Finch an ancient mayd was buried July 25, 1625.

Sarah Beadell who lived wickedly and died miserably was buried Jan. 2, 1657/8.

Edward Clibberie, seniar, being excommunicated, was buried in the highway May 24, 1617.

A sad end for the son of a former vicar, the Rev. William Clibberie !

Frances Johnes son of Hugh Johannes was christened by the midwife and buried the xxist of May, 1667.

[If there was any danger of a child's dying before a priest could be fetched, the midwife was bound to baptize him at once, and was solemnly sworn to the due performance of her office before she could obtain a license, and curates were enjoined to instruct them openly in church in the very words and form of baptism to the intent that they might use them and none other.]

Philip Browne clerk Vicar of Halstead in Essex and Margaret Purchas the daughter of Mr. Samuel Purchas of the Parish of St. Peter Cornhill in London upholder were married on Tuesday the fifth of August 1684 in the Parish Church of St. Peter aforesaid by the Rev^d. Doctor William Beveridge Archdeacon of Colchester and Rector of the said parish.

¹ There are also two men described in these registers as "aquavitie-men," that is, itinerant vendors of spirits. Horace Walpole, in 1749, in describing his tour through Sussex, writes, we journeyed over Alpine mountains drenched in clouds and on descending were glad "to hear the aqua-vite man crying a dram."

Matthew Beadle Sen^r widower and Katheren Chadduck grasse widdow¹ both of this parish were joyned in marriage the 9th of Oct. 1654 by William Harlackendon one of the Justices of the Peace for this county."

Perhaps the most interesting period in these Registers is that between 1642—1662, when there are many signs of the Puritan innovations, and especially the period between 1653—1660, when the old form of marriage was superseded by the civil marriage before a Justice of the Peace.

This change in the marriage ceremony was brought about by an Act (cap. VI.) of Barebones' Parliament, passed Aug. 24th, 1653, which enacted that a person (called the Parish Register) should be elected in every parish, for a term of three years, by the majority of the inhabitant householders who were chargeable to the relief of the poor, and that he should afterwards be sworn before a Justice of the Peace to the due performance of his office. His duties were to enter in a vellum book all publications of banns, marriages, births of children, and burials, and to take charge of the old register books. There was nothing in this Act to prevent the election of the parson to this office, but the writer has only seen one instance of this, i.e., at Seale in Kent, where the Rev. John Stevens, M.A., Vicar, was elected registrar, and sworn before a Justice of the Peace, Oct. 4th, 1655. In the majority of parishes any inhabitant who could write a fairly legible hand was chosen. At Halstead, George Vickers, a weaver, was elected, as the following memorandum shews—

15 November, 1653.

Bee it remembered that the day and yeare abovesaid that George Vickers of Halstead, weaver, being formerly chosen of some of the cheife inhabitants Parish Register for Marriages, Buirths and Burialls, was that day abovesaid sworne by me for y^e faithful exercition of his office in y^e place, wisse my hand

William Harlackendon, Esq.,
Justice of y^e Peace for
this County of Essex.

This Act further ordered that after Sept. 29th, 1653, no marriage should take place without the Parish Registrar's

¹ [=grosse femme.]

certificate that the banns had been published on three successive Lords days "at the close of the morning exercise in the Public meeting place commonly called the church or chapel," or (if the parties preferred it) in the nearest market place on three successive market days.

In the Halstead register-books, probably owing to the weekly market there, at which the banns could be published, the entries of these civil marriages are very numerous, but in many instances neither the contracting parties, nor the magistrate who performed the ceremony, were parishioners of Halstead. This is the more singular as the marriages were often, if not always, solemnized at the residences of the magistrates, who were none of them inhabitants of Halstead, viz. :—

William Harlackendon, J.P., Essex, of Earls Colne, 1653-7.

John Eden, J.P., Essex, of Ballingdon, 1653-5.

Dudley Templer, J.P., Essex, (? of Castle Hedingham) 1653-5.

Herbert Pelham, J.P., Essex, of Bures, 1654-7.

Colonel Thomas Cooke, J.P., Essex, of Pebmarsh, 1654-7.

Arthur Barnardiston, J.P., Essex, Recorder of Colchester, 1654.

Christopher Erle, J.P., Essex, of Toppesfield, 1654-7.

Colonel John Sparrow, J.P., Essex, of Great Maplestead, 1654-5.

Mr. Russell, of Gosfield, 1654.

Mr. Peake, J.P., for the town of Colchester, 1654.

Thomas Smith, J.P., Suffolk, 1655.

Sir William Soame, J.P., Suffolk, 1655.

Robert Spillman, Mayor of Thaxsted, 1656.

Although no provision is made in this Act, for the forbidding of the banns, there are several instances in these registers of its having been done, but the objections not having been sustained, the marriages took place, viz. :—

The agreement of marriage between William Tunbridge of this parish singleman and Mary Goshauke of Sudberry in y^e county of Suffolk widdow having bine published three several Lords days according to the Act, there also having bine an exception by Elizabeth Bales of this parish and shee nott appearing to make good her fore-sayd objection, were joined in marriage the 28th day of August 1656 by Dudley Templer Esq., one of the Justices of the Peace for this county.

The agreement between Thomas Wright widower and Tammazin Serjant both of Headingham Castle hath bine published three several market days, the first publication being the 29th of June 1655. And there was an exception against the sayd Thomas Wrights marriage by

one Sarah Cader. Thomas Wright widower and Tammazin Serjant both of Headingham Castle were joynd in marriage the 16th day of July 1655 with a false certificate by Dudleye Templer Esq., one of the Justices of the Peace for this county.

The Rev. John Webb, Vicar of Halstead at the time of the Parliamentary disturbances, was ejected by Cromwell's Triers and the Vicarage given to William Sparrow, whom Calamy calls "a Norfolk man of good extraction, bred at Cambridge," but from the following extracts from the Halstead register books, it appears probable that he was a son of Martin Sparrow of Wixoe, Suffolk, one of the elders of the neighbouring church of Birdbrook, Essex, in 1648.

1654. Mr. Martin Sparrow died at the vicarage Jan. 25, and was buried at Wickso, Jan. 27.

1655. Old mistress Sparrow, the late wife of Mr. Martin Sparrow from y^e Vicarage, buried April 5.

In 1662 William Sparrow, in his turn, was compelled by the Act of Uniformity to retire from Halstead Vicarage, after which he collected his supporters together in a barn in the White Hart yard, and became the founder of the Independents in Halstead.

From 1653 to 1660 no entries of baptisms, but only of births, in accordance with the Act of Aug. 24th, 1653, are recorded in these registers; the baptismal entries begin to become scanty as early as 1642, but a few, that could afterwards be remembered, appear to have been entered by the Curate in 1662, and ante-dated.

Mary Shawe the daughter of George Shawe and Anna his wife was born the 19th April, 1659, and baptised about 14 days after. She was registered in 1662 p me Theoph. Peirse Curat.

Damaris Coppin daughter of John Coppin and Anne his wife was baptised the 8th of January 1642 as her mother telleth me by good reasons.

Martha the daughter of Thomas Arnold and Martha his wife was borne the 4th of April 1662. *Questio est an baptisata fuit?*

The Puritan antipathy to the position of the font at the west end of the church, which ultimately grew to such an extent that the fonts in parish churches were almost universally 'taken down' and either set up again by the

reading desk or moved out of the church altogether and a wooden frame erected beside the reading desk on which a basin and ewer were placed for the administration of baptism, was manifested at an unusually early date at Halstead, i.e., 1625, when the following entry shews that the font had been moved into the body of the church, and did not remain in the situation "where Fonts in the time of Popery were unfitly and superstitiously placed," as the *Directory of Public Worship* (1644) describes it.

Anne Lighton, daughter of John Lighton and Elizabeth his wife was baptised y^e 3rd of January 1625/6 being the first that was baptised after the fonte was removed into the body of the church where it now standeth.

At Castle Hedingham there are some curious entries relating to baptism at this period, but there the objection was not the position of the font, but the ministration of the parson. It appears that certain extreme-Puritans were nicknamed Separates or Separatists, because in accordance with their interpretation of the command contained in 2 Cor. vi. 17, "Wherefore come out from among them and be ye separate," they kept aloof from the services of the church altogether, or when they did attend, conducted their own service regardless of the parson, e.g.

Clopton Beadle a seaparats sone was baptiz. by soldgiers y^e 26th of October 1643.

Ann Olive a seperats dauter was baptiz. by soldgiers y^e 26th October 1643.

Edward Smith was baptiz. by the Soldgiers y^e 27th of November 1643.

It is possible that the term "the soldiers" was not used here in the sense of armed men, but merely designated the sympathisers with the Parliamentary army.

A similar state of things seems to have prevailed at Stock, Essex, as the following extract from the register there shews.

1642. Elizabeth the daughter of Thomas Wood, an Anabaptisticall and factious separatist, and Eleanor his wife, the grave being ready made, was by the companie that came with the child interred and laid into the ground before the minister came, and without praies or the right to christian burial according to the order of the church of England on Satterday May 7th.

There are several entries in the Halstead registers of the burial of chrisom children, that is of infants who had died shortly after their baptism (before their mothers had been churched) whose shrouds were made of the white clothes (chrisoms) which had covered their heads at baptism, e.g.

The son of George Cresewell a creisom was buried Dec. 14, 1614.

John Gant's child being a creesam was buried Feb. 25, 1665/6.

The manufacture of bays and says (a coarse kind of woollen cloth) in the Eastern Counties was much stimulated in the reign of Queen Elizabeth by the influx of Flemish refugees, driven from the low countries by the persecutions of the Duke of Alva, some of whom appear to have settled in Halstead, (where they are entered in the register books as "Dutchmen") and weaving became the chief business of the inhabitants during the 17th and 18th centuries.

The following occupations connected with the weaving industry occur in the registers.

Fustian Weaver.

Kemmer (=Comber, the one who combs the wharp for the spinner).

Sharman (=the shearer of the wool).

Sayskorer (=the man who scours the grease from the yarn).

Weaver.

Webster.

Wolster (? =the wool-sorter, or the wool dealer).

Fuller.

About 1660 the wool-trade in England began to decline, notwithstanding the efforts of Parliament to keep it alive, as manifested in the Act (18 & 19 Car. II. c. 4) for burying in woollen. This Act was so often evaded that a more stringent one (30 Car. II. c. 3) was passed in 1678, which ordered every minister to keep a register of all the burials in his parish, and after each name to enter that an affidavit made before a magistrate had been brought to him within eight days after the burial, certifying that the body had been wrapped in a woollen shroud, and if this affidavit were not brought, the churchwardens must sue the executor of the deceased for the penalty of Five pounds, half of which was to be paid to the party suing, and half to the support

of the poor of the parish. This Act remained in force until 1814, but it had fallen into disuse long before it was repealed by 54 Geo. III. c. 108.

The common form of entry under this Act is well shewn in the Parish Registers of Great Maplestead, viz. :—

1679. Elizabeth wife of Jonathan Perry, gent., was buried in woollen Sept. 5th. Affidavit made thereof Sept. 6th before John Symonds Esq.

But there seems to have existed a general prejudice against this manner of burial, and there are many instances of the fine having been paid, viz. :—

1679. John French of Hempers buried in Linen. Oath made thereof before John Symonds Esq., Jan. 19th whereupon his exec. paid 50 shillings to the informer, and 50 shillings to the poor of this parish, distributed by the overseer.

ESSEX IN DRAYTON'S POLY-OLBION.

By I. C. GOULD.

For Essex is our dower, which greatly doth abound,
With every simple good, that in the Ile is found.

Poly-olbion.

MICHAEL DRAYTON is so well known as a poet that it is unnecessary to refer to his life further than to say that he was born in 1563 and died in 1631.

He wrote much; probably "had he written less he would have been better known,"¹ moreover much of his poetry being in the long protracted lines of the Alexandrin² verse is not acceptable to modern readers. His great work was the *Poly-olbion*, a poem of stupendous length describing England and Wales, "an amalgamation of antiquarianism, of topography, and of history."³ The first issue of the *Poly-olbion* comprised eighteen 'songs,' and was published in 1613, with notes by the learned John Selden. The reception this met with may be gathered from Drayton's preface to the second issue, wherein he abuses the book-sellers and curses to the "fift Generation" all people who delight in saying that there is nothing worth studying in our Island.

The second issue with twelve additional 'songs' appeared in 1622.

The 19th 'song' consists of 410 lines, more or less relating to the rivers of Essex, and is furnished with the quaint map (exhibited). Regarded topographically the map is of no value, but it illustrates the classic fancies of its day, being decorated with Dryads, Nymphs and Tritons, as the poems are filled with allusions to classic myths.

¹ Introduction to *The complete Works of Michael Drayton* by Richard Hooper, 1876.

² "Which like a wounded snake, drags its slow length along," *Pope*.

³ Isaac D'Israeli's *Amenities of Literature*, Vol. III., 1841.

This 'song' begins with Canvey Island, and calls it Albion's child, referring to a classic story.¹ Then the poet's fancy leads towards London, but avoids the great town,—

A Citie's but a sinke, gay houses, gawdy graves.

He deals with the River Lea and Waltham Forest, Hatfield Forest and the Roding, then strikes across to the River Crouch.

That Crouch amongst the rest, a Rivers name should seeke,
As scorning any more the nickname of a Creeke.

The poet refers to the Chelmer and Chelmsford—

Choice Chelmer comes along, a Nymph most neatly cleere,
Which welneere through the midst doth cut the wealthy Sheere,
By Dunmow gliding downe to Chelmsford hold her chase,
To which she gives the name, which as she doth imbrace
Cleere Can comes tripping in, and doth with Chelmer close :
With whose supply (though small as yet) she greater growes.

This leads on to Maldon town, the Blackwater, Northey Isle and Ousey whence the poet passes to the River Colne.

But Colne, which frankly lends faire Colechester her name,
(on all the Essexian shore, the Towne of greatest fame).

Colne is made to speak of its oysters and its district's products—

Or Cheese, which our fat soyle to every quarter sends ;
Whose tacked the hungry Clowne, and Plow-man so commends.
If you esteeme not these, as things above the ground,
Look under, where the Urnes of ancient times are found :
The Roman Emp'rours Coynes, oft dig'd out of the dust,
And warlike Weapons now consum'd with cankring rust.

The poet's journey ends at Harwich, where, after referring to many of the bold voyagers who adventured forth from England, he quits the song with Nymphs and Tritons and mythic fancies.

There is striking evidence in the poem of the prosperous condition of the county in the 17th century—would that such evidences were visible in 1894 !

¹ Albion, the son of Neptune by Amphitrite, going over the channel to fight with Hercules left his children—the Isles of Thanet, Sheppey, Greane and Canvey, to the tuition of Neptune, their grandfather.

THE KING BEQUESTS.

By HENRY LAVER, F.S.A.

IN undertaking to give a Paper on the Manuscripts bequeathed to this Society by the late Hon. Secretary, Mr. King, I find I spoke without sufficient consideration, as I had never looked inside the volumes.

Having done so now, I find there is such an enormous amount of valuable material, that I am puzzled to know where to begin. Instead of having only a week or two to study these Manuscripts, I see that they would require several months before anyone would be in a position to attempt to give even the substance of them.

As is well known our late friend devoted his leisure and any holiday he could obtain, to visiting the Churches of Essex, and describing the fabric, noting down any peculiarities of the building and making a full copy of the inscriptions on the monuments, and giving at the same time coloured copies of the heraldry of the same. He also gave most interesting accounts of the various parishes visited, of their manors and many of their antiquities.

Another holiday amusement of his was to visit the Record office and copy out ancient wills and other documents, and these things were all carried out in a most business like manner, and copied into some of his books under their proper headings, in a way that must elicit the admiration of those who may hereafter consult them.

It is very rare to find so good an all round antiquary as the late Mr. King, but the surprise one could not but feel, in conversing with him on any antiquarian subject, at the amount of his learning on that subject, is quite easily understood when we see the enormous amount of trouble he had taken in visiting, copying, and sketching, not only

churches but also other buildings and documents, in all parts of the county. Many of us take up the study of antiquities when we are well on in life, but our friend shews us by these manuscripts that he began the study of antiquities early, and carried it on methodically into late life, and that he never seemed tired of puzzling out the history of a manor, a family, or a building.

The Society is to be congratulated on having such a valuable addition to its library, as is this collection, and it is one that no doubt will be found of the greatest possible service to those who may be studying the antiquities of the county. I will just run over hurriedly a short catalogue of these manuscripts, not attempting to go fully into them, but simply indicating some of the subjects included in them, more as a suggestion where certain subjects are treated of, that those seeking information may know where to look for them.

There are Ten Vols. labelled *Collectanea Historica et Topographica* (in Hundreds).

The title will explain the subjects treated of in these, and I can only say that like many of the other volumes, there is a mine of wealth in them.

Excerpta archæologica, ex Testamentis vetustis, aliisque, documentis Publicis. One Volume.

It is well known from the many copies of ancient wills published from time to time in our *Transactions* and from the frequent references our late Hon. Sec. made to ancient wills in illustrating the history of, or clearing up doubts about many families or properties, that he must have had many at hand to refer to, and in this volume we see another example of his fondness for antiquarian subjects.

Collectanea. Inquisitiones post mortem. In this Volume there is very much matter valuable to the historian, little of which has ever been published.

Collectanea Heraldica. Two Volumes containing many descriptions of the heraldry of tombs—stained glass—carved stone work, &c. Many of the shields and crests are copied in colour, from the originals, some of them being beautiful drawings.

Collectanea spectantia. Excerpta ex Registris. Two Volumes. There are in these many extracts from church registers, some of them being of considerable length, and they are often of great interest.

Collectanea spectantia. This Volume is labelled "the *Haddock Correspondence*" and gives almost a complete history of Admiral Haddock of the Cromwellian period, who was buried at Leigh. His monument was destroyed during the church restoration in the forties.

Collectanea spectantia. One Volume, labelled "*Insignia gentilitia.*" A large collection of the arms of Essex families (in colours).

Collectanea spectantia Manerium de Leigh. Six Volumes. In these six volumes there is almost sufficient material for a history of the parish of Leigh, nearly every property in Leigh is identified and described, and in most instances the descent is given for many years, and the information herein contained never having been printed is a great loss to the county.

Collectanea spectantia testamenta vetusta. Six Volumes of copies of ancient Essex wills. In many instances these would be of great value and assistance in getting out Essex pedigrees, or tracing the descent of properties, and also in finding when certain work in churches, houses, bridges and so forth took place.

Five Volumes foolscap, unbound, labelled "*Ecclesie Essexiensis.*" Some of the most valuable and generally useful of these manuscripts, as the buildings and their dates and the monuments and brasses are described. A portion of their value consists in giving full descriptions of the monuments of the various churches he studied, many of them before their destruction at the hands of the restoring vandal. Of course in their present unbound condition they can hardly be used for study or reference, and I should recommend the Society to have them bound at once, as I would also the next—

Eight Volumes. The reprint of Morant, two Volumes made into eight by being "grangerized," the added matter is mostly views of houses, churches and buildings in Essex,

besides many notices of the various parishes, &c., from other sources, all adding much to their value.

One Volume, Elephant folio. A collection of rubbings of brasses, copies of tombs and so on, from various parts of England, and

Another Volume styled, Monumental Collection from churches in all parts of the kingdom.

These last two Volumes were presented to Mr. King by an old friend who formed the collection.

I much regret that the time at my disposal has not enabled me to do more than simply draw attention to the mine of antiquarian wealth there is in these forty-three Volumes.

I have no doubt the whole will prove of great service to those who may be working out the history of their parish, whenever the parish is among those of which Mr. King has made such ample notes.

Altogether the collection is of great value, and it would be well to have a complete catalogue made of them to be published in our *Transactions*.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INTELLIGENCE.

ST. BOTOLPH'S PRIORY, COLCHESTER.—Morant states that this Priory was "dedicated to St. Botolph and St. Julian." One always feels hesitation in suggesting a mistake on his part, but is it possible that the invocation was really St. Botolph and St. Jurmin? When the body of St. Edmund, King and Martyr, was translated into the new Abbey Church at Bury, 1095, there were translated with it those—"Botulfi pontificis ac *Jurmini clitonis* et confessoris Domini."¹ Their bodies had previously been transferred to Bury, from Grundisburgh and Blyburgh respectively, in the days of Abbot Leofstan.² (Ante 1065.) It is right to add that in the curious Hedingham roll of the 12th cent. the names are given as "Sts. Botulph, Julian, and Denis."

J. HORACE ROUND, M.A.

ROMANO-BRITISH URN AT HALSTEAD.—A large cinerary urn of plain coarse grey ware of the Romano-British period, was dug up about 1856 near the foot of Tiding Hill, Halstead. It measured 13 inches in height by 12 inches in diameter at its largest part.

C. F. D. SPERLING, M.A.

ROMAN CEMETERY AT GREAT MAPLESTEAD.—About 1860, when making a new asparagus bed in the Vicarage garden, adjoining the North side of the Churchyard, a large number of sepulchral urns of coarse earthenware of the Romano-British type, but all broken, were dug up. Others were found in the Churchyard when digging the foundation of the new North aisle in 1866, and the sexton says that he continually finds fragments of the same kind of pottery in the Churchyard.

No trace of interment was discovered when digging the foundation of the National School, on the opposite side of the road, nor yet beneath the Vicarage house itself.

The Vicarage garden was formerly an arable field, called Caxtons (the site of the ancient manor house of that name), and was regularly cultivated until 1858, when the new Vicarage was built there.

¹ *Memorials of St. Edmund's Abbey* (Rolls, Series I. 88).

² *Ibid.* p. 352.

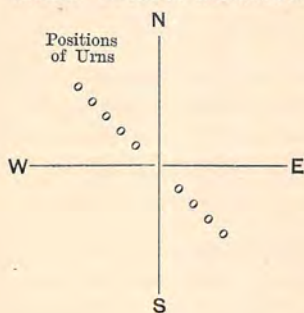
The urns were at no great depth, for an old man, who used to work for the tenant of the land, once told me that he had several times turned them up with the plough; they were broken, and mixed with "black dust."

It was in consequence of these finds that the 6 inch Ord. Map was marked.

I cannot hear of any other traces of Roman occupation in this parish; I think it is *probable* that the Via Devana kept along the S.W. bank of the Colne, and did not come through this parish.

C. F. D. SPERLING, M.A.

ROMAN REMAINS AT SOUTHMINSTER.—Early in December, 1893, whilst some workmen were digging in a field (No. 391, Tithe Map) on the Caidge Farm, Southminster, they came upon some Roman cinerary urns, at a depth of two feet from the surface. These urns varied very much in size and shape, the smallest being about three inches high and the largest between nine and ten inches. They are composed mostly of black ware. The largest contained some calcined bones. Most of the urns are imperfect, as unfortunately the workmen

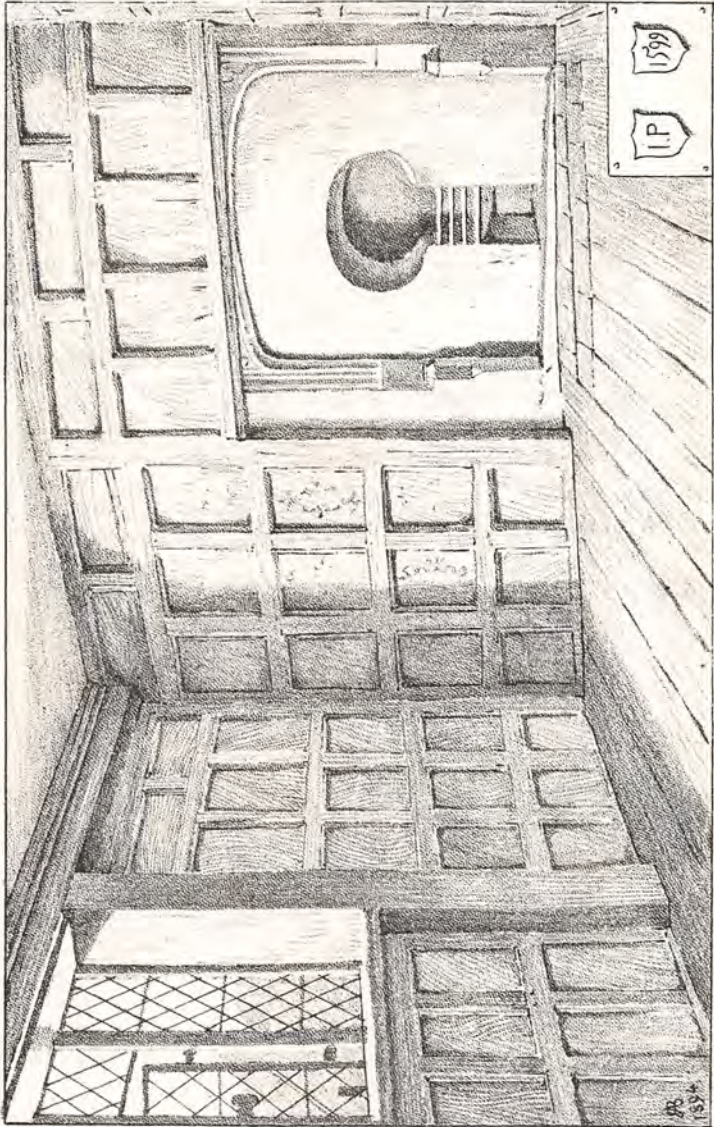


broke them in getting them out. There must have been quite a dozen or more, and most of them were found in a straight line, and very close to each other, and in the direction of about N.W. to S.E.

The wet nature of the soil, which was heavy loam, had rendered them very friable.

There is gravel and sand in close proximity to where the urns were found.

WM. A. HURRELL.



SMITHERS FARM, NEAR SUTTON, ESSEX.

QUARTERLY GENERAL MEETING HELD AT
SOUTHEND,

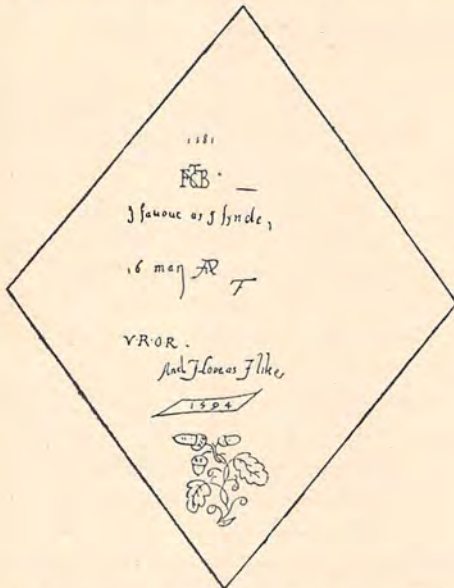
On 7th September, 1893.

AN Excursion was taken by the Society in the Rochford Hundred, about 40 Members being present. Starting from Southend Station the party proceeded to Fossett's Farm, near Sutton, where by the kind permission of Mr. Emmanuel Van der Vord the ancient earthworks (in Prittlewell parish) were visited, Mr. Laver remarking that they probably formed a camp, and although the ramparts extended for a considerable distance they had not been mentioned by the old county historians.

The earthwork is described in *Benton's History of Rochford Hundred* as "situate upon a hill, having a gentle ascent from all approaches. It is of an oval shape, having two sides and vallum well defined. It embraces about eight acres, and can be traced throughout in several fields, but the greater portion is in Grove field. At the south-east corner, on the Temple farm, is a circular mound, covered with brush and timber, which has been lowered, but still rises about ten feet above the surrounding land. This was probably the keep or stronghold."

Smither's farm house adjoining Fossett's is an interesting little building with projecting upper storey, the rooms on that floor being panelled with oak of Elizabethan or earlier date, the panels, unfortunately, have been coated with a wash through which, however, roughly painted designs are still to be discerned. There is in one room a good fireplace with carvings in the stone spandrels. This unpretending house is typical of many which remain in East Anglia having little outside to indicate that the traveller would be likely to find anything of antiquarian interest within. Yet it is evident that it was of sufficient importance in its

day to be decorated and adorned in the manner referred to. Though not mentioned by name in *Morant's History of Essex*, the estate was possibly one of those inferior and subordinate manors to which he refers under Prittlewell, as the principal part of the house is in that parish though a portion of the building is in Sutton.



Miss Van der Vord exhibited a quarry of glass from one of the windows shewing monograms and mottoes scratched thereon with the dates 1581 and 1594.

A sketch of this was kindly made by Mr. A. B. Bamford, and is given here.

Mr. Crouch here remarked upon the famous diamond scratchings by Sir Walter Raleigh upon a glass quarry. "Fain would I rise but that

I feare to falle," and Queen Elizabeth's reply "If thine hearte faile thee do not climbe att alle."

Passing on to Sutton Church the much restored Norman and Early English edifice with its wooden belfrey was examined.

Samuel Purchas, son of the author of "Purchas his Pilgrimage" (1613) and writer of a work on bees, "A Theatre of political flying Insects" (1657), was rector here. His name and the date, 1647, is on some oak panelling formerly part of the pewing but now in the porch. Here also is the monument of Chester Moor Hall, born at Leigh, a bencher of the Inner Temple, an able mathematician and inventor of the achromatic lens before its reinvention by Dollond. (vide *Essex Nat. Oct.*—Dec., 1893, p. 186.)



EASTWOOD CHURCH, ESSEX.

At Eastwood Church, Samuel Purchas, the elder, and his brother Thomas, were successively Vicars, and the tomb of the latter remains. Here some time was spent, for the edifice is full of interest, the squared-round font of transition Norman with intersecting arcading is very fine, and the beautiful hammered ironwork of the two doors *temp.* Edward III. On the south there are the remains of a Latin inscription on the central band, commencing with Pax probably some variation of the inscription "Peace be to those who enter and those who leave." Here too is a very curious timber enclosure in the north aisle, with trap door to a loft above—perhaps a priest's room, or anchorite's cell.

Driving on to Rayleigh the well-known "Castle" mound on the west side of the town was inspected. The view from this site is very extensive, and perhaps as fine as any in Essex.

The drive was continued to Thundersley, where the Church of St. Peter was inspected; in the unavoidable absence of Mr. Talfourd, the Vicar, his sister shewed the chalice with its cover or "paten." The cup has evidently been renewed, but the stem and cover are Elizabethan, plate date 1569-70.

There was no time to visit South Benfleet as arranged, but the party proceeded to the interesting Church of Hadleigh ad Castrum, which is a small but structurally complete Romanesque church *circa temp.* Stephen, with an apsidal chancel. There is a remarkable hagioscope with cinquefoil perforations. The windows here are full of stained glass and among them are those erected by Mr. H. W. King, the late Hon. Sec., to the memory of his wife; one in memory of her father and mother, all resident formerly at Hadleigh Park; and another in the chancel, placed by Mr. H. Montagu King (his son) in memory of his wife. The chalice and cover are Elizabethan, and each bears the inscription "Hadle of Essex Bi the Castiel." On the cover it is spelt "Castil." By the plate marks we find the date to be 1568-9.

The Churches visited were described architecturally by Mr. C. F. Hayward, and historically by Mr. Laver and others.

COUNCIL MEETING HELD AT COLCHESTER
CASTLE, ON THURSDAY, THE 21ST OF
DECEMBER, 1893.

G. ALAN LOWNDES, ESQ., PRESIDENT, IN THE CHAIR.

The President proposed a vote of condolence with the family of the late Hon. Secretary (Mr. H. W. King), which was seconded by the Rev. H. L. Elliot and carried unanimously, and the President was requested to write to Miss King a letter expressive of the Society's sympathy and condolence.

Proposed by Mr. Laver, seconded by Colonel Lucas, and carried unanimously that Mr. George Frederick Beaumont, F.S.A., be the Honorary Secretary of the Society and that the editorial work of the Society be entrusted to him.

The President read the following letter from Miss King, and he was requested to write her in reply expressing the gratitude of the Council for the very valuable bequest which the late Hon. Secretary had made to the Society.

“ Melrose Leigh Hill,

“ Leigh, Essex,

“ G. Alan Lowndes, Esq.,

“ Dec. 16th, 1893.

“ President of the Essex Archæological Society.

“ Dear Sir,

“ I think it well to inform you, as President, that by the will of my late dear father he has expressly desired that certain MSS. and collections belonging to him should be presented to the Society of which he was for so many years Hon. Secretary, and in whose work from its commencement he took such a lively interest. The following is the extract relating to the same :

“ My express wish is that my Executors give to the Essex Archæological Society the following books and manuscripts, namely, all my small quarto parchment volumes with primary lettering ‘ Collectanea Spectantia Com Essex,’ also the whole of my fairly written unbound manuscripts of the Churches of Essex intended to be titled ‘ Ecclesiæ Essexiensis ’ which comprise five volumes, also my very large folio lettered ‘ Ancient Sepulchral Monuments ’ bound in red and the quarto volume with green back belonging thereto and lettered

' Monumental Collections ' also in MS., and my unbound copy of the reprint of Morant's History of Essex, illustrated by me, with probably one thousand prints and drawings, hoping, but not insisting, that my executors will fulfil this my express wish.' "

" Acting with my sister as Executrix, we shall be glad in every way to fulfil his wishes, and in a short time will be ready to pack up the books and send them to the Society at any address you may determine.

" Meanwhile, I am (with the kind help of Mr. Crouch) looking over the various papers and MSS. which are not mentioned, and should any of these appear to be worthy of being offered to the Society, I shall have pleasure in so doing.

" I remain,

" Yours sincerely,

(Signed) " E. J. W. KING."

Resolved that the Minute Books be indexed at the cost of the Society.

Resolved that a Catalogue of the Books belonging to the Society be made, and Mr. Fitch promised to obtain an estimate of the cost.

Resolved that a bookplate be inserted in the books belonging to the Society.

The Secretary was requested to consider the advisability of revising the Rules of the Society.

Resolved that the Treasurer be authorised and requested to discharge Waterlow's account of £1..7..6 for block of the portrait of the late Mr. H. W. King.

Mr. Laver resigned office as a Member of the Museum Committee and Mr. J. W. Potter, of Trinity Street, Colchester, was elected in his place.

The following were unanimously elected members of the Society :

POTTER, J. W., Trinity Street, Colchester.

FRIEND, F. W., High Street, Colchester,

CONSTABLE, Maurice G., Great Oakley Hall.

EVANS, Miss BEATRICE GWYNNE, Penlan Hall, Fordham.

ON THE NOMINATION OF

} Mr. H. Laver

} Mr. G. F. Beaumont

GENERAL MEETING OF THE ESSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY HELD AT COLCHESTER CASTLE, ON THURSDAY, MARCH 1ST, 1894.

G. ALAN LOWNDES, ESQ., PRESIDENT, IN THE CHAIR.

The following were unanimously elected Members of the Society :

	ON THE NOMINATION OF The President.
LOWNDES, Miss, Barrington Hall, Hatfield Broad Oak.	
DAWSON, Lieut.-Colonel F., Tilbury Court, Halstead.	
EVANS, Rev. A. F., M.A., Gt. Maplestead Vicarage, Halstead.	} Mr. C. F. D. Spurling
RAYMOND, SAMUEL J. St. CLERE, Belchamp Hall, Sudbury.	
JAY, Rev. W. P., Toppesfield Rectory, Halstead.	
ANDREWES, Rev. J. B., Halstead.	
SEDGWICK, Rev. JOHN, D.D., Birdbrook Rectory, Halstead.	
SIMPSON, WILLIAM, St. Mary Hall, Belchamp Walter.	} Mr. W. C. Waller
PELLY, H. CECIL, Short-Acres, Loughton.	
CHISENHALE-MARSH, W. S., Gaynes Park, Epping.	
BUXTON, GERALD, Birch Hall, Theydon Boys.	
HILLS, ARNOLD F., Monkham, Woodford Green.	
WAHAB, EDWARD, Goldings Hill House, Loughton.	
LAWFORD, GODFREY, Longcroft, Loughton St. Mary.	
GREEN, C. E., The Rectory, Loughton.	
LOCKWOOD, Colonel, M. A., M.P., Bishop's Hall, Romford.	
HOWARD, DAVID, Devon House, Buckhurst Hill, Essex.	
DRING, WILLIAM ERNEST, Buckhurst Hill.	
SWALLOW, Rev. R. D., M.A., The School House, Chigwell.	
POWELL, N., Luctons, Buckhurst Hill, Essex.	
GOODHART, Rev. C. A., Lambourne Rectory near Romford.	
COPUS, GEORGE, New Street, Halstead.	
PORTWAY, CHAS., J.P., Halstead.	Mr. J. R. Vaizey
SPARLING, WALTER, B., Lexden Road, Colchester.	Rev. T. G. Gibbons
BENHAM, W. GURNEY, Colchester.	Mr. H. Laver
BARNETT, E. W., The Lawn, South Church near Southend.	Mr. C. E. Benham
HILLS, HENRY FRANCIS, Earls Colne, Halstead.	Mr. Philip Benton
RANN, R. E., M.A., Hill House, Messing.	} Mr. G. F. Beaumont
SPARROW, Rev. BASIL J. H., Bulmer Tye, Sudbury.	
OSBURN, FRANCIS, Captain R.N., Messing.	
GEPP, Rev. EDWARD, Felstead School.	

The Secretary read the Annual Report and Treasurer's Financial Statement which was adopted.

A vote of thanks to the President, Vice-Presidents, Council and Officers, and that they be re-elected to their several offices was moved by the Rev. H. J. Boys, seconded by the Rev. W. Gibbens and carried unanimously.

A vote of thanks to Mr. Laver, F.S.A., and Mr. Joslin for Auditing the Accounts was moved by Mr. Pritchett, F.S.A., seconded by Mr. W. Macandrew and carried unanimously.

A vote of thanks to Mr. James Round, M.P., for kindly allowing the Society the use of the Castle Library for its meetings, was moved by the President, seconded by Mr. E. A. Fitch, F.L.S. and carried unanimously.

The Secretary announced that he had received a communication from the Vicar of Gestingthorpe, informing the Society that his Church was in imminent danger of falling into decay, and requesting the assistance of the Society in the work of Restoration.

The President announced that the Annual Excursion would be taken in the neighbourhood of Pleshey and High Easter, and that the Quarterly Meetings would be held at Harlow and Sudbury.

Mr. Laver, F.S.A., read a paper upon the valuable bequest made to the Society by the late Hon. Secretary, Mr. H. W. King (see page 65).

Mr. Gould read a short paper on Drayton's Poly-oblion (see page 63).

At 2.15 the party assembled to visit the Roman Potters' Kiln, on the road to Lexden, described in Essex Archæological Society's *Transactions*, volume I., N.S., page 192. Mr. Laver addressed the party giving a history of the discovery of the Kiln, which he said arose from Mrs. Kerry, in 1877, having noticed in the newly ploughed ground, in the South-West corner of field, No. 422, Ordnance Survey, certain dark coloured patches, with many fragments of Roman Pottery lying about. On mentioning this fact to Mr. Geo. Joslin he took steps to have some excavations made, resulting in the discovery, a short distance under the surface, of five Potters' Kilns. Further excavations brought to light a number of holes filled with broken potsherds and wastrels from the Kilns. The varieties of pottery found in these rubbish holes were similar to all those forms that have been found in Colchester, except the decorated Caistor, New Forest, and Samian wares. The Potters' Kiln examined by the company, is one of the best of those found, and consists of a platform about six feet square, perforated with holes and having under it an arched opening—the furnace.

Mr. Laver stated that although the soil was sandy gravel, at a short distance to the West was a deposit of brick earth and that this was probably the source supplying these Kilns. This brick earth has been worked until the last few years, and the brickmakers in their excavations came on to a thin layer of peat between two layers of brick earth, and in this peat there occurred a large number of insect wings and cases, the beetles shining nearly as bright as when living, and at one part the skeleton of an elephant was

found with the bones in such a position as to prove that it was there bogged.

Mr. Joslin also found large quantities of charcoal and charred rubbish, and some portions of the original covering of the Kilns. This was made with clay in sections of a dome, between the sections grass had been placed, and this enabled the potters to remove the covering after the firing was completed, and probably to use it over and over again. In the rubbish holes were the remains of some of the finer forms of pottery, these had evidently been used as models, as there were drinking cups in black ware exactly like the Samian ware, even to the potter's mark in the middle, but the stamp unlike the Samian Potter's stamp, had no letters in it, there was simply a pattern instead. Other vases "wastrels" bent out of shape in the firing, were of the same forms, usually supposed to indicate Caistor ware; these seemed also to be copies. And there were portions of the rim of a large pan, with raised letters 2 inches long on it, and this pan when whole must have measured over seven feet in diameter.¹

One of the smaller Kilns now covered up, was built almost entirely with remains of broken mortaria.

¹ Mr. Joslin in his account of the discovery of the Roman Kilns near Lexden, in *E. Arch. Transactions*, Vol. I. N.S., page 196, describes the remains of this pan, which he says was apparently a very shallow vessel, but of the unprecedented diameter of about eight feet. He arrived at this conclusion by continuing the circle a section of which the pieces he found formed a part, and then measuring the result. Supposing these remains to have formed a portion of a circular vessel, his estimate must be correct. It will also be noticed that amongst the other pieces of pottery he discovered was the larger portion of a Mortarium nearly a yard in diameter.

REPORT FOR 1893.

By the death of the late Hon. Secretary, Mr. H. W. King, the Society has lost a valuable friend and an officer of marked ability, deep research, and unremitting courtesy. A Memoir of Mr. King, kindly written by Mr. Walter Crouch, appeared in the last Vol. of the *Transactions*, p. 307. Mr. George Frederick Beaumont, F.S.A., having been unanimously elected to fill the vacancy, has kindly consented to discharge the duties of the office.

During the past year, owing to the illness of the late Secretary, two Quarterly Meetings only, in addition to the Annual General Meeting, have been held.

By the kind permission of Mr. James Round, M.P., the Annual General Meeting was held in the Castle Library, at Colchester, on the 9th March.

The first Quarterly Meeting was held at Castle Hedingham, on the 25th of May, the second at Southend, on the 7th of Sept.

At the close of the year the Society issued the 4th part of the 4th Volume of the New Series of its *Transactions*, which with the Index completes the Volume. To this was appended the second portion of the Colchester Grammar School Admissions and also an Index of Archæological Papers published in 1891. The Index of Papers issued in 1892 has since been received, and will be issued with the next part of the *Transactions*. The Society is indebted to Mr. Laver, F.S.A., for seeing the recent issue through the press.

The Society records its thanks to the various contributors for their articles bearing upon the history and archæology of the County, and to the donors of the plates and illustrations, which were in many instances generously given by the writers of the articles.

According to the list issued with the last part of the *Transactions* the number of Subscribing Annual Members was 202 and of Life Members 32, making a total (including 15 elected during the year) of 234, but of this number it has since been discovered that 15 had resigned during the year and one had died, thus reducing the numerical strength of the Society to 218. To this, however, the names of two members elected at the Southend Meeting, but inadvertently omitted from the list, namely, Mr. A. B. Bamford and Mr. John Hilliar must be added, making a total of 220.

To-day the Society has the satisfaction of announcing a large accession of Members, in all 31.

The financial position of the Society is set forth in the annexed Statement of Accounts.

A sum of £50 was voted at the last Annual General Meeting towards the purchase of the valuable collection of Romano-British antiquities made by our member, Mr. Geo. Joslin, and collected under his personal superintendence for the most part within a short distance of his residence in Beverley Road. The Collection has been presented to the Corporation of Colchester by the subscribers for its purchase and has now been carefully arranged in the corridor leading to the Museum. The Council on behalf of the Society, records its sense of gratitude to the Ex-Mayor of Colchester, Mr. W. Gurney Benham, and to our members, Mr. Laver and Mr. Shenstone, for the untiring zeal displayed by them in the acquisition of the collection.

The Council intends during the ensuing year to proceed with the binding of a large number of Archæological Journals and Papers which have been received from time to time, and also to re-arrange the Society's Library, the cataloguing of which will also be proceeded with. It is also intended to make provision for lending books from the Library to Members desirous of borrowing them.

DONATIONS TO THE SOCIETY.

In addition to the Donations enumerated in the list contained in the last part of the *Transactions* the following gifts have been received and for which the Society expresses its grateful acknowledgments.

BOOKS.

Essex Naturalist, Vol. VII., parts 6—9.

Journal of Proceedings of the Royal Inst. of British Architects, Vol. IX., pt. 21.

Journal of Somerset Archæological and Natural History Society, Vol. XIX.

Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of London, Vol. XIV., pt. 3.

Transactions of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society, Vol. XVI., pt. 2.

Russian Archæological Transactions, 10 parts.

Proceedings of Suffolk Inst. of Archæology and Natural History, part 2, Vol. VIII.

Collections, Historical and Archæological, relating to Montgomeryshire and its Borders. Part 2, Vol. XXVII.

Journal of Royal Archæological Institute. Vols. XLIII.—XLIX. both inclusive, and parts 197, 198 & 199 of Vol. L.

Journal of British Archæological Association, part 4 of Vol. XLIX.

The Rochester Naturalist, part 43, Vol. II.

From the above Societies.

Notes on the Surnames of Francus, &c., in Scotland. By A. D. Weld French, Esq.

Paper on Uphall Camp. By Walter Crouch, Esq., F.Z.S.

Paper on Astronomy in Wanstead. By Walter Crouch, Esq., F.Z.S.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS OF THE ESSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY FOR THE YEAR ENDING
31ST DECEMBER, 1893, PRESENTED AT THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING HELD AT
COLCHESTER, ON THE 1ST DAY OF MARCH, 1894.

Dr.				Cr.			
1893, Jan, 1st.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To balance at Bankers		76	9	9			
„ „ with Secretary		3	5	5			
„ „ with Mrs. Parish		2	0	0			
				81	15	2	
„ Subscriptions received by Mrs. Parish		75	13	0			
„ „ „ Bankers ..		9	9	0			
				85	1	0	
„ Dividends on India Stock to Oct. 1893		3	0	0			
„ „ Metropolitan Consolidated Stock to Oct., 1893.....		5	13	0			
				8	13	0	
				£175	9	2	
1893.	By Society's proportion of Museum						
	Expenses				35	0	0
	„ Publishing Printing, Stationery, &c., (Wiles)				56	16	6
	„ Subscription 1892 and 1893 to Archæo- logical Congress				2	0	0
	„ Indexes to Archæological Papers, 1891				2	14	2
	„ Subscription towards purchase of Joslin Museum o/a £50				25	0	0
	„ Petty Cash (Secretary)				3	16	1½
	„ Petty Cash (Collector) ..				1	3	6
	„ Collector's Commission (Mrs. Parish)				4	5	0
Dec. 31	„ Balance at Bankers	32	2	1			
	„ „ with Secretary	4	9	3½			
	„ „ with Mrs. Parish	8	2	6			
					44	13	10½
					£175	9	2

SECURITIES.

	STOCK.	COST.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Metropolitan Consolidated 3½ per cent Stock	166 3 1	166 7 6
India 3 per cent. Stock	100 2 6	96 7 6
		£262 15 0

Audited, 22nd February, 1894.

(Signed)

JAMES ROUND, *Treasurer.*

HENRY LAVER, }
GEORGE JOSLIN, } *Auditors.*

INDEX

OF

ARCHÆOLOGICAL PAPERS

PUBLISHED

IN

1892

[BEING THE SECOND ISSUE OF THE SERIES]

PUBLISHED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE CONGRESS OF
ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES IN UNION WITH THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

1893

HARRISON AND SONS,
PRINTERS IN ORDINARY TO HER MAJESTY,
ST. MARTIN'S LANE, LONDON.

CONTENTS.

[Those marked with an asterisk * are now for the first time included in the index; the others are continuations from the index of 1891.]

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Antiquaries of Ireland, Proceedings of Royal Society of, 5th S., vol. ii.
*Antiquaries of Scotland, Proceedings of the Society of, vol. xxvi.
Archæologia, vol. liii, part i.
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*Archæologia Oxoniensis, part ii.
Archæological Journal, vol. xlix.
*Belfast Naturalists' Field Club, Transactions, 2nd S., vol. iii.
Berkshire Architectural and Antiquarian Society, Journal, vol. ii.
*Birmingham and Midland Institute, Transactions, vol. xviii.
Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society, Transactions, vol. xvi.
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British Architects (Royal Institute of), Transactions, N.S., vol. viii.
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Cornwall, Royal Institution of, Transactions, vol. xi.
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*Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society, Transactions, vol. ix and x.
*London and Middlesex Archæological Society, Transactions, N.S., vol. i.
Royal Irish Academy, Proceedings, 3rd S., vol. ii.
St. Albans Architectural and Archæological Society, Transactions, 1890 and 1891.
St. Paul's Ecclesiastical Society, Transactions, vol. iii.
Shropshire Archæological and Natural History Society, Transactions, 2nd S., vol. iv.
Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society, Transactions, vol. xxxvii.
(N.S., vol. xviii).

- Surrey Archæological Society, Transactions, vol. xi.
 William Salt Archæological Society for Staffordshire, Transactions, vol. xiii.
 Wilts Archæological and Natural History Magazine, vol. xxvii.
 Yorkshire Archæological and Topographical Journal, vol. xii.

The following had not been issued in time for this Index :

- | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Bath Field Club, Proceedings. | Warwickshire Field Club. |
| Berwickshire Naturalists' Club. | Salisbury Field Club. |
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| Glastonbury Antiquarian Society. | Wincanton Club. |
| Hants Field Club. | Y Cymmrodor. |
| Norfolk Archæology. | Sussex Arch. Soc. |

Note.—The Transactions of Devonshire Association, vol. xxiii, and of Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society, vol. ix, are both for the year 1891 but were issued too late to include in last year's index.

INDEX OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL PAPERS PUBLISHED IN 1892.

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- Samoan tales. *Folklore*, iii. 158-165.
- An analysis of certain Finnish origins. *Folklore* iii. 309-336.
- ADAMSON (REV. C. E.). The manor of Haltwhistle. *Arch. Æliana* N.S. xvi. 162-176.
- The Church of Haltwhistle. *Arch. Æliana* N.S. xvi. 177-188.
- AITCHISON (G., A.R.A.). Byzantine architecture. *Trans. R. I. B. A.* N.S. viii. 221-264.
- ALFORD (REV. D. P., M.A.). "Dick of Devonshire." *Devon. Assoc.* xxiv. 431-440.
- ALLEN (J. ROMILLY, F.S.A. Scot.). Early Norman sculpture at Lincoln and Southwell. *Jour. Brit. Arch. Assoc.* xlviii. 292-299.
- On the pressing need of a museum to contain a collection of casts, models, and photographs, illustrative of early art and architecture in Great Britain. *Arch. Oxon.*, Part 2, 75-80.
- Report on the sculptured stones older than A.D. 1100, with symbols and Celtic ornament, in the district of Scotland south of the river Dee; obtained under the Victoria Jubilee Gift of His Excellency Dr. R. H. Gunning, F.S.A. Scot. *Proc. Soc. Antiq. Scot.* xxvi. 251-259.
- Notes on the ornamentation of the early Christian monuments of Wiltshire. *Wilts Arch. and N. H. Mag.* xxvii. 50-65.
- Notes on the antiquities in co. Kerry, visited by the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, and the Cambrian Archæological Association, August, 1891. *Roy. Soc. Antiq. Ireland* 5th S. 11, 158-170; 255-284.
- AMERY (P. F. S.). Eleventh report of the committee on Devonshire folklore. *Devon. Assoc.* xxiv. 49-54.

- AMERY (P. F. S.). A chapter in Devonshire history: County defence in 1794-97. *Devon. Assoc.* xxiv. 214-218.
- ANDERSON (J., LL.D.). Notice of the discovery of a hoard of the bronze age, consisting chiefly of personal ornaments of bronze, amber, and gold, at Balmashanner, near Forfar. *Proc. Soc. Antiq. Scot.* xxvi. 182-188.
- Notice of a bronze bell of Celtic type at Forteirot, Perthshire. *Proc. Soc. Antiq. Scot.* xxvi. 434-439.
- ANDRÉ (J. L., F.S.A.). Widows and vowesses. *Arch. Journ.* xlix. 69-82.
- Charlwood Church. *Surrey Arch. Soc.* xi. 3-24.
- ANDREW (SAMUEL). Bucton. *Trans. Lanc. and Chesh. Antiq. Soc.* x. 46-66.
- ARMFIELD (REV. H. T., M.A., F.S.A.). On some ancient boulders scattered in the district of the Colnes. *Essex Arch. Soc.* N.S. iv. 61-69.
- ARNOLD-BEMROSE (H., M.A., F.G.S.). The Derby Company of Mercers. *Jour. Derbysh. Arch. and N. H. Soc.* xv. 113-160.
- AUDEN (H. M.). Shrewsbury Corporation Insignia. *Trans. Shropshire A. and N. H. S.* 2nd S. iv. 118.
- AXON (ERNEST). Bibliography of Lancashire and Cheshire antiquities. *Trans. Lanc. and Chesh. Antiq. Soc.* ix. 211-221; x. 230-236.
- AXON (W. E. A.). The symbolism of the five wounds of Christ. *Trans. Lanc. and Chesh. Antiq. Soc.* x. 67-77.
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PLESHY.

By J. HORACE ROUND, M.A.

ONE of the few serious errors made by our county historian is his identification of Pleshy with the 'Plesinchou' of Domesday. It has led him astray as to the origin of the name and the early history of the place. Morant's mistake is the more singular because he had all the evidence before him and knew of the other, the right view.

The clue is found in the second book of the *Historia Eliensis* chapter 96. This chapter begins "De formosa villa de Estre alio nunc nomine Plassiz vocitata prætereundum non est."¹ The story told from the standpoint of Ely Abbey is that, Esgar, or Ansgar the 'staller,' a well known man, had laid hands on (High) Easter which belonged to the Abbey, under Edward the Confessor, and in spite of the Abbot's earnest appeals, the royal command, and even the penalty of excommunication, refused to give it up. Eventually, however, the matter was compromised by the Abbot consenting to Esgar retaining the place for life on condition of its reverting to the Abbey at his death. This arrangement, as happened in some other cases, was upset by the Conquest, which placed Geoffrey de Mandeville in the shoes of Esgar. Geoffrey refused to restore the contested Manor to the Abbey, and on the downfall of his mighty grandson in 1143, Pleshy is named among the strongholds he surrendered to regain his liberty. Morant unable, owing to his error, to account for Geoffrey's possession of the place assumed that it must have descended from Count Eustace of Boulogne to his wife, the heiress of King Stephen, and then have been granted by Stephen to Geoffrey before his downfall. This I need scarcely say is altogether a mistake.

¹ *Ed. Anglia Christiana Soc.* p. 216.

Of more general interest perhaps is the origin of the name. Even now, wild views are held on the origin of place names, but wilder still were the views rampant in Morant's days. He decided that Pleshy was so called from something pleasant in its situation; at least "those who gave it that name undoubtedly thought it sufficiently pleasant though there is no measuring of the ancient taste by the present." And in this he was followed by Gough the special historian of the place. Now if we carefully collect the earliest forms of the name, we find in the 12th century these three in use :—

Plassiz	Historia Eliensis
Plaisseiz	Henry of Huntingdon
Pleiseiz	Ralf 'de Diceto'

Morant's variants, which of course are later, are "Placy, Plaisy, Plashe, Plessetes, Plessys, Pleycie." Turning to the *Dictionnaire de l'ancienne langue française*, we find at once the origin of the name in "Plaisseis, Plaisseiz, Plaisceis, Pleisseiz, Plessis, Plaiseys, Plaiseis, etc., etc.," which is defined as "*Clôture, enclos, soit parc ou forêt formé de haies pliées entrelacées, &c., &c.*"

From this was duly derived the proper name "Duplessis," which in its latinised form "De Plesssetis" is familiar in connection with the Earldom of Warwick. It is thus certain that Pleshy is an old French word, and belongs as a place-name to the same class as Richmond, Belvoir and Montacute, all of them similarly Norman strongholds. But what and where was the enclosure to which the name refers? Although I have not been able to inspect the ground myself I have examined the 6-inch Ordnance map and cannot but think that this enclosure was that within the entrenchment now surrounding the village.¹

Of the date and purpose of this entrenchment I cannot speak without seeing it, but its irregular shape I need hardly say makes one loth to suppose it of Roman origin. The one point that is absolutely clear is that in the earth-

¹ I can throw no light on Leland's statement that "this town and place was anciently called Tumblestown," (*Morant* II., 451.)

works on its south we have an absolutely typical moated mound and base court. I hasten to add that the summit of the mound is oval instead of circular—an undoubtedly peculiar arrangement—but this peculiarity is insignificant as against the salient features of the work as a whole. We observe that the mound is placed as it should be, *a cheval* on the line of its appendant enclosure which thus assumes a lunated form, owing to the encroachment of the mound and its circumscribing ditch. Thus we have a stronghold exactly similar to that for instance of Laughton-en-le-Morthen. But if, as seems to be considered the case, this stronghold is considerably later than the entrenchment round the village, we have—as probably at Cardiff, Wareham, Tamworth, and Wallingford—a mediæval addition to an older work while its singular position on the line of the enceinte is parallel, I would suggest, to Lincoln, Pevensey, and the Tower of London, in all which cases the later stronghold stood on the line of the Roman wall, which at Lincoln and Pevensey actually supports the superimposed and mediæval earthworks.

As to when the moated mound was thrown up at Pleshy, Mr. Clark would tell us it was certainly done late in the 9th or early in the 10th century. My own view is that such mounds were still being raised even after the Conquest, especially in a district such as Essex where there is no stone. I think it therefore quite possible that the Mandevilles themselves may have raised this one, but on that point one cannot speak with any certainty.

The bridge leading to the mound deserves special attention because—though of course of late date—it exactly reproduces the mode by which these mounds were originally ascended. You will see in the famous Bayeux tapestry similar bridges though of wood, and Mr. Clark has quoted from the *Acta Sanctorum* a curious story of an episcopal miracle in the twelfth century wrought in connection with such a bridge, which broke down under the weight of a crowd, pitching the bishop and his devoted followers headlong into the ditch. “It was customary,” the chronicler wrote, “for the rich men and nobles of these parts

to heap up a mound of earth as high as they were able and to dig round it a broad open and deep ditch and to girdle the whole upper edge of the mound instead of a wall with a barrier of wood the gate of entry could only be approached by a bridge, which first springing from the counterscarp of the ditch, was gradually raised as it advanced, supported by sets of piers two or even three trussed on each side over convenient spans crossing the ditch with a managed ascent so as to reach the upper level of the mound landing at its edge on a level at the threshold of the gate."

Before closing I should like to allude to another subject connected with Pleshy and the whole of to-day's excursion. Such names as Pleshybury, Walthambury and High Easterbury give rise at times to speculation. We have similarly in the adjacent county of Herts, Cashiobury, Pishiobury, Gorhambury, Bayfordbury, etc. Now this use of "bury," the Anglo Saxon *byrig*, is duly recognised by the *New English Dictionary* under "Borough," where it is explained as meaning "a court, a manor house." I believe Pleshybury is still spoken of, locally, as "the bury," and I would urge you, if so, to place on record the fact of that survival, for no instance of such use in modern times is produced in that great Dictionary.

THE MILBOURNES OF ESSEX AND THE
KING'S OTTER HOUNDS, 1385—1439.

THE following notes relating to the Sport of Otter Hunting and the existence of the same as an established Royal sport in the county of Essex as early as 1385, 8th Ric. II., may be deemed of some interest by the county antiquary, especially if he has any knowledge of the exciting and interesting—but now fast declining—sport, but to me it is doubly interesting as it is the first mention of the family of Milbourne in connection with the county of Essex, and I have no doubt that it was owing to this appointment of Master of the King's Otter Hounds the family first settled in the county, and in course of time that its several branches became located in various parts of Essex. I find a family of the name in Hadleigh in 1448, but much might be gleaned of their early settlement if I could recover the Will of Thomas Milbourne which was proved in the Commissary Court of London for Essex and Hertford in 1462; this is recorded in the Calendar of Wills but like many others it is unfortunately missing. There was another branch in Colchester in 1523. I also find them at Great Dunmow in 1524, this latter family appear to have been the main line and were a large and influential one. I also find them at Wivenhoe 1525, Barking 1541, Wansted 1554, Epping 1565, Brentwood 1572, Stamford Rivers 1574, Fobbing 1609, Great Chesterford 1615, Havering Park (of which John Milbourne was Ranger) 1624, Eastham 1628, Pagglesham 1629, Wickham Bishops 1634, Stanford-le-Hope 1639, Felstead and Finchingfield *temp.* Charles I., Sandon 1640-1, Westham 1690, and Great Leighs in 1758; the whole of these families appear to have

been gentlemen and yeomen in a good affluent position. I may mention that I am a descendant of the Milbournes of Great Dunmow, and with my two sons,¹ I believe the only male representatives of this once numerous county family; the whole of the other branches appear to have become extinct, as I have been unable—after a long and tedious research—to trace any of their descendants in the male line, either in the county of Essex or elsewhere. I may also state that my family during the past three generations have dropped the final *e*.

The receipt of William Milbourne, the Master of the King's Otter Hounds, dated 12th December, 1421, 9th Hen. V., is a most interesting document, as it clearly shows a connection between the Milbournes of Essex and Somerset and Dorset, and also the place of residence in Essex of John Milbourne his deputy, viz., Stratford-at-Bow. Gillingham referred to as the residence of William Milbourne stands in the county of Dorset close to the borders of Somersetshire, and lies about 10 miles from Milborne Port, the residence of the old Somersetshire family of the Milbournes, of whom Sir William de Milbourne, Knight, resided there *temp.* Edward III., there was also a Sir John de Milbourne there in 1413, 1st Hen. V., and of this family was Ralph de Milbourne, Steward of the Monastery of Glastonbury *temp.* Hen. VIII.

Sir William de Milbourne above referred to was Knight of the Shire for the county of Surrey in 1377, and obtained the Manor of Esher Wateville in that county by his marriage with Margery daughter of Nicholas de Wynton *alias* de Halweforde by his wife Maud, daughter and co-heir of Robert de Wateville. From Sir William de Milbourne descended in the main line Sir Thomas Milbourne, Knight, of Laverstock in the county of Wilts, who was Knighted by Henry, Earl of Richmond, (afterwards King Henry VII.) on his landing at Milford Haven. Sir Thomas married Katherine St. Leger (sister of Sir Thomas St. Leger, who

¹ Ralph Samuel Heales Milbourn and Dacre Vidler Milbourn, by my second wife, Louisa Emily, daughter of Samuel Harman, and relict of John Randall.

married Anne sister of King Edward IV.),¹ he had a grant for life of the office of Constable of the Castle of Old Sarum and the custody of the King's goal at Fisherton, near Salisbury, by patent dated 4th January, 1485, 1st Hen. VII. This main line of the Milbournes became extinct on the death of his grandson Richard Milbourne without issue, the 17th November, 1532, age 25 years.

Another branch of the family was seated at Milborne Port *temp.* Henry VII., from whom descended the Milbornes² of Wonastow and Abergavenny in the county of Monmouth, which branch, although at one time numerous, became extinct in the male line on the death of Charles Milborne, Esq., (who married Lady Martha, daughter of Edward Harley, third Earl of Oxford and Mortimer). This family is now represented by Sir Lionel Milborne-Swinnerton-Pilkington, Baronet, and family, and the family of Kemeys-Tynte, of Halsewell, in the county of Somerset and Cefn Mably, Cardiff, in the county of Glamorgan.

It will be seen by the foregoing notices and the names of the officers of the otter hounds that the Christian names of John, William, Ralph and Robert, were in common use at this early period by the families of the Milbournes of Essex and Somerset. The Christian names of Ralph, John and Robert, appear to have been especial favourites with the branch of the family seated at Great Dunmow.

The first name recorded on the Herald's Visitation of the county of Essex in the pedigree of the Milbournes of Great Dunmow is Ralph Milbourne, who is said to be of Derbyshire, but taking into consideration the earlier connection of the Milbournes of Essex with the Milbournes of Gillingham, in the county of Dorset, this is evidently an error, although it is rather singular that at the early date

¹ This may have originated the statement that the Milbournes and King Edward V. were related although the record preserved at Brampton Bryan, co. Hereford, distinctly states that Sir Piers Milbourne and King Edward V. were descended from two sisters. This Sir Piers Milbourne was of Tillington in Burghill in the county of Hereford, and bore arms gules a chevron between three escallops argent.

² This branch appear to have adopted the spelling of the name without the *u*, viz., Milborne.

of their appearance in the county of Essex there was another family of the name in the county of Derby, of which Peter de Milbourne an esquire and one of the executors of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, was Constable of the Castle of Melbourne in the county of Derby, and was also Keeper of the King's Park and foreign woods there.

The arms of the Milbournes of Great Dunmow are recorded as gules a chevron between three escallops argent, being the same arms as borne by Sir Thomas Milbourne of Laverstock, and the Milbournes of Somerset, Derby, Stafford, Lincoln, Hereford and Gloucester.

The first Milbourne mentioned in connection with the King's Otter Hounds in Essex is:—

JOHN DE "MELBOURNE" Master of the Otter Hounds in 1385.

King Richard II. having by his Writ of Privy Seal dated at Westminster the 14th June, 1386, in the 9th year of his reign,¹ directed the Sheriff of the counties of Essex and Hertford to pay to the said John de Melbourne 2d. per day, and to Geoffrey Brown his assistant, or deputy, 1½d. per day for wages, and for dog's meat for 8 dogs, for each of them ¾d. per day, from the 30th September, 1385, to the 29th September next ensuing (1386) both days inclusive. These payments were further directed to be paid out of the issues and profits of the said county of Essex.

The said JOHN DE MELBOURNE by an Indenture dated at London, the 17th October, 1407, 9th Hen. IV.,² entered into an agreement with Gerard de Braybrook, Sheriff of Essex, for the salary of himself at 2d. per day and 1½d. per day for his assistant or deputy, JOHN MELBOURNE,³ and for dog's meat for 8 dogs, for each ¾d. per day, from the 1st October, 1406, to the 30th September, 1407, the total amount being £15 11s. 6d.

¹ In Public Record Office, Sheriff's Accounts, Essex and Hertford, parcel 720 Roll 9 and 10, Ric. II. m H.4, marked J.R. 7009.

² *Ibid* parcel 720 Roll 8 & 9 Hen. IV. m 6, marked C.A. 455.

³ Probably his son.

WILLIAM MELBOURNE appears to have been the next Master of the Otter Hounds, as I find that King Henry V. by his Writ of Privy Seal, dated at Westminster the 15th December, 1417, in the 5th year of his reign,¹ and directed to the Sheriff of Essex and Hertford, commands him out of the issues and profits of the county of Essex to pay to the said William Melbourne, Master of his Otter Hounds, 2d. per day, and to John Melbourne his assistant, or deputy, in the same office, 1½d. per day for wages, and for dog's meat for 8 dogs for each ¾d. per day, from the 1st October, 1417, to the 30th September, 1418.

On the 12th October, 1418, 6th Hen. V.,² WILLIAM MELBOURNE, as Master, and JOHN MELBOURNE, his deputy, acknowledged the receipt of £15 11s. 9d. at the hands of Reginald Malyns, Sheriff of the county of Essex, being the amount of their salary or wages and dog's meat for 8 dogs and 1 Lepore (i.e. Harehound), from the 29th September, 1417, to the 29th September next ensuing (1418).

By a Writ of Privy Seal dated at Westminster the 21st May, 1421,³ King Henry V. commanded the Sheriff of Essex to pay out of the issues and profits of the county of Essex to WILLIAM MELBOURNE, Master of his Otter Hounds, 2d. per day, and to JOHN MELBOURNE, his deputy in the same office, 1½d. per day, and for dog's meat of 9 Otter Hounds for each of them ¾d. per day, from the 1st October, 1420, to the 1st October next ensuing (1421).

The following is of great interest and value as showing not only the Melbournes connection with the county of Somerset and Dorset, but also the place of residence of the family in the county of Essex. This document is the receipt of the said William Melbourne, Master of the King's Otter Hounds, who is stated to be of Gillingham in the county of Somerset,⁴ and of John

¹ *Ibid* parcel 720, 6th Hen. V., m 4, marked T.G. 13677.

² *Ibid* parcel 720, 6th Hen. V., m 12, T.G. 13677.

³ *Ibid* parcel 720, 9th Hen. V., m 5, marked T.G. 12940.

⁴ *Sic* in orig., but evidently an error, as Gillingham is situate in the county of Dorset, but close to the borders of the county of Somerset.

Melbourne, of Stratford-le-Bow, in the county of Essex, acknowledging the payment of £15 11s. 9¼d.¹ received at the hands of Lodewico Johan, Sheriff of the county of Essex, for their salary or wages, and dog's meat for 9 Otter Hounds for one whole year, from the 1st December, 1420, and bears date the 12th December, 1421, 9th Hen. V.²

The next recorded Master of the Hounds was JOHN MELBOURNE, with ROBERT MELBOURNE as his deputy, who by their receipt dated the 20th October, 1426, 6th Hen. VI., acknowledge having received the sum of £15 11s. 0¾d. at the hands of John Doreward, Sheriff of the county of Essex, for their salary or wages at 3½d. per day, and for the custody and dog's meat of 9 Otter Hounds at ¾d. per day, from the 1st October, 1425, to the 30th September next ensuing (1426), for one whole year.³

I infer from this that at the death of, or resignation of, the Mastership by WILLIAM MELBOURNE, JOHN MELBOURNE, his deputy, was promoted to the office, and it is probable that Robert Melbourne referred to was the son of John.

By a Writ of Privy Seal dated the 4th February, 1429, 7th Hen. VI.,⁴ the Sheriff of the county of Essex and Hertford was again commanded to pay out of the issues and profits of the county of Essex unto John Melbourne, Master of the Hounds, and Robert Melbourne his deputy, their salary, and by their receipt, which bears date the 19th October, 1429, 8th Henry VI., they acknowledge receiving the sum of £15 11s. 11¾d., being the amount of their salary and the keep of the hounds for one whole year, from the 1st October, 1428, to the 30th September following (1429).⁵

Again by Writ of Privy Seal, dated the 17th April, 1430,⁶ the Sheriff was commanded to pay the said John

¹ ? 11¼d., deed is defective.

² In Public Record Office, Sheriff's Accounts, Essex and Hertford, parcel 720, 9th Hen. V., m 11, marked T.G. 12940.

³ *Ibid* parcel 721, 4th and 5th Hen. VI., m 25, marked J.E.G. 7378.

⁴ *Ibid* parcel 721, 7th and 8th Hen. VI., m 18, J.E.G. 6763.

⁵ *Ibid* m 25.

⁶ *Ibid* parcel 721, 8th and 9th Hen. VI., m 3, marked C.A. 730.

Melbourne and Robert his deputy, their salary or wages, and for the keep of the hounds, and on the 27th October, 1430, 9th Henry VI.,¹ John Melbourne and Robert Melbourne, his deputy, acknowledged the receipt of the sum of £15 11s. 11d. for their said salary and keep of the hounds for one whole year, from the 29th September, 1429, to the 29th September next following (1430).

The 11th November, 1430, 9th Hen. VI.,² a Writ of Privy Seal, dated at Westminster, was again issued directed to and commanding the Sheriff out of the issues and profits of the county of Essex to pay to JOHN MELBOURNE, Master of the Hounds, and ROBERT MELBOURNE his deputy, their salary and for the keep of the hounds, and the said JOHN MELBOURNE and ROBERT MELBOURNE by their deed dated at Chelmsford, the 10th October, 1431, 10th Hen. VI.,³ acknowledge the receipt of the sum of £15 11s. 9¼d. at the hands of the said Sheriff.

The King by his Writ of Privy Seal, dated at Westminster, the 27th March, 1432, 10th Hen. VI.,⁴ directed to the Sheriff of Essex and Hertford, commands the said Sheriff to pay out of the issues and profits of the county of Essex unto JOHN MELBOURNE, the Master of his Otter Hounds, 2d. per day, and to Robert Melbourne his deputy, 1½d. per day, and for the care and custody and food of 9 Otter Hounds each ¾d. per day, from the 1st October, 1431, to the 1st October next following, viz. 1432, and the said JOHN and ROBERT MELBOURNE attended at Chelmsford, the 27th October, 1432, 11th Hen. VI.,⁵ and gave the Sheriff a receipt for the sum of £15 11s. 11d., being the amount of their salary, &c., for one year, from the 29th September, 1431, to the 29th September, 1432.

Beyond this last mentioned date, viz. 1432, I have been unable to trace any further connection of the Melbournes

¹ *Ibid* m 17.

² *Ibid* parcel 721, 9th and 10th Hen. VI., m 18, marked J.E.G. 6752.

³ *Ibid* m 19.

⁴ *Ibid* parcel 721, 10th and 11th Hen. IV., m 14, marked T.G. 10828.

⁵ *Ibid* m 15.

with the Mastership of the Otter Hounds, but it is clear that they either died or resigned the office shortly after, as I find—

JOHN "HANDELEY," of Chelmsford, Master of the Hounds, and THOMAS SCOLARDE his deputy, receiving at the hands of the Sheriff of the county the 16th October, 1438, 17th Hen. VI.,¹ the sum of £15 11s. 9d. for their salary and the keep of the hounds for one year, and in a receipt given by them dated the 13th June, 1439, 17th Hen. VI., the said JOHN "HANDELEY" is described as JOHN "HANLEY," late Master of the King's Otter Hounds,² but THOMAS SCOLARDE, his deputy, appears to have continued in office, as I find by the receipt of THOMAS SPENSER, Master of the Hounds, dated the 13th October, 1439, 18th Hen. VI., that the said THOMAS SCOLARDE was his deputy.³

With reference to the small sums recorded as the annual salaries attached to the office of Master and Deputy and the smallness of the charges for the keep of the hounds it must be borne in mind that the value of money in those early days considerably exceeded its value at the present time.

In conclusion I may mention that although I have made a very extensive collection for a history of the Milbournes of Essex, I shall feel deeply indebted to the county genealogists for any information relating to the family.

THOMAS MILBOURN.

12, *Beaulieu Villas*,
Finsbury Park, N.

¹ *Ibid* parcel 721, 17th Hen. VI., m 4, marked C.A. 739.

² *Ibid* parcel 721, 17th Hen. VI., m 15, marked T.G. 11850.

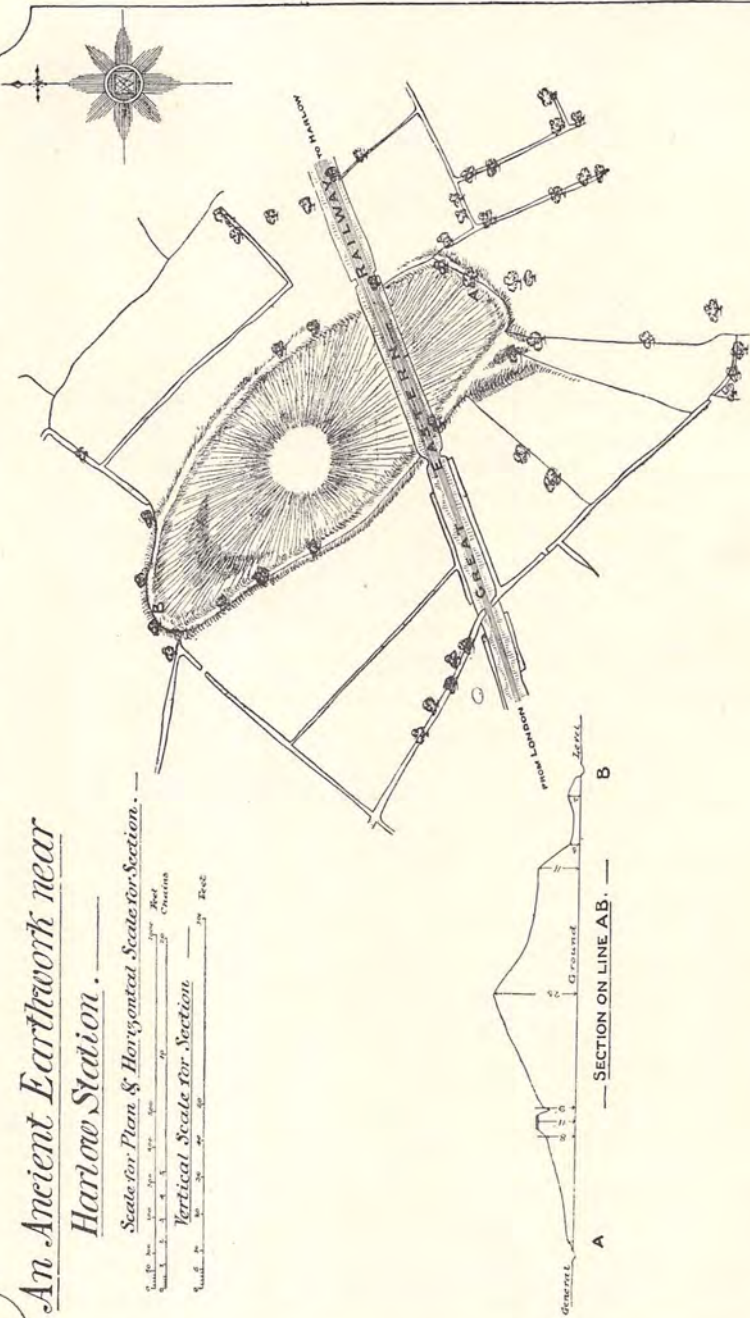
³ *Ibid* parcel 721, 17th Hen. VI., m. 17, marked T.G. 11850.

*An Ancient Earthwork near
Harlow Station.*

Scale for Plan & Horizontal Scale for Section. —



Vertical Scale for Section. —



NOTES UPON AN EARTHWORK NEAR HARLOW RAILWAY STATION.

By I. C. GOULD.

THE remains of this earthwork are in a field known as Standing Groves, partly in Harlow, but mostly in the parish of Latton, and consist of a mound 20 to 25 feet above the surrounding level, a lower or base court about 10 feet high, a sunken approach road with banks on each side and traces of a dyke surrounding the whole enclosure (see Ordnance Map 25in. scale, xli. 2 & 6, No. 36).

Though small this earthwork is peculiarly interesting from the fact that it was practically almost an island fortress. Where there are now meadows all round there probably was in early times a morass or flood during a considerable portion of the year. The storms and rains of many centuries may have reduced the height of the earthwork and raised the alluvial soil around, but even now, standing on the marshland to the south, one cannot but observe the striking form and altitude of the high point and the lower portion on the west. Unfortunately the Great Eastern Railway has destroyed the traces of the fortification on the east, and part of the ancient way of access which communicated with the higher ground.

Leaving for the moment the question of its possibly later date and assuming the British parentage of the original earthwork, we carry our minds back some 2000 years to a time when all the land from the valley on the west, right away to the German Ocean on the east, was possessed by the Trinovantes, who were probably not mere painted savages, but enjoyed civilization enough to cause them to make fortified towns and numerous villages, as well as to grow corn in considerable quantity. It will be recollected that at a period a little later, when Cæsar

restored the Kingship of the Trinovantes in the person of Mandubratius, the tribe was obliged to supply corn for the Roman army. The civilization of the Trinovantes was possibly more advanced than that of the Western tribes, hence the need of forts in this district, which was a border land till Cassivellaunus marching from the west added the land of the Trinovantes to that of the Catuvelauni.

The earliest references which I have found describe this as a Roman fort, and the discovery of Roman pottery, bronzes or coins, might seem to confirm this view, but it must be remembered that though these things may prove that it was occupied during the Roman domination, they do not show that the construction was of that period.

In view of the Roman theory I extract the following from the *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1821, Part I., p. 66.

Near Harlow, Essex, are the remains of a Roman station not yet noticed by Antiquaries. The *castellum*, or place of strength, appears to have been in the neighbouring parish of Latton, on an elevated field which was formerly almost surrounded by the waters of the river Stort. The works are not now visible, but a few feet below the surface are the foundations of very strong walls.

It is not improbable that this was one of the forts formed by the Romans to defend the Trinobantes from the Cateuchlani; as the Stort here, and, for some distance up its course, divides the counties of Essex and Herts. This conjecture is rendered more plausible by the appearance of four of these Stations on the Essex side of the river, in the short space of nine miles; viz. this at Harlow, or Latton; one at Hallingbury, called *Wallbury*, distant four miles; one at Bishop's Stortford, three miles; and another at Stansted Mont Fichet, two miles further.

Perhaps some of our Antiquarian Readers can assist in discovering the Roman name of this Station at Harlow; it is distant from London 23 miles, from Cheshunt 12 miles, and from St. Alban's or Verulam 24 miles.

Among the antiquities found here (most of which are in Mr. Barnard's possession) are, a small bronze head of Silenus, of very good workmanship; a large bronze brooch (*sic*) and fragments of a cup of highly polished red ware, on the outsides of which are figures of a cock and a triton, found in a grave eight or ten feet deep.

British Coins.—A helmeted head with *cnobelini*; reverse, a hog, and *tasciovanit*.—Another with a head on one side; on the other, a man striking upon an anvil;—one with a star, between the rays of which are the letters *verlamio*; reverse, an ox; another similar, except that the head of the ox is turned the contrary way; and two or three others not intelligible.

Roman Coins.—Silver, of Sabina, Faustina the elder, and Constantinus junior.—Brass, various sizes and various Emperors, from the first Claudius to Valentinian, in all upwards of 200.

There is also a communication in *Archæologia*, Vol. XIX., p. 410 (A.D. 1821).

Having looked at the British and Roman theory of its origin we may consider this earthwork under the Saxon or Danish view. As a work of this period it would have been the home of a thane or lord who would have his stockaded mansion of wood on the greater mound, and buildings for the shelter of his and the tenants' cattle on the lower court. In *Clark's Medieval Military Architecture in England* (1884), p. 16, we find :—

They were not intended for the defence of a tribe or territory, nor for the accommodation of fighting men, but for the centre and defence of a private estate, for the accommodation of the lord and his household, for the protection of his tenants generally, should they be attacked, and for the safe housing, in time of war, of their flocks and herds. These works, thrown up in England in the ninth and tenth centuries, are seldom, if ever, rectangular, nor are they governed to any great extent by the character of the ground. First was cast up a truncated cone of earth, standing at its natural slope, from twelve to even fifty or sixty feet in height. This "mound," "motte," or "burh," the "Mota" of our records, was formed from the contents of a broad and deep circumscribing ditch. This ditch, proper to the mound, is now sometimes wholly or partially filled up, but it seems always to have been present, being in fact the parent of the mound. Connected with the mound is usually a base court or enclosure, sometimes circular, more commonly oval or horse-shoe shaped, but if of the age of the mound always more or less rounded. This enclosure had also its bank and ditch on its outward faces, its rear resting on the ditch of the mound, and the area was often further strengthened by a bank along the crest of the scarp of the ditch.

Mr. Clark distinctly states his belief in the later date of creation of such mound earthworks, though he admits that they exist in a part of Wales where presumably the Saxons had no foothold; this he accounts for by the influence of intercourse between the Britons and Saxons.

Having thus touched upon the various possible dates of the construction of this earthwork the question arises, to which are we to attribute it? I suggest (1) that we have here a natural oblong hill turned into a fort which was in its origin British.

Evidence—The low sunken road characteristic of British work.¹ The situation in a valley which is approached by various very early tracks. The existence of early settlements or clearings in its neighbourhood, proved by the discovery of early coins and by the remains of the British earthwork of Wallbury.

(2) That the fort was occupied during the Roman domination, though the smallness of its size renders it unlikely that the earthwork is of Roman origin.

Evidence—Numerous pieces of Roman pottery, coins, &c., which are reported to have been found here.

(3) That the fort was adopted by some Saxon or Dane who may have altered the form by making a lower or base court and throwing up the mound and adapting the whole to his mode of defence.

Evidence—Mr. Clark's views as to the origin of earthworks in which the mound plays a conspicuous part.

Against this might be urged the absence of the distinct moat which usually surrounded Saxon earthworks, but it must be remembered that here no broad moat was needed as the dyke and the waters of the Stort probably provided a flood of water sufficient for the purpose.

The foundations of strong walls² below the surface may point to Norman work (as the Saxons or Danes would have built with timber rather than masonry on newly thrown up mounds). If so we have in this little hill-fort evidences which may indicate a more or less continuous occupation by Britons, Romans, Saxons or Danes, and Normans.

Thanks are due to Mr. Horace Wilmer for providing the plan and section of the earthwork, and to Mr. Christmas, the occupier of the land, for allowing the investigations to proceed.

¹ See *Guest's Origines Celticae*, (1883) Vol. II. p. 200.

² Without thorough exploration it is impossible to say whether these are Norman or Roman. If the latter (upon the high mound) the Saxon theory is untenable.

HARLOW.

As this town has occupied the attention of the Society during the present year the following extracts will appropriately follow Mr. Gould's paper.

G.F.B.

Harlowe.—The lands in the possession of Mr. J. Barnard, of Harlowe Mill, have also furnished numerous coins, Roman and British.

Among the latter are several of Cunobeline in brass (one or two unpublished) and one in gold, of the type figured in the *Ancient Coins of Cities and Princes* (pl. xxii., fig. 4), but the inscription on this specimen reads TASCIOVRIGON, in two lines; pottery, on two fragments of which are the marks CALCIO. F, and VELEERNIV (veternius or veterinus).

In a field near the railway station, are the vestigia of a building; broken tiles and the tesserae of a pavement strew the surface of the ground. *Journal of the British Archaeological Association*, Vol. IV., 1849, p. 156.

During some excavations recently made by the Northern and Eastern Railway Company upon land in the occupation of Mr. Thomas Pollett, near Harlow, Essex, six coffins were discovered about two feet below the surface of the ground. No nails had been used in their construction the planks being curiously dovetailed together. Upon opening them some human bones were found which crumbled into dust on their exposure to the air. Between the knees of one of the skeletons was placed a finely-moulded earthen vessel resting on a kind of patina; an earthen ampulla was placed near the head. No coins were found in the coffins but several have been picked up in the neighbourhood; and among others one bearing the head and inscription of Marcus Aurelius, together with others having a German legend and devise. From the vicinity of the spot to Harlow Bury there appears little doubt of it having anciently formed part of a regular burial-place. An old chapel which was formerly connected with the Bury still exists, now converted into a granary. There are distinct traces of a Roman road still to be met with in the neighbourhood and many other indications corroborative of a belief of its having been originally the site of a Roman station or encampment. *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1841, Part II., p. 304. *Gentleman's Magazine Library Topography*, Pt. IV., 118.

LAYER MARNEY EARTHWORK.

By G. F. BEAUMONT, F.S.A.

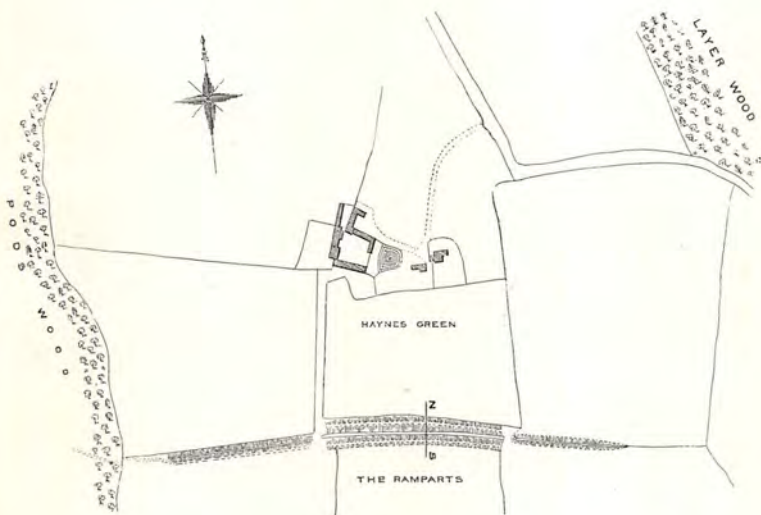
THIS earthwork, a plan and section of which was kindly made for me by Mr. P. M. Beaumont, is situate in the parish of Layer Marney, but it is more generally known as the Rampart at Haynes Green, Messing, as it is but a short distance from that village. Little can be said about it beyond what can be gathered from the plate, as no excavations have been made, but it has been thought well to place the section on record before the bank and ditch are levelled, though, fortunately, there is no immediate prospect of any material alteration in this respect.

The Rev. H. Jenkins considered this work to be the remains of a double-trenched Roman camp, and at this place he fixed the station *Canonium* in the 9th Iter of Antoninus. Moreover he considered there were strong reasons for supposing this to be the spot selected by Suetonius for his camp before his engagement with the Britons under Boadicea, the site, in Mr. Jenkins' opinion, corresponding in several particulars with those mentioned by Tacitus.¹ Mr. Jenkins' views, however, on these points have not been generally adopted, and there appears to be but little if any evidence to confirm them.

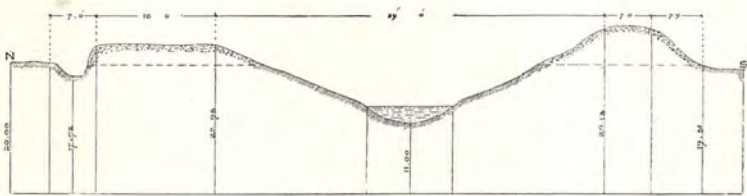
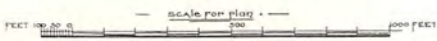
In the rubble work of Messing church fragments of Roman tile are to be seen, and a glass vessel containing human remains in a calcined state are said to have been found in the parish.

¹ *Jour. Brit. Arch. Assoc.* XIX., 277.

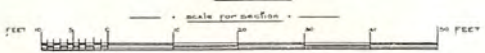
— • PLAN OF • —
 — • ANCIENT EARTHWORKS. • —
 — • AT • —
 — • LAYER MARNEY ESSEX • —



— • PLAN • —



— • SECTION • —



PURBEAUFORT ARCHÆ
 JULY 1871
 MALDEN

A RELIC FROM STRATFORD LANGTHORNE ABBEY.

By Canon STEVENS, F.S.A.



AN interesting relic has recently been rescued from destruction and placed in St. John's Church, Stratford, in the form of an old carved stone, dug up some 20 years ago, with a number of bones and skulls, when the Great Eastern Railway Company in extending their North Woolwich line disturbed the site of the burying ground of the Abbey of Stratford Langthorne. A few particulars of this once famous Abbey may not be out of place. Founded and endowed by William de Montfichet in 1134 it was one of the very earliest, wealthiest and most pleasantly situated Cistercian Houses in this country. It was granted a charter by Richard I. (1193); within its walls Henry III. received the Pope's legate in 1267, and exactly two centuries later (1467) Edward IV. was sumptuously entertained by the Abbot, whose hospitality he requited by a grant, made in the following year, of two casks of wine annually and certain benefactions for Masses. All readers of the *Canterbury Tales* (1386) will remember the reference in the Prologue to "Frenche—after the scole of Stratford-atte-Bowe"—i.e. as taught and pronounced by the inmates of this Abbey (there seem to have been two hamlets about a mile apart, known as 'Stratford-atte-Bowe' and 'Stratford Langthorne,' or 'Hamme Stratford'). Camden in 1586 describes the Lea at Stratford as "washing the green meadows and making them look very charming," and Weaver in 1631 saw here "the remains of a Monastery

pleasantly watered about with several streams and the meadows near the mills planted round with willows." In 1538 it was surrendered by the Monks to Henry VIII. and in 1553 Queen Mary, making a Royal progress through Stratford, with the Princess Elizabeth, passed by its desolated cloisters and precincts. These covered 16 acres, forming a parish distinct from Ham, and enclosed orchards, gardens, fishponds, a moated grange, a 'poor 'firmary,' mills, bakeries, slaughter houses, &c.

Its present grimy and unprepossessing surroundings, its ceaseless din of traffic by road and rail, its odours of chemical manures and soap and candle works, its rows of warehouses and wharves fringing the foul stream of the Channelsea and the backwaters of the Lea, its background of tall factory chimneys pouring forth clouds of smoke make it hard to picture Stratford as either a quiet and pleasant resort of Kings and Nobles or a place of rest and luxury for the Monks of Citeaux. Yet so it was. Of the Abbey not a vestige remains, a few old local names are kept up, as Abbey Mills, Three Mills, Hamfrith and Woodgrange; Langthorne survives only in connection with an eating house. This old stone is probably one of the very few relics in existence. Its date is a matter of conjecture; it is certainly not earlier than about 1500, at which time these grim representations of mortality were much in vogue. It was carved by a skilful hand, and may have been built into the wall or placed over the door of the Mortuary Chapel. It represents bones and skulls enclosed by bars. It is in fair preservation, seeing that for many years it has been lying exposed to the weather in the back yard of the "Adam and Eve" public house, close to the spot where it was unearthed. Very shortly after it was discovered it passed into the possession of the landlord, from whom it has been purchased.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INTELLIGENCE.

ST. BOTOLPH'S, COLCHESTER.—In continuation of my former remarks on St. Botolph's, Colchester, (*ante* p. 69) I would note a passage in the *Crowland Chronicle* attributed to Peter of Blois:—

Iste Paschalis Papa concessit Abbatie Sancti Botulphi, Colchestrie, magnam Absolutionem in festo Sancti Dionysii et Octabis sequentibus, omnibus peregrinis de commissis vere confessis et contritis perpetuis indulgam temporibus duraturam.

The authority is not a very good one, but there is no reason for doubting it in this matter, and I have shewn that St. Denis was included in the invocation. The date assigned for this grant is 1112, and I would specially call attention to the fact that the days named for the Pardon are those which mark the beginning and the close of St. Denis's fair which was held at Colchester "per octo dies" in the 14th century. It is a singular fact that Morant, who does not mention this privilege, tells us that "anciently, the Sunday after St. Dennis's day, corruptly called Pardon-Sunday, was accounted the chief day of the fair." The origin of this "corrupt" name would seem to be thus accounted for. I would even suggest that not only were the fair and the 'pardon' thus connected, but the Priory itself was brought into relation with the site of the fair, which began from above it in Queen Street; for the cattle fair was "kept in Berye-field," now the meadow of East Hill House, not far to the North of the Priory church, till the owner bought off the right to hold it there.

J. H. ROUND.

HALSTEAD CHURCH.—"Agreement between the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's and John Taverner of Halstead, co. Essex, by which the latter undertakes to make a new roof for the chancel of the parish church of Halstead, for the sum of nineteen marks (£12..13..4). It is agreed that the roof shall be made after the manner of a 'chare roof' and shall contain thirty 'copulae' measuring eight inches in breadth, like the roof of the chancel of the parish church of Romford, co. Essex, the spaces between these couples to be made with 'Englyssh-bordes' like the part of the roof of the church of Romford over the high altar. 1 Henry V." [1412-3]. 9th Report on Historical MSS. App. I., p. 32.

The Will of John Draper, of London, skinner, dated 18th April, and proved in the Court of Husting, 28th October, 1496, instructs his executors to cause five silver chalices, weighing in all sixty ounces, to be made and bestowed upon the poorest churches in Essex, and his feoffees in trust to convey to the Vicar and Churchwardens of Halstead, Essex, "lasores croft" there, to maintain "Paschall lyght" and "Seint Mary lyght" in its church, and for other pious use. Testator's lands in Colne to be sold and forty thousand "brykes" to be purchased with the proceeds, of which ten thousand are to be annually applied for four years to the work of the belfry of Halstead church. Testator had a mansion and garden at Halstead. (*Sharpe's Calendar of Wills* II. 597.)

J. H. ROUND.

NONCONFORMITY IN ESSEX.—The 9th Appendix to the 12th Report of the Royal Commission on Historical MSS. (pp. 147—150) contains a "very interesting record specially valuable in reference to the history of Nonconformity in Essex," about the end of the 16th century. The district particularly referred to is that of Dedham, Stratford (St. Mary), and East Bergholt ("Barfold"). It may be noted that at West Bergholt the same peculiar local pronunciation lasted on to our own time.

The same appendix, by a strange coincidence (for it is nothing more) states (p. 23) that the troop of horse which, in June, 1648, opposed the entry of Lucas into Colchester had been largely raised at "Bardfold (*sic*) and Dedham, two neighbour townes, whose inhabitants subsist by the manufacture of cloth an officious race of traytors." Clearly that district was a Puritan stronghold.

J. H. ROUND.

QUARTERLY MEETING AT HARLOW, ON THURSDAY, 17TH MAY, 1894.

The Society assembled outside the George Hotel, Harlow, and at the Meeting the following New Members were elected :—

MORRELL, Col, Manningtree. MERRIMAN, Col., Colchester. GOLDWYER, Hy. G. D., Kimberley, South Africa. GILBERT, T., West Mersea. MURTON, H., Southminster. STEPHENS, Rev. H., Hilton Villa, Brentwood. RIVINGTON, Rev. THEODORE, Ulting.	ON THE NOMINATION OF— } Mr. H. Laver. } Mr. G. F. Beaumont. } Mr. W. A. Hurrell. } Rev. H. R. Bailey. } Rev. A. F. Curtis.
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About one o'clock a start was made for the church of St. Mary, Latton, through Mark Hall Park, the Rev. Spencer Nairne, the Rector, affording the visitors facilities for inspecting everything of interest connected with the church, which is a small edifice of stone in the late Perpendicular style. Mr. G. E. Pritchett, F.S.A., called the attention of Members to the very massive tower at the West end, it being of unusual thickness. There is a brick lining to the tower and it is supposed that some portion of the material came from Latton Priory. It is quite evident from the old stone worked up in the present tower that it has taken the place of an earlier one. The tower arch is of the Perpendicular period, but whoever constructed it did not do it very well, for it was what might be described as "crippled." One peculiar feature was that on the North side of the church there was not a single opening of any kind. Whether there were any which had been stopped up at some time or other he could not say, but there was the fact there were no windows, while the whole of the outside was faced with bricks. There were two bold Perpendicular windows on the South side. As to the roof it had been lined and probably the original roof was underneath it. The nave and the chancel were practically of the same width. Attention was called to the brass of Emmanell Wooloye and Margaret his wife, which was evidently put down before the parties died, as the inscription was *minus* the dates of their decease and their ages, although blank spaces had been left for them. In the tower was a nearly complete suit of armour. In the chapel on the north side of the chancel, built by Sir Peter

Arderne, Chief Baron of the Exchequer, 1448, were set out specimens of Roman pottery found in the neighbourhood, old pewter chalices bearing the letters R.S. with a swan underneath, and the Registers dating from 1567. The Rector called attention to the magnificent work of an altar cloth, stating that the lady who gave it was a daughter of a Captain Tinker, who had distinguished himself in the service of Venice against the Turks, and the designs on the cloth were Mahomedan, which seemed to point to the possibility of Capt. Tinker having got it amongst his spoils.

A curious little episode connected with Latton Church was mentioned by Mr. Waller, F.S.A., who stated that the Essex Assize Roll for A.D. 1234 records how Ernoldus, the then Chaplain of Latton, fell from the bell-tower there and was killed. Though no one was suspected of killing him, the village of Latton became liable to a fine as the body was buried without an inquest, no presentation of the calamity having been made. A visit having been made to the tower and the exterior of the building inspected, the company retraced their steps to Harlow, through which town they passed to the Parish Church of St. Mary. The building is a cruciform one of stone and Mr. Pritchett explained that they were in a very much restored church, the circular-headed window facing the entrance being the only one of the openings originally made in the nave. The others had been pierced and made at various times. In the year 1708 the church was much damaged by fire, and in 1876 it was thoroughly restored. Mr. Perry Watlington, who was very liberal, had done much for the place. The brasses, two excepted, had all been taken up and hung in frames on the west wall of the north transept. Various old bibles were inspected, also the monuments, of which there are only two, including one to Alexander Stafford, of High Holborn. Mr. Lowndes (President) said there used to be a large collection of coats of arms, but with one exception none were left. There were those of Sir Charles Barrington, his predecessor at Barrington Hall, Lord Guilford, Lord North, Sir Edward Tyler, Bishop of Peterborough, the Master of John's College, Cambridge, Sir Richard Child, and many noblemen. The dome used to be painted with figures after the style of St. Paul's, and the work, which was of Queen Anne's time, was exceedingly good. Mr. Taylor, a former vicar, gave an organ to the church in 1708, and a house for the organist to live in; a handsome railing to the Baptistery was given by R. Chester, with an inscription "Wash your sins and not your face only." The brasses in the transept were interesting, and included one to John Gladwin and William Sumner. There were two brasses to the Bugge family, and one in memory of Francis Reeve, the founder of the Reeve's almshouses.



*Semi Norman
Doorway
Haintonwy Chapel
Essex*



G. E. Fritchett, F.S.A. Del

Plan.

After a stay of half-an-hour here the party went to Churchgate Street to inspect the old timber and pargetted house, known as the Chantry—a type of building seldom seen. It is three stories high and has mullioned windows, in one of which is a stained representation of the October season. The front is ornamented with Tudor roses and fleurs-de-lis and at one end is a bold projecting pent covered with tiles. At the invitation of Mrs. Winch the visitors inspected the fine old panelled rooms and the open staircase running to the top of the house. The company then made their way to Harlowbury to visit the old chapel, which is in the grounds of Mr. T. Matthews, and is used as a granary. The doorway is of late Norman date, the mouldings indicating the period of transition between the Norman and the Early English (see illustration). The chapel has two small semi-circular windows at the East end. There is also an old oak roof with fine King posts and braces, but it is not the original roof.

While waiting for the train at Harlow Station Mr. I. C. Gould read a short paper on the earthwork on the London side of the station. (see p. 95.)

This was the final item on the programme and the Members then dispersed. The weather was fine and the walks between the various points proved most enjoyable, the Members expressing themselves much pleased with the outing, and deeply indebted to the President and Hon. Secretary for having arranged the programme. Thanks were also given to Mr. Pritchett (Local Secretary) for his descriptions, and to those who had enabled the Members to visit their churches and houses.

GENERAL MEETING AND ANNUAL EXCURSION
HELD AT BROOMFIELD, GREAT WALTHAM,
PLESHY, HIGH EASTER, MASHBURY, AND
CHIGNAL SMEALY, 26TH JULY, 1894.

G. ALAN LOWNDES, Esq., President, in the Chair.

Members and their friends assembled at Chelmsford Station, where they were met by Mr. Fred. Chancellor, F.R.I.B.A., Local Secretary for the district, and who acted throughout as cicerone.

Broomfield was reached at 11.15. Here Mr. Chancellor, by way of preliminary observation, pointed out that during the Norman, Early English and Decorated periods, the principal portion of the lands and sometimes the advowsons of the parishes in which those Churches were situated belonged to two only of our great Essex families, namely, down to 1227 to the De Mandevilles and during the rest of the period, namely to 1377, to the De Bohuns, and if a comparison could be instituted between the Churches in all those places where the De Mandevilles had property, he thought a similarity of design would be found in the Norman portions of those fabrics (where any is left). He could speak as to a certain number; they consisted apparently of a nave and chancel and sometimes, but not always, a tower, and from the character of the work they were probably attributable to Geoffrey de Mandeville, who came over with the Conqueror and was rewarded by him with 118 Lordships of which it is said 40 were in this county. As he did not die until after 1086, he would be in possession of his estates for at least 20 years, and a man of his energy, and probably bitten with a rage for building, would undoubtedly set to work to build churches on his estate of a more enduring character than those erected by his Saxon predecessors.

It was also worthy of remark that of the six round-tower Churches in Essex, three of them, namely, Broomfield, Great Leighs, and South Ockendon, were in the parishes of which the De Mandevilles were the chief owners.

BROOMFIELD.

In this, the first of the Churches visited to-day, he drew attention to what he considered a fragment of a Roman building, his theory being that a portion of the South wall and the West

wall were really the remains of a Roman building, which Geoffrey de Mandeville adapted to the purposes of the parish Church. His reason for claiming this antiquity for this portion of the building was the similarity of the construction of the walls to that of undoubted Roman work in this county.¹ The Romans constructed their walls with two or three courses of bricks and then two or three feet of rubble work composed of septaria and other materials alternately—this was the construction of what is still left of the old Roman walls of the Camp at Othona, also of the walls of the Roman villa at Chelmsford, and also of the old Roman work at Colchester, and, he believed, also of the walls of the Roman Camps at Burgh Castle and Richborough. That the West wall is older than the tower he had ample proof when the repairs were in hand some years ago, for it was then manifest that the tower had been built *against* the West wall and after the outside wall of the West end had long been an outside wall. Of course where very considerable alterations had been made in an edifice some speculation was allowable as to its former condition, and his theory was that the western portion of the building was of Roman date, that De Mandeville adapted this building and probably by lengthening it and adding a chancel, not so long as the present chancel, at the East end, and a circular tower at the West end, converted it into a simple parish Church consisting of nave, chancel and tower. The square quoin, which is still visible about the middle of the South wall of the chancel, marks the length of the original Norman chancel, and he remarked that the square quoin constructed of Roman brick or stone, was very strong evidence of Norman origin.

The South doorway of the nave has been altered, but the internal arch is Norman—there are no remains of the Norman windows in either nave or chancel, but the tower remains in its original condition with its old Norman windows and semi-circular arch opening into the nave; the font, now restored to the inside of the Church, is probably late Norman. The Church probably remained in the condition described during the time of the De Mandevilles; they were succeeded in 1227 by the Bohuns, one of whom had married one of the co-heiresses of the last of the De Mandevilles.

During their reign alterations were probably made by the insertion of windows in the South of the nave; what occurred on the North side of the nave it was impossible to say, as there was no evidence. The North wall might have been pulled down and a North aisle

¹ The Hon. Sec. after examining the Roman tiles drew attention to the fact that although he observed Roman mortar adhering to the faces of the bricks yet the bricks themselves were embedded in mortar of apparently later date, being composed of lime without the presence of pounded tile, facts which he considered militated much against Mr. Chancellor's argument.

erected in either the Decorated or Perpendicular period, if so, this aisle with its arcade had been reconstructed, probably about a century or more ago, as previous to the late works it consisted of an arcade constructed in bricks with semi-circular arches and capitals and bases to the piers of Italian character, and the aisle was built in brick with wood framed windows; the present aisle and arcade are modern.

The De Mandevilles seemed to have returned into possession of Broomfield Hall, and the last of them, Thomas de Mandeville, died in 1399, and this property went to one of his daughters, Alice, who married a Legat.

About this time further alterations were made by lengthening the chancel, as could readily be seen.

Mr. Chancellor then drew attention to a Roman brick at the S.E. quoin of nave; it measures 24in. by 11in. by $2\frac{3}{4}$ in. thick, the largest he had come across; at the West end were two others, one 17in. by $12\frac{1}{2}$ in. by $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. and the other 18in. by 12in. by 2in.

GREAT WALTHAM.

Arriving here at noon, Mr. Chancellor remarked that the principal portion of this parish together with the advowson belonged to Geoffrey de Mandeville. The lands and manors remained in his family until 1227 when the De Bohuns succeeded to them, but the advowson of the Church was given by Geoffrey de Mandeville to Walden Abbey, Walden at that time being the principal seat of his family, and he being the founder of the Abbey. It remained with the Abbey until the suppression, when it came into the possession of Lord Rich and afterwards of Sir Thomas Pope, who gave both Rectory and Vicarage to Trinity College, Oxford, which was founded by him in 1555; the College retains the property to the present time.

This again, as Mr. Chancellor observed, was a Church erected during the reign of the De Mandevilles in the Norman period, and consisted of nave, chancel, and tower, although there were but few remains of the original Norman features of the tower left. Here also he pointed out the square quoins at the S.E. and S.W. angles of the nave and the S.E. and N.E. angles of the chancel. By the side of the present East window the remains of a small Norman window, probably one of three windows, would be observed. When the present North aisle was added the old north Norman wall of the nave was removed; this contained a Norman doorway, which was removed to the new wall; it had, however, since been altered.

In the Decorated period very extensive alterations were made; a very fine three-light Decorated window was inserted in the North

side of the chancel, the South wall was removed and a new South aisle constructed ; the arcade then constructed (if the present one was the original, about which it was doubtful) was a very poor and thin piece of mediæval work, and it was the more noticeable because some of the windows in this aisle were really very good, and the South door was also a good example. By the side of it, outside, was an interesting lead lined stoup. Later—in the Perpendicular period—the chancel was raised as is very perceptible, and a clerestory added.

The roof of the nave is bold and interesting, the principals have curved braces resting on hammer beams carved into angels; originally, no doubt, the whole of the timbers were exposed, but they were plastered up between the principals and intermediates.

The roof of South aisle is divided into panels by the main timbers and at three of the intersections are shields, one is that of the Warner family. Edmund Warner held the Manor of Warners in this parish under Humfrey de Bohun ; he died in 1372, and he or one of his family probably contributed liberally to the erection of this aisle.

The chancel arch, now undergoing repairs, was probably constructed at the time when the chancel was raised ; there was over it until recently a fresco representing the last judgment. Some of the old 15th century benches still remain.

There is an interesting monument in the North aisle to Sir Antony Everard and Anne his wife, daughter of Sir Thomas Barnardiston. Sir Antony predeceased his father and therefore never came into possession of the Langley's estate. The shields on the arch are the armorials of seven generations of Everards and seven generations of Barnardistons. Sir Antony left one daughter who married Sir William Maynard, afterwards created Lord Maynard ; this title became extinct in the sixth generation. Sir W. Maynard's brother Charles was the ancestor of the late Viscount Maynard, and consequently the ancestor of the present Countess of Warwick.

The Rev. H. L. Elliot then called the attention of the visitors to some fourteenth century shields in the West window of the South aisle, which, though not *in situ*, were not without interest. There were three with the arms of France ancient, and England, quarterly, and as many with the arms of the De Bohuns, each with three torteaux on the silver band. The white glass of these bends, and the torteaux were possibly restorations, and the originals probably represented three mullets of six points gules, being the difference adopted by the branch of the family which became Earls of Northampton. There was also a beautiful example of the arms of the See of Ely, and another coat with gules three bezants and a label of five points azure. There was not now any trace of a charge upon these bezants, but it was not unlikely that we had here the

arms of Thomas de Insula, or de Lisle, who was Bishop of Ely from 1345 to 1361, and bore, gules on three bezants the three Kings of Cologne.

In MS. No. 4 of the Society of Antiquaries we have a record of the shields existing, towards the end of Queen Elizabeth's reign, in some of the Essex Churches. Seven out of the eight now at Great Waltham were there noted as being in the windows of Pleshy Church, and it seemed likely that this glass was originally part of the decorations of that Collegiate foundation. With reference to the appearance of the arms of the Diocese of Ely in this part of the country it may be remarked that the Manor of South Farnbridge was held by William de Brianzon, who died 1310, of the Bishop of Ely by the service of half a Knight's-fee. William de Bohun, Earl of Northampton, at the time of his decease in 1360, held this manor of South Farnbridge of the Bishop of Ely. Humphrey, his son and successor, left two daughters, of whom Eleanor, the elder, married Thomas of Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester, the founder of Pleshy College. In 1395 Sir John Cobham, Sir John Harleston, and others, had licence to give this manor to the Master Wardens and Chaplains of Pleshy College, the manor being then holden of the King as of the Honour of Rayleigh.

Mr. Elliot further remarked that it was interesting to notice how the early glass artists overcame the difficulty of representing small charges upon a shield. The arms of France ancient in these examples furnish us with an illustration. This coat is azure *semée de fleurs de lis* or; that is to say a blue field sprinkled with several fleurs de lis. It was impossible to draw these golden fleurs de lis upon the blue ground as could be done on any ordinary paintable surface. Small pieces of blue glass had to be combined with other pieces with a golden stain by means of lead lines which firmly fixed the whole together in one composition. On a large shield, such as the one which may be seen at North Ockendon, the surface was filled with leading of a lozenge pattern, the alternate spaces were filled with blue and yellow glass respectively, and on the latter one fleur de lis in each yellow lozenge was outlined by the background being filled in with opaque enamel. By this method these fleurs de lis appear arranged in vertical and horizontal lines. At Great Waltham, Great Bardfield, High Easter, and indeed wherever the exigencies of a quartered shield left the artist less room at his disposal, the leading assumed the form of what is called in heraldry fretty. The frets were filled with blue glass, the little squares between them with yellow glass outlined as before. By this method the fleurs de lis seem arranged in diagonal lines, which was the way usually adopted by heralds in displaying similar small charges sprinkled over the field. The result is to furnish a strong firm bed

for the glass, but, judging from the frequency with which such shields are inaccurately recorded, it is not always easy to see what bearing is intended to be displayed.

PLESHY.

Arriving here at one o'clock, luncheon was taken in a barn kindly placed at the disposal of the Society by Mr. Darby of Pleshy. Subsequently a move was made to the earthworks, where, in the unavoidable absence of Mr. J. Horace Round, the Hon. Sec. read that gentleman's paper on "Pleshy," see p. 83.

THE GENERAL MEETING

was held upon the Mount under the presidency of G. Alan Lowndes, Esq.

A vacancy in the Council having been caused by the resignation of the Rev. Canon Mayor, it was unanimously resolved that General R. B. Branfill be, and he was accordingly elected, a member of the Council.

The following persons were unanimously elected Members of the Society:—

	ON THE NOMINATION OF—
NAIRNE, REV. SPENCER, Latton Rectory, Harlow.	The President.
WILKINSON, T., Chigwell Row.	} Mr. I. C. Gould.
BARCLAY, R. L., High Leigh, Hoddeston.	
ELLIS, R. A., The Warren, Wanstead.	} Mr. G. F. Beaumont.
CARR, DR. THOMAS, Lyncroft, Braintree.	
CAUDWELL, DR., F. B. H., Coggeshall.	
JOHNSON, R., Hope House, Little Burstead.	} Mr. E. Durrant.
BARTLETT, REV. R. E., Rainsford Lodge, Chelmsford.	
CORBLE, GEO., Waltham Abbey.	Mr. T. Gilbert.
THOMSON, H. R., 144, Lexham Gardens, W.	Mr. J. H. Round.
LEISHMAN, J. F., M.A., 3, Crouch Street, Colchester.	Mr. H. Laver.
LEGH, REV. H. EDMD., Steeple Vicarage, Maldon.	Mr. E. A. Fitch.
COCKEY, DR. E. P., Little Waltham.	Mr. Miller Christy.

The party then proceeded to the Church and here Mr. Chancellor remarked that Pleshy had been the seat of the Constables of England as officers of the highest dignity and had always been held by men of renown and ancient lineage, from the time of the Conqueror until 1400, and even for centuries before it must have been a place of importance, and was, undoubtedly, one of the strongholds of the Romans. If reference were made to the Ordnance Map it would be found that the old Roman entrenchment enclosed an area of about 500 yards in diameter, or something like 40 acres, and it was at the Southern part of this old entrenchment that the first Norman owner, William de Mandeville, constructed the earthworks which represented the defensive works necessary for his residence as a High Officer of State.

He did not purpose entering into a consideration of what buildings the old defensive works consisted, because his duty to-day was to deal

with the Churches, but it was manifestly a point of importance to show that Pleshy was the residence of a powerful Noble, because he and his dependents would not be content without a building in which they could perform their religious duties. Whether this building was the parish Church or whether it was included in the private buildings of the lord paramount, there did not appear to be any evidence. We were told that the parish Church previous to about 1400 was on the opposite side of the road to the present Church, but we had no record of it, and it had even been questioned whether Pleshy in early days was a parish of itself. But it must be admitted that there was a parish Church, because we find the Duke of Gloucester had a licence from the King and Bishops to transfer to his new College Church the parish Church, the patronage of which Geoffrey de Mandeville had given to his Abbey of Walden.

The first record, however, of any religious edifice is to the effect that Thomas of Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester, sixth son of Edward III., and who married the daughter of the last of the Bohuns, and consequently succeeded to his dignities and became High Constable of England, founded here a College about the year 1393, for nine chaplains and dedicated it to the Holy Trinity; he endowed it with lands which were then valued at £104 per annum. This Collegiate Church was in the form of a cross, and to-day the foundations and piers of the central tower and the remains of the North and West transepts were to be seen.

Many celebrated persons have been buried here, amongst whom Isabel, daughter of the Duke of Gloucester, Humphry Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, July, 1460, with his wife and three sons, one of whom was Earl of Wiltshire, also Sir Henry Stafford, who married Margaret, Countess of Richmond, mother of Henry VII.

This estate came to the Crown, and Henry VIII. in Dec., 1546, granted the College and Rectory and Vicarage and Tithes to Sir John Gate, who pulled down the chancel and sold the body of the Church with the steeple and bells to the parish, but the glory of Pleshy had departed and the place became ruinous, so that in 1708, chiefly at the expense of Bishop Crompton, the nave was re-built in red brick, and a few years afterwards the chancel was re-built also in red brick by Samuel Tufnell, Esq., who had then recently purchased the Langley's property of which this formed a portion.

There are two very fine matrixes of brasses which probably formed the memorials of some of the noble persons described as having been buried here.

HIGH EASTER.

Mr. Chancellor here stated that the principal portions of this parish were held by the same owners as Pleshy, namely, at the time of the Survey by Geoffrey de Mandeville, then by the Bohuns, afterwards

by Thomas of Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester, then by the Crown who annexed it to the Duchy of Lancaster. Charles I., in 1629, sold it to the City of London for money borrowed of them; the Martin family subsequently possessed the estate which was afterwards purchased by the Tufnell family.

The Gate family were also considerable owners in this parish in the 15th century. Sir Geoffrey Gate, Governor of the Isle of Wight, who died Sept., 1477, was buried in the North aisle with Agnes his wife.

The Church was given by Geoffrey de Mandeville to Walden Abbey.

After the Dissolution it was granted by Henry VIII., in 1538, to Thomas, Lord Audeley, but Edward VI. settled it by exchange on the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's. It is now in the Bishop of London.

Here again we have a Norman nave and chancel with the Norman South door still left, but with Decorated windows inserted in the Norman wall. Considerable alterations were made in the Decorated period, a North aisle was added, and later on, in the Perpendicular period, the noble tower was built; the West doorway is a fine example of the period. Late in the 15th century a red brick clerestory was added and a new oak roof upon which is twice carved a gate, a rebus indicating the name of the benefactors, members of the Gate family.

The font is a good example of Decorated work; it has on four of the faces the symbols of the Evangelists.

MASHBURY.

Mr. Chancellor observed that here again we come upon more of the possessions of Geoffrey de Mandeville, for the parish was conferred upon him by the Conqueror, and was afterwards possessed by the Bohuns. Humfrey the last of his race had two daughters, Eleanor, married to Thomas of Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester, and Mary to Henry Plantagenet, Earl of Derby, afterwards Henry IV. Pleshy and other places went to Eleanor, but this parish went to Mary, and subsequently, being in the Crown, became part of the Dower of the Queens of England until the time of Queen Catherine of Arragon, when in 1544 Henry VIII. granted it to Geoffrey Luckyn in whose family it remained until in 1554; William Luckyn alienated it to Sir Wm. Petre.

The Church itself is undoubtedly of Norman origin, with the usual square quoins, but the recent additions to the chancel have changed its character into that of a Decorated building.

In the nave the North and South doorways are good examples of Norman work, with remains of some of the Norman windows.

CHIGNAL SMEALY.

The Rector, the Rev. Wm. Gibbens, B.D., read his notes upon the parish Church, which he stated was dedicated to St. Nicholas. The embattled tower, which is of brick, contains one bell without date, maker's mark or name upon it. The font is of brick and is believed to be unique; it was formerly overspread with hair and lime plaster and whitewash, since removed under Mr. Gibbens' directions. The Church itself, which is also of brick, was one of the smallest in the Diocese, but about fifty years ago it was enlarged by the addition of a North aisle. In removing the plaster and whitewash from the chancel walls several drawings of human figures in lines of black paint were visible, but so much broken and decayed by age that it was impossible with the greatest care to discover anything as to their precise form and teaching. Below the Rood screen on the South wall of the Church were found cut in the brick wall the remains of the steps upon which rested the stairs leading to the rood-loft.

The chancel screen is very massive and of oak and when it was restored about 30 years ago it was incrustated with five or six different coloured paints and whitewash.

The Glebe cottage close to the Church is described in a Terrier of 1610 as the Parsonage House. When pulling down the walls during some reparations a few years ago they were found to be composed of chopped straw and clay plaster whitewashed, the clay having been bound to the massive rough hewn oak posts with common blackberry briar branches; the briar binding was reduced to dust but the complete form of the bramble remained impressed in the clay. The Rector then alluded to the survival, until a recent date, of the ancient custom of binding the top of newly made graves with blackberry brambles, a practice continued here until the death of the old sexton, who died about thirty years ago.

A unanimous vote of thanks having been accorded to the Rector for his interesting remarks and for his hospitality in providing the visitors with refreshments, the party returned to Chelmsford, visiting on the way the residence of Mr. Miller Christy, at Broomfield Pryors, and inspecting there his valuable rubbings of Essex brasses.

The excursion was carried out strictly according to the programme and the weather having been fine throughout the Members present expressed themselves much gratified with the day's proceedings and at Chelmsford Station, which was reached about seven o'clock, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Chancellor and the Honorary Secretary for the parts they had respectively taken during the day.

QUARTERLY GENERAL MEETING AT BORLEY,
27TH OCTOBER, 1894.

MIDDLETON, BULMER, GESTINGTHORPE, WALTER BELCHAMP,
AND BORLEY.

Despite the drenching downpours of rain in the morning there was a fair attendance of Members, the weather, however, was fortunately fine throughout the afternoon. The Members and their friends met at Sudbury Station at noon and at once proceeded to

MIDDLETON

where the Church, a small but interesting edifice of Norman foundation, was inspected. Some of the work, however, is apparently of earlier date, a pillar on the South side of the building being of Saxon character. In the absence from home of the Rector, the Rev. O. E. Raymond, the Secretary read notes from a letter he had received from Mr. Raymond calling attention to the arch of the South doorway, a beautiful specimen of Norman work with zigzag mouldings, also to the chancel arch with similar mouldings and ornamented columns and capitals. The mouldings on the West side of the arch are complete, but on its Eastern side the zigzag appears in the centre only.

The Church was probably in part re-built during the transition period from Early English to Decorated.

There are two arched sepulchral recesses, one on the North side and the other on the South of the nave, an illustration of which (both being alike) will be found in Mr. Chancellor's valuable work on the *Ancient Sepulchral Monuments of Essex*, plate cxxxi.

In the chancel is a black marble slab to the memory of James Samison, a former priest of the parish, who died in 1349.

The dedication of this Church is unknown.

BULMER.

Here the Society was met by Col. St. Geo. Burke, who kindly acted as cicerone. The Church, dedicated to St. Andrew, has a nave of Perpendicular date, but the chancel appears to be early Decorated.

The tower is ornamented with flint chequer-work. The rood-stair remains in the North pillar of the chancel arch. There are three sedilia in the chancel.

Mr. J. Horace Round, in his *Ancient Charters* (Pipe Roll Society) pp. 74-6, has edited a settlement by the Bishop of London (2 Dec., 1178), of a dispute between the Churches of Bulmer and Brundon. The latter, which was already in ruins in the middle of last century, seems from this document, to have been a daughter church of Bulmer. The patron of Brandon was then John Lemarnant, knight, and its 'parson' was Ralph d' Hauterive, afterwards Archdeacon of Colchester. Brandon was to enjoy all the rights of a separate parish subject to an annual 'pension' of two shillings to Bulmer.

GESTINGTHORPE CHURCH

was next visited. It is dedicated to St. Mary. Here the Rev. C. T. Bromwich kindly acted as guide and explained the architectural beauties of the building, before and after the recent restoration. The main body of this interesting edifice is Early English, three windows being of the Perpendicular style. Referring to the work of restoration the Rector remarked that it was a wonder the walls had not come down. They had to take great care in the work of reparation, the soil being like the sand on the sea-shore. They had used the old stones as far as possible in rebuilding. The Church has a nave, South aisle, chancel, and an embattled brick tower at the West end, with a peal of six bells. On the wall plates of the roof the following inscriptions are carved; on the one side:—

Peter Barnard and Marget his wyf

and on the other side

Thomas Lovedaa and Alice his wyf.

In December, 1893, the ancient fabric was condemned by the architect, Mr. A. Blomfield Jackson, who reported that the most serious matter about the building was the dangerous condition of the nave arcade, and roof, especially at the East end. The roof, Mr. Jackson stated, was originally a particularly fine one, as regards massiveness and detail; but, unfortunately, it was not constructed with sufficient tie to prevent it spreading with its own weight; and this was the primary cause of the disastrous state of affairs. The rafters were sagged and decayed; the main trusses (seven in number) were sound, as regarded each timber, but the whole would have to be reconstructed and strengthened. The arcade when erected was never intended to carry so heavy a roof, and, consequently, it had been unable to withstand the thrust, in spite of the support afforded by the South aisle, and had yielded considerably. In fact, the wall at the top overhung to an extent of nearly 18 inches. This had caused

the East wall of the nave to bulge. Attempts had been made to overcome the difficulty by blocking up the greater portion of the chancel arch, by building great buttresses on either side of it, and by inserting a heavy timber in the South aisle to carry the weight of the roof on to a brick buttress outside. These attempts, however, besides utterly spoiling the interior appearance of the Church, proved futile, and the East wall of the nave, and the East wall of the aisle, were found to be bulging in such a way as to be absolutely dangerous. Cracks had appeared both within and without, and were apparently rapidly increasing in size and number; in fact, Mr. Jackson considered that unless the matter was taken in hand soon it was probable those walls would collapse, and the nave roof and arcade consequently give way. It was, therefore, most important that something should be done to avert such a catastrophe. The architect also reported that the North wall of the nave was fairly secure, but the South wall of the aisle was thrust outwards. This he recommended should be rebuilt, and the roof so constructed as to afford support to the arcade. What was required, then, was that the nave roof should be removed, and the arcade and East walls of the nave and aisle rebuilt. The chancel arch was to be re-opened and restored, and the roof restored and re-constructed as it originally existed. He also advised that the South wall of the aisle should be rebuilt. In rebuilding these portions, the old windows, &c., were to be retained, and the Church altered as little as possible. As far as possible the stones throughout were to be re-instated in their former positions.

The Church was re-opened on the 20th Sept. last, and the work of restoration appears to have been carefully carried out.

At the invitation of the Rev. C. T. Bromwich light refreshment was partaken of at the Rectory, and a vote of thanks having been accorded to the Rector for his descriptive account of his Church and for the hospitality provided, the party proceeded to

WALTER BELCHAMP.

At the Church of the Virgin Mary they were met by Mr. Samuel St. Clere Raymond, who exhibited in the tower a beautifully illuminated missal in blue and gold, also some Roman pottery, consisting of a fluted vase of light coloured clay, which was found in this parish some years ago between two skeletons, and an amphora 27 inches in height, the pedestal broken, said to have been dug up in the garden of Gestingthorpe Hall.

The tower is of Perpendicular date, but the windows in the nave are in the Decorated style. The font is Norman, but the most striking feature of the Church is the Boutetort Monument, which Mr. Chancellor describes (*Ancient Sepulchral Monuments of Essex*, p. 207) as a very beautiful specimen of Decorated work. Originally

it probably formed the canopy over an altar tomb. The tomb, if any existed, is gone, and the groining over has also been demolished. The carved foliage is partly naturalesque and partly conventional, deeply cut, beautifully designed and well executed. Further particulars, with plate, (No. lxviii.) will be found in Mr. Chancellor's work.

BORLEY.

Here the Rector courteously conducted the visitors over the Church, pointing out all the features of interest. The dedication of this Church, like that of Middleton, is unknown. The building is of Early English origin, but the tower is of the Perpendicular period, while the chancel and South porch are of Tudor brickwork. The Waldegrave monuments are fully described and illustrated in Mr. Chancellor's work, plates lxiii., lxiv., lxv., pp. 191—195.

THE QUARTERLY GENERAL MEETING

was held just outside the Churchyard of Borley, in the open air, Mr. G. F. Beaumont, F.S.A., presiding, and the following persons were unanimously elected Members of the Society:—

ON THE NOMINATION OF—	
READ, Gen. J. MEREDITH, Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Redeemer, F.S.A., F.R.G.S., F.R.H.S., 128, Rue La Boetie Champs Elysees, Paris.	} Mr. J. H. Round.
KING, Sir H. SEYMOUR, K.C.I.E., M.P., 25, Cornwall Gardens, London, S.W.	
DAWSON, Rev. Wm., M.A., Susan Court, Loughton St. Mary.	} Mr. W. C. Waller.
HARDINGHAM, A. S., Mount Mead, Coggeshall.	
SHELDRAKE, E., The Hamlet, Little Coggeshall.	} Mr. G. F. Beaumont.
CHAPPELOW, JOHN S., Nounsley, Hatfield Peverel.	
LEETHAM, Capt., Writtle.	} Mr. F. Chancellor.
KENNEDY, A. C., 20, Tite Street, Chelsea, and Walcotts, Great Tey.	
MURTON, Rev. Geo., 51, Lexden Road, Colchester.	} Mr. H. Murton.
MAY, Rev. C. E. G., Trinity Vicarage, Halstead.	
DOWNMAN, C. F., Burnham-on-Crouch.	Rev. T. G. Gibbons.
	Mr. W. A. Hurrell.

Mr. Beaumont in his capacity of Honorary Secretary said it was gratifying to him to be able to report that at the four meetings held this year no fewer than 62 new Members had been elected. He hoped they would do their best to assist him in obtaining new Members, for unless they had a long roll of subscribers it was impossible to carry on the work of the Society and publish the *Transactions* half-yearly as he was endeavouring to do.

On the motion of Mr. Beaumont the thanks of the meeting were accorded to the Rev. H. D. E. Bull, for conducting them over the Church.

GENERAL MEETINGS OF THE SOCIETY.

Meetings have been held at the following places 1853-1893.

DATE.	DATE.
1853, July 21—Castle Hedingham	1875, Aug. 4—Aveley
1854, Aug. 29—Maldon	1876, Aug. 1—Colchester (in conjunction with the Royal Institute of Archæology)
1855, no date—Colchester (?)	1877, Aug. 30—Witham
1856, Oct. 23—St. Osyth	1878, Aug. 9—SteepleBumpstead (in conjunction with Suffolk Institute of Archæology)
1857, Aug. 31—Waltham Abbey	1879, July 29—Southend
1858, Sept. 16—Hadleigh	1880, July 21—Saffron Walden
Dec. —Stratford	1881, July 28—Chipping Ongar
1859, June 21—Barking	1882, Aug. 1—Colchester (in conjunction with Essex Field Club and St. Paul's Ecclesiological Society)
Oct. 20—Saffron Walden	1883, Aug. 9—Nasing
1860, Sept. 27—Colchester	1884, July 29—Halstead
1861, Aug. 15—Chelmsford	1885, Aug. 11—Colchester
1862, Aug. 7—Layer Marney	Oct. 14—Colchester
1863, Aug. 6—Kelvedon	1886, Aug. 12—Ingatestone
1864, Feb. 16—Walthamstow	1887, Aug. 12—Dunmow (in conjunction with the Cambridge Antiquarian Soc.)
1865, July 27—Ingatestone	Oct. 21—Barking
1866, —Earls Colne (?)	1888, May 30—Maldon
1867, July 30—Dunmow	Aug. 9—Chelmsford
1868, July 28—Brentwood	Oct. 19—Coggeshall
Aug. 28—Castle Hedingham	
1869, July 27—St. Osyth	
1870, July 26—Braintree	
1871, Aug. 10—Chelmsford	
1872, Aug. 1—Maldon	
1873, Aug. 5—Dedham	
1874, July 30—Hatfield Broad Oak	

DATE.	DATE.
1889, Feb. 28—Colchester	1891, May 26—Rochford
May 24—Bartlow (in conjunction with the Cambridge Antiquarian Soc.)	Aug. 6—Kelvedon
Aug. 16—Epping	Oct. 9—Bures
Oct. 15—Burnham	1892, Feb. 29—Colchester
1890, May 22—East Tilbury	May 31—Stansted
Aug. 28—Harwich (in conjunction with Suffolk Institute of Archæology)	Aug. 23—Grays Thurrock
Oct. 31—Elsenham	Oct. 27—Braintree
1891, Mar. 14—Colchester	1893, Mar. 9—Colchester
	May 25—Castle Hedingham
	Sept. 7—Southend

ABSTRACT OF MINUTES, 1852—1893.

DATE OF MEETING.

1852. No date—*Provisional Committee* consisting of Members of the Archæological Branch of the Colchester Literary Institution and other gentlemen was appointed for the purpose of *Establishing a County Archæological Society*.
Rev. E. L. Cutts and Dr. Duncan appointed *Secretaries*.
John Disney, Esq., first *President*.
- 1853, March —*Seal* for the Society ordered to be designed and executed.
Morant, reprint of, directed to be interleaved and bound in IV. Vols.
Lease of Eastern Court of Colchester Castle granted by C. G. Round, Esq., for a *Museum*.
- 1854, July 14—Plans for *Museum* adopted.
- 1856, Oct. 23—Hon. R. C. Neville elected *President*.
Rev. E. L. Cutts elected *Hon. Secretary*.
- 1857, June 16—Report that *Vint Bronzes* had been handed over to the Corporation of Colchester and that the Corporation had appointed a sub-committee to confer with E.A.S. on the subject of a *Museum*.
- 1858, Aug. 18—Mr. King's Paper of *Queries* respecting the *Church Registers* of the County ordered to be printed (400 copies) and sent to the Clergy.
- 1859, Oct. 20—£100 directed to be invested in *Consols*.
- 1860, Aug. 10—*Curator* of the Museum to be appointed, the Society subscribing £5 per annum towards his salary (in addition to the house which Mr. C. G. Round offered rent free) the Corporation of Colchester providing £30 per annum for Curator's salary and general expenses.

DATE OF MEETING.

- 1860, Aug. 10—Another circular to be issued to Clergy as to
Parish Registers.
- 1861, July 8—Mr. Round offered the late *Mr. Wire's Collection*
to the Society.
Power to purchase the *Acton Collection* of
Antiquities.
- 1861, Aug. 15—*T. B. Western, Esq.*, elected *President.*
- 1861, Oct. 23—Mr. Hills of Colne Park offered the Society *VII.*
Vols. of MSS. relating to Essex.
Roman Antiquities given by Mr. Garrod.
- 1862, Feb. 13—Drawing of a *Seal* for the Society submitted.
Proposal to catalogue contents of Museum.
- 1863, Jan. 6—1000 copies of *Catalogue of Museum* to be printed.
- 1863, Dec. 16—Protest against proposed partial destruction of the
Bartlow Hills by the G. E. Railway Co.
Annual General Meetings to be held in July.
- 1866, July 4—*Compositions of Life Members* to be invested as a
Fund for Special Purposes in the names of the
President, Treasurer and Financial Secretary.
- 1866, —Mr. H. W. King elected Hon. Sec. (no minute)
- 1866, Nov. 17—*Accounts* to be *Audited* annually before General
Meeting by Auditors appointed at previous
Council Meeting.
- 1867, April 26—Rev. F. Spurrell resigned *Financial Secretaryship.*
Financial Department to be left in future to the
Treasurer, who was authorised to employ a
Collector.
- 1867, June 27—Rubbings of Monumental Brasses (16 in number)
purchased.
- 1867, Dec. 23—*Collector* to receive a *percentage* on subscriptions
paid to the Bankers.
Search to be made for the Treasurer's Red Book,
Papers and Bank Book.

DATE OF MEETING.

1868, July 28—Drawing and Engraving of Colchester to be purchased.

James Round, Esq., appointed *Treasurer*.

1868, Aug. 29—Seven Roundels, or Fruit Trenches, of 16th century presented.

1869, March 2—Chinese and other curiosities presented.

Every writer in the Transactions to be presented with 25 copies of his contribution.

1869, June 26—New Edition of *Museum Catalogue* to be published, 1500 copies, 650 of them with illustrations of which 250 to be coloured.

1869, Oct. 25—Mr. Gunner elected *Curator* of the Museum.

1870, June 21—Mr. Round offered to the Society leave to continue the use (rent free) of the Cottage within the Castle for the *Curator's residence*, occupation to be by sufferance only.

Museum Catalogue reported as ready for issuing.

1871, Mar. 18—*Catalogue* to be revised, distinguishing the property of the Society from that of the Corporation of Colchester.

1871, June 29—Presentation of several objects (enumerated) to the Society.

Ditto.

1872, Feb. 29—Report on *arrangements* made with the Corporation as to the *custody and management of the Museum* property of the Society.

1873, Feb. 4—Messrs. J. C. C. Smith, J. E. Price, E. W. Braybrook, Edw. Dewing, elected *Honorary or Corresponding Members*.

Appropriation of Fund for forming a Museum, &c.

Rev. C. L. Acland appointed *Honorary Curator*.

Artists taking photos of objects in Museum to supply Society with 20 mounted copies.

DATE OF MEETING.

1874, Feb. 20—Report of *entire destruction of the printed copies of the Transactions*, wood blocks and copper plates by fire, in Dec., 1873.

Stock of Transactions in future to be placed in Museum.

Sale of copies to be made by Sub-curator, he keeping an account.

Mr. Wiles appointed *Printer and Publisher* for the present year.

New Series of Transactions to commence.

1876, Aug. 1—Congress of Royal Archæological Institute held at Colchester.

1877, Aug. 30—Proposal to *Catalogue* contents of Museum.
Geo. Alan Lowndes, Esq., elected *President*.

1878, April 17—*A Donation Book* to be kept by the Curator in duplicate.

1878, June 12—Sub-curator to make a *Catalogue*.

1879, July 29—*Die* for stamping envelopes to be provided with County Arms engraved thereon.

1881, April 23—Mr. J. E. Price, F.S.A., to make *Catalogue* at a cost of £60.

1882, May 27—*A Vigilance Committee* for watching Church Restoration appointed.

1883, Feb. 10—Mrs. Parish appointed *Collector*.

A portion of the *Catalogue* by Mr. Price presented.

Draft Letter to Clergy and Churchwardens as to *Church Plate* approved and directed to be printed and issued.

1883, June 16—An effort to be made to preserve the *Joslin Collection* for the county.

Report by Secretary on *replies received to circular as to Church Plate*.

DATE OF MEETING.

- 1884, Mar. 15—Report upon *Mr. Price's Catalogue*.
Mr. Price stated that he proposed to publish by subscription a work on *Roman Colchester*.
- 1884, July 29—Description "*Corresponding Members*" to be changed to "*Honorary Members*."
Bishop of Chester (Dr. Stubbs) elected an *Honorary Member*.
- 1885, June 6—*Sub-Curator's* salary fixed at £100 per annum of which the Corporation was to pay £65 and the Society £35.
Sub-Curator's appointment determinable by a month's notice on either side.
- 1885, Aug. 11—*Appointment of Mr. Spalding* as Sub-Curator confirmed.
- 1886, May 15—*Circular for the purpose of increasing the Number of Members* approved and ordered to be printed.
Liber Scholæ Colcestriensis to be published by degrees, under supervision of Rev. Acland, Mr. J. Horace Round, and Mr. King.
- 1887, April 30—A *Stamp* was ordered to be provided for marking books.
Arrangements to be made for *Lending the Society's Books*.
- 1887, Aug. 12—*Three General Meetings* to be held in addition to the Annual General Meeting in the months of *February, May and October*.
- 1888, Feb. 9—Draft suggested *Rules for Circulation of Books* in Library submitted.
Rules approved and ordered to be printed and attached to the Journal and a fly leaf to be inserted in each number.
Catalogue of the Library to be prepared in manuscript.
- 1888, Oct. 19—*Delegates* (The President and Mr. J. Horace Round) appointed to attend *Congress of Society of Antiquaries*.
Appointment of *Local Secretaries*.

DATE OF MEETING.

1889, May 24—£100 £3% Reduced transferred into India £3% in the names of the President and Treasurer.

200 *extra copies of Admissions to the Royal Grammar School, Colchester*, besides those issued to Members to be printed.

1889, Aug. 16—*Report of Resolutions* agreed to at Congress of Society of Antiquaries.

1891, Mar. 14—*Museum Committee* to consist of three Members of the Corporation and three of this Society.

No carriage or luncheon tickets to be provided except to Members and their friends on payment for same.

1891, Aug. 6—*General Business Meeting* for reading Report, submitting Treasurer's Financial Statement and for the Election of President, Council and Officers, to be held annually at Colchester at the first meeting in the year, which has usually been in or about the month of February, and that the accounts be made up to 31st Dec. yearly.

1893, March 9—£50 voted to the fund for the purchase of the *Joslin Museum*.

1893, Dec. 21—Vote of condolence with the family of the late Mr. H. W. King, 27 years Hon. Secretary of the Society.

Mr. G. F. Beaumont, F.S.A., elected Hon. Secretary and Editor of the *Transactions*.

Catalogue of the Books in the Society's Library to be made.

Book-plate to be inserted in Volumes belonging to the Society.

Rules of the Society to be revised.

INDEX
OF
ARCHÆOLOGICAL PAPERS
PUBLISHED

IN

1893

[BEING THE THIRD ISSUE OF THE SERIES]

PUBLISHED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE CONGRESS OF
ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES IN UNION WITH THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

1894

HARRISON AND SONS,
PRINTERS IN ORDINARY TO HER MAJESTY,
ST. MARTIN'S LANE, LONDON.

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- Antiquaries (London), Proceedings of the Society, 2nd S., vol. xiv, part iv, vol. xv, part i.
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- *Archæologia Cantania, vol. xx.
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- Belfast Naturalists' Field Club, 2nd S., vol. iv.
- Berkshire Architectural and Archæological Society, Transactions, vol. ii, part iv, vol. iii, parts i-iii.
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- British Archæological Association, Journal, vol. xlix.
- British Architects (Royal Institute of), Transactions, N.S., vol. ix.
- *Bucks Architectural and Archæological Society, Transactions, vol. vii.
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- Cumberland and Westmorland Architectural and Archæological Society, vol. xiii, part i.
- Cymmrodorion Society, Transactions, 1892-3.
- Devon Association, Transactions, vol. xxv.
- *East Riding Antiquarian Society, Transactions, vol. i.
- Essex Archæological Society, Transactions, N.S., vol. iv.
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- Numismatic Chronicle, 3rd S., vol. xiii.
- Oxfordshire Archæological Society, Publications of, 1893.
- Royal Irish Academy, Proceedings, 3rd S., vol. ii, parts iv and v, vol. iii, parts i-iii.
- St. Albans Architectural and Archæological Society, Transactions, 1892.
- St. Paul's Ecclesiological Society, Transactions, vol. iii, part iii.

- *Salisbury Field Club, Transactions, vol. i.
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 *Suffolk Institute of Archæology and Natural History, Transactions, vol. viii.
 Surrey Archæological Society, Transactions, vol. xi, part ii.
 Warwickshire Naturalists and Archæologist Field Club, 1892-1893.
 Wilts Archæological and Natural History Magazine, vol. xxvii.
 *Worcester Archæological Society, 1892.
 Yorkshire Archæological and Topographical Journal, vol. xii.

The following had not been issued in time for this index :—

William Salt Archæological Society for Staffordshire, vol. xiv.
 Berwickshire Naturalists' Field Club, vol. xiv.
 Lancashire and Cheshire Archæological Society, vol. x.

NOTICE.

Societies whose transactions are not indexed in this part, or the preceding parts for 1892 and 1891, are requested to communicate with

THE EDITOR OF THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL INDEX,
 Care of W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE, Esq.,
 Society of Antiquaries,
 Burlington House, W.

Societies in union with the Society of Antiquaries, and other societies, may obtain single copies of the yearly index or a sufficient number of copies to bind up with their transactions for issue to each of their members. The value of the index for purposes of research and as a record of each year's archæological work is so well recognised that many societies have adopted the latter system, and the more this is extended the less will be the cost to each society. For particulars of this and other works now being carried on by the associated societies application should be made to W. H. St. John Hope, Esq., addressed as above.

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- ABERCROMBY (HON. JOHN). Magic songs of the Finns. *Folklore*, iv. 27-49.
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Neolithic and bronze age: Lasham.
Palæolithic: Tylor.
Stone circles: Barclay, Lewis, Passmore.
Stone forts: Westropp.
Stone implements: Knowles, Robinson, Short.
Stone rows: Worth.
Timber platform: Ferguson.
- Preston: *Dowker.*
- Prince family: *Jones.*
- Privy Council: *Hodgson.*
- Protectorate: *Scott.*
- Punchard family: *Punchard.*
- Ramsbury: *Webb.*
- Ratisbon: *Hartshorne.*
- Reading: *Crawford.*
- Registers: *Bateson.*
- Reigate: *Pickance.*
- Ring-dial: *Read.*
- Rohan (Duc de): *Layard.*
- Roman antiquities: *Brown, Ferguson, Haverfield, Lambert, Leadman Money, Ward.*
- Roman remains: *Atkinson, Bellairs, Blair, Bowly, Brock, Dowker.*
- Bibracte: *Grover.*
- Chester: *Williams.*
- Chollerford: *Holmes.*
- Colchester: *Laver.*
- Dover: *Puckle.*
- Lanchester: *Blair, Haverfield, Hoopell.*
- Silchester: *Fox.*
- Romans, King of the: *Weber.*
- Rowner: *Prideaux-Brune.*

- St. Albans : *Hardy, James.*
 St. Fagans : *David.*
 St. John the Baptist : *André, Harts-
horne.*
 St. Mary Church : *Brownlow.*
 Salisbury : *Kingsbury.*
 Sandgate Castle : *Rutton.*
 Sandwich : *Dorman.*
 Sarum : *Clutterbuck, Dorling, Webb.*
 Scotland : *Cooper, Russell.*
 Scott (Sir Richard) : *Howorth.*
 Sculpture :
 St. John's Head : *Hartshorne.*
 Seal (Kent) : *Frampton.*
 Seals : *Brassington, Hope, Wyon.*
 Sedgefield Church : *Hodges.*
 Selattyn : *Bulkeley-Owen.*
 Selby Abbey : *Hodges.*
 Sharnington : *Clark.*
 Shorne : *Arnold.*
 Shottesbrot (John de) : *Hone.*
 Shrewsbury : *Blakeway, Fisher.*
 Shropshire : *Fletcher, Phillips, see*
 Astley, Faintree, High Ercall, Lang-
 ley, Lichfield, Ludlow, Myddle,
 Pontesbury, Selattyn, Shrewsbury.
 Silchester : *Foa.*
 Silkstone : *Sykes.*
 Smythe family : *Stocker.*
 Smythe (Sir Thomas) : *Wadmore.*
 Somerset, *see* Cucklington, Holnicote,
 Ilton, Somerton, Wells, Witham.
 Somerton : *Hayward.*
 Southam : *Fretton.*
 Southminster : *Pritchett.*
 Staley : *Johnson.*
 Staveley : *Coleman.*
 Stewards accounts : *Carrington.*
 Stone coffins : *Fielder.*
 Stonehenge : *Barclay.*
 Sudeley Castle : *Garnett.*
 Suffolk : *Haslewood, Hopper, see* Cove-
 hithe, Poslingford.
 Surnames : *Hickson.*
 Surrey : *Bax, Cooper, Crisp, Lasham,*
 see Leigh Place, Reigate.
 Sussex, *see* Birling, Chichester, East-
 bourne.
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 Venice : *Hebb, Layard, Spiers.*
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 Wales : *Compton, Foulkes, Rhys.*
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 Warwick : *Kemp.*
 Warwickshire : *Bickley, see* Arden,
 Birmingham, Castle Bromwich,
 Leamington, Southam, Warwick.
 Wells : *Church, Crisp, Fielder, Gray,*
 Hartland, Hügel, Morris, Rhys.
 Westmorland : *Ferguson, Whitehead,*
 see Appleby.
 West Wickham : *Waller.*
 Westward : *Wilson.*
 Wicklow, *see* Glendalough.
 Wills (the Australian explorer) : *Win-
deatt.*
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 Fletcher, Manning, Monday.
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 Coate, Cricklade, Devizes, Donhead
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 Worcestershire, *see* Evesham.
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By reporting to the Society from time to time *discoveries* in the county in any branch of archæology. References should be given to the numbers on the Ordnance (25 inch scale) or Tithe Map.

By collecting and transmitting *field and other place names* (giving where possible the number of the fields, &c., on the Ordnance 25 inch scale, or Tithe Map).

By collecting and transmitting *manorial and other customs*.

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GEO. FREDK. BEAUMONT,

*The Lawn,
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VOL. V. PART III.

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SOME ESSEX COUNTY FAMILIES.

By A MEMBER OF THE SOCIETY.

It is the aim of this paper to do for Essex, as simply and accurately as possible, something of the same kind as that which in his *Noble and Gentlemen of England*, Mr. Shirley accomplished for the country at large. In that work he endeavoured to collect all those families of county rank which had held their position in the male line since the beginning of the sixteenth century. The application of such a test to Essex would produce a curious result. For the one family in the county essentially qualified for inclusion, namely, that of Gent of Moyns, is extinct since the work appeared. It is obvious, therefore, that some test far less exacting must be found if any appreciable number of our county families is to pass it. It is proposed, therefore, to take as a limit a period comparatively so recent as the accession of George III., (1760) and to treat only of those families already seated in the county before that date. The reason for selecting this particular epoch is that the work of our county historian was published in 1768, and may therefore be treated as a trustworthy record down, at least, to the year 1760, that is to say, that in Morant's pages we can safely trace the descent of estates down to 1760, even though it may not always be traced down to the date of publication. We have, therefore, in his work conclusive, because contemporary, evidence of the status and possessions of any family in 1760.

The families, then, to be treated of are those which have held their seats and estates in the county from a period not later than 1760, and in the *male* line. It is strange how few Essex families can satisfy these conditions, and how few, even of those, are entered in the Heralds' Visitations.

Those which appear in the earlier visitations (published by the Harleian Society) are distinguished by an asterisk (*); those in the 1666 Visitation (privately published) by †; and those whose pedigrees are in Berry's work (1840) by an ‡. Names with a doubtful claim to insertion will be given at the close. The acreage assigned to members of the family in the Return of Owners of Land (1873) is given under each name.

1538.¹ WRIGHT* of Kelvedon Hall². Though not a well known Essex name, this family contributed a High Sheriff in 1857, and is allied by marriage, in the present generation, with that of Petre, which immediately follows.

1,658 acres.³

1539.⁴ PETRE*‡ of Ingatestone Hall (now of Thorndon Hall). Founded on the spoils of monasteries, which were confirmed to it by Papal Bull in 1555. This house received, in 1603, the Barony of Petre of Writtle.

20,352 acres.

Circ. 1555. SMIJTH* of Hill Hall. Sir Thomas Smijth "son of John Smijth of Saffron Walden, gent.," (Morant) acquired this seat by marriage with the widow of Sir John Hampden, (d. 21st Dec., 1553) and bought its reversion. The present family descend from George, a brother of this eminent man, and hold a baronetcy created 1661.

2,556 acres.

¹ This date is taken from Burke's *Landed Gentry* (1894). Morant leaves the year in doubt.

² In Kelvedon Hatch. Present Hall built by "John Wright the seventh," 1691—1731. (*People's History of Essex.*)

³ Entered partly to 'J. E. Wright' and partly to 'E. C. Wright.'

⁴ See Morant as to this date.

1560. FANSHAWE¹ of Dengey and Parsloes. The Manor of Dengey Hall was granted by Queen Elizabeth in 1560 to Thomas Fanshawe eldest son of John Fanshawe, Esq., of Fanshawe Gate in Holmesfield, co. Derby, Remembrancer of the Exchequer, and it is said by Morant (1768) to have been still in his descendants when he wrote. It now belongs to Lord Petre, but the family holds lands in the parish.²

Parsloes, Dagenham, which was purchased in 1619³ by William, fourth son of the above Thomas Fanshawe, passed in 1689, to John Fanshawe, his son's younger son, and is still the property of his descendants.

1,727 acres.⁴

1605. HONYWOOD* of Marks Hall.

This seat was purchased in 1605 by Robert Honeywood, Esq., of Charing, Kent, a younger son of the ancient and well-known family of that name, and was partly rebuilt by him. His son and successor, Sir Thomas Honeywood, played a great part, on the side of the Commonwealth, in Essex. On the extinction of successive lines, the property passed to various members of the Kentish house.

6,436 acres.

1611.⁵ RAYMOND*† of Walter Belchamp Hall.

The purchaser was John Raymond, son of John Raymond, Esq.

1,635 acres.

¹ The pedigree of this family in the Essex Visitation of 1612 (Harleian edition) is interpolated from the London Visitation of 1634.

² 'Dengey Hall,' which is given as their seat in Burke's *Landed Gentry* (1894) is occupied as a farm house.

³ Burke's *Landed Gentry* (1894). But Barrett's *Essex* (I. 54) states that the Manor of Barking was sold by Charles I. to Sir T. Fanshawe, who had lent money on it.

⁴ The two branches together.

⁵ Date of purchase wrongly given as 'about 1627' in Berry.

1635. BRAMSTON*†‡ of Skreens.

This well-known Essex family, which occupies a prominent place in the Parliamentary annals of the county, was founded by Sir John Bramston, Lord Chief Justice of England, son of Roger Bramston, gent., of London, and afterwards of Boreham, by Priscilla, dau. of Francis Clovile, Esq., of Clovile's Hall, Essex. His son, Sir John Bramston, K.B., M.P., was author of the *Autobiography* published by the Camden Society. The old mansion was destroyed and the present one erected by the family "about 1710."¹

6,840 acres.²

1685. BRANFILL of Upminster Hall.

The purchaser was Andrew Branfill of Dartmouth, a captain in the merchant service, who "by his industry acquired a considerable fortune."³ His wife was a granddaughter of Capt. Aylett of Magdalen Laver, one of the heroes of the siege of Colchester.

1,020 acres.⁴

1693. WESTERN† of Rivenhall [afterwards of Felix Hall].

Thomas Western, "youngest son of William Western of London, grocer,"⁵ fined for alderman of London, and purchased the Rivenhall estate in 1693.⁶ By his wife, "Martha, youngest dau. of Samuel Gott of London, ironmonger,"⁷ he had three sons, Samuel, whose male issue became extinct in 1730; Thomas, whose line succeeded to Rivenhall in 1730, but became extinct in

¹ *People's History of Essex.*

² The 'Visitation' families end here.

³ Morant.

⁴ The late head of the family, Mr. Champion Branfill succeeded to the Russell estate (1534 acres) and removing to Stubbers, took the name of Russell. (*Burke's Landed Gentry.*)

⁵ Morant.

⁶ *Burke's Extinct Peerage.*

⁷ Morant.

1844 on the death of Charles Callis, Lord Western (created 1833)¹; Maximilian, ancestor of Sir T. C. C. Western, of Rivenhall, Bart. (created 1864), the present head of this great Whig house. Felix Hall was purchased in 1795 by Lord Western, who made it the principal seat of the family.²

7,876 acres.

1711. TUFNELL‡ of Langleys.

The founder of this family was "Samuel Tufnell, Esq., son of a very rich and eminent merchant in London,"³ who "was member in several Parliaments for Maldon, Colchester, Great Marlow, etc.," and who purchased Langleys in 1711,⁴ rebuilding the house, and making a park round it.³ His mother was a dau. of Alderman Sir William Joliffe, whose wife was a dau. of George Cressener, Esq., of London and Earl's Colne.³

7,086 acres.

1724. ROUND‡ of Birch Hall.

"James Round, of London, Esq.,"⁵ purchased the Birch estate in 1724, and was succeeded by the son of his elder brother, whose son and heir added considerably to the estates of the family by marrying the great-grand daughter and heiress of Sir Ralph Creffield, of Ardleigh and East Mersea (temp. Queen Anne). The Hall was rebuilt by Mr. James Round in 1727-8, and again by Mr. C. G. Round in 1845.⁶

7,395 acres.

¹ M.P. for Essex twenty years and for Maldon twenty-two years. Burke's *Extinct Peerage*.

² *People's History of Essex*.

³ Morant. The first recorded ancestor of the family was probably identical with that "Richard Tuffnell, of St. Sepulchre, London, salter," who had licence, 16th April, 1594, to marry Mary, widow of Robert Barber, of the same.

⁴ Burke's *History of the Commoners*.

⁵ Morant. Styled in 1701 "son of John Round, of Stratford upon Avon, Warwickshire, gentleman." (*London and Midd. Arch. Soc. Trans.*, Vol. VI., Part I., p. 330.)

⁶ *People's History of Essex*.

1727. HOUBLON† of Hallingbury Place.

A refugee family, eminent in the City of London, descended from James Houblon of London, merchant, who married in 1620, Mary Du Quesne, and whose descendant Jacob, son of "Charles Houblon, of London, merchant,"¹ purchased this estate, "not long after" the estate was vested in trustees by an act of 1727.² His son and successor, Jacob, married the dau. and sole eventual heir of John Archer, Esq., of Coopersale,³ Essex, and Welford, Bucks. He "nearly rebuilt" the mansion in 1771.⁴

7,135 acres.

1733. LOCKWOOD† of Dews Hall (afterwards of Bishop's Hall).

Dews - Hall (or Deux - Hall) in Lambourne was purchased by "Richard Lockwood, Esq., an eminent Turkey-merchant,"⁵ soon after the death of C. Thorowgood, Esq., (13th Nov., 1732) its former owner. His father was Sheriff of Northamptonshire in 7 Will. III.⁶ Mr. Lockwood, who was M.P. for Hindon 1713, London 1722, and Worcester 1734, "made a considerable addition" to Deux Hall, giving it a new front.² It has since been pulled down by the family, who have made Bishop's Hall, in the same parish (acquired at a later date) their family seat.⁷

2,247 acres.⁸

1745. DU CANE† of Braxted Lodge (now Braxted Park).

A refugee family, originally Du Quesne, connected, like their relatives the Houblons, with the Bank of

¹ Berry.

² Morant.

³ In Theydon Bois. It had come to him from his step-mother (*née* Eleanor Wrottesley).

⁴ *People's History of Essex.*

⁵ Morant.

⁶ Bridges' *Northamptonshire.*

⁷ Burke's *Landed Gentry*, 1894.

⁸ The name of the family, in this generation (1873) was Wood, but this appears to be the acreage assigned them in the return.

England. Morant describes the purchaser of Braxted (1745)¹ as "Peter Ducane, Esq., of Great Coggeshall, the son of a rich merchant." His father was Richard Du Cane, a Director of the Bank of England and M.P. for Colchester in 1715,² who succeeded to the manor of Great Coggeshall in 1737, on the death of his father-in-law, Nehemiah Lyde. Mr. Peter Du Cane, also a Director of the Bank, was Sheriff of Essex in 1745. He moved to Braxted Lodge in 1751,¹ and "much improved" it. It was then "a large brick house."³

5,828 acres.

1750. TOWER of Weald Hall.

Thomas Tower, younger son of Christopher Tower, Esq., Deputy Collector of customs for the Port of London, who purchased Huntsmoor Park, Bucks,⁴ acquired Weald Hall in 1750.⁵ He was a bencher of the Inner Temple, sat in Parliament from 1727 to 1741,² and was High Sheriff in 1759. On his death in 1778, Weald Hall passed to his nephew, Mr. Tower of Huntsmoor Park.

2,167 acres.

1760. RUGGLES† (NOW RUGGLES-BRISE) of Spains Hall.

"Samuel Ruggles of Bocking, Esq.," who purchased Spains Hall in 1760,⁶ was the son, according to Berry, of "Thomas Ruggles of Bocking," who had bought lands in Belchamp, 1721. He was succeeded at Spains Hall by his nephew Mr. Thomas Ruggles, whose son added the name of Brise in 1827.⁷

2,208 acres.

¹ *People's History of Essex.*

² *Burke's Landed Gentry* (1894).

³ Morant.

⁴ *Burke's Landed Gentry.*

⁵ *People's History of Essex.* Morant (1768) only say "Thomas Towers, Esq., now resides at Weald Hall."

⁶ Morant. As only the year is given, the purchase barely comes within the limit of this paper.

⁷ His grandfather, Mr. Thomas Ruggles, had married a daughter of Mr. Joshua Brise of Clare, Suffolk.

Among the families excluded as not fulfilling the rigid conditions laid down at the outset, that of Waldegrave* must stand foremost. The Essex branch of this ancient house was originally seated at Borley, but received Navestock from Queen Mary in 1553, and eventually made it their seat. Navestock Hall, erected about 1729, was demolished, and the materials sold by auction, in 1811; and the family thus lost its seat in the county. The estates, moreover (5,108 acres in 1873), passed away, for the time, at the death of the 6th Earl Waldegrave (1835), though they will eventually revert to the house.

Another family of which the name may be missed is that of Sparrow. Although of old standing in Essex, they were clearly not of county rank when Morant wrote. He describes "Biggs in Gosfield" as then belonging to "James Sparrow, gent.," whose son (d. 1838) was the first of Gosfield Place.¹

Our limit also just excludes the Strutts of Terling Place, as it was not purchased by them till 1761. The Snoreham property, however, was purchased by their ancestor, "Mr. John Strutt of Biley-Mills" [Maldon] in 1743. (Morant.)

The sixteen families comprised in our list owned, it will be found, between them in 1873 rather over 84,000 acres of Essex Land; but their rental, as given in these returns, has already become matter of archæology. Not only the houses that have so suffered, but the county at large, in its sore trouble, may surely say, remembering its past, "forsan et hæc olim meminisse juvabit."

¹ The pedigree of the Sparrow family cannot be considered satisfactory. Berry (1840), who follows Morant, derives them from Thomas Sparrow of Bocking, whose will is dated 1595, but whose grandson died in 1589, while his *great*-grandson died earlier still, leaving three children! In Burke's *Landed Gentry* (1894), this Thomas Sparrow is made third in descent from William Sparrow of West Harling, Norfolk, living "*temp.* Edward III.," but collation with Berry shews at once that this is done by making the patriarch (who made his will in 1595) son to a man who "died about 1482"! Morant actually does this, making the father die "about the latter end of the reign of King Edward IV." But Berry introduces a complete break at this point. Moreover, the "modern arms," which, in Berry, (following Morant) are given as "Or, three roses proper," appear in the 1634 Visitations as "Argent, three roses gu., a chief of the second," and are the same in the Visitation of 1664-8. These visitations give a clear descent from John Sparrow of Sibil Hedingham for the Gestingthorpe branch, which played some part in the civil war, on the Parliamentary side, in Essex, but do not contain the line from which the present family descends. Morant gives the complete pedigree under Sibil Hedingham (II. 289).

THE ABBEYS OF COGGESHALL AND STRATFORD LANGTHORNE.

By J. HORACE ROUND, M.A.

It is always believed and stated that these two Abbeys were founded for monks of the Cistercian order. This belief, however, is erroneous. They were among the English Abbeys of the order of Savigny founded in 1112, by Vital de Mortain, in the diocese of Avranches. "Its rule, like that of the Cistercian, was an adaptation of the Benedictine."¹ The first house of this order in England was Furness Abbey, founded (it is usually said) in 1127, or (as I think) in 1126, by Stephen, then Count of Mortain and, *jure uxoris*, of Boulogne. It is my opinion that his connexion with the Norman *comté* of Mortain was the cause of his patronising the order of Savigny founded within its borders. It would also seem probable that we have here the explanation of Coggeshall Abbey being given to this order, if Stephen induced his wife, Queen Maud, to join him in supporting it.

"The date of the foundation of Coggeshall," according to the new *Monasticon* (v. 541), "is placed in different years by different annals," These years are 1137, 1140, 1141 and 1142.² The question can be only partly decided by the internal evidence afforded by the Queen's charter of foundation. In this the witnesses are:—

"comite Waleranno de Mellent et comite Gilberto, et comite Gaufrido de M[andevilla] et comite Willelmo de Guarenna, et comite Simone; et Willelmo de Ipre, et Radulpho cancellario meo, et Huberto camerario apud London."

¹ *English Historical Review*, VIII., 668 et seq.

² Janauschek (*Orig. Cist.* I. p. 105) gives 1139.

The names of the attesting Earls limit the date of the charter to 1140—1143,¹ and are consistent with 1140, which is the date given by Ralf of Coggeshall himself.² The absence of the King's name may, perhaps, be connected with his active movements about the country during 1140.

The subsequent charter of confirmation by Stephen throws no light on the matter, but the fact that one of its witnesses is Eustace styled "Count of Boulogne," points to a later date, as Eustace, it is held, was not Count till some years later.³

Serlo, abbot of Savigny—in consequence, it is said, of the insubordination of his fellow abbots—surrendered his house to the Cistercian order in 1147,⁴ and a Papal Bull of 10th April, 1148, transferred to that order the thirteen English houses dependent on Savigny, among which were the abbeys of Coggeshall and of Stratford Langthorne.⁵

In her valuable article on the family of Montfichet,⁶ Miss Fry has traced the selection of Savigny as the mother house of Stratford Langthorne to the *locale* of the Montfichets in Normandy, through the Abbey of Cerisy.⁷ She has also given sorely needed corrections of Morant's account of the family. The only serious error she has, unfortunately, accepted is the belief that the return of the Montfichet fief in 1166 was made by a *William de Montfichet*, whom she styles "William III.,"⁸ and supposes to have been an elder brother of Gilbert.

¹ William Earl Warrenne, Simon Earl of Northampton and Waleran Count of Meulan were the three Earls who are recorded to have remained faithful to the Queen during the King's captivity (1141). So did William of Ypres, the captain of Stephen's mercenaries. Geoffrey de Mandeville, Earl of Essex, changed sides more than once.

² "Eodem anno convenit conventus apud Cogeshalam III. nonas Augusti."

³ Mr. G. F. Beaumont has kindly lent me for reference his copies of this and two other charters from Holman's MSS.

⁴ *English Historical Review* VIII., 668-9.

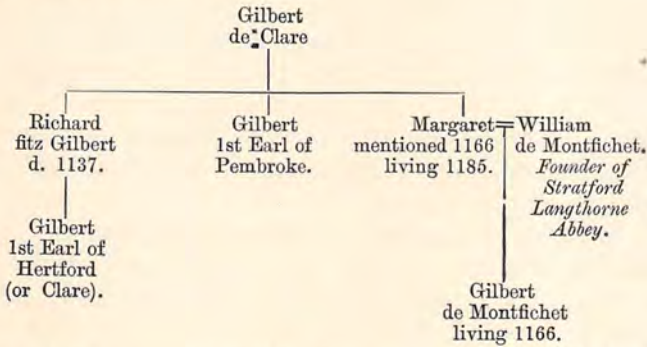
⁵ *Ibid.*

⁶ *Essex Arch. Trans.*, Vol. V., p. 173, et sq.

⁷ *Ibid.* p. 183.

⁸ *Ibid.* p. 185.

The real descent is this :—



Dugdale's account of the Clares is so hopelessly bad that one has always to reconstruct the pedigree for oneself. As for Morant, he not only ignored the Clare connexion altogether, but made William de Montfichet the founder, who was dead, we shall find, in Stephen's days, alive in 1166, when the return (*carta*) of the Montfichet fief was sent in with the rest. Here, again, the error can be traced to its original source. The Montfichet in possession from the accession of Henry II. was Gilbert, but he headed his return (1166) with the words "De feodo Willelmi de Montfichet" (i.e. his father). When the *carta* were transcribed, the rubricator, misled (as in some other cases) headed the return: "Carta Willelmi de Montfichet," though it was really made by Gilbert. Now, towards its close, we have the entry: "De Ferneham, quam Rogerus Anglicus tenet, 1 militem, quem Gilbertus Comes dedit, in guerra, quando eram puer, patri suo, et iste est in placito erga me." That is to say, Gilbert de Montfichet records that, when he was a boy, "Earl Gilbert" had given part of his land, in fee, to Roger *Anglicus*, "during the war," that is, under King Stephen. Now if we turn to the Gloucester Cartulary we find a charter of Earl Gilbert "omnibus baronibus et hominibus de honore Willelmi de Mundfichet,"¹ the honour being then in his charge. We

¹ Rolls Edition, Vol. II., p. 165.

also find in the same quarter, Gilbert Foliot, as Bishop of London, testifying that, in the war under Stephen, the possession of Gloucester Abbey, "turbata fuisset per Gilbertum comitem, jam dicti Gilberti [de Munfichet] avunculum, qui tunc ejus præerat patrimonio tutelam exhibens."¹ Lastly we have Nicholas, Bishop of Llandaff, speaking of "belli tempore, comes Gilebertus jam dicti Gilberti tutor et patrimonii custos."²

The pedigree I have given shews that it was Gilbert, 1st Earl of Pembroke, who thus acted as guardian to his nephew and namesake, during his minority, under Stephen.

In the foundation charter of Stratford Langthorne, William mentions his wife Margaret, and, about half a century later, (1185) we read in the *Rotulus de Dominabus* :—

Margareta de Muntfichet que fuit filia Gileberti filii Ricardi de Clare est de donacione Domini Regis et est lx annorum et amplius (p. 45).

There is no getting over this evidence which involves the pedigree I have set forth above. But, as was often the case in these returns, Margaret's age is loosely given, and she was decidedly "more than" 60 years old.

Miss Fry having pointed out that the arms of Montfichet were those of Clare, with the tinctures reversed, I need not dwell on this interesting instance of derived arms, only observing that in my *excursus* on the Essex families of Mandeville and De Vere,³ I traced the derivatives of the Mandeville coat, of which the "quarterly, or and gules" became, in the De Vere coat, "quarterly gules and or"—a precisely similar transposition. And I showed that the families whose coats were based on that of Mandeville were all connected by marriage about the time of Stephen. Hence, I assigned to that period the adoption of armorial bearings, a conclusion which the arms of Montfichet confirm.

¹ *Ibid* p. 168.

² *Ibid* p. 174.

³ *Geoffrey de Mandeville*, 388—396.

In a paper on "the introduction of armorial bearings into England,"¹ I have shewn that the famous coat of the Clares is found a generation earlier than any coat in England, earlier indeed than any coat was known to exist, and this imparts a further interest to the appearance of its chevrons in the arms of Montfichet and in those of the abbey of Stratford Langthorne. I may take this opportunity of recording that I once discovered a rude carving of the arms of Fitzwalter—another derivative from these of Clare—on a wall in Colchester Castle, a relic, perhaps, of the days when it was held by the Clare-descended Lord of Dunmow and his host "the Army of God."

¹ *Archæological Journal*, LI. 43.

ESSEX FIELD-NAMES.

COLLECTED AND ARRANGED BY

WILLIAM CHAPMAN WALLER, M.A., F.S.A.

Part I.—THE HUNDRED OF ONGAR, AND THE HALF HUNDREDS OF HARLOW AND WALTHAM.

SHORT and disconnected lists of field-names appear from time to time in various publications, but, so far as I know, no attempt has hitherto been made to collect and arrange systematically those which are found to occur over the whole area of any particular county. A passing reference made some years ago (by whom and where, I have forgotten,) to "the valuable lists of names contained in the Tithe Commutation Awards," stuck, as such phrases will, in my mind, and it occurred to me that I would some day try to collect those of the parishes comprised in the Hundred of Ongar. My first intention was to make a pilgrimage to each parish and there inspect its particular Award. But further consideration led me to abandon this plan as not only tedious but also impracticable. Later on, acting in concert with the Council of our Society, I approached the Board of Agriculture, in whose custody the sealed copies of the various Awards are deposited. At first certain obstacles, which appeared almost insurmountable, stood in the way of my obtaining the facilities necessary for the execution of the work contemplated. But, at length, thanks to the cordial interest which the Right Hon. Herbert Gardner, one of our Vice-Presidents, manifested in a project approved of by our Council, and the courteous kindness of certain permanent officials of the Board over which

he presides, all difficulties were got over, and the first instalment of Essex field-names now finds a place in the Society's Transactions.

A few words explanatory of the scheme adopted are, perhaps, desirable. The first proceeding was to go through the Draft Awards of the forty-one parishes¹ contained in the Hundreds chosen, copying out all field-names other than those absolutely common-place—such, for instance, as Broadfield, Longfield, Tenacres, and a few others, which occur by the score. The names excerpted, to which the Tithe Map numerals were added, are in books which will ultimately be added to the MSS. Collections of the Society. Each name was next re-copied on to a slip, with the addition of the number corresponding to that assigned to the parish in which it was found to occur. Duplicates having been eliminated, the slips were arranged alphabetically, in which order they are now printed. By way of pendant to this explanation I must add a word of thanks to my friend, Miss E. M. Allen, of Girton College, for the help she very kindly contributed towards the somewhat tedious process of re-copying and sorting.

It would be out of place to attempt, here and now, to say much as to the names of which the list is composed. They exhibit a remarkable variety, the same name in precisely the same form rarely occurring more than once over the whole area under review. And it must also be added that the variations, in some few cases, appear to be due to the idiosyncracies of the original draughtsman or copyist, or of the person who informed him, rather than to essential differences in the names themselves. The explanation of sundry inaccuracies is probably to be found in the fact that the Awards, which were for the most part drawn up about half a century ago, were done in haste, and many names seem to have been misunderstood, misspelt and mangled, while others were insufficiently authenticated. To give an instance or two:—the field which figures as

¹ Their collective area is, roughly speaking, 103,000 acres—or about one tenth of the whole county.

'Peerless' should indubitably appear as 'Spare Leaze,' while 'Luscious Mead' is really Lusher's or Lushen's mead; the various 'Readings,' 'Reddings,' etc., are merely variants from Ridding (a clearing), of which 'redene' is the earlier form.¹

Of all the names not immediately explicable three stand out as occurring more commonly than the rest: they are Small Gains, Rainbow Field, and Perry Field. Now 'small' is a word rarely found as part of a field-name: the comparison is usually expressed by 'little' and 'great.' But in the case of 'Gains,' the latter affixes occur once and once only, though 'Gains' itself never occurs without some qualifying word. Perry Field may or may not be the equivalent of the more modern Peartree Field. But *perige* or *peru* is the Anglo-Saxon for pear-tree, and in one case I have come on a 'Piryfield' in a 13th century charter relating to a parish in which later on two Perry Fields are found. Cecilia ad le Pirye (1271), John atte Pyrye (1360), Matilda Pyrewyne, and the vill of Pyryford, all found in early rolls, seem to furnish instances of various uses of the same word. Rainbow Field I hand over to the conjectures of the ingenious, with the remark that Rainbow, like Perry, also occurs as a surname.

One name stands out as singular among the many that are curious. Mal y perdu Field, in that form, carries the mind far back. On the Ordnance Map this name is replaced by 'Mellow Purgess,' which, though English in form, is equally puzzling. Colonel Bolland very kindly made enquiry for me as to the entry in the Name-Book of the Ordnance Survey Department at Southampton, but, beyond the fact that the spelling 'Mellow Purgess,' had been authenticated by three persons, nothing was discoverable. The Rev. E. H. L. Reeve, the present Rector of Stondon, to whose family the farm belongs, says that it has usually been called Mal Purgis, or Mal Purvis, and that there is a local tradition to the effect that the name once stood as 'Mal eau perdu.'

¹ O.E. *red*; A.S. *hreddan*. The name 'Woodredon' affords an instance.

Although many 'Hop Gardens' remain to bear witness to the time when each vill drank of its own brew, 'Flex' has in three instances only survived to recall the Statute passed in Henry the Eighth's time, which rendered obligatory the cultivation of a certain amount of hemp or flax in each parish.

A momentary glance at an Ordnance Survey Map will serve to shew that the Commutation Awards by no means include all the place-names in a parish; and many which are nowhere recorded in print, are yet enshrined in old documents, or, in some instances, still live on the lips of peasant-folk, preserved through centuries by oral tradition. To the names here printed I have now and again appended a foot-note, but only when I chanced to have by me the materials for it. Comment and criticism will of necessity be more advantageously applied when, if ever, the lists for the whole county are completed.

PARISHES.

1 Stapleford Tawney	22 Stapleford Abbots
2 Stanford Rivers	23 Theydon Mount
3 Shelley	24 Theydon Gernon
4 Navestock	25 Theydon Bois
5 Norton Mandeville	26 Loughton
6 Abbot's Roothing	27 Harlow
7 Beauchamp Roothing	28 Great Hallingbury
8 Bobbingworth	29 Little Hallingbury
9 Chigwell	30 Kings Hatfield
10 Fyfield	31 Latton
11 Chipping Ongar	32 Matching
12 High Ongar	33 Netteswell
13 Greenstead	34 Great Parndon
14 North Weald	35 Little Parndon
15 Moreton	36 Roydon
16 Lambourne	37 Sheering
17 Magdalen Laver	38 Waltham Holy Cross
18 High Laver	39 Epping
19 Little Laver	40 Nazing
20 Kelvedon Hatch ¹	41 Chingford
21 Stondon Massey	

¹ In the Draft Award of this parish alone the fields are not specified, but the farms are given with a lump acreage.

LIST OF FIELD-NAMES OCCURRING IN THE
FOREGOING PARISHES.

NOTE :—In the following list the numerals put after each name indicate the parish (see p. 147) in which the name occurs. Where the same name occurs twice or more in the same parish, one numeral serves for all instances.

Explanations of common words (*e.g.* Butt, Leaze, Linch,) will be readily found in Mr. Seebohm's *English Village Community*, and elsewhere.

Abbey Mead	38	Andrews	3
Abbeydyne Mead	30	Angle Close	28
Abbots	8	Angle Piece	36
Abbotts Mead	6	Ant Field, Little	10
Abbotswick Home Gardens, etc.	4	Ants Bottom	10
Abrams Field	30	Antoneys, Great and Little	30
Acrams Grove	13	Any Croft	8
Acre Mead	30	Apes Grove	16
Adams, Great and Little	2	Apple Tree Field .. 6, 10,	39
Adams Croft	14	Apple Tree Hoppet	40
Adam Field	40	Apple Tree Pasture	30
Adders Field	27	Appleby Croft	27
Agers Well	30	Arbury Hill Hoppet	19
Airing House	30	Archers Field	2, 39
Airy Field	30	Archery Mead	27
Alder Carr	13	Arthur Field	18
Alder Car	2	Arthurs Croft	23
Alder Field	2, 12, 21	Ashcroft	18, 27
Alder Wood	16	Ash Elms	2
Aley Field	27	Ashentree Tree Field	30
Allclods	30	Ashgrove	30
Alice Ley Mead	30	Ash Mead	37
All Marsh	38	Ash Tree Field	35
Allens Field	29	Ash Wood	24
Allis Pasture	27	Ashleys	18, 19
Almains	40	Ashlings	8, 12
Almonds, Great and Little	18, 27	Ashton Field	10
Almshouse Field	7, 11	Ashton Mead	10
America	30	Aspey Wood	4
America Mead	18	Assden Field	32
Amlands	40	Assers Mead	8
Amvill Cross Pasture	28	Asses Field	25
Amy Lands	34	Auberrys Field	18
Anchor Field	13	Auger Field	40

Augurs Mead ¹	26	Barnish Croft	7
Augur Lay	27	Barnsley Field	27
Ayletts Field	33	Baroness 4-acres.	28
Babbs	26	Barr Field	29
Babsbury Wood Field ..	16	Barrels	30
Backdoor Hoppet	27	Barren Field	7
Backdoor Mead	2	Barren Ley	2, 15
Backer Field	30	Barren Pasture	10
Bacon Field.	39	Barron Hills	8
Bacon Grove	6	Barron Field	39
Badlands Field	29	Barrow Croft	30
Bakers Field.	12, 32	Bartholomew Spring ..	23
Bakers Grove	41	Barton Marsh	22
Bald Hills	39	Bason Field	9
Baldock	31	Batchellors	39
Baldwins	26	Bath Spring	30
Ballance	33	Battle Field.	29
Ballards, The	10	Battle Sale	14
Balls, Upper and Lower ..	24	Battles Hall.	22
Balls Field	28	Batts Field	38
Balls Meadow	24	Bay Field	16
Balls Shot ²	14	Beacons Hill	4
Bancroft	16, 37	Beadle Common	29
Bandish Field.	2	Beadleys	37
Bandleys	8	Bean Croft	39
Bandys	28	Bean Croft	2
Banes Down	40	Bean Garden	12
Bankes Field	30	Bean Mead	38
Bankhams	37	Beards Field	30
Bansons	11	Bears Croft	8
Bar Field	7	Beavis Field	5
Barfields	26	Beauchamp Field	7
Barfield Meadow	29	Beauchamp Mead	7
Barbers Grove.	23	Beazly, Ploughed	10
Barbers Mead	1	Bedlam.	10
Barcroft Field.	18	Bedlars Green Pasture ..	28
Bark Field	36	Beedrows	38
Barkers Mead.	27	Beggars Hall	33
Barley Croft	30, 34, 40	Beggars Hall Coppice ..	30
Barley Field	5	Belchers	40
Bardon, Long and Short ..	10	Beldhams	30
Barn Lands	12	Bell Acre.	8, 18, 19
Barnet Ley	12	Bell Croft	27
		Bell Field, The	39

¹ Augurs is probably a corruption of Algors, a surname found in Loughton in 1320, and still surviving as the name of a road, mis-spelt Alghiers.

² Shot originally expressed a square furlong, or group of allotments, each a furlong long, and, together, a furlong wide (A.S. *scoot*, a division).

Bellhouse Grove	2	Bishops Field	34
Bellhouse Mead	2	Bishops Hall	16
Bellsland Down	17	Bishops Moat	16
Bell Rope Field	21	Bitchett, The	23
Belsons Wood	17	Bitts, Great and Little ..	28
Bellstairs	41	Black Acre	25
Bellstairs	41	Black Bells	3
Belsam Lands	18	Black Croft 2, 8, 14, 16, 17, 27	
Belthorpes Mead	24	Black Field	12, 30
Bendle Common	29	Black Lands—	
Ben House Green	36	10, 19, 30, 32, 36, 38, 39, 40	
Bennetts	16, 39	Black Ley	12
Bennetts Ley	28	Black Boy Field	13
Bentley Common	30	Black Ridden	12
Bentley Piece	22	Black Root	2
Bentons	2	Black Shots	19, 29
Berhill, West and East ..	14	Blackmore Field	12, 21
Berry Field	14	Blatches Pasture	7
Berrymans	3	Blatchfords, Great and Little	30
Berwick Ham Field	2	Blaze Meadow	1
Berwick Lay	6	Blind Hobbs	32
Bessy Croft	10	Block Mead	41
Betseys Mead	9	Block House Mead	7
Betseys Orchard	40	Blockhouse Field	23
Betts	12	Blocks	37
Betts Field	4	Blood Field ¹	41
Betts Meadow	22	Blue Bottles	9
Bettys Mead	38	Blue Coat	14
Bevis Field	37	Blue Gates Farm	12
Big Clemends	46	Blue House Field	25
Biggins Close	29	Blue House Hoppet	39
Biggs Field	27	Blue House Wood	41
Biggs Mead	27, 31	Blunders	14
Biggs Commission	36	Blunts Hoppet	30
Billings	28	Blunts Mead	22
Billsons Lane	8	Blyths Barn Meadow	13
Binders Field	2	Boarders Hoppet	26
Binghams Field	29	Bobs Piece	1
Birch Grove	25, 39	Bob Davis Pasture	13
Birchen Coppice	24	Bog Mead	2
Birches Mead	12	Boiles	5
Bird Field	7	Bolden ² Alley	9
Birds Caze	36	Bolings, Great and Little ..	39
Birds Croft	36	Bolts Mead	3
Birds Field	30	Bolts Moors	30
Birds Wood	7	Bolt Wood, New	12

¹ There is a Bloody Mead at Abridge, near the river. It may be that the epithet, like Battle, indicates the scene of some long-forgotten fight.

² Bolden is a slip—it should be 'Bowling.'

Bone Field	36, 40	Bramble Field	2
Bonnets	15	Bramble Hill	38
Bonnies Oak	36	Bramble Hill Mead	14
Borams	26	Brambles	12, 15
Borchams Fields	33	Bramsley Field	27
Borehams Hoppit	2	Bramzas	28
Borehams Field	4	Branch Shot	7
Borehams Mead	36	Branjemans Ley	27
Borley	32	Brands, Great and Little	30
Bossells	33	Brank Field	13
Botany Bay ¹	12	Brays	38
Bottles	12	Brays, Old	34
Bottles Mead	16	Braysbone	38
Bottoms	28	Brays Mead	33
Bottoms, Little	30	Breach Field	5
Boundary Field	41	Breadgate Spring	38
Bounds Hill, Upper	4	Brent Hall Wood	27
Bounds Hill Meadow	4	Bretts Home Field	31
Bourne Bridge Mead	22	Bretts House Field	27
Bourne Plain	22	Brewers	3
Bourses, The	23	Brewers Mead	2
Bow Mead	14	Brewsters Mead	2
Bower Field, Upper & Lower	2	Brick Clamp	1, 26, 30
Bowing Wants	31	Brick Croft	27
Bowlands Mead	12	Brick Earth Pits	2
Bowles	8	Brick Field	8, 39, 40
Bowling Field	38	Brick House Wood	7
Bowling Green	4, 10	Brick Kiln Field—	
Bowsall Mead	9		4, 13, 22, 23, 28, 39
Bowyers	39	Brick Kiln Hoppet	17, 30
Boyfield	16	Brick Kiln Ley	6
Boy Field	32	Brick Kiln Mead	32
Boy, Middle	16	Brick Kiln Pasture	30
Boys Hall Park	4	Brick Kiln Piece	4
Box Mead	12	Brick Kiln Wood	19
Boxley	30	Brick Kiln Field Wood	16
Boxleys Croft	27	Brickland	2, 38
Brackleys, Hither & Further	9	Brickland Shott	17
Bradley	32	Brick Mead	12
Brain Field	2	Brickwall Mead	36, 40
Brains Lay	2	Bridgemans Mead	27
Brake Hill Field	29	Bridgemead	30
Bramble Croft	27, 40	Bridges	34

¹ The old (1813—17) Allotment-Ground in Loughton is commonly referred to as Bodney (so pronounced). On enquiry, however, it appears that older inhabitants used the name Botany Bay, and would casually ask, 'Are you going to the Bay' ; or, sometimes, 'to the Transports.' 'New Zealand' was the name given to Allotments in the neighbouring parish of Theydon, on the ground, it is said, that they were an alternative to actual emigration.

Bright Field	30	Buntins, Little	41
Brights Piece	5	Bunting Piece.. .. .	16
Brion Spring	38	Buntingsea Mead	38
Britton Field, or Tuftons	39	Burgess	12
Brizes Park	20	Burley Ley	15
Broad Chase	6	Burnt Chimney Field ..	32
Broad Croft.. .. .	29	Burnt Cop Field	38
Broadgate Field	22	Burnt Field .. 2, 14, 17,	27
Broadgate Pasture	30	Burnt Grounds	30
Broadhurst	12	Burnt Grove	25
Broadlands	17	Burnt Hall House	40
Broadley Common	36	Burnt Hole	32
Broadley Field	34	Burnt House Field .. 4,	12
Brockises Field	30	Burnt Mill	33
Broken Back	21	Burnt Oak	32
Bromley March	2	Burnt Oak Field	18
Brook Croat.	15	Burnes	30
Brookmead Shaw	16	Burraws	30
Brookbits Mead	21	Burr Field	7
Brookwood <i>alias</i> Ice House		Burr Rainbow Field ..	7
Wood	2	Burtons Close	26
Broomfield	2, 9, 34	Bury Angels, or Oldbury	39
Broomley	30	Bury Close	30
Brooms, Great and Little	4, 16	Bury Field	30
Broom Grove Field	16	Bury Leys	39
Broom Hill	16	Bury Mead	37
Broomstick Common	38	Bury Mead, The Old .. .	32
Brown Croft	12	Burying Ground	30
Browns Field .. 21, 29, 30,	34	Burying Ground Field ..	27
Browns Holme	36	Buscroft	36
Browns Meadow.. .. .	29	Bush Fair House Field, S..	31
Brumsted Common.. .. .	30	Bushy Hope	41
Bryants Hoppet	26	Bushey Leys	3, 8
Bryors Mead	27	Butlers Lands	8
Buchans Field	27	Butchers (part of) .. .	4
Buck Horns	13	Butchers Field	30
Bucklands	30	Butchers Slipe	34
Buckley Close	38	Buts Hern	4
Buckrells	41	Buts Hern Field.. .. .	4
Bud Noles	16	Butsyard Meadow	36
Bull Field	41	Butlands	30
Bulmans	15	Butt Field, Upper & Lower	18, 40
Bulmer Field	2	Butthatch Wood.. .. .	7
Bult Field	41	Butts End Field	22
Bumpers Grove	18	Buttons, Great and Little ..	17
Buncene Field.. .. .	41	Button Croft	6
Bundish, Great and Little..	18	Buzzard Field	18
Bundish Wood	8	Byams Hoppet	27
Buns Croft	4	Byfield, Little	25
Bunt Field	27	Byford Hoppet	32

Bylts	3	Carrot Field.. .. .	21
Cabbage Field	40	Carsens Field	41
Cacklers Mead	30	Carses Field.. .. .	7
Cage Field	30	Carters Croft	18
Cains, Upper and Lower ..	2	Carters Mead	18, 27
Cains Hill	40	Carters Field	17, 18, 34, 40
Cakebread Mead	17	Carters Green Field	32
Cakes Field	37	Carters Hill Meadow	2
Caldhams, Hither, Middle, and Further.. .. .	9	Carters Lees, Hither	7
Calias Hitchford	3	Cartlodge Field	6
Callaways, Hither & Further	2	Cartlodge Mead	5
Callendar Bottom	36	Castle Acres	36
Calverts	10	Castle Field.. .. .	11
Calvas Croft	8	Castors Piece	7
Calves Moors	27	Casty Field	30
Calves Pen	30	Cat Field ¹	38
Calves Pightle	38	Cats Brains ¹	26
Calvestocks	30	Cats Croft ¹	17
Cammuck Redding	38	Cats Tail Pond Field	33
Campions.. .. .	39	Catch Hares ²	9
Campits	32	Catherines Mead.. .. .	28
Camp Shots	37	Catons Land	5
Camps, Great & Little	21, 25, 36	Catterills	30
Camps Homestead	40	Cattons Mead	34
Camps Meadow	34	Causeway Field, Little and Great	5, 24
Canal	1	Caves Meadow	1
Canes Croft	14	Chadwell	15
Cannon Green.. .. .	10	Chaffords	15
Cannons Common	30	Chalk Croft	37
Canny (or Camy) Hills ..	37	Chalk Hill	38
Canward, Great and Little	38	Chalk Bottom	6
Capon Field	28	Chalk Field.. .. .	4
Capons, Hither	2	Chalk Hill Field	39
Caps Hill	34	Chalk Pit	40
Cappers Field	30	Chalks Pasture	30
Carcases Mead	30	Chamberlaynes	8
Carne Oaks	26	Chamberlaynes Mead	8, 12
Carpenters Field	41	Chambers Field	39
		Chandlers.. .. .	30

¹ The word 'cat' in this connexion seems generally to be derived from the surname, and the combination 'Cats Brains' is somewhat startling. At first glance it seems as though it must be a corruption of something quite different. By chance, however, I came on an early grant to the Abbot of Bordesley, co. Warwick, of lands 'between Catchesbrayn and Grosfurlong' (*Cat. Anc. Deeds*, B. 717), which indicates that the modern form is not so far removed from the ancient, whatever the meaning of that may be. Compare 'Brain Field' on p. 151.

² This word is variously spelt in documents of the 16th and 17th centuries as Cacehares, Cacchhares, and Cacheres.

Chandlers Field	27	Clarance	15
Change, Lower, &c. ..	30	Claridge, Upper and Lower	4
Change Common.. .. .	30	Claridge Hoppet.. .. .	4
Chantry Field.. .. .	18	Clarks	15
Chantry House	27	Clarks Croft	8, 32
Chapels Croft	2	Clarks Field	2, 8, 18, 27
Chapel Croft	10	Clarks Hoppet	4, 30
Chapel Close	30	Clarks Hill	34
Chapel Field	32, 35, 37	Clark Lands	15
Chapel, Great	17	Clarks Mead	8, 26
Chapel Mead	31	Clarks Mead Spring	19
Chappel Field	37	Clarks Tanner	14
Chapples Field	26	Clerks Piece	26
Chaplins Field	27	Clerks Wood	34
Char Croft	40	Clatty Moor.. .. .	4
Char Leys	38	Claxons Hoppet	4
Charity Land	1	Clay Hill	13
Chase, The	1, 3, 7, 10, 12	Clay Hills	1
Chaseway	2, 7, 11	Claypit Field	12, 21
Chase Field	2, 39	Clayton Field	40
Cheese Mead	18	Clinker, Lower	13
Chequers	26	Clinkles	2
Chequer Mead	3, 12	Closetreding, N. and S. ..	31
Chermans.. .. .	30	Clothes Pasture	19
Cherry Down	41	Clover Field	9
Chestway	24	Clover Mead	8
Childs Field.. .. .	16	Cludings	39
Childrens Field	7	Clump Field	13
Chinnims Field	14	Coach Field	30
Chipping Field	27	Coal Field	4
Chiswick Field	27	Coars Field, Upper & Lower	2
Chivers Pawn Farm ..	12	Coarse Mead	2
Choppings	8	Cob Field	36, 38, 39
Chowns Field	28	Cobfield Hill	40
Christmas Field	19	Cobbs	15
Church Cox Land	14	Cobdens	9
Church Field	1, 8	Coblers Field	27
Church Hide	2	Cock Field	1, 12, 23, 24, 36
Church Mead	16, 30	Cock Lay Dell	28
Churn Wood Hanging ..	13	Cock Ley	28
Cinquefoil	39	Cock Mead	12
Cinquefoil Field	37	Cock Meadow	12
Cinque Foin Mead	31	Cock Sailors	27
Cintons	25	Cock Sailors Mead.. .. .	27
Clagett	39	Cock Ridding Field	39
Clamp Field	11	Cock and Pye Field	40
Clapgate Field	5, 13, 32	Cocks Field	38
Clapgate Mead	21	Cocksheds	34
Clap Gate Wood.. .. .	38	Cockerells Field	6
Claptons Field.. .. .	28	Colchester Field	13

Cold Bakers ¹	26	Cooks Mead	25
Coldham	40	Cookes Spinney	31
Cold Harbour Barn	36	Coopers	30
Coels Plantation	31	Coopers Bottom	30
Coles Croft	8	Cop Field	12, 38
Cole Field	30	Copping Mead	39
Cole Mead	9	Copshall	33
Cole Meadow	22	Copt Hall Field	28, 30
Colemans	8	Copy Mead	40
Collard	22	Copy Wood	40
Collets Hoppet	1	Corner Close	38
Colley Field	30	Cornishes	1
Colley Mead	30	Corringalls	30
Colliers Hoppet	4	Corums	18
Colliers Hatch	2	Cotters Croft	27
Colliers Spring	4	Court Field	27
Collins	39	Court Hill Field	25
Collins Field	34	Court Oak	2
Collins Mead	5, 39	Court Oak Hoppit	2
Collyns	4	Cousins, Long	38
Colmans Croft	1	Covers Mead	2
Colsons, Great and Little	26	Cowbridge Field	25
Colsons Down Meadow ..	36	Cowlands	37, 40
Colt Croft	15	Cowleaze	2
Coltsfoot	10	Cowleaze Meadow	36
Colvers Field	18	Cow Leys	26
Combstacks	41	Cow Ridden	17
Commission Field	36	Cowside Hill	28
Commission Common	36	Cowshots	8
Common Acre Shot, Great	30	Coxs Field	6
Common Field 3, 22, 30, 34, 35, 38		Cox Ley	30
Common Longlands	36	Coxs Mead	14
Common Mead 2, 6, 9, 18, 26, 32		Coxheads	34
Common Meadow	13, 27	Crab Field	30
Common Piece	4	Crabs Croft	28
Conduit Field	5, 16	Crabs Mead	12
Coney Burrows	41	Crabs Leys	10
Conjuring Field	7	Crabs Spring	23
Constables Land	15	Crabtree Croft	28
Cooks	26	Crabtree Dell	28
Cooks Close	33	Crabtree Field 5, 21, 24, 36, 38	
Cook Field	1, 14, 18, 32	Crabtree Slipe	39
Cooks Field	2, 28	Crankle Mead	37
Cocks Grove	38	Crankly Mead	37
Cooks Hoppet	7	Crannum	38
Cooks Ley	29	Cray Shot	37

¹ In earlier documents this appears as Colebakers and Cowlebakers, which may mean charcoal-burners.

Creepers Hill	2	Dassocks	10
Crewty Croft	28	Dausing Moor.. .. .	29
Crinkle Field	30	Daws Mead	24, 30
Cripps Mead	14	Days Field	14
Croat	19	Days Walk	18
Crockleford	13	Deacons Field.. .. .	41
Croft, The	12	Dead Charles	29
Crome Hoppet	12	Dead Lane	13
Crook Mill	17	Deakins, Long	41
Crooked Field	2, 4, 7, 14	Deans Field	30
Crooked Mead	2, 27, 39	Debney Field	14
Crooks Downs	14	Deer Barn Field	22
Cropland, Great and Little	10	Deer Gate Field	12
Cross Coats	14	Deer Park Field	38
Cross Croft	6, 18, 27, 33	Dell Bit Mead	14
Cross Shot	23	Dell Field	40
Crossaway Mead	8	Dell Holes	24
Crouch Mead	29	Dell Hole Field	23, 25
Crouchmans Hoppet	14	Delved Mead	14
Crow Field	30	Denhams	29
Crow Piece	34	Denhams Field	29
Crows	39	Dennis Bottom	12
Crows Folly	35	Denny Bushes	39
Crown Field	37	Derelict Land	38
Crumps Croft	2	Derry Downs	9
Crumps Mead	1	Devils Horse	37
Cudlings	38	Devils Meadow	13
Culbarts	19	Dew Field	6, 7
Culks Croft	30	Dewsleys	27
Cumberland Grove	38	Dial Meal	39
Curringtons	40	Dials	38
Cursall Mead	29	Dicks Mead	12
Curse Field	6	Didgemeer, Little	36
Curtis Croft.. .. .	29	Didgemeer Common	36
Curtmill Green	22	Dies, Great and Little	10
Cuse Wells, The.. .. .	14	Dillers Mead	36
Custom Mead, Little & Great	27	Dinige (or Dimge) Lands	15
Cutbush	23	Ditchey Field	10
Cut Hedge Field	14	Dobsons Field	27
Cutlers	14	Dock Meadow.. .. .	13
Dads Close	9	Dockerills	3
Daffys Mead	8	Doctors Drift	13
Dale Field	1	Doctors Field	13
Dallance, Great and Little..	38	Dodds	30
Damsel Mead	40	Dodds Field.. .. .	30
Damson Mead	40	Dodds Hoppet.. .. .	7
Daniel Hills	36	Dodds Mead	30
Daniels Field	19, 28	Dodfield	17
Darslings	18	Dodgens, The	32
		Dog Kennel	12

Dog Kennel Field ..	9, 41	Dowsells Coppice	30
Dole Field ¹	10	Dowset Lane	10
Doles	39	Drakes Field	41
Doles Field	39	Drakes Hill Plantation ..	4
Dollimans Spring (Woodland)	8	Drakes Ley	9
Donal (or Doual) Field..	37	Drivers	4
Done Pickle.. . . .	15	Duckett Meadow.. . . .	36
Donkey Court Mead ..	27	Duddings.. . . .	29
Doodle Oak Coppice .. .	30	Duel Field ³	9
Dool Field	2, 17	Dukes	5, 15
Dooley Field—		Dukes Field.. . . .	37
2, 4, 8, 14, 18, 27, 30, 32		Dukes Pasture.. . . .	28
Dooley Wood	8	Dungeon Field	12
Dooley 9-acre Field ..	18	Dungeon Hole Wood .. .	4
Dorrington Field.. . .	28, 30	Dunghill Field	13
Doucetts Field.. . . .	32	Dunstable Field	38
Double Gate Field .. .	8	Dunstalls	34
Double Shot Field .. .	14, 39	Dunstilles	7
Dove Croft	40	Dutch Barn Field	2
Dove House ²	4	Dutch Barn Mead	12
Dovehouse Croft.. . . .	17	Dyers Mead.. . . .	31
Dove House Field—			
2, 5, 24, 25, 30, 31, 32, 36, 40, 41		Earls Mead	15
Dove House Mead .. .	1, 7, 12, 23	East Croft	27
Dovehouse Meadow .. .	6	Eastlands, Great & Little	30
Dove House Pasture ..	28, 30	East Mead	14, 33
Down, The	36	East Meadow	2
Down, Hither and Further	7	Easton Meadow	29
Down Rust	10	Eastons	29
Downs	17	East Wick Mead.. . . .	36
Downs, The.. . . .	33, 41	Eastwick Road Mead ..	35
Downs, Great	17, 25, 36	Eastwoods	29
Downs, Upper	14, 30	Eathen, Further and First	37
Downs, Long	18	Eaton Field.. . . .	23
Downses	30	Eddicks	12
Downs Mead	30	Edmonds	32
Downs Leys.. . . .	27	Edmondsea Mead	38
Dowley Field	2	Edwells Spring	12

¹ The variations of dole—dool, dooley, dowley,—probably in most cases indicate a boundary-mark; but may in some refer to a charity, or to a meadow in which several persons had, or have, shares (A.S. *dole*, a share).

² The memory of the ancient seigneurial dove-cotes, or pigeon-houses, is well-preserved, though it is probable that very few of them are still in existence. The great settle-downs of pigeons were one of the grievances of the commonalty in feudal times.

³ It is not clear that this has anything to do with 'duel' in its modern meaning. I have come on the same name elsewhere, but have, unfortunately, mislaid the reference.

Elbow Field	28	Fenners	32
Elbow Mead	27	Fenners Field	18
Elbys Field	27	Fens, In the	7
Eliza, Lower	10	Finching Field	34
Elizas	15	Fing Croft	14
Elizas Field.. .. .	18	Fir-tree Mead.. .. .	22
Ellen Mead	34	Fire Croft	18
Ellens Field.. .. .	25	First Course	16
Ellis Field	39	Fish Mead	33
Elm Field	28	Fisher Grove Bottom ..	40
Elms Langley.. .. .	18	Fishers.. .. .	32
Elthorpe Spring	1	Fishers Mead	9, 14
Ely Field	30	Fishes Field	28
Emblem Hoppet.. .. .	39	Fishmongers	26
Emblems Mead	39	Fish Pond Mead.. .. .	2
Emblems	28	Fitches Field	12
Emblens Coppice	30	Five Corner Mead	8
Empty Purse	10, 32	Five Roods	17
Emsted, Great and Little	14	Fizleys Hoppet	36
England, Little	34	Flack Mead	10
English Bottom	7	Flaggy Piece	2
Eusdens	36	Flat Bottoms	2
Entry Field	21	Flat Field	18
Envills, Great and Little ..	6	Flats, Upper and Lower..	29
Epping Hoppet	1	Fletchers Mead	38
Epping Mead	24	Flex	5
Eves Acre	30	Flex Field	34
Evil, Great and Little ..	15	Flex Meadow	34
Faggoters Mead	18	Flood Land, The 5-acre ..	4
Faggs Field.. .. .	12	Flower Mead	32
Fair Croft	27	Foggis, Great and Little ..	9
Fair Mead Field.. .. .	26	Foggs Field	10
Fally Field	27	Foisters Hoppet	14
Falty Field	27	Fold Croft	34
Fan Croft.. .. .	32	Follicey, Great and Little..	17
Fan Grove	9	Football Field, Great and Little	40
Fanners Field.. .. .	30	Forbury, The	27
Fargans Field	27	Forbury Field.. .. .	29
Fare Field and Croft ..	4	Fore Meadow	6
Farnells, Great and Little..	21	Foreberry	30, 39
Farthings.. .. .	29, 41	Forebury, The 14, 27, 31, 32,	33
Farthing Hall	38	Forebury Mead	27
Fearney, Little	2	Forefield	30
Felmongers Nursery	27	Forest, Great, Upper and Lower	2
Fellmongers Plantation..	31	Forest, Little	2
Fen Acre Downs.. .. .	2	Forest Fields	24
Fendells	2	Forest Hall Park	5
Fenn, Little.. .. .	6	Fork Field	30
Fennells Wood	34		

Forleys Mead	31	Gains, Great	16
Forsters Croft	27	Gains, Little	16
Forties	39	Gains, Small—2, 4, 6, 8, 12, 13,	
Fortification	11	15, 17, 18, 21, 22, 24, 27,	
Fortification Wood	4	30, 32, 36, 38, 39, 40	
Fortunes, The.. .. .	33	Gains Mead, Small	22
Forty Field	9	Galens Spring	30
Fosters Field	32	Gallant Acres	9
Fosters Pieces, or Boxes 8-ac.	4	Galley Ley	3, 12
Fowl Ley.. .. .	36	Gallions	12
Fox and Bullock Wood	13	Galloways Mead.. .. .	14
Fox Burrows	16	Gallows Croft	23
Fox Dales	28	Gallows Field	2, 13
Fox Earth	12	Gally Wood Field	38
Foxes	40	Gambols	14, 30
Foxfield	40	Gambrel Field	4
Foxhedges	40	Gant Field	12
Foxholes	12, 34	Gant Mead	14
Franks Field	30	Gants, Great	25
Franks Mead	30	Gants Mead	24
Frays Chase	7	Gaunt Wood	25
Freehold	39	Garden Cock Pond Field	2
French Mead	33	Garlands	2, 40
Frenchs Hoppet	34	Garnish Mead ¹	16
Freshits, First, &c.	2	Gaston Close	29
Freshwaters	33	Gaston Common	29
Friday Hill Field	41	Gate Acre	36
Frith, Upper	1	Gate Croat	15
Friveous, Further	17	Gate Growth	14
Frog Field	9	Gaymans	39
Frog Hall Field	9	Gays Mead	3
Froghall Spring	1	Gays Wood	2
Frogs Land	18	Gaze Hayder	16
Fryens Ley	30	Gentrys Field	35, 38
Fulberries	9	George Field	29
Fullers, Little	25	Georges Folly.. .. .	25
Fullers Croft	40	George Mead	27
Fullers Field	38	Gibbons	30
Fullers Mead	27	Gibbs	15, 17
Fulwells Bottom	23	Gibs Croft	1
Furleigh Field	28	Gigstone, Plough	14
Furney Field	25	Gildinghome Mead.. .. .	35
Furze Piece	13	Giles	15
Fyfield Field	10	Giles Mead	39

¹ This curious corruption of Gernon is found in other cases in Theydon Gernon; e.g., Garnish Mill (non-existent); and Garnish Hall, which stands on the moated site of the old Hall of the Gernons, who remained in possession of it until towards the close of the 15th century, when male heirs of the family failed.

Gills	39	Green Croft.. .. .	34
Gills Grove	39	Green Man Inn, &c. .. .	4
Gills Sale	28	Green Man Leys.. .. .	4
Gipsons	38	Green Meads	8
Givars, Middle and Lower .. .	4	Greenleaves, Great & Little	40
Gladeway.. .. .	24	Green Mead	22
Gladburys	36	Green Weed Field	9
Glasscocks Pasture.. .. .	29	Green Wood Field.. .. .	9
Glass House Field	27	Greens Mead	27
Glaze Lights	13	Greensteads, Little.. .. .	2
Glaziers	5	Greensted	30
Glovers Home.. .. .	35	Greenswade Piece	29
Goar, Great and Little .. .	10	Gregorys Field	14
Goat-house Field, Little	4	Gregorys Garden	25
Godfreys Field	39	Grey Goose Field	40
Godsaves Field	12	Greygoose Green Field .. .	36
Golden Croft	30	Greygoose Mead.. .. .	34, 39
Golden Horse	16	Greys Coppice.. .. .	30
Goldens	27	Greys Field	14
Goldsmiths Mead	27	Griffins Wood.. .. .	39
Goodale Farm House.. .. .	7	Griffs	28
Goodens	30	Grimes, Upper and Lower	72
Goodleys	30	Grindstone Mead	36
Goodly	32	Grinstead	37
Goodwins Mead	4	Grodys Garden	40
Goodwins Wells	33	Grodys, Little	40
Goose Acre	1, 39	Grooms Mead	22
Goose Acres	26	Gropes Lane Field	21
Goose Bridge Mead	18	Groundsell Field	30
Goose Croft	17	Groats Hoppet	26
Goose Field.. .. .	41	Groats Field	17
Goose-land Shott	17	Grove Field	21, 29, 41
Goose Yard	39	Grove Hanging	13
Gore Pieces, Near and Far	4	Groves Court	26
Gosbands	30	Groves Croft	26, 30
Gosling Pasture	6	Groves Spring	38
Goslings, The	41	Grumlands	12
Gospel Croft	39	Gubbis Farm	7
Gosting Field	19	Gulley Mead	30
Govers Side	40	Gulleys.. .. .	30
Govets, Great	7	Gunners Field	38
Grace Field	33	Gunners Grove	41
Grants Mead	4	Gunnetts	14
Grass Brick Hill	31	Gyps Bottom	4
Grass Coates	39		
Grave Pit Field	16	Habrams	39
Gravel-pit Field	12, 16	Hadley Field	27
Gravel Pit Wood, or Long- ford Bottom	2	Haggers, Great and Little	30
Green Coat	15	Haggers	28
		Hagmoor.. .. .	1

Hagmoor Shots	1	Hart Field	22, 30, 40
Hales, Upper and Lower	6	Hartel Shot	14
Hales, Meadow	6	Harts Hill	13
Half Mead	21	Harwoods	15, 28, 37
Half Field	23, 40	Harwoods Mead.	14
Half Hide Field	38	Harvest Mead.	39
Half Way Field.	2	Harveys Field	38
Halfpenny Ley	30	Hassops ¹	26
Hall Field, Great & Little	9, 10	Hatch Field.	4
Hall Field	14, 15	Hatch and Haws Field . .	12
Hallingbury Field	28	Hatches	33
Halls Pasture	28	Hatfield, Great and Little	6
Ham Field, Little	9	Hatfield Croft	30
Hamlets	12	Hatfield Hedges	37
Hamlet Field	36	Hatfield Lawn	29
Hammers.	34	Hatmeal Shots	8
Hammer Field	15	Hattons	3
Hammon Mead	26	Haunts, New (<i>qu.</i>)	40
Hammonds Mead	12	Havens Lane	13
Hamptons Field	39	Havers, Little.	18
Hamsicles	15	Haw Mead	40
Hand-post Field	2	Hawkins	38
Handless	6	Hawkins Hill	34
Handy, Great and Little	30	Hawks	40
Hangings	13	Hawleys Field	38
Hanging Acre.	34	Haws Edwells.	12
Hanging Hills	28	Hay Field	14
Hangmans Acre	4	Hay House Field	5, 6
Hangmans Coppice	30	Hay Mead	16, 28
Hansells	36	Hayes	14
Harden Hill Common	36	Hayes Field, Great	28
Hardings Croft	8	Hayes Wood	30
Hare Field	4, 9, 31	Hays	38
Harlock	30, 32	Hays, Long	38
Harlow Mead	32	Haycock Mead	12
Harlow Riding	14	Haydens	30, 34
Harn Field	40	Hayland	30
Harolds Grove.	36	Haymakers	36
Harp, Great.	16	Hayvers	30
Harries, Great	39	Hazlelands	12
Harries Mead	39	Hearts Hill Mead	31
Harris Pasture	30	Heath Field	4
Harris, Long	10	Heath Mead	12
Harrisons Mead	39	Heath Slipe	13
Harrocks	14	Heathen Wood	32
Hart Croft	36	Heatons Mead.	41

¹ This name occurs also as Harshipps *temp.* Elizabeth, and as Hershope and Horshopys *temp.* Henry V.; and, possibly, as Hertscheplond and Hertschypatch, about the same time.

Heavy Land Field	21	Hoars Mead	30
Hedgelands	8	Hobbs Bushes.. .. .	12
Hell Gates	27	Hobbs Field	27, 30
Hellions	16	Hobs Hole	36
Hempstall	4	Hobbs Crop, Little & Great	27
Hempstalls, Little & Great	4, 27	Hobbs Crop Field	27
Hempstead Green Field ..	37	Hobles	24
Hen Croft	28	Hoblets Field	41
Henches Leys	27	Hoblns Mead	9
Henham Field.. .. .	27	Hocks Mead	4
Henley Field	38	Hodgkins	12
Henmans Grove	22	Hoe, The.. .. .	26
Henstalls	41	Hoes Hail	24
Herrings	28, 34	Hog Close	28
Herring Bone Field	22	Hog Field	24
Herringland, Upper & Lower	4	Hog Mead	19
Herringland Shaw	4	Hog Meadow	7
Herons Mead	10	Hogs Cote Field	38, 40
Hewes Delight	13	Hogs Cote Mead.. .. .	4
Hex Stevans	9	Hog Court Field	5, 22
Hicks	30	Hogs Court Mead	16
Hicks Piece	4	Hog Hall Field	30
Hide Corner Field ¹	9	Hoggarts	11
Hide Field	23, 26	Hoggerills, Little and Great	5
Hides	16	Hoglands	30
Hides, The	27, 33	Hogland Mead	30
Hides, Little and Great	24, 33	Hogscotes	41
Hides Meadow	4	Hogrootings Mead.. .. .	25
High Backs.. .. .	34	Hogsty Mead	22
High Ditch	29	Holdens Croft.. .. .	29
Highfield	8	Holden Mead	12
High Lading	38	Holdings Field	40
High Lands.. .. .	25	Hole, The	31
High Laver Mead	18	Holes Croft	36
High Seat	38	Holey Field.. .. .	34
Highsteads	18	Hollands Foot, Lower ..	2
Highwick	17, 18	Hollow Field	24
Higlers Field	30	Hollingford Croft	2
Higlers Mead	12	Hollingford Common Mead	2
Higleys Lay	6	Hollingford Spring ..	4
Higleys Mead	6	Holly Field	5, 40
Hilly Field & Great Hempstall	4	Holmans	22
Hillys Moors	15	Holmes, The	40
Hilly Roodings	23	Holmes, Upper and Lower	10
Hitchford, Upper	3	Holmes Field	11
Hither How Field	1	Holts	12

¹ Hide, in this connexion, has nothing to do with a skin (A.S. *hyd*), but is contracted from *higid*, an estate sufficient to support a household.

Homes, Great and Little ..	8	Horse Bush Field	9
Homestall	22	Horse Croft	6
Honey Castle Spring.. ..	23	Horse Head Mead	30
Honey Croft	26	Horse Lands Chaseway..	2
Honey Field	14	Horse Leaze	32
Honey Hill	34	Horse Leys	26, 40
Honeylands	38	Horse Nails	17, 34, 40
Honeysuckle Mead.. ..	12	Horse Park	14
Hoofield	28	Horse Race Ground	4
Hook, The	4	Horse Shoe Field	31
Hook Field—		Horse Shoe Ley	31
6, 14, 28, 30, 32, 33		Horse Tree Field	31
Hook Lands	22	Horseleys	36
Hook Lane	22	Horseside Hill	28
Hook Mead	14, 23, 36	Hose, The	1
Hook Meadow	4	Hose Land	39
Hookey Downs	16	Hostlers	37
Hookham Field	31	Hot Wells	36
Hookhams Field	9	Hough Croft	27, 30
Hookhams Hoppet	9	Hough Field	30, 34
Hooking Field	1	Houchins Field	6
Hooks	33, 34, 36, 40	Houchins, Great and Little	10
Hooks Mead	4	Houndsditch	40
Hooks Meadow	4	House Field, Old	2, 10
Hooks Pasture	7	House, Little Old	10
Hooky Down	26	How, The	40
Hop Garden—		How Croft	2, 27
2, 3, 14, 15, 18, 29, 39		How Field	1, 24, 28
Hop Garden Field	7	Hows Mead	14
Hop Garden Mead.. ..	7, 15, 32	How Fields Plantation ..	39
Hop Ground—2, 4, 7, 10, 16, 27		Howards	36, 40
30 (<i>pluries</i>), 31, 34, 36, 38		Howells	32
Hop Ground Mead	7	Howlands, Little and Great	2
Hop Ground Meadow ..	28	Howletts	2
Hop Yards, or Bear Field..	2	Howletts Hall Homestead,	
Hope Field	4, 14	etc.	4
Hopes Field.. .. .	7	Howletts Hoppit	5
Hopkins, Great and Little	30	Hubbans	36
Hoppes.. .. .	26	Hubbards	28
Horn Lane Field	9	Hubbards Bushes	12
Horn Leazes	40	Hubbards Mead	36
Horns Field	27	Hucks Mead	39
Horne Field.. .. .	24, 38	Huggards Meadow.. ..	36
Horne, or Lynch, Field..	39	Hulks Field.. .. .	18
Horn Beam Field	33, 35	Hull Croft	18
Horn Beam Hall	38	Hull Green Field	18, 19
Horness Farm House ..	7	Hull Grove Wood	34
Horowoods	15	Hull Mead	23, 24
Horrods	17	Humble Mead.. .. .	38
Horse Bottom	33	Humphreys Field	15

Hundred Acres ¹ —		Jacks Field	36
1, 4, 12, 14, 26, 34, 36		Jacks Mead	19
Hungerdown—		James Croft	17
4, 14, 22, 24, 27, 30, 34, 36, 41		James Hoppet	22
Hungerdown Wood	23	Jarvis Hoppet	22
Hungerland Spinney	33	Jeffreys	8
Hungers, Great	4	Jeffreys Croft	32
Hunts	16, 22, 39, 40	Jenkyns Spring	28
Hunts Piece	9	Jennings Field	31
Hunts Fightle	13	Jennings	34
Hunters Moor	1	Jobs	5
Hutchins Mead	27	Johns Croft	10
Hunsdon Mead	36	Johns Field	27
Hutchings	40	Johns Land	22
Hurleys	15	Johns Mead	14
Hurtles Leys	27	Johns Redden	38
Hurtles Mead	27	Johnsons Field	38
Hyde, Middle	40	Johnstons Field	30
Hyde Mead	40	Joiners Croft	36
Hydemans Mead	29	Jordans Field	30
		Joslings Mead	12
Ice Cellar Plantation	31	Joyners Field	34
Ice House Field	9	Joys, Hither	4
Inchmans Hoppet	26	Joys Meadow and Field	4
Inchwich Common	37	Jumpers	37
Ingels Mead	39	Juniper Mead	30
Inghams	17	Jurkins	14
Ing Lane Field	36		
Inn Meads	31	Keeps Mead	2
Inner Field	16	Kemps Croft	2
Irelands Grove	4	Kemps Garden	4
Island and Moat, The	9	Kemps Mead	2
Island Hoppet	14	Kents 4-acres	38
Ives	12	Kents Hoppet	26
Ivy Field, Great and Little	24	Keys Lands	25
Izards Field	27	Kiln Croft	29, 30
		Kiln Field	2, 4, 7, 21
Jackalls Ley	19	Kiln House Mead	30
Jacketts	14	Kiln House Slip	7
Jacks Hatch House	40	Kimberley Mead	9
Jack o' Churches	41	King Cob	38

¹ This is the nearest approach to a joke that one comes on; it seems to have been thought witty to call a very small enclosure 'Hundred Acres,' or 'Thousand Acres.' Instances are not confined to Essex. Mr. Beaumont, reminding me of a passage in Vinogradoff's *Villainage in England* (p. 188), suggests that 'Hundred Acres' may imply that the land so called was once held by the service of suit at the Hundred Court. But the Abbey manors in Loughton were, by charter of the Confessor, outside the Hundred, and the rights over an outlying bit of the parish, subsequently acquired, were the subject of a grant to the Abbots at an early date by John de Rivers and Matilda, his wife, in whom the Hundred was then vested. (Harl. MS. 4809. xlv.)

Kings, Great and Little ..	2	Laines Field	28
Kings Croft	10, 12, 14	Lamb Coats	15
Kings Dises	10	Lambs Croft	15
Kings Field	31, 36	Lambley, Outer and Inner	8
Kingslands, Great and Little	2	Lambley Spring	8
Kings Land	34	Lambourne Mead	16
Kings Mead	4, 14	Lamberts	17
Kings Meadow	9	Lammas Moors	38
Kings North Park	14	Landditch Mead	2
Kings Piece	4	Land Mead	25
Kings Ridden	12	Land Shot	40
Kingstons, Great	9	Landry Farm	27
Kingstons Pastures	32	Lanes Mead	2
Kinsteads	30	Langfield	40
Kirtley Down	24	Langford Bridge Mead ..	12
Kit Croft	27	Langhills	23
Kitchen Croft	10, 17, 30	Langland	36
Kitchen Field	4, 7, 15	Langlands, Great and Little	12
Kitchen Mead	3, 4, 8, 24	Langolee	14
Kittlebury	2	Langley, Great & Little 17, 18,	30
Kittlebury Mead	2	Langley Mead	26
Knab Hills Mead	39	Langleys	16, 21, 28, 36
Knab Hills Plantation .. .	39	Langridge Farm Homestead	40
Knaves Acre	15	Lapsides	36
Knights Field	36	Larks Wood	41
Knights Land	12	Laselys	4
Knights Lands	2	Latchmore Bank Mead ..	28
Knights Land Wood	2	Latchmore Common	29
Knights Mead	12	Laundry Mead	27
Knockers	39	Laver Lands	19
Knotts	7	Lawn, The	22
Knowbrooks	34	Lawn Field	11
Knowley Mead	21	Lawn, Further	14
Knuckles, Lower and Upper	30	Lawns, Lower and Upper ..	39
L Field, The (<i>sic</i>)	4	Lawrence Croft	18
Laborers, Great and Little	39	Lawrence Green Field .. .	36
Laceys	32	Lay Field	2
Ladies Walk	38	Laydown Field, The	27
Ladys Walk	26	Laylands	33
Lady Common Mead	36	Lea Field	24
Lady Croft	1, 39	Leach Mead and Field .. .	8
Lady Down	24	Lears Hall	17
Ladys Field	2, 4, 7	Leather Bottle Mead .. .	18
Ladys Lands	21	Lee Grove	9
Lady Mead	9, 26, 36	Lees or Lies Field	30
Lady Moors	10	Leg of Mutton Piece	16
Lady Shot	31	Leighs, Great	2
Lady Well Plantation .. .	28	Leighs Wood	34
Lady Whitakers Mead .. .	26	Lemons Land	30
		Lenhams	30

Lewins	40	Lucks	2
Ley Field	19	Lucks Field	7
Ley Bank Hoppet	18	Lukin	30
Lilly Pond Field.. .. .	2	Lulls Croft	4
Lime Croft	6	Lundish Land	30
Linches, Upper and Lower	39	Luscious Mead	26
Lincolns Piece	28	Lust Field	18
Lincolns Field	39	Lust Hoppet	18
Linkons Meadow	4	Lye, The	28
Linnett, The	41	Lynch, Great and Little	39
Linsey Mead	27		
Lintseed, Great and Little..	28	Madles Field	6
Liquorish Field, North and		Maddles Hoppit	5
South	1	Maddocks Lane Field.. .. .	41
Lise Field	30	Madland	40
Little Acre	10	Mag Field	16
Littlebury Mead	12	Mags Croft	31
Lock Field	13	Maggots	7, 17
Lockleys	28	Maid Moor	34
Locks Hatches	39	Maiden Ash Cottage	12
Loft Croft	14	Mal y perdu Field	21
Loft Hall Farmhouse, etc..	4	Male Field	10
London Field	27	Mallions	37
London Mead	15	Malotts	5
Long Acres	39	Malt Home Field	8
Long Banks Field	34	Malt Marsh	41
Long Bar, Little	29	Malting Field .. 12, 15, 30,	32
Long Bottom	1	Malting Hoppit	5
Longland Ley.. .. .	32	Malting Mead	27
Longlands	17	Malton Mead	24
Longlands Common	37	Maltys Hoppet	15
Longlegs Close	29	Man Marsh	41
Long Moors	28	Manby	36
Long Shot	1	Manfield Mead	10
Long Shot Field	9	Mannings Doles	36
Looping Corner	4	Mansfield	41
Lords Croft	12	Mansfield Meadow	14
Lords Field, Great and Little	28	Maple, Lower	9
Lords Grove	16, 22	Maple Croft.. .. .	10, 30, 40
Lords Land	39	Maple Field	8
Lords Marsh	30	Maple Mead, Great	9
Lords Mead.. .. .	18	Maple Shots	16, 22
Lovelands	20	Maples Field	18
Lovelocks	39	Mapletons.. .. .	9
Loves Corner Field.. .. .	9	Marchams	29
Lowhouse Mead, Great	40	Mare Field, Great and Little	6
Lowlands	1, 23	Margarets Bower	30
Lovings, Lower	4	Margery Mead.. .. .	4
Lowpits Meads	10	Mariners	4
Luckings Mead	17	Marjoram	26

Mark Bushes	31	Mill Hoppit	6
Markhams Mead	9	Mill Mead—1, 4, 12, 17, 21, 27	
Marles Close	26	31, 35, 36, 39	
Marles Grove	39	Mill Meadow	4
Marrables Field	16	Mill Spring	4
Marriage Meads	14	Millers	38
Marriage Piece	4	Millers Grove	2
Marriages Mead	2, 4	Millers Stocking	8
Marrion Mead	8	Millers Wells	33
Marrows	30	Mills Mead, Little	7
Marshalls, Upper and Lower	8	Milleys	29
Marshalls Croft	22	Mince Croft	14
Martin, Great and Little ..	24	Mincing Landwood	16
Martins, The	24	Mincings Ley	12
Martins Field	32	Mitcham Field	27
Martins Hill	38	Mitchells, Great	30
Martins Mead	30	Moat Field	17, 30, 39
Martins Shot	10	Moat Mead	39
Marygolds	27	Moat Piece	25
Masons Mead	32	Moated Mead	4
Matching Field	32	Moating Field	30
Matting Field	32	Mobbs	14
Mawkins Grove	9	Molehill Mead	7
Maws, E. and W.	28	Mole Hill Field	2
Mayletts and Jacobs	1	Molesfield	38
Mazeland	40	Mon, The	2
Mazeling	40	Money Field	9, 28, 30, 40
Mead, The	37	Money Fort Hill	40
Mead Plat	28	Money Pot Hill	36
Mealings	31	Monied Field	32
Mealings Plantation	31	Monk Mead	21
Medleys	30	Monkey Wood	22
Meeting House Field .. 6, 34,	39	Monkin, Little	24
Meeting Lay Barn	30	Monkins, Great and Little	25
Meg Hill	38	Monks Harbour	27
Merchants Field	13	Monks Mead	7
Merchaws Hoppet	30	Monks Meadow	4
Merry Croft, Long	10	Monks Piece	4
Merry Lands	30	Monkwood	29
Merry Mead	32	Monster, Great and Little	10
Mess Field	17	Montagues Field	27
Mile Stone Field	5, 11, 12	Moon Field, Great & Little	2
Milestone Mead	16	Moor, The	11, 14, 36
Mill Field—2, 4, 6, 8, 11, 12, 15		Moor Field	7, 10
19, 22, 24, 28, 30, 31, 39, 40, 41		Moor Mead	19
Mill Hatch	10, 31	Moors, Further	7
Mill Hill	8, 17, 18, 19, 24	Moors	30
Mill Hide	2	Moors, The—	
Mill Hide Common	29	5, 8, 10, 12, 15, 22, 28, 37, 38	
Mill Hide Spring	2	Moors Ley	30

Moors Slipe	10	Nether Kidders Homestead	40
Moores Field	29	Nethers	17
Mop Croft	10	New England	39
Mopboys	37	New Mead	8
Morgains Field	29	New Way Field	18
Morgans	40	Newarks Hall Wood	12
Morgans Shaw	38	Newhedge Mead	5
Morlands	10	New House Mead	12
Morley Pond	28	Newlands	14, 17, 19, 30, 32
Morrells, Hither & Middle	4	Newmans	15, 26
Morris Field	15	Newmans Mead	40
Morton Hoppit	6	Newmans Ley	19
Moreton Ley	8	Newports Mead	12
Moreton Mead	15	Nicholls	3, 36
Morry Croft	19	Nicholls Field	31, 36
Moseleys	30	Nicks Field	10
Moses Field	30	Night Lands	12, 14, 29
Motts Croft	26	Night Leaze	1
Mount Field	27	Nightless	2, 25
Mount Mead	18	Night Leys	4
Mountain Field	38	Nightlegs Hoppet	18
Mount Pleasant Field	36	Night Pasture	19
Much Field	27, 30	Ninnins	36
Much Mead	15	Nippers	9
Muck Moors	33	Noakes, Little	10
Mud Hall Orchard	36	Noakes Broad	27
Mud Mead	12	Noaks Orchard	15
Mud Piece	25	Noats	5
Mug Field	8	Nob Weed Field	41
Mugmore	35	Nobles Bit	9
Mulberrys Homestead	40	Nobodys Field	32, 37
Mumsey Field [Nursery Field]	13	Nock Ridden	34
Mundells	12	Noke Field	28
Munkins	30	Noland Wood	13
Murrel Field	12	No Mans Land	4, 18, 25
Musket Mead	10	Nook Poplars	30
		Norlands	2
Nans	29	Norris Mead	12
Nanny Brown	9	North Field	40
Napsis	40	North Lands, Great & Little	1
Nattox Mead	40	Norton Field	5, 12, 30
Naughty Croft	37	Norton Heath Field	12
Navestock Common Mead	4	Norton Hedgerow	10
Nayles, Little	4	Norwich Field	28
Naze, The	41	Norwood	10
Neats	9	Notch Croft	10
Needham Field	16	Nottage Cottage and Garden	31
Neighbours Field	15	Nottages	40
Nether Hoy	37	Nottages Mead	36
Nether Ley	40	Notts	8, 9, 36

Nut-tree Hoppit	6	Outing Field	22
Nutts Croft	10, 39	Oval, Little and Great ..	15
Nymphs Croft.. .. .	30	Oven Field	6
Oak Etch, Great & Little ..	28	Over Mead	4
Oak Tree Mead	40	Overhill Mead.. .. .	10
Oakes Lands	2	Overshot Mead	37
Oaken Leaves	27	Over-the-way Field .. .	4
Oak Field	24	Over-the-way Pasture ..	28
Oaking Bushes	29	Owens Field	16
Oakley Hedge-row	8	Owlets Hatch	40
Oatech	19	Owls	4
Oatlands	30	Oxgate, Little	32
Oatmeal Hall (a cottage)	36	Oxhouse Mead	27
Oatmeal Field	27	Oxleys	12, 16, 25, 27, 30
Obelisk Field	38	Pack Saddles	38
Obreys	24	Paddle Marsh	37
Ody Mead.. .. .	38	Padlers Bottom	8
Old Barn Field	36	Padlers End Field	15
Oldberry	30, 32	Padon Field	38
Oldbury	22, 27, 39	Page Green.. .. .	12
Old Dicks.. .. .	28	Page Green Field	12
Old Johns	36	Pagle Field	15
Old Lands	22	Pagle Mead	2
Old Lands Grove.. .. .	16	Pains Hill	40
Old Lane Woodfield .. .	16	Pains Island	38
Old House Field.. .. .	17, 27, 36	Pale Gate Field	30
Old House Mead	31	Pale Hoppet	39
Old House Hoppet	34	Palmers Croft	12
Old Field	27, 40	Palmers Field.. .. .	30
Old Indian Arrow Public House, late the, etc.	4	Pamers Mead	4
Old Mead.. .. .	9	Pan Croft.. .. .	18
Old Moat	39	Pan Field	6, 18, 32
Old Park	38, 39	Panes Mead	39
Olives, Great and Little ..	19	Paris Wood.. .. .	14
Olive Downs	36	Parish Croft	40
Olreys	28	Park, The	8, 10, 14, 18
Ongar Field	7, 12, 29	Park Croft	36
Ongar Mead	8	Park Field	8, 13, 17, 41
One Tree Field	38	Park Mead	8, 14, 21
Orams Hoppet	10	Park Meadow	9, 12
Orange Grove	39	Parks, The	24
Orange Mead	39	Parks Chase	19
Osborns Field	28	Parks, Great	6
Osborns 14-acres.. .. .	38	Parks, Hilly	1
Ostends	39	Parkers	36
Ostlers	25	Parn Mead	34
Outer Field	16	Parsley Coppice	30
Outer Hold Mead	4	Parsley Mead	22
		Parsons Close	4

Parsons Field	29	Pest Field	19
Parsons Hill	2	Pest House	30
Parsons Lay	2	Pest House Field	39
Parsons Mead	28	Peters Field	38
Parvills Mead	39	Petries Shot	28
Paskitts	29	Petts Field	14
Pasten Spring	24	Petts Hoppet	32
Patmans	30	Petty Croft	7
Patmores Ley	27	Pheasant Croft	34
Patience	3	Phipps	14
Paveleys, Little	25	Physic Hills	36
Peacocks Field	14	Piccols Croft	36
Peak Field	38	Pick Hill Field	38
Peaklands	37	Pickerills	8, 30
Peaks Field	24	Pickets Croft	3
Pearsons	3	Picketts	21
Pearsons Croft	30	Picketts Hoppet	34
Peartree Croft	27	Pickle	14
Peartree Field—8, 17, 23, 26, 31 32, 34, 36, 37, 39		Pickle, The	27
Peartree Hoppet	30	Picknutts	36
Peartree Mead	33	Pidgeon Home Mead	9
Pear-tree Meadow	21	Piggins	5
Pear-tree Woodlands	17	Piggots Field	21
Peasditch	40	Pightle	4
Peas Land	10	Pightle Field	5
Pecks Mead	32	Pig Ridden	2
Pedleys Field	36	Pigs Bridge Field	7
Peerless	26	Pigs Bridge Mead	6
Peets Field	27	Pigs Mead	2
Peg Mumfords Croft	30	Pigses	16
Pellings	38	Pike Pond, Great and Little	39
Pen Croft	14	Pilleys	18
Pen Mead	15	Pin Field	19
Penetence	36	Pin Mead	39
Penny Croft	17, 30	Pin Pan	39
Penny Field	14	Pincey Mead	37
Penny Mead	10, 14, 30, 31	Pinchen Croft	40
Pennyfeathers Close	10	Pinks-tye, or Pigs stye Field	4
Penthouse Mead	8	Pinnacle Field	38
Pepper Field	22, 32	Pinnacles Wood	36
Peppers Field	30	Pinnack Grove	38
Percy Mead	14	Pinnels, Hither and Further	8
Perry	33	Pipers, Great & Little .. .	1
Perry Field—1, 2, 6, 10, 17, 18 21, 22, 24, 25, 27, 28, 30, 39		Pinions Field	8
Perryfield Cross Croft	27	Pipers Downs	41
Perry Hill Farm	40	Pitchers	14
Perry Mead	4, 33	Pitlands	30
Pesh Croft	30	Pitmans	22
		Pittmans Field	33
		Pitts Croft	22

Place Mead	28	Porkmans Croft	18
Plaisters, Great and Little	2	Porters Croft	36
Plane Mead	12	Porters Field	7, 18, 30, 40
Plashets	37	Possen Croft	30
Plate Field	14	Post End Field, Hither	17
Playing Croft	27	Postern	39
Playles Lane	8	Postern Field	39
Plough Thresh	27	Posterns, Great and Little	39
Plucketts	9	Postern, Lower	39
Plucketts Wood	26	Postings	27
Plumpins	32	Pot Ash	3
Plumpkins	30	Pot Ash Mead	2, 21, 32
Plum Pudding Field	24	Potmans	26
Plumtree Field	13, 31	Pot Redden	38
Plumb Tree Mead	26	Pottens Farm House	7
Plumb Field	30	Potters Field	27
Podden	40	Potters Mead	19
Pole Field	39	Pound Close	38
Pole Hill Field	41	Pound Field—2, 6, 14, 22, 24, 25	26, 29, 39, 40
Poles Mead	26	Pound Mead	8, 14
Poll Field, Great and Little	26	Powders, Great and Little	32
Polland Field, Upper & Lower	2	Powders Hoppet	14
Pomfrets Field	28	Pratts Field	40
Pond Crote	32	Prentice Mead	23
Pond Willow	18	Pressfield	40
Ponders	6	Price Field	31, 33
Pool Field	23	Price Mead	14
Pooles Croft and Spring	3	Prickland	38
Pooles Ley	30	Priggs	37
Poor Field <i>alias</i> Small Gains	2	Primes (or Prunes)	37
Poor Field	9, 14, 17, 39	Primley	37
Poor House Cottage & Garden	4	Primrose Field	33
Poorhouse, The	7	Princes Gate Homestead, etc.	4
Poorhouse and Garden	8	Priors Field	32
Poor House Field	17, 19, 31	Priors Meadow	28
Poor Lands	12	Priory Croft	30
Poor Ley	4	Priory Field	30
Poor Leys	33	Pritwells	39
Poor Mead	2	Priveys, The, Great & Little	24
Poors Piece	26	Pryors Mead	31
Popes Croft	28	Pryory Reading	33
Popes Field	41	Puck Field	38
Popes Orchard	37	Pudding Field	9
Poplar Field	27	Pudding Lane Field	9
Poplar Long Field	29	Pufford Gate Field	31
Poplar Holme	36	Pumpkin Field	10
Poplars Chase	30	Pumpkins, The	24
Poplars Field	30	Purford Gate Farm	31
Porch Mead	39	Purford Green Field	31
Porkins Field	18		

Purgo Field	4	Readings, Long	37
Purgo Wood	4	Readings, Spring	29
Purkis Hoppet	26	Reas, Little	15
Purl Croal	37	Red Field	4
Purlieu Mead	25	Red Gate Wood	4
Puttocks Oak	36	Red Land	5
Quagmire Field	39	Redlands	30
Queen Acres	16	Red Mill Shot	17
Queens Hoppit	10	Red Robins	4, 41
Queen Public House	10	Redwells	17
Queens Mead	40	Red Willow	34
Quick Wood	37	Red Wood and The Walk	4
Quicks Mead, The	27	Reddens	34
Quinton Hill Field	38	Redding	29
Quy Field	27	Reddings	22, 28, 39
Radleys	28	Reddocks	25
Radleys Mead	27	Reddox Meadow	29
Rail, Upper Middle	41	Ree Field, The	34
Rail Field	25	Reeds Field	25
Rail Mead	12, 17	Reedings	32, 34
Rail Piece, Upper	9	Reeves	5
Railway Field	24	Reeves Field	8
Railway Rushes	35	Reeves Gate Field	38
Rainbow	17	Reeves Ley	36
Rainbow, N. & S.	30	Reids Gigstones	14
Rainbow Dodgens	32	Rennish Mead	36
Rainbow Field—4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 12, 15, 18, 19, 21, 27, 28, 30, 32	32	Repentance	2
Rainbow Fishers	32	Rias, Great	15
Rainbow Jurkins	14	Rickets Field	27
Rainbow Mead	27, 31, 32	Ricketts	40
Rains, Lower	1	Rickmoor Field	27
Ramseys Mead	2	Ridden, The	3, 4, 8, 10, 17
Randalls Garden	30	Ridden, Long	8
Rangles	30	Riddens	40
Rankins Wood	12	Riddings	18
Rattle Grass	14	Riddles	26
Raygrass Field	8	Riddons	16
Ray Field	30, 39	Riddy Field	30
Rayley Field	6	Ridgy Field	4
Raymonds Field	34	Riding	27
Razors Mead	27	Riding, Four-acre	18
Readen	30	Riding, Latton-Park	31
Reading	6, 15	Riding Wood	31
Reading Field	12	Ridings	31
Readings	29	Ridings, Hilly and Further	9, 23
Readings, The	32	Rimes	12
Readings Field	30	Ripple	40
		Roach Mead	4
		Road Mead, Great	9
		Roades Field	40

Roadnow Field, Old ..	16	Roundalls	22
Roasts Mead	12	Row Garden	37
Robbins Field.. . . .	15, 30	Rowdon	8
Round Robbins	40	Row Tree Field	27
Robins	4	Row Mead	27
Robins Field	36	Rowen Mead	15, 19
Robins Land	2	Rowlands	2
Rochwells	15	Rowley, Great and Little	6
Rockbridge Croft	29	Rowleys .. 14, 15, 27, 28,	30
Rocky Mead	30	Rowleys Croft.. . . .	27
Rodmans Hoppit	10	Rudd Field	27
Roffey Barn Field	27	Ruddocks Wood ¹	25
Rogers Meadow	4	Rugshots	25
Rogins	39	Rumbalds.. . . .	10, 30, 40
Rolls.. . . .	2, 5, 40	Rundles Grove	31
Rolles Park.. . . .	9	Rush Mead	4
Rolls Cow Ridden	17	Rushbottom Mead	29
Rolls Wood.. . . .	17	Rushey Mead	17
Romans	19	Rushy Field.. . . .	16
Romans Field	28	Rush Field	34
Rood, Inn, The, etc.	7	Rushy High Elms	36
Rooding, The	32	Ruskins	17
Roodings, The.. . . .	28	Russell Field	23
Roodwell Meadow	36	Russets	41
Rookery, The	12	Rye Etch	4, 12
Rookery Field	9	Rye Grass Field	34
Rookery Mead	16, 27, 28	Rye Field	8
Rose Bridge	9	Rye Hill Field	34
Rose Croft	22	Rye Hill Mead	39
Rose Mead	33	Ryelands	14
Roses	5	Rye Mead	16
Roseleys	27	Rye Pond Meadow and Upper	
Rotten Row	41	Lovings	4
Rough Knoll	38	Rye Shots	39
Rough Ley	8		
Round Bush, The	9	Sabrons Green	4
Round Croft	5, 10	Saddlers Mead.. . . .	31
Round Grove Field	6	Sadways	16
Round Hill	41	Saffron Garden	30
Round Mead	3, 4, 12, 15, 19	Sage Marsh.. . . .	2
Round Platt	17	Saggers	16, 22
Round Wood	34	Sail Croft	9
Roundabout	31	St. Johns Croat	16
Roundabouts	14	St. Johns Field	27
Roundabout Field	28	St. Leonards Homestead	40

¹ This has been wrongly rationalised into 'Red Oaks Wood.' In a Theydon Bois Court Roll *temp.* Hen. IV. (P.R.O. 173/32) two crofts are said to be a parcel of the tenement called Ruddokes, formerly Gantes. Both names have lived on, and the two woods, Gaunts and Red Oaks, are side by side.

St. Lawrence Farm	40	Seven Rood Field	10
Saintfoin, The	10	Seventy-Oaks Hoppet ..	38
Salary Brook Field	13	Seylants Croft	31
Sale Field	6	Shackle Field	36
Salmon Field	28	Shackletons	11
Salmons Mead	27	Shades, Little and Great ..	9
Salt Acre	36	Shadwalkers	40
Salt Box	38	Shailes Moor	1
Saltmarsh Field	30	Sham Hall Field	28
Sandfields	16	Shambles	38
Sandon Hill Field	12	Shanklands	40
Sandpit Field	12	Sharp Haws	34
Sandy Croft	18	Sharps Field	18
Sandy Field	2	Sharps Hoppit	2
Sandlands (see Scanlands)	4	Shatter Brishes	38
Sandlands Mead	4	Shaw, The	14, 30
Sanmores, Great	2	Sheep Croft	12, 18
Sapsford Mead	30	Sheep Pound	2
Sarahs Close	36	Sheep-rack Field	9
Savage Croft	2	Sheeps Tilts	15
Savill Mead	22	Sheepcoat Field	9
Savoy Wood	34	Sheeplands	23
Sawyers	16	Sheepton Wood	3
Scampers	16	Sheepwash	39
Scanlands Mead (see Sand-		Shelly Down	40
lands	4	Sherards	34
Scapelands	17	Shelley Field	3
Scholefield Hoppet	16	Shelley Bridge Field ..	8
Scofield	16	Ship Field	24
Scoty Down	40	Shipton	39
Scotch Croft	15, 30	Shocks Trough	2
Scotch Street, First, Second		Shoemakers Field	17, 29
and Further	2	Shoemakers Mead	14
Scotts Lower Mead	39	Shogdells	36
Scratch Field	29	Shogden, Great and Little	30
Screw Gate Mead	28	Shonks Mill	4
Scrips	16	Shooles Field	32
Scudy Croft	37	Shop Mead	12
Second Course	16	Short Croft	30, 37
Seade Field	4	Short Pightle	16
Sedgy Marsh	1	Shortland Field	10, 17
Seedcuys	40	Short Lands	2, 3, 27, 28
Seed Gaps	32	Shorts	30
Seedlings	28	Shorts Croft	27
Service-tree Field	38	Shorts Hoppet	27
Seven-Acre Downs	2	Shot, The ¹	18
Seven Oaks	38	Shot, Back	31

¹ See footnote 2, p. 149. *supra*.

Shot, Long	23	Slight Mead	27
Shot, Upper & Lower	2, 9, 30, 33	Slip Meadow	11
Shot, Middle	17	Slipe, The	10
Shot Pasture	29	Slipe Field	10
Shots, The	22	Slivers	28
Shots, Double	24	Slue House	34
Shots, Little	19	Slough Field	7, 12, 30
Shots, Upper	19, 33	Slough Hoppit	7
Shottentons	40	Slough Lane	13
Shoulder of Mutton—		Sloughers Plane	14
4, 14, 19, 25, 31,	41	Slow Field	15
Shoulder of Mutton Coppice	9	Slug Bottom	25
Shoulder of Mutton Field—		Slugs Acre	28
2, 4, 10, 12, 24		Smalldrinks Homestead ..	40
Shoulder of Mutton Plantation	13	Smallyarns	29
Show Field (2)	27	Smarts	29
Shrub Field	30	Smarts Field	26
Shuffle Hatch Grove	41	Smell Brooks	23
Shut Hall Field	37	Smith Field	24, 36, 41
Shut Pincey	37	Smithy Ballards	10
Side Hills, Great and Little	23	Snakes Hill Field	4
Side Hoppit	37	Snows Orchard	40
Silver Dicks	29	Soap House Field	21
Silver Hills	24	Soapleys Wood	16
Simons Well	28	Soldiers Field	21
Sivies	30	Solomons Close	24
Sixteen Acre Lawn	7	Somerset Downs	18
Skeggs Leys	22	Sorells Field	32
Skiggs Field	34	Soringes Hoppit	14
Skimmage Field	41	South and North 18-feet	11
Skidders	9, 15	Sow Croft	6, 7
Skidders Croft	32	Sow Mead	27
Skip Corner Farm	4	Sowleys	14
Skips	30	Spade Field	28
Slackbury Field	34	Spains Ley	30
Slade Field	4, 7	Sparrow Croft	38
Slade Mead	7	Spanalls Mead	12
Slade Common	4	Sparrow Field, or Wilkinson	6
Slade Homestead, Little	4	Sparrows	30
Slades	41	Sparrows Field	30
Slades Bridge Mead	6	Spashy Field	4
Slades Farm House	7	Spears Mead	39
Slap Bang, Great & Little ¹	9	Spears or Coat Maple	39
Slaughter House Field ..	27	Speeds	32
Sledgy Marsh	2	Speeds Field	37
Sleeps	34	Spelbrook Mead	28

¹ This odd name may be a corruption of 'Slapam,' which occurs in a 13th century deed relating to land in the immediate neighbourhood. (Harl. MS. 4809. lviii.)

Spellers Field	30	Stansteads, Great and Little	39
Spencers	29	Stapleford Leigh	22
Spencers Crofts	31	Starch House Hoppet ..	12
Spencers Field.. .. .	6, 12	Stark Naked Piece.. ..	29
Spencers Hoppet.. .. .	15	Starn Acre	22
Spencers Mead	19	Starts Ley	30
Spicers	36	Starve Larks	21
Spicers Field	27	Starve Lark	38
Spiers	39	Stave Acre	9
Spindle Field	28	Stave Acres	4
Spinning Wheel Mead ..	31	Steeple Field	14
Spital Mead	26	Sterrys	15
Spittle Mead	9	Stevens, Great	4
Spittle Mew	9	Stewards Mead	24
Spittlewood Coppice ..	30	Stiles	40
Sprats Hedgerow	39	Stock Frith	1
Sprigs Field	12	Stock Hall Field.. .. .	32
Spring Hills	34	Stocks Mead	26
Spring House Mead	25	Stocket, Little	32
Springles, Little	24	Stocking Grove	38
Spruce Hill	34	Stocking Mead	3, 30
Spurgate Mead	30	Stocking Reading	33
Spurlings	36	Stockings	31
Spurriers	12	Stockland, Great and Little	3, 19
Square Mead	4, 27, 34	Stokes Piece	4
Squares	14	Stondon Field	12
Squires Hill	40	Stonebridge Mead	30
Squirrels, Further & Hither	9	Stone Croft	35
Stabblers Orchard	14	Stone Croft Meadow	12
Staceys Mead	39	Stone Grove Lane	27
Stags Gigstone	14	Stone Hills	10, 32
Staines	16, 40	Stone Rock	15
Stake Field	14, 31	Stone Rolls	12
Stamps Field	31	Stone Shot	36
Stamps Plantation	31	Stones	3
Stand in Grims	30	Stoney Bark Field	7
Standing Groves.. .. .	27	Stoney Downs, E. & W. ..	23
Stanfield	2	Stoney Field	11, 13
Stangrove	31	Stoney Hills	8
Stanley	29	Stoney Rocks	2
Stanley, Upper and Lower	26	Stonnards Hill	24
Stanleys	28	Stove Shot	36
Stanley Houses ¹	26	Stowe Meadow	29
Stanmead.. .. .	23, 24	Straceys	6, 28, 36
Stanpole Mead	39	Straights, The	22
Stanstead Field	28	Stratten Leys	15

¹ In a will dated 1676 this name is written Stoneleaze hose; and somewhere or other it occurs as Stand Leaze. The 'Houses' is certainly an error.

Strawberry Field, Great ..	4	Tainter Field	33
Strawberry Ley	21	Taintry Field	35
Strawberry Mead	4	Talbot Inn (nr. Passingford	
Strawberry Spring	4	Bridge)	1
Strawberry Wood	4	Tallies, Great Rough	24
Strawhills	38	Tan House Mead	4
Streak Field	21	Taney Mead	1
Street Field, Nether	6	Tanners	30, 36
Stripe Mead	27	Tanners Field	2
Stroms Mead	9	Tanners Mead	21
Stub House, Great & Little	6	Tare Croft	19, 30
Stub Mead	4	Tarlings Field	27
Stub Piece	8	Tarlings Mead	33
Stub Shot Field	9	Tarrs Mead	28
Stubbing	32	Tatsfield	40
Stubbins	7, 38	Tatney, The	40
Stulps Mead	14	Tawneys	3
Stumps	30	Tawney Wood	1
Summer Leases	40	Taylor's Croft	30
Summersfield	24	Taylor's 6-acres	28
Summers, Great and Little	28	Tazle Field	14
Sun Mead	27	Temple Hill	38
Sun Meadow	13	Temple Ash Piece	36
Sunday Croft	30	Thaggers Mead	31
Sunsdale	38	Thawleys	39
Sun Field	38	Thislands	40
Sun and Whalebone Field	31	Thistle Croft	17
Swains Field	1	Thistle Field	10
Swains Meadow	39	Thistle Lands	12
Swallow Mead	12, 39	Thistley Field	1, 2, 4, 5, 26, 34
Swamps	39	Thistlings	12
Swan Mead	36	Tholes	4
Swan Necks	4	Thomas Field	36
Swan Pits, Little and Great	4	Thomas Hoppet	27
Swans Neck	38	Thomazines	36
Swans Nest	38	Thompsons	8
Swans Oak ¹	26	Thompsons Croft	1
Sweeting Dains	27	Thomsons Lops	9
Sweeting Times	31	Thomsons Several	27
Sycamore Field	34	Thorley Field	28
Table Coppice	30	Thorn Croft	30, 38
Tabor Shot	30	Thorndon Common	36
Tackers Mead	9	Thornes Hoppet	36
Tailors	4	Thornlands	40
Tailors Mead	38	Thorns	32
Tainter, Upper and Lower	10	Thousand Acres	13
		Three Corner Field	2, 4, 18

¹ This should read 'Swanshope,' according to the earlier Court Rolls.

Three Corner Mead ..	12	Town Piece	6
Three Corners .. 2, 8, 12,	27	Traceys Bottom .. .	22
Three Crofts	8, 33	Traceys Mead	2
Three Fields, The .. .	26, 36	Trapps Ley	24
Thrifle, Great and Little	8	Tratts Field.. . . .	40
Thriffts, 14-acre ¹	25	Trebecks	3
Thriffts, Boggy	25	Trefoil Piece	14
Thrift Bridges, Great & Little	32	Trevatts	10
Thrift Wood	25	Triangle Meadow	23
Throwgoods Croft	29	Trinity Mead	30
Thrushes	27	Trinity or Passing Mead ..	30
Tibbers Ley	30	Trouns	40
Tides Hill Piece	22	Trumpets	30
Tidneys	36	Trustees Boosh Field .. .	27
Tile Booth	31	Tuckers Hoppet	17
Tile Mead	2	Tufton	39
Tilers, Upper	25	Tulmore Pasture	28
Tile Kiln Field	41	Tumble Acre	17
Tin Mead	30	Tumblings, Great and Little	29
Ting Field	4	Tumdlers	52
Tinkers Mead	12	Tun Field, Further & Hither	6
Tippets Hall House	36	Tunbridge	22
Tipsey Field	12	Tunks Mead	41
Tithe Copse	30	Tunnel Mead	37
Tithe-free Orchard	34	Tups Field	28
Todds Field	41	Turnbridge Field	6
Todds Mead	26	Turnbridge Mead	10
Tomlins	28	Turnfield Grove	7
Tom Whites	14, 17	Turners Hoppet	27
Toms, Great and Little .. .	30	Turners Mead	29
Tongues, Long	28, 29	Turnip Field	36
Toogoods, ² Far and Near .. .	4	Turnstiles	24
Toothill Field	2	Tushers, Little	41
Topple Croft	29	Tuttleboys Field	16
Tolbury (or Torbury)	37	Twenty-one-acre Lawn .. .	7
Torbury	28	Twinch Field	14
Tory, Old	2	Twitch Gate Field	40
Tory Field	25	Two Pences	33
Tory Field Shaw	24	Twycroft	27
Totwill Hills	36	Tyburn Field	37
Town Field	10, 27, 36	Tye, Great and Little .. .	2
Town Gate Field	18	Tye Field	27
Town Grove	30	Tylers Croft	40
Town Mead	30, 38	Tylers Hoppet, Little .. .	1

¹ The word Frith, the meaning of which had died out, got turned into Thrift—a known word. On occasions a 'Thrift Wood' is met with.

² This proper name, derived probably from the A.S. *duged*, *dugod* (good, honourable,) occurs also in Loughton *temp.* Hen. III.

Ugley Field..	7	Warren Mead	18, 23, 30
Under Acre	14, 30	Wartley Field	30
Uppermost Mead	39	Warwicks.	8, 30
Vales Meadow..	28	Warwicks Field	29
Vile Mead	41	Wash Field, Great.. . . .	28
Vine Yards	28	Wash Mead Field	27
Vineyard Hill	36	Wash Tail Meadow	13
Vineys	22	Watch Croft	6
Violls Mead..	39	Watches Field..	30
Wackitts	36	Water Cocks	39
Wain Field	2	Water End Farm	8
Wakerotes	15	Water Hales Field	4
Walbury Wood	28	Water House	21
Walers Grove	30	Water Mill Field	2, 10
Walkfield	17, 18	Water Sheeps Field	34
Walkers Field..	31	Waterles	41
Walkers Mead	39	Watermans	19, 40
Walkington Hill	40	Waterships	18
Wall Wood	28	Watery Mead	24
Walers Mead..	2	Wates	37
Walers Wood	2	Watton Fields..	41
Wallis Field	39	Wattons Mead	4
Wallis Spring	29	Wattons, Upper and Lower	4
Walls Hoppet..	4	Watts Pasture	30
Walnut-tree Field 3, 10, 33,	36	Wavering Meadow.. . . .	13
Walnut Tree Hoppit 6, 7,	27	Wayletts Field	22
Walnut Tree Orchard	37	Weak Field	30
Walnut Tree Piece..	15	Weald Corner	4
Walters Croft	33	Weald Mead	14
Want Field ¹	11, 32	Wear Mead	17, 38
Wants	31	Wearhouse Mead	40
Wants Wood	34	Weary Field	30
Waplands	28	Webbs	24, 39
Ward Hatch Field..	31	Webbs Field and Land	8
Wardens, Hilly	12	Webbs Mead	23
Wards Meadow	2	Webland Mead and Lower	
Ware Croft	33	Webb Land..	8
Ware Field	41	Weblands	36
Warley Common..	30	Welch Field, Little	30
Warleys Field..	40	Welch Pasture	30
Warmans	32	Welches, Great and Little.. .	6
Warmesley	15	Welchmans Field	10
Warners Field	28	Welgraves	12
Warrands Piece	14	Well Field	1, 16
Warren, The	11, 22	Well Field or Rainbow Field	4
		Well Mead	8
		Wellsend Mead	10

¹ i.e. A field near where several roads meet.

Welsh Wood	13	Wilcox Meadow	9
Wermon Mead	38	Widow Growth	14
Westlands Spring	12	Widow Lands	14
West Field, Upper	5	Widows Field	30
Wests, Little	9	Wild Field	25
Wet Shepherds	34	Wild Gold Field	36
Whalebone Mead	27	Wildings	38
Wharf Common	30	Wilkins Croft	40
Wharley Hook	33	Wilkins Field	34
Wheals Meadow	12	Wilkinsons Mead	40
Wheatsheaf Field	39	Willeys Farm House	7
Wheel Field	12	Williams Field	30
Wheelers	39	Willis Mead	25
Wheelers Field	37	Willows, Further	12
Whealers Mead	12	Willow Croft	24, 36
Whitbreads	1, 17, 29, 30	Willow Hedge	32
Whitbreads Field	10	Wilmots	18
Whitbreads Ley	8	Wilson's Croft	10
White Bear Inn	2	Wilsteads	5
White Bench Field	2	Winch Field	38
White Bottom	19	Windhill Field	38
Whitcroft	8, 23, 27	Winding Field	36
White Docks	12	Winding Meadow	13
White Face	2	Winding Shot	34
White Gate Field	16, 18	Windmill Field	1, 2, 27, 32
White Gate Mead	5	Windmill Garden	32
White Gate Shot	19	Windmill Hill Field	16
Whitehall Field	36	Windmill Meadow	39
White Hill	25	Windmill Spring	28
White Horse Mead	4	Winnow Field	38
White Lands	28	Winters Field	24, 28
White Land Field	7	Wintry Wood	39
White Lays	2	Witch Field	30
White Roothing Field	30	Witham Field	29
White Roothing Shot	6	Withams Field	30
White Shots	8, 15	Witnells	40
Whites	36	Witney Wood	10
Whites Close	36	Wittenham, Great and Little	41
Whites, High	27	Wood Croat	15
Whites Mead	8	Woodfield	3, 39
Whites Park	14	Wooding Grove	35
Whites Pasture	14	Woods Mead	39
Whites Wood	40	Woollen	37
Whittle	25	Woolmers Hoppet	26
Whitwells, Great and Little	32	Woolmores Hoppet	2
Wiberd, Great and Little ..	22	Woolnoughts	3
Wick, Great	27	Woolwich	14
Wickhams	9	Workhouse, Old	24
Wilcox	30	Workkouse Field—	
Wilcoxs Field	9	16, 18, 27, 28, 32, 39	

Workhouse Hoppit 2, 9	Wrights Meadow 29
Workhouse Mead 4, 27	Wybrews 30
Worlds End Field 36	Wych, High 27
Worms Nest 40	Wye Mead 16, 41
Wormstall 38	Wynch, High 27
Wrens 36	Wyses Barn 27
Wrens Field 2	
Wrens Park Close 29	Yew Tree Mead 4
Wrights Common 30	Yellow Ley 30
Wrights Field 27, 38, 41	Yeomans Ley 39
Wrights Mead 12	Youngs Field 9
Wrights Mead and Redgate Field 4	Youngs Hill 40

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INTELLIGENCE.

STIFFORD CHURCH.—(1532?) Mr. J. Challenor Smith sends me a note of the will of Humfrey Boorell of the parish of "Stopfort." Testator requests to be buried in the churchyard of "Sent Troneone of Styffortht," which, it is suggested, was Stifford, Essex.

J. H. ROUND.

WITCHCRAFT IN ESSEX.—A tract of 36 pp., published in 1645, records the depositions against witches in a great epidemic of witch-hunting, at the time, in the Tendring Hundred. Among the witnesses is one clergyman, the Rev. Joseph Long, "Minister of Clacton," whose deposition is dated 29th April, 1645. This is of some interest because in his paper on the sons of clergymen educated at Colchester Grammar School, our late Secretary, Mr. King, had a lengthy note on Mr. Long, one of the Anglican clergy, against whom extravagant charges were made in April, 1644. (*Register of Admissions*, p. 28.) Mr. Long's belief in witchcraft, however, seems to have been no less extravagant.

J. H. R.

HALSTEAD.—A letter of Feb. 22nd, 1768, to Lord Dacre describes "an old chimney piece obtained by Mrs. Nugent from a manor-house at Halstead in Essex. The house belonged to Lord Tibney, and the chimney piece which contained effigies of Henry VII. and his Queen, bore also the arms of Vere, Blount, Howard, Stanley and Brackenridge. (13th Report Hist. MSS. IV. 372.)

J. H. R.

EARLY ESSEX CLERGY.—

1296.

"Walter de Wydnhelle, rector of Black Notley." (*Calendar of Ancient Deeds* II., 220.)

46 Edw. III.

John de Burton, rector of the church of Black Notley. (Ib. 268) Also in 40 and 41 Ed. III. (Ib. 286.)

J. H. R.

GENERAL MEETING OF THE ESSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY, HELD AT COLCHESTER CASTLE, ON THURSDAY, THE 21ST MARCH, 1895.

G. ALAN LOWNDES, Esq., President, in the Chair.

The following persons were duly elected Members of the Society:—

	ON THE NOMINATION OF—
JOHNSON, S. H., The Warren Hill, Loughton.	} Mr. I. C. Gould.
PAGE, J. T. 5, Capel Terrace, Southend.	
KENNEDY, Rev. JOHN, St. Catherines, Leytonstone.	} Rev. A. W. Bingham Wright.
CREED, R., Little Bardfield.	
NAYLOR, RUPERT GEO. ST. JOHN, Sea View, West Mersea.	} Mr. T. Gilbert.
TREMLETT, JAS. D., Dalethorpe, Dedham.	
NOCTON, W., Langham Hall, Colchester.	Mr. F. Chancellor.
	Mr. G. F. Beaumont.

The Annual Report and Statement of Accounts were adopted.

A vote of thanks was accorded to the President, Council and Officers, and they were re-elected to their several offices, the name of Mr. R. Miller Christy being substituted for that of the late Colonel Lucas.

Votes of thanks were also passed to Mr. H. Laver, F.S.A., for auditing the accounts, and to Mr. James Round, M.P., for allowing the Society the use of the Castle Library for its meetings.

Mr. I. C. Gould read an exhaustive paper entitled "Where was Camulodunum," which it is understood he intends to publish in the form of a pamphlet.

Mr. G. E. Pritchett, F.S.A., exhibited an impression of a seal of Berden Priory, which Sir John Evans, V.P.S.A., had reason to believe was found in the neighbourhood of Bishops Stortford, and he read the following communication thereon:—

Mr. W. H. St. John Hope, M.A., Assistant Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries says "The seal is a round one of latten, 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch in diameter, with a loop at the back. It is somewhat rudely engraved with the figure of an eagle regardant with wings extended, standing upon a scroll. The legend is:

+ S'COMVN̄ C'ANONICOR' DĒ BERDENE

Sir John Evans suggests that this is the seal of Berden Priory, Essex. In this he is borne out (1) by the priory having been one of canons, and (2) by the device of the seal, which is clearly the emblem of St. John the Evangelist, in whose honour the house was dedicated.

Morant, Tanner, and the editors of the later edition of the *Monasticon*, agree in describing the house as a small hospital or priory of Augustinian Canons, founded, in honour of St. John the Evangelist, most probably in the beginning of the reign of Henry III. The status of the house is given in a charter, amongst the Dodsworth MSS. (quoted by Tanner in a footnote) of Stephen, the prior of the hospital (*domus hospitalis*) of Berden and of the canons and brethren. The house was therefore a hospital with an attached college of canons as chaplains. Whatever its original endowments were they were small enough at the Suppression, when they were valued at under £30. The house was certainly in existence as early as 1222, for there is entered on the Close Roll of 6 Henry III. a grant to the Prior of Berden of a two days' fair every year during the king's lifetime.

This date would agree with that of the seal, which cannot well be later than the first quarter of the thirteenth century. It is therefore no doubt the original seal of the canons.

In the British Museum collection are sulphur casts of two other Berden seals. The one is a pointed oval, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches long, with a canopied figure of St. John the Evangelist, pointing with his right hand to the evil spirit rising from the chalice which he holds in his left hand, and having the inscription :

SIGILLUM : COMUNE : DOMUS : [SANCTI] : IOHANNIS
EVANGELISTE DE BERDEN

As it is of early fifteenth-century work this Common Seal must have taken the place of that now before us, which had been lost or laid aside.

The other seal, a pointed oval one, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, is that of John, who was prior in 1429, and bears for device a figure of St. John the Evangelist holding a palm-branch, standing beneath a canopy with the legend :

IN PRINCIPIO ERAT VERBUM. S' IOHIS PIORIS
DE BERDENN."

The Rev. F. Corden Nash, Vicar of Berden, had written Mr. Pritchett, that the Priory was about half a mile distant from the Church, and that between 20 and 30 years ago, when alterations were being made, several stone coffins were unearthed, and it was discovered that part of the present orchard was an old burial ground.

REPORT FOR 1894.

The Council, in submitting their 42nd Report, have pleasure in stating that the Society continues in a flourishing condition.

For many years past the average number of Annual and Life Members has been about 200. During the year 1894 a few losses have occurred by deaths and retirement, but on the other hand 62 new members have been elected, and the list of subscribers revised to date shows the numerical strength of the Society to be as follows:—Subscribing Members (of whom 39 are Life Compounders), 250; Honorary Members, 10; to which may be added 7 members elected to-day: total, 267.

Among the losses by death the Council would especially mention the Right Rev. Dr. Alfred Blomfield, Bishop of Colchester, who was elected a member in 1879, and Lieut.-Col. W. J. Lucas, who joined the Society upwards of 32 years ago, and who had been an active member of the Council for many years. In the place of Col. Lucas, the Council recommend the election of Mr. Robert Miller Christy, whose knowledge of the archæology and topography of the County, and whose literary capabilities mark him out as one who will ably supply the vacancy in the Council.

The Council also recommend that the Rev. E. L. Cutts, D.D.,—one of the fathers of the Society, and for many years its Honorary Secretary,—be elected an Honorary Member.

The financial position of the Society appears from the annexed account, and may be considered satisfactory. For the past 20 years the average amount received from subscriptions has been about £80. During the year 1894 the receipts from this source, augmented by the collection of arrears, has been £132 16s. 6d. A larger sum than usual was also received by the sale of the *Transactions*. On the other hand, the disbursements include £25 paid as the balance of the Society's subscription to the Joslin Museum Fund. Commencing with a balance in hand of £44 13s. 10½d., the financial year terminated with an increased balance of £68 7s. 5½d.

With a view to keep alive the interest of members, a new departure has been made in the issuing of the *Transactions*. This publication, which was formerly issued at irregular intervals, appeared during the year 1894 in two half-yearly instalments, and

comprised 128 pages of letterpress and several illustrations. To each part was appended the Index of Archæological Papers published during 1892 and 1893 respectively. The Council desire to express their thanks to the contributors of the several papers.

The expense of the bi-annual issue of the *Transactions* forms a heavy item in the accounts, and if the half-yearly issue is to be continued, the increased expenditure must be met by the subscriptions of additional members, or by donations given expressly in aid of the Journal.

Towards the materials for the next part of the *Transactions* the Editor has already received papers from Mr. J. H. Round and Mr. W. C. Waller, F.S.A. Mr. J. H. Round has also very kindly edited with valuable genealogical notes a further instalment of the Colchester Grammar School Admissions.

The Rules of the Society have been revised, and are now submitted for your approval.

The Society's Library has been catalogued by a competent hand, and will shortly be printed. When this has been done, rules will be framed, with a view to the volumes being lent to members.

During the past year the binding of the eight volumes of the late Mr. H. W. King's Illustrated and Annotated Morant has been effected, and several volumes of archæological journals have also been bound.

In 1894, in addition to the Annual General Meeting held at Colchester, meetings with excursions were held at and in the neighbourhood of Harlow, Pleshy, and Borley. During the present year the Council propose that the Annual Excursion shall be made in the north west corner of the County, with Saffron Walden as its centre, and that quarterly meetings with short excursions shall be held at Billericay and Mersea.

A list of gifts which have been made to the Society up to the presentation of this report is appended. To the various donors the Council on behalf of the Society have expressed their grateful acknowledgment.

DONATIONS TO THE SOCIETY.

BOOKS.

From various Donors.

From the Author—

Excavations in Bokerly and Wansdyke, 1888—91. By Lieut.
Gen. Pitt Rivers, F.R.S., F.S.A.

Excavations in Cranborne Chase. By ditto.

From A. B. Bamford, Esq.—

Sketches in Chelmsford Hundred.

From the Author—

Southweald, Our Earliest Registers. By the Rev. Canon Fraser.

From the Editor—

Proceedings at the 250th Anniversary of the Incorporation of
Dedham Mass. By Don Gleason Hill, Esq.

The Early Records of Dedham Mass. By the same.

Dedham Historical Register, Vol. III., Part 3. By the same.

From I. C. Gould, Esq.—

The 7th, 8th, and 9th Reports of the Cambridge Antiquarian
Committee.

From W. H. Dalton, Esq., F.G.S.—

Is the Antiquity of Man proved by his Works? By H. Stopes.

The Salting Mounds of Essex. By the same.

From the Editor—

East Anglian Notes and Queries. Vol. V. (New Series.)

From Societies in union for the exchange of Publications.

The Society of Antiquaries of London—
Proceedings, Vol. XV., Parts 1 and 2.

The Society of Antiquaries of Scotland—
Proceedings, Vol. III.

The Suffolk Institute of Archæology—
Proceedings, Vol. VIII., part 3.

The Cambridge Antiquarian Society—
Proceedings, Vol. VIII., Parts 1 and 2.
Ingulf and the Historia Croylandensis.

- The Sussex Archæological Society—
Collections, Vol. XXXIX.
- The Surrey Archæological Society—
Collections, Vol. XII., Part 1.
- The Powys-Land Club—
Collections, Vol. XXVII., Part 3.
- The Leicestershire Architectural and Archæological Society—
Transactions, Vol. VIII., Part 1.
- The Somerset Archæological Society—
Proceedings, Vol. XL.
- The Thoresby Society—
Miscellanea [Vol. IV., Part 11].
Adel Parish Registers [Vol. V.].
- The Wiltshire Archæological Society—
Magazine, Vols. XXVII. and XXVIII.
Abstract of Wiltshire Inquisitiones Post Mortem, Part II.
Catalogue of the Society's Library.
- The Saint Paul's Ecclesiological Society—
Transactions, Vol. III., Part 4.
- The Royal Institute of British Architects—
Vol. I., 3rd Series.
- The Society of Architects—
Journal, Vol. I.
- The Exeter Diocesan Architectural and Archæological Society—
Vol. I. (3rd Series), Part 1.
- The Royal Archæological Institute of Great Britain
- The Essex Field Club
- The London and Middlesex Archæological Society
- The Northern Society of Antiquaries
- The Bristol and Gloucester Archæological Society
- The St. Albans Architectural and Archæological Society
- The Chester Archæological Society

} Nothing received
this year.

VARIOUS.

- From the Right Hon. Lord Rookwood—
Bronze Socket Celts, two Bronze Spear-heads, two remarkably
fine and rare Bronze Rings, probably forming the
handles of some vessel, also some unmanufactured
rough lumps of Bronze, all found near Harlow.

- From A. B. Bamford, Esq.—
Drawings of Interior of Smithers Farm, and of a Glass Quarry
from the same house, and also of the Interior of East-
wood Church for the *Transactions*.
- From I. C. Gould, Esq.—
Reproductions of the above.
- From H. Wilmer, Esq.—
Plan of the Harlow Earthwork for the *Transactions*.
- From I. C. Gould, Esq.—
Reproductions of the above.
- From P. M. Beaumont, Esq., A.M.I.C.E.—
Plan of the Layer Marney Earthwork for the *Transactions*.
- From G. E. Pritchett, Esq., F.S.A.—
Drawing of Harlowbury Chapel Doorway.
- From the Venerable Archdeacon Stevens, F.S.A.—
Photograph of a Relic from Stratford Langthorne Abbey for
the *Transactions*.
-

ESSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY, ACCOUNT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS FOR THE
YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER 1894.

Receipts.				Payments.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Balances, 31st Dec., 1893, brought forward—				By Contributions to Colchester Corporation for		
In Bankers' Hands.....	32	2	1	Curator's Salary	35	0
In Secretary's ditto.....	4	9	3½	„ Second moiety of £50 towards Purchase of		
In Collector's ditto.....	8	2	6	the Joslin Museum	25	0
			44	„ Printing, Stationery and Printing—		
„ Subscriptions—				Wiles & Son.....	38	16
Per Bankers.....	28	7	0	Waterloo & Son	4	6
„ Collector	104	9	6	Kell	4	1
			132	Crouch	1	7
„ Sale of Transactions.....			16	Secretary	2	5
„ Carriage Tickets, Sudbury Excursion			8			
„ Dividends on Invested Funds—			8	„ Repairs to Roman Potters Kiln, Joslin....		50
£100 2/6 India 3 per cent. Stock.....	3	0	0	Carriages, Sudbury Excursion	1	18
£166 3/1 Metropolitan 3½ per cent. ditto	5	12	6	Collector's Commission	6	12
			8	„ Postages and Petty Disbursements—		
			12	Secretary	2	13
			6	Collector	1	4
						3
				„ Balance carried forward—		
				In Bankers' Hands.....	63	7
				In Secretary's ditto.....	4	13
				In Collector's ditto.....	6	6
						68
						7
						5½
						£196
						13
						7½
						£196
						13
						7½

Audited, Feb. 13th, 1895.

HENRY LAVER.

ESSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

MUSEUM, COLCHESTER CASTLE.

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Rules.

Revised 21st March, 1895.

1. The Society shall be called the "ESSEX ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY," and shall consist of a President, Vice-Presidents, a Council and Members.
2. Candidates for admission must be proposed and seconded by Members and may be elected at any General or Council Meeting.
3. When considered advisable the Council may elect as Honorary Members for one year, persons who are not Subscribing Members of the Society. Honorary Members shall be entitled to all the privileges of membership during the current year of their election, and they shall be eligible for re-election.
4. The Subscription of ordinary members shall be 10/6 per annum, payable on election, and annually in advance on the 1st of January. £5 5s. 0d. may be paid as a Life Composition in lieu of the Annual Subscription.
5. The President, Vice-Presidents, and Council shall be elected annually at the Annual General Meeting of the Society. Vacancies may be filled up at any General Meeting.
6. The President, and Council (of whom three shall form a quorum) may elect a Secretary, Treasurer, Curators, Bankers, Auditors, and other Officers, and shall conduct the affairs of the Society.
7. Local Secretaries shall be elected annually by the Council for such districts as the Council shall prescribe, and it shall be the duty of the Local Secretaries to promote the objects of the Society and to report to the Council discoveries in, and matters of archaeological interest connected with their respective districts.
8. General Meetings of the Society shall be held at such times and places as the Council may determine for the following, among other purposes:—the transaction of business, reading papers, receiving communications, exhibiting antiquities, discussing subjects of archaeological interest, and making excursions.
9. The Council shall (with the permission of the authors) select such of the papers read at the Meetings of the Society and of the communications received as it thinks proper for publication in the Transactions of the Society or otherwise. The Transactions shall also comprise, reports of the Society's Meetings, and such other matters of interest as the Council shall select. The editing of this volume shall be entrusted to the Secretary, or such other person as may be appointed by the Council.
10. Every Member whose subscription is not in arrear shall be entitled to one copy of such parts of the Transactions as may be issued during the current year of his membership.
11. No alteration in or addition to these Rules shall be made except by a majority of the members present at a General Meeting, 14 days notice of any proposed alteration or addition having been previously given to the Council.

List of Subscribing Members.

Those marked with an * are Life Compounders.

[Revised to 21st March, 1895.]

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- Benham, W. Gurney, Colchester.
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- Benton, Philip, Frankleigh House, Whitegate Road, Southend.
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- Landon, H. P., Brentwood.
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- Library Company of Philadelphia, U.S.A., per Edward G. Allen, American Agency,
28, Henrietta St., Covent Garden, London.
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- *Lowndes, G. Alan, M.A., (*President*), Barrington Hall, Hatfield Broad Oak.
- Lowndes, Miss, Barrington Hall, Hatfield Broad Oak.
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- *Malden, Henry C., M.A., Windlesham House, Brighton.
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- Murton, H., Southminster.
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 Sperling, Reginald K., Wealdside House, South Weald.
 Sperling, Rochfort A., Astles, Castle Hedingham.
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 *Wiseman, J. F. T., Ley Villa, Plumtree, Nottingham.
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 Woods, Sir Albert, F.S.A., K.C.M.G., C.B., Garter King of Arms, Herald's
 College.
 Wood, Charles Page, Wakes Colne Hall.
 Wright, Rev. A. R. Bingham, M.A., Rectory, Stebbing.

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Persons desirous of joining the Society are requested to communicate with the Honorary Secretary.

Should any errors, omissions of honorary distinctions, &c. be found in the list of members, it is requested that notice thereof be given to the Hon. Sec., the Lawn, Coggeshall.

Contributions of objects and documents illustrative of the History and Archæology of the County are solicited for the Museum, to be addressed to "The Essex Archæological Society, the Museum, Colchester."

THOMAS HOMES, eldest son of John Homes, gent. Born in St. Runwald's, Colchester. In his 12th year. Admitted 1st May, 1641.

JOSEPH POTTER, third son of John Potter, yeoman. Born at White Colne. In his 12th year. Admitted 15th Aug., 1641.

Probably a younger brother of John Potter admitted in 1639 (p. 29). Bromptons in Colne Engaine was held in 1581 by John Potter "that had a son named John."

FRANCIS WRIGHT, eldest son of Francis Wright, clerk, Vicar of Witham. In his 12th year. Admitted 6th Sept., 1641.

The father compounded for the first-fruits of the living, 7th June, 1626,* and was 'sequestered' 6th April, 1643. He was charged with drunkenness, immorality and neglect of his cure, and, it is feared, not wholly without cause.

THOMAS WRIGHT, second son of Francis Wright, clerk, Vicar of Witham. In his 9th year. Admitted 6th Sept., 1641.

EDWARD JOSCELINE, eldest son of Edward Josceline, draper. Born in St. Runwald's, Colchester. In his 9th year. Admitted 27th Sept., 1641.

The father was the third son of John Jocelin of Hyde Hall, Herts, Esq. (a younger son of the Jocelins of Newhall Jocelin), who was bapt. 22nd April, 1606, by Elizabeth, dau of William Wiseman, "of Mayland," Essex. He married Elizabeth, dau. of William Kemp, † of London (Visitation of 1634).

MALACHI HILL, only son of Malachi Hill, weaver. Born in St. Mary's, Colchester. In his 7th year.

*Information kindly supplied by Mr. J. Foster. Mr. King, and Colonel Lucas (in his paper on Witham, in our Transactions) could not ascertain this date and only found him Vicar in 1637.

† 'King,' according to the pedigree in Clutterbuck's Herts.

THOMAS JOSCELINE, only son of Thomas Josceline, gent.
Born in St. Bartholomew's the Great, London. Admitted 4th Oct., 1641.

The father was probably an elder brother (b. 1602) of the above Edward Josceline of Colchester (Visitation of 1634).

THOMAS WOOLHOUSE, eldest son of John Woolhouse, clerk, A.M., Vicar of Mersea. In his 13th year. Admitted 19th Oct., 1641.

The father compounded for the first-fruits of the living 24th Nov., 1630.* Walker (*Sufferings of the Clergy*) admitted that he was not without reason included in that black list, *White's Century*.

JOHN WOOLHOUSE, second son of John Woolhouse, clerk, A.M., Vicar of Mersea. In his 11th year. Admitted 19th Oct., 1641.

JOHN BYRT, only son of John Byrt, baker. Born in St. Olave's, Southwark. In his 12th year. Admitted 22nd Nov., 1641.

Followed Mr. Dugard to Merchant Taylors, where he was admitted May, 1644, as born 18th June, 1630.

[1642.]

THOMAS DUGARD, second son of William Dugard, clerk, A.M., Master of Colchester Free School. Born in St. George's, Stamford. In his 7th year. Admitted 10th Jan., 1641-2.

Admitted by his father to Merchant Taylors, May, 1644, as born 29th Nov., 1635.

* Information kindly supplied by Mr. J. Foster from his collections.

THOMAS SCARLETT, second son of Christopher Scarlett, mercer. Born at Nayland, Suffolk. In his 12th year. Admitted 14th March, 1641-2.

Son of Christopher Scarlett of Nayland, by his wife Alice Dogget of Boxford. Thomas married Sara, dau. of John Driwood of Braintree, and inherited Bacons in Great Tey, from his father under his will (dated 23rd Sept., 1705). His own will (as of Bergholt) is dated 11th Dec., 1705.

Number of admissions in 1641 :—12.*

AMBROSE GILBERT, second son of William Gilbert, Esq. Born at Melford, Suffolk. In his 8th year. Admitted 28th March, 1642.

Younger brother of William Gilbert, admitted in 1638 (see p. 23). The publication (1893) of "Admissions to St. John's, Cambridge," has confirmed my conjecture that their father was William Gilbert of Lincoln's Inn, for we find in that work (p. 83), the elder brother, William Gilbert, admitted to St. John's (where he was the first scholar on Ambrose Gilbert's foundation†), 13th May, 1647, as son of William Gilbert of Bury St. Edmund's 'consiliarii,' being then aged 15. Both brothers were at the school together in 1643 (*vide infra*).

THOMAS DAWBER, 5th son of Edmund Dawbeer (*sic*), gent. Born at Wivenhoe. In his 12th year. Admitted 20th April, 1642.

¶ THOMAS COLE, second son of Samuel Cole, bookseller. Born in St. Runwald's, Colchester. In his 9th year. Admitted 3rd May, 1642 (to be a free scholar).

Samuel 'Cool' was commended by the Dutch Church at Colchester to that of London, 21st Aug., 1639. In the entry below (p. 43) the father is a Fleming ('Belgus') and the son is recorded to have died of the plague in May, 1644.

* This refers to March, 1641—March, 1642.

† See under Little Thurrock in Morant's 'Essex.'

CHURCH GERVASE, eldest son of John Gervase, D.D., Rector of Greenstead, Colchester. Born at Springfield. In his 10th year. Admitted 9th May, 1642.

The father was son and heir of Arthur 'Jarvice' of the Pipe Office, and married Mary, dau. of Ruke Church, Esq., of Springfield (Visitation of 1634). He matriculated at Oxford from Brasenose, 18th Jan., 1621-2; B.A. 28th Feb., 1621-2; M.A. (from All Souls) 9th July, 1625; B.C.L. 29th Nov., 1627; D.C.L. (as Jervis) 1632 (Foster's *Alumni*). Admitted to North Fambridge Rectory (as Jarvies) 1st Feb., 1630-1, and to that of Greenstead (as Jarvis) 9th June, 1638. Depositions were taken against him 2nd April and 21st June, 1644; and he was ejected from both livings.

JOHN WIGMORE, only son of John Wigmore, postmaster ('tabellarii.') Born in St Peter's, Colchester. In his 12th year. Admitted 31st Oct., 1642.

Followed Mr. Dugard to Merchant Taylors, where he was admitted May, 1644, as born 17th April, 1630. His father's horses were impounded by the Loyalists at the Siege of Colchester.

JOHN GIBSON, eldest son of John Gibson, miller. Born at Great Birch. In his 12th year. Admitted 12th Jan., 1642-3.

Names of Scholars admitted to the Free School of Colchester from the date (namely 7th August, 1643,) when Thomas Waterhouse,* educated at the Charterhouse, London (where he was born), and at Emanuel College, Cambridge, assumed the mastership of the School.†

[Thomas Fowle, free scholar.]‡

[Edward Crosse, free scholar.]

* Named in the Will of Henry Batchelor, (3 Feb., 1646-7) as one of the first four trustees of his clerical charity.

† The original entry is in Latin.

‡ Names in square brackets are re-admissions.

[Samuel Bodidale, to be a free scholar.]

[Michael Arnoll }
[George Harris } to be free scholars.]

[Thomas Sayer, free scholar.]

[John Creffield.]

[Thomas Cockerell, free scholar.]

[Thomas Josceline.]

[Richard Streete, to be a free scholar.]

[Thomas Cole, free scholar.]

JOHN BARRINGTON, 7th son of Henry Barrington, alderman.
Born at Colchester. Admitted (as boarder) 16th Aug.,
1643.

See admission of his elder brother on p. 15. He was admitted to Gray's Inn, 2nd Feb., 1651-2. "Elizabeth, wife of John Barrington," was buried at St. James's, 30th Oct., 1692. [Par. Reg.] "John Barrington" died Sept., 1695, and was buried at St. Leonard's. [Par. Reg.]

[Stephen Furley, aged 14.]*

BENJAMIN FURLEY, 5th son of John Furley, alderman.
Aged 8. Admitted 21st Aug., 1643.

See p. 12, "Mr. John Furlie," junior, was one of the first trustees of Batchelor's charity. (1647) "Not long before this time (1661) G. Fox, with the help of John Stubs and Benjamin Furly, published a book called 'A Battledoor.'"—Sewel's *Sufferings of the Quakers*.

* As Stephen Furley, Merchant, he presented a bible to the School in 1663.

EDWARD FIRMAN.

¶THOMAS FIRMAN, to be a free scholar.

JOHN WELBORE. Born at Cambridge. Son of John Welbore, gent., alderman of Cambridge. Admitted 22nd August, 1643.

Possibly elder brother of Philip, son of John Welbore, gent., of Foxton, Cambs., admitted to St. John's as fellow commoner 22nd Feb., 1656-7, aged 17.

¶SAMUEL COCKERILL, only son of Samuel Cockerill. Born at Colchester. In his 9th year. To be a free scholar.

The father was appointed an "Assistant" in the Corporation by Cromwell's charter, 1656.

¶STEPHEN WHITE. Born at Colchester. In his 9th year. Third son of — White, shoemaker. To be a free scholar.

¶[Edward Josceline, now as a free scholar, and as only son of E. J., 23rd Aug. 1643.]

THOMAS BEACON. Admitted 28th Aug., 1642.

Probably a brother of John 'Bacon,' admitted, 1638, who was a son of Nicholas 'Beacon,' grocer (see p. 17).

SAMUEL BROND and THOMAS BROND (same day).

Probably brothers of John Brond admitted 1640, and sons of James Brond of Boxford, Suffolk (see p. 36).

[William Gilbert and Ambrose Gilbert, 30th Aug., 1643.]

ROBERT SPARROW (same day).

A Robert Sparrow was named Common Councilman in Cromwell's Charter, 1656, but ceased to be an 'Assistant' 5th Aug., 1662, having refused to take the oaths.

JOHN JOSCELINE.

[Robert Morphew, 4th Sept., 1642.]

¶ WILLIAM ARWAKER, son of William Arwaker, attorney (*Jurisp'*). Ten years old (same day.) Admitted free scholar, 1st Sept., 1646.

JOHN ARWAKER, son of William Arwaker, attorney. Nine years old.

The father was steward of the Hundred of Tendring, and is found in 1637 as a Freeburgess of Colchester.

SIMON WHITING. Admitted 5th Sept., 1643.

¶ NATHANIEL CLERK. Twelve years old. To be a free scholar. Fourth son of Samuel Clerk, sergeant-at-mace. Born at Colchester.

JOHN STREET. Twelve years old. Second son of Richard Street, goldsmith. Born at Colchester.

GILES STREET. Eleven years old. Third son of Richard Street, goldsmith. Born at Colchester.

STEPHEN COXE. Third son of John Coxe, alderman. Born at Colchester. Nine years old.

John Cox, Alderman, died 5th Nov., 1649, and was buried at St. Peter's, as was his wife.

WILLIAM FREEMAN. Ten years old. Eldest son of William Freeman, baker. Born at Colchester.

¶ SAMUEL FREEMAN. Eight years old. Second son of William Freeman, baker. Born at Colchester. To be a free scholar.

[John Brand, 7th Sept., 1643.]

I identify him with John 'Brond,' originally admitted in 1640.

[Richard Greene, 13th Sept., 1643.]

Originally admitted in 1639.

¶ WILLIAM GROOME, eldest son of W[illiam] Groome. Born at Colchester. Ten years old.* To be a free scholar.

RICHARD VINNE, thirteen years old, and CHRISTOPHER VINNE, eleven years old. Born at 'Breodioce,' [Brockdish] of Norfolk. Sons of Christopher Vinne, yeoman. Admitted as boarders 2nd Oct., 1643.

A Christopher Vynn, of Stratton, Norfolk, son of Christopher Vynn, decd., was admitted to St. John's, Cambridge, as fellow commoner, 9th June, 1663, as aged 22 (and from Colchester School). The dates are irreconcilable.

DANIEL FAULKLAND.

THOMAS FAULKLAND.

SAMUEL DOWSING. Admitted 3rd Oct., 1643.

I cannot but think that this was Samuel, the son of William Dowsing of Coddendam, and afterwards of Stratford, Suff., the notorious iconoclast and visitor of the Suffolk churches in 1644. The said Samuel was born in 1633 and is styled "of Neyland, Suff., gent.," in the will of his kinswoman Mary Blomefield, 1682. (See *Dowsing's Journal*, Ed. White, pp. 4, 14, 60.)

JOHN ALABLASTER (*sic*). Admitted 5th Oct., 1643.

[*John Alablaster*. He was a son of John Alabaster of Hadleigh, Suffolk, by Sibill, daughter of John Calton of Hadleigh. There is an inscription, much defaced, to John Alabaster (presumably the Colchester Scholar) in Hadleigh Church, in Latin Verse with some

* The first Greek word in the Register.

Greek, "Johannes Alabaster, Mercator MDCLIV." Of him Candler says "He was the grandchild to John last named" (referring to the inscription of John Alabaster who died 21st April, 1637), "John his father is yet living this 26th of May, 1656," (see Muskett's *Suffolk Manorial Families* 49-55.] Note by Mr. G. F. Beaumont.

BENJAMIN BEAUMONT.

[*Benjamin Beaumont.* (Cousin to the last named) Son of John Beaumont of Bildeston, Suffolk, by Susan, daughter of John Alabaster of Hadleigh, Suffolk. Benjamin was baptized at Bildeston, 7th April, 1630, and was buried at St. Lawrence, Ipswich, 30th March, 1679. His elder brother John entered his pedigree in the Suffolk Visitation of 1664 (see Davy's Collection, Brit. Mus., Add. MSS. 19117 p. 287, also Grouse's *Materials for a History of Bildeston* p. 41.] Note by Mr. G. F. Beaumont.

[John Beacon.]

See p. 17. He took the oath of allegiance as an "assistant" 5th Aug. 1662.

[John Dogget.]

See p. 36. He was clearly a son of William Dogget by Anne dau. of Geoffrey Langley of Colchester, Alderman (Visitation of 1634). A brother of his, Benjamin Dogget, was admitted to St. John's, Cambridge, as son of W.D., "Woollen Draper," ætat. 18, 27th Jan., 1654-5. (Admissions to St. John's College, p. 119)

ROBERT GURDON. Aged 16.	} Sons of John Gurdon, Esq. Born at Great Wenham, Suff. Ad- mitted as boarders.
PHILIP GURDON. Aged 13.	
NATHANIEL GURDON. Aged 11.	

The father, John Gurdon, Esq., of Assington Hall, (still the seat of this ancient family) was member for Suffolk in the Long Parliament, and died 1679, aged 84. Of the sons, Philip Gurdon, B.A., from Emanuel College, Cambridge, 1653, and M.A. from Queen's College, Cambridge (Foster's *Alumni*), was member for Sudbury, and was succeeded at Assington by his younger brother, the Rev. Nathaniel Gurdon, B.A., from Emanuel College, Cambridge, 1653, M.A. from Queen's College, Cambridge, Vicar of Little Abington, Cambridge, 1660-2, Rector of Woodham Ferrers 1666, and of Chelmsford 1681. (Foster)

WILLIAM FEW, eldest son of William Few, yeoman. Born at Shelton, Suff. In his 9th year.

[1644.]

JOHN HAILE. Admitted 4th March, 1643-4.

¶ BENJAMIN CLERKE. Fifth son of Samuel Clerke, aforesaid. In his 10th year. Admitted a free scholar in the place of his brother Nathaniel, dead of the plague. See above p. 45.

ROGER BROWNE, son of R[oger] B[rowne], draper. Born at Nayland, Suffolk. Twelve years old. Admitted as boarder, 22nd May, 1644.

JOHN FROHOCK.

JOHN JEFFERY, eldest son of William Jeffery, yeoman. Born at Felstead. Aged 14. Admitted 3rd June, 1644.

WILLIAM JEFFERY, second son of William Jeffery, yeoman. Born at Messing. Aged 12. Admitted 3rd June, 1644.

Possibly of the family of Jeffrey or Jeffreys of Little Burstead. (see Visitation of 1634.)

EDWARD LEGG.

Possibly a brother of John and Robert Legg or Legge (q.v.)

[William Cotton. Admitted 1st Aug., 1644.]

JOHN AILWOOD.

Possibly identical with "John Ayleward," ranger to the Corporation in 1662.

DANIEL WARDLOW. Admitted 15th Aug., 1644.

FRANCIS ONGE, son of Francis Onge, minister ("ministri") of Peldon. Aged 11. Born in New England. Admitted 23rd Aug., 1644.

This is a specially interesting entry, because it proves that, like some other Essex ministers, under the Puritan supremacy, the father of this boy had been in New England, and connects him with the emigrant thus described :—

"Onge, Francis, Watertown, came with wife and children in the Lion, arriving at Boston 5th Feb., 1631, having, 1st Dec. before, sailed from Bristol, probably died in a few years, and Frances O., who in the Watertown register of burials, 1638, is named widow, was, perhaps, mother of his children, to whom in 1643 a mortgage is found. Simon, in 1646, and Isaac in 1649, who married 18th May, 1670, Mary dau. of Joseph Underwood, were of Watertown." *Savage's Genealogical History of New England*, III., 314.

A Francis Onge, son of John Onge, "plebei jam diu defuncti" of Hartest, Suffolk, was admitted to St. John's, Cambridge, 11th April, 1632, aged 20.

We also find that a Mary Onge, aged 27, sailed for New England, from Ipswich, 30th April, 1634. (*Hotten's Original Lists of Emigrants*, p. 279.) The name is still found in Essex, John Ong, of Steeple, labourer, having had a fatal accident, at Latchingdon, 12th Oct., 1894.

This boy was admitted to Gray's Inn 9th Feb., 1654-5, as "Francis son of Francis Onge of Peldon, Essex." (Foster.) I can find no mention of Mr. Onge as Rector of Peldon either in Newcourt or in Davids.

JOHN ONGE, son of Francis Onge, minister of Peldon. Aged 8. Born at Peldon. Admitted 23rd Aug., 1664.

[Thomas Tennith. Admitted 29th Aug., 1644.]

¶ISAAC READ, youngest son of Thomas Read, carpenter. In his 8th year. Admitted 16th Sept., 1644, as a free scholar.

THOMAS PINKNY, son of Philip* P[inkny], minister, driven out of the West into this part of the Kingdom by the terror of war. Aged 14. Admitted 17th Sept., 1644.

Philip Pinckney, the father, "was of the ancient family of the Pinckneys of Russel near Marlborough," Wilts. (Calamy.) He matric. at Oxford, from Christ Church, 27th Feb., 1600-1, M.A. 1608. (Foster's *Alumni*.) Became Vicar of Dinton, Wilts, where he had, says Calamy, "a maintenance but a large family." For "he had thirteen children who lived to be men and women." From Dinton "he was driven by the King's forces," and was then made rector of Stanway (Essex) by the Westminster Assembly, but returned to Dinton, 1645, (Foster) and died at Bemerton parsonage, to which he had removed (Calamy) in 1661 (Foster).

This son Thomas matric. at Oxford from Balliol, 19th March, 1648-9, B.A. 1649, M.A. 1652, demy of Magdalen College 1648—1652 and fellow 1652-7 (Bloxam). While there he was "in high repute for polite learning and sweetness of temper" (Calamy). He became rector of St. Mary's, Wallingford, but, like his elder brother John was ejected for nonconformity in 1662.

BARTHOLOMEW PINKNY (younger brother of above). Aged 8. Admitted 17th Sept., 1644.

Matric. Oxford from Magdalen Hall, 1655, M.A., from Magdalen College 1658 (Foster).

[Richard Daniel. Admitted 16th Oct., 1644.]

STEPHEN COCK *alias* MERRILIES, stepson of Dr. Cock. In his 10th year. Admitted 3rd Nov., 1644.

See p. 8 for his stepfather.

[Robert Sandford. Admitted 9th Nov., 1644.]

[Francis Wheeler (now as stepson of George Sandford). Admitted 9th Nov., 1644.]

See p. 38. "Thomas, son of Francis Wheeler, Esq.," was baptized at St. James's, Colchester, in May, 1675.

* 'T' in Acland transcript.

JEREMIAH DANIEL.

Died 16th Nov., 1696, aged 61. Buried St. Peter's. By his Will dated 26th Oct., 1695, he bequeathed an annual gift of coals to the poor of Colchester.

A Jeremiah Daniell ceased to be alderman in 1662, but probably belonged to an earlier generation.

JOHN DANIEL. Admitted 20th Nov., 1644.

Possibly a son of Richard Daniel, apothecary, and a brother of Richard Daniel, admitted 1639, and of Thomas Daniel, admitted 1648.

¶ JOHN URING, son of John Uring, baker. In his ninth year. To be a free scholar. Admitted 20th Nov., 1644.

¶ THOMAS LOVNEY. In his 9th year. Son of Thomas Lovney, shoemaker. To be a free scholar. Admitted 19th Dec., 1644.

"Thomas Lovney, shoemaker," took part in perambulating the liberties in 1671.

¶ JOHN BROWN. To be a free scholar. Admitted 24th Dec., 1644.

[1645.]

THOMAS REINOLDS, eldest son of Thomas Reinolds. In his ninth year. Admitted 3rd Jan., 1644-5.

"Thomas Reignolds, the sonn of Thomas Reignolds," was baptized at St. James's, Colchester, 3rd Jan., 1635-6. (Par. Reg.) The father was Mayor of Colchester, 1654-5, and appointed a Councilman by Cromwell's charter in 1656, and d. 29th April, 1665, aged 61. His wife Margaret Decoster, dau. of Sam. Decoster, of London, merchant, d. 15th April, 1649. There is a mural monument to them both at St. James's, where they are buried. There were two contemporaries of the name in the town under the Commonwealth.

ABRAHAM JOHNSON. Aged 11. Eldest son of Abraham Johnson, baymaker. Admitted 17th Jan., 1644-5.

Possibly identical with Abraham Johnson, son of Abraham Johnson, 'merchant,' who was born 22nd May, 1633, and bapt. 30th May, at St. Mary Woolnoth, London, (Par. Reg.) and admitted to Merchant Taylors' School, October, 1644. (Register p. 165.) If so, he would be, as stated, 11 years old when admitted to Colchester School, 17th Jan., 1644-5. Possibly also identical with Abraham Johnson (son of "Abraham Johnson, of Hackney, co. Midd.," and grandson of "William Johnson of Colchester") who entered his pedigree at the Middlesex Visitation of 1663-4. "Abraham Johnson, of London, Merchant," was elected for Colchester by the Freeburgesses in 1659.

WILLIAM LAURENT. Nine years old. Son of William Laurent, barber. Admitted 24th March, 1644-5.

ROBERT FACON. Fourteen years old. Nephew of Robert Facon, chemist. Admitted 13th April, 1645.

A Refugee family, originally Faulcon, Faucon, or Fakon.

THOMAS SAMFORD. Nine years old. Eldest son of Christopher Samford, yeoman. Admitted 21st April, 1645.

JOHN ELLIS. In his seventeenth year. Born in Yorkshire. Driven thence by the war, and sent to school here by the care and at the cost of his uncle John Ellis, preacher, ('concionator') of St. Peter's, Colchester. Admitted 10th May, 1645.

NATHANIEL ROBINSON. Eight years old. Son of Thomas Robinson, blacksmith. Admitted 30th May, 1645.

WILLIAM DEBNEY, son of Thomas Debney, yeoman. In his 10th year. Admitted 31st May, 1645.

JOHN BRANDON. In his thirteenth year. Eldest son of Brandon of Boston, Lincolnshire, alderman. Admitted as boarder 3rd June, 1645.

JOHN COVNEY, eldest son of John Covney, baymaker. In his tenth year. Admitted 3rd June, 1645.

"John Covney, householder," was buried at St. James's, 3rd April, 1687. (Par. Reg.)

JOHN ALLEN. Eight years old. Son of John Allen, baymaker. Born at Glemsford, Suffolk. Admitted as boarder 4th July, 1645.

SOLOMON FURMENTIL, second son of Andrew Furmentil, a Fleming, "opificis villosi panni" (maker of rough cloth). Born at Colchester. Ten years old. Admitted 4th Oct., 1645.

The father, who was Mayor of Colchester in 1667, had license, 27th Dec., 1670, as 'Andrew Fromantle' of Colchester, gent., widower, aged 55, to marry Judith Bold, of St. Margaret's, Westminster, widow.

The son was fined for attending a Quakers' meeting at Colchester, 12th July, 1686. He was then a baymaker.

HENRY NEVIL, youngest son of Henry Nevil, merchant. Born at Colchester. In his seventh year. Admitted as boarder, 11th Oct., 1645.

This also is a Refugee name. Morant quotes an Indenture of 1617 between Jacob Nevel and Peter Rebow, his apprentice.

WILLIAM NICOLSON. Aged 11. Third son of William Nicolson. Born at Colchester. Admitted 14th Oct., 1645.

FRANCIS NICOLSON. Aged 8. Fourth son of William Nicolson. Born at Colchester. Admitted 14th Oct., 1645.

DAVID MILLER, eldest son of John Miller. Born at Maidstone. In his 13th year. Admitted 21st Oct., 1645.

JAMES SHELDRIK, son of John Sheldrick, a Fleming, bay-maker. Born at London. In his 11th year. Admitted 2nd Nov., 1645.

ANDREW FURMENTEL, son of Andrew Furmentel (see above). Born at Colchester. In his third (*sic*) year. Admitted 4th Nov., 1645.

[1646.]

JAMES LORKIN, eldest son of John Lorkin, yeoman. Born at Mount Bures, Suffolk (*sic*). In his tenth year. Admitted 7th Jan., 1645-6.

ABRAHAM HEDGTHORNE, eldest son of Abraham Hedgthorne, a Fleming, "opificis villosi panni" (maker of rough cloth). Born at Colchester. In his twelfth year. Admitted 26th Jan., 1645-6.

An elder of the Dutch Church as Abraham Haghedoorn in 1696. Jan 'Haghedoorne' and Sara Lamote were betrothed at Colchester, 28th June, 1629.

¶ MOSES GROOME, only son of Moses Groome, "Helciorum (?) opificis." Born at Colchester. In his twelfth year. Admitted as a free scholar 3rd Feb., 1645-6.

JOHN OTWAY, youngest son of Samuel Otway, minister, of Colchester, dec. Born at Colchester. In his 12th year. Admitted 10th Feb., 1645-6.

See admission of his elder brother 9th Oct., 1637. "John Otway, the sonne of Samuel Otway, cler." was bapt. at St. James', Colchester, 3rd July, 1633. (Par. Reg.)

Number of admissions in 1645 :—19.*

* *i.e.* 25th March, 1645—24th March, 1646.

JAMES ARWAKER, third son of William Arwaker, attorney, dec. Born at Cockford. (*sic*) In his ninth year. Admitted 2nd April, 1646.

HENRY MAY, eldest son of Henry May, yeoman. In his 11th year. Born at Polstead (Suffolk). Admitted 6th April, 1646.

WILLIAM JOHNSON, second son of William Johnson, bay-maker. Born at Colchester. In his twelfth year. Admitted 6th April, 1646.

“William Johnson, the sonne of William Johnson,” was bapt. at St. James’s, Colchester, 29th June, 1634. (Par. Reg.) William Johnson, the father, was probably son of William Johnson of Colchester, alderman, who d. 20th Aug., 1634, aged 59, and was bur. at St. James’s, where there was an inscription to his memory.

¶ JOHN REEVE, son of Daniel Reeve, dec. Born at Colchester. In his ninth year. Admitted as a free scholar 7th April, 1646.

RICHARD WYTH, eldest son of Richard Wyth, gent. Born at Brockdish, Norfolk. In his ninth year. Admitted as a boarder 13th April, 1646.

The father died 6th Sept., 1671, aged 64, and was bur. at Brockdish. Blomefield (v. 329) notes that the family had resided there “ever since Edward the Third’s time, and had a considerable estate” there.

RICHARD HATCHER, third son of Richard Hatcher, yeoman. Born at Colchester. In his sixth year. Admitted 20th April, 1646.

¶ JAMES DEACON, third son of Joseph Deacon, shoemaker. Born at Colchester. In his tenth year. Admitted as a free scholar 20th April, 1646.

WILLIAM MADDESON, eldest son of — Maddeson, gent.
Born in London. In his ninth year. Admitted May,
1646.

THOMAS STRETTON, only son of Paul Stretton, blacksmith.
Born at Heybridge. In his eleventh year. Admitted
7th July, 1646.

JOHN HEWERS, eldest son of John Hewers, barber. Born
at Colchester. In his 13th year. Admitted 13th
July, 1646.

JOHN WELBE, eldest son of John Welbe, innkeeper. Born
at Colchester. In his 13th year. Admitted 20th July,
1646.

JOHN STUBBS, eldest son of John Stubbs, hatter. Born at
Colchester. In his 9th year. Admitted 3rd Aug., 1646.

John Stubbs took part as a Freeburgess in the Perambulation
of 1637.

EDWARD RAM, only son of John Ram, dec. In his 13th year.
Born in London. Admitted 21st Sept., 1646.

¶ GEORGE CROSS, son of George Cross, shoemaker. Ten
years old. Born at Colchester. Admitted as a free
scholar 17th Oct., 1646.

George Crosse, the father, was a member of the Corporation,
being one of the "assistants" named in Cromwell's charter, 1656.

[1647.]

EDMUND THURSTON, youngest son of Edmund Thurston,
gent. Born at Colchester. Eight years old. Admitted
13th Jan., 1646-7.

See admission of his eldest brother 26th March, 1639. (p. 26.)

JOHN SHELLITO. Aged 17. Son of Richard Shellito, gent. Born at Colchester. Admitted 16th Feb., 1646-7.

¶ GEORGE LAMBE, son of George Lambe, tailor. Born at Colchester. Aged 7. Admitted 20th March, (a free scholar 28th June) 1647.

GEORGE REVE, son of Oliver Reve, preacher. Six years old. Admitted 21st March, 1646-7.

Number of admissions in 1646:—18.*

THOMAS ARWAKER, fifth son of William Arwaker, attorney, dec. Born at Colchester. Aged 7. Admitted 5th April, 1647.

¶ JOHN BLOMFIELD, son of George Blomfield, 'Sergeant-at-the-Mace.' Admitted as a free scholar 12th April, 1647.

GEORGE STRANGMAN, eldest son of Samuel Strangman, hatter. Born at Colchester. Aged 8. Admitted 25th April 1647.

¶ WILLIAM COCKERELL, youngest son of John Cockerell, 'upholster.' Aged 8. Born at Colchester. Admitted 17th May, 1647. Made a free scholar in the place of his brother Thomas 28th June.

A William Cockerell was Town Clerk of Colchester in 1655 and 1662.

* *i.e.* 25th March, 1646—24th March, 1647.

THOMAS CLEARE, youngest son of Thomas Cleare, yeoman.
Born at Copford. Aged 11. Admitted 17th May,
1647.

THOMAS ALLEN, youngest son of Richard Allen, inn-
keeper. Born at Colchester. Aged 9. Admitted 24th
May, 1647.

JOHN ALLEN, eldest son of Richard Allen, innkeeper.
Born at Colchester. Aged 15. Admitted 31st May,
1647.

JOHN ARCHER, only son of John Archer, minister, dec.
Born at Arnheim, Guelders. Aged 8. Admitted 20th
June, 1647.

There was a Dutch congregation at Arnheim.

JOHN COOKE, eldest son of Thomas Cooke, Esq. Born at
Wormingford. Aged 10. Admitted as boarder 26th
June, 1647.

THOMAS MEREDALE, second son of John Meredale, baymaker.
In his 7th year. Born at Colchester. Admitted 2nd
August, 1647.

John 'Meridale' occurs as a Freeburgess in 1637.

THOMAS WATERHOUSE, second son of Thomas Waterhouse,
master of Colchester Free School. Born at Colchester.
Admitted 7th August, 1647.

JOHN GROOME, second son of William Groome, "tomirum
opificis." Born at Colchester. Aged 10. Admitted
16th August, 1647.

Members of the Essex Archæological Society are requested to promote the objects of the Society in the following, among other, ways.

By obtaining *additional Subscribers*, remembering that by so doing the "*Transactions*" of the Society can be considerably enlarged and be published more frequently.

By reporting to the Society from time to time *discoveries* in the county in any branch of archæology. References should be given to the numbers on the Ordnance (25 inch scale) or Tithe Map.

By collecting and transmitting *field and other place names* (giving where possible the number of the fields, &c., on the Ordnance 25 inch scale, or Tithe Map).

By collecting and transmitting *manorial and other customs*.

The Secretary will be pleased to forward on application a list of queries and suggestions.

By contributing *antiquarian objects, MSS., printed books, maps, sketches, photographs, &c.*, to the Museum and Library.

By sending short communications upon the following, among other, subjects in so far as they relate to the County.

Earthworks, including tumuli.
Flint and other stone implements.
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MUSEUM, COLCHESTER CASTLE.

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OF THE

Essex Archæological Society.

VOL. V. PART IV.

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REPORT
ON THE
TRANSCRIPTION
AND
PUBLICATION
OF
PARISH REGISTERS, &c.

PUBLISHED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE CONGRESS OF
ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES IN UNION WITH THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

1892

Report on the Transcription and Publication of Parish Registers, etc.

The Congress of Archæological Societies in union with the Society of Antiquaries desires to call the attention of the public and especially of those interested in antiquarian research, to the extreme importance of duly preserving and rendering accessible the Registers and other Parish Records of the United Kingdom.

These contain matter of the greatest value not only to the genealogist, but also to the student of local history, and through these to the general historian; it is to be regretted that sufficient care has not been taken in the past of these documents, which have too often been thoughtlessly destroyed.

Many Registers have already been copied and published, and every year adds to the list, and the Congress is in hope that these suggestions may lead to a still greater number being undertaken.

As the older writings are in a different character from that used at the present time, they are not easily deciphered, and require careful examination, even from experts. It is extremely desirable therefore that they should be transcribed, not only to guard against possible loss or injury, but in order to render them more easily and generally accessible to the student.

The Committee appointed by the Congress of 1889 for the purpose of considering the best means of assisting the transcription and publication of Parish Registers and Records was constituted as follows:

EDWIN FRESHFIELD, LL.D., V.P.S.A., *Chairman.*

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F.S.A.

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MILL STEPHENSON, B.A., F.S.A.
(*Hon. Sec. Surrey Archæo. Soc.*)

RALPH NEVILL, F.S.A. (*Hon. Sec.*)

The Congress trust that the following paper of Suggestions drawn up by the Committee may prove useful to those anxious to assist in the preservation, transcription and, where possible, publication of the documents referred to.

Suggestions as to Transcription.

LIMITS OF DATE.

It is evident that there is most reason for transcribing the oldest Registers, but those of later date are also of great value, and it is suggested that 1812, the date of the Act of 52 Geo. III, cap. 146, is a suitable point to which copies may be taken.

CHARACTER OF WRITING.

In transcribing, great care must be used to avoid mistakes from the confusion of certain letters with modern letters of similar form.

An alphabet is adjoined giving some of the ordinary characters, but Registers vary, and the manner in which the capital letters are formed is of infinite variety. It may be noted that capital F resembles two small ff's, but there is no reason whatever for printing it in the latter way; G is a difficult letter running into C and T; K and R are formed exactly alike, except that the direction of the top loop is always reversed; W is formed as two U's or two V's.

A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N,
 O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z
 a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, k, l, m, n, o, p, q, r, s, t, u, v, w, x, y, z

Great help in deciphering names may be gained from a study of existing local names. It must, however, be borne in mind that the same name may be continually spelt in different ways, and may undergo considerable changes in the course of time or from the hands of different scribes.

In copying dates it must be remembered that down to 1752, the year began on the 25th of March and not on the 1st of January.

METHOD OF TRANSCRIPTION.

There can be no doubt that a *verbatim et literatim* transcription is of far more value than any other form; it is otherwise impossible to be sure that some point of interest and importance has not been overlooked; the extra trouble of making a complete transcript is small, and the result much more satisfactory. In any case the names should be given *literatim* and all remarks carefully copied, with some indication, where possible, as to the date of the remark. Other records,

such as Churchwardens' Accounts, should certainly not be transcribed and printed otherwise than in full. It is far better in both cases to do a portion thoroughly than the whole imperfectly.

REVISION AND COLLATION OF COPIES.

The decipherment of old Registers is, as already pointed out, a work of considerable difficulty, and it is therefore strongly recommended that in cases where the transcribers have no great previous experience, they should obtain the help of some competent reader to collate the transcript with the original.

It should be remembered that in many cases transcripts are preserved in the Bishops' Registries and a reference to these will often fill up a void, clear up a difficulty or supply an omission. It occasionally happens that the original Registers are preserved as well as later Transcripts; in such cases, the two should be collated and all variations noted.

PUBLICATION.

With regard to the publication of Registers, the Committee have carefully considered the question of printing in abbreviated or index form and have come to the conclusion to strongly recommend that the publication should be in full, not only for the reasons given for transcription, but because the extra trouble and expense is so small and the value so very much greater.

There seems, however, no objection, in either case, to the use of contractions of formal words of constant recurrence. A list of some of these is adjoined:

Bap.:	baptized.	Bac.:	bachelor.
Mar.:	married.	Spin.:	spinster.
Bur.:	buried.	Wid.:	widow or widower.
Dau.:			
daughter.			

With regard to entries of marriage after Lord Hardwicke's Act of 1752, it is suggested that the form of entry may be simplified by the omission of formal phrases, but care should be taken not to omit any record of fact, however apparently unimportant, such for instance as the names of witnesses, ministers, occupation, etc.

It is essential in all cases that an Index should be given and that the Christian names should be given with the surnames.

It is believed that many Registers remain unprinted owing to an exaggerated idea of the cost of printing and binding. Reasonable estimates for these might, probably, often be obtained from local presses which would be interested in the publication.

No absolute rule as to size and type can be laid down, but on this and other questions the Standing Committee will always be glad to give advice. It is probable that demy octavo or foolscap quarto will be found the most convenient sizes.

A Standing Committee has been appointed by the Congress for the purpose of giving advice and distributing to the various Societies in Union such information and lists as may be of common value to all.

Societies in Union are strongly urged to form their own Committees to take steps to secure the printing of the many Transcripts that already exist unpublished, and to promote further Transcription.

By permission of G. W. Marshall, Esq., LL.D. (Rouge Croix, College of Arms), the accompanying list of Printed Registers has been prepared from the Calendar privately printed by him in 1891. A revised and augmented edition of this Calendar is in progress, and will contain full references to all known printed Registers, Transcripts and Collections, whether complete or consisting of extracts.

The Committee also issue a list of MS. Transcripts and propose to prepare and issue further lists from time to time. They therefore ask that information may be sent to them, or to the Secretaries of County Societies, of any Transcripts in private hands. The inclusive dates of Baptisms, Marriages and Burials should be given, and any complete Transcript will be calendared, although extending over a short period only, but Extracts will not be admissible.

The Committee suggest that lists of existing Transcripts, with full particulars of the location of the Transcript, should be kept by the County Societies, and where possible, in order to avoid risk of loss, it is very desirable that such Transcripts should be deposited, either temporarily or permanently, in the Libraries of the Societies.

It is believed that the publication of a series of Registers, supplemental and extra to their Transactions, would add to the attractiveness and usefulness of the Societies without being a serious burden to their funds. By combination and organization a considerable body of outside subscribers may probably be secured for such a series, and the cost of distribution of circulars, etc., may be materially reduced by such a plan as the issue, by the Central Committee, of an annual circular containing lists of Registers in course of publication. Such a circular might be distributed by the local Societies and published in their Transactions and elsewhere.

The Standing Committee will be very glad to receive suggestions from Local Committees and others.

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 ,, No. 5.—Parish Registers transcribed in MS.
-

No. 1.—A List of Parish Registers that have been printed as separate works.

Extracted by permission from "Parish Registers," privately printed by Geo. W. Marshall, Esq., LL.D., 1891, and continued to date.

NOTE.—Those printed at Middle Hill for Sir Thomas Phillips are very rare, and many others, such as those by Mr. Crisp, were privately printed and are scarce.

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 IRELAND. DUBLIN, Huguenot Church, Hug. Soc., vol. vii., in press
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NOTE.

The value of this Index to archaeologists is now recognised. Every effort is made to keep its contents up to date and continuous, but it is obvious that the difficulties are great unless the assistance of the societies is obtained. If for any reason the papers of a society are not indexed in the year to which they properly belong the plan is to include them in the following year; and whenever the papers of societies are brought into the Index for the first time they are then indexed from the year 1891.

By this means it will be seen that the year 1891 is treated as the commencing year for the Index and that all transactions published in and since that year will find their place in the series.

To make this work complete an index of the transactions from the beginning of archaeological societies down to the year 1890 needs to be published. This Index is already completed in MS. form and it will be printed as soon as arrangements can be made.

Societies will greatly oblige by communicating any omissions or suggestions to

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Kirker, Knowles, Letts, Lynch,
March, Mills, Murphy, Olden,
O'Looney, O'Reilly, Orpen,
Rotheram, Salmon, Stokes, Swan,
Trench, Westropp, Willis-Bund.
See Agalurcher, Athy, Britway,
 Bray, Castledermot, Clane, Dublin,
 Dunnamore, English, Grange-
 mellon, Jigginstown, Killashee,

- Kilteel, Limerick, Lougherew, Mallow, Maynooth, Moone, Naas, Navan, Old Connaught, Rathna-geeragh, Ross, Tara, Timolin.
Ivy Church (Wilts): *Dixon*.
- Japan: *Aston*.
Jigginstown: *Vicars*.
Jones of Garthmill: *Jones*.
- Kent: *Bell, Cave - Browne, Livett, Payne, Woodruff*. See Barham, Boughton, Bromfield, Canterbury, Cowden, Dover, Edenbridge, Faversham, Filborough, Gravesend, Leeds, Orpington, Preston, Rochester, Sandgate, Teynham, Whitefield.
- Kerry (parish of): *Rowley-Morris*.
Kettins (Forfarshire): *Hatcheson*.
Kirkby: *Hill*.
Kirkcudbright: *Coles*.
Kirkham: *Compton*.
Killashee: *Murphy*.
Kilteel: *Mayo*.
Kirkoswald (Ayrshire), *Ailsa*.
Kirkstall: *Thoresby*.
Kynaston family: *Burson*.
- Lambeth: *Kershaw*.
Lancashire: *Allen, Dolan, Harrison, Rylands*. See Childwall, Chorley, Kirkby, Little Crosby, Liverpool, Manchester, Meols Shore, Middleton, Pilkington, Rivington, Rochdale, Whalley.
Lanchester: *Hooppell*.
Langport Eastover: *Paul*.
Langport: *Norris, Weaver*.
Language: *Aston, Ray, Rhys*.
Layer Marney: *Beaumont*.
Leeds (Kent): *Cave-Browne*.
Leeds (Yorks): *Brigg, C. (E. K.), Marshall, Thoresby*.
Leez: *Chancellor, Sergeant*.
Leicester: *Bellairs, Jackson*.
Leicestershire. See Appleby, Claybrooke, Leicester.
Leighton: *Leighton*.
Leighton (Archbishop): *Carrick*.
Lewannick: *Langdon*.
Lewes, Sussex): *Allen*.
Lewis (Island): *Anderson*.
Limerick: *Hewson*.
Lincoln: *Wilson*.
Lincolnshire: *Atkinson*. See Lincoln, Rippingdale.
Lithography: *Green*.
Little Crosby: *Watts*.
Little Horwood: *Keyser*.
Liverpool: *Gibson*.
Llanbeblig: *Hughes*.
Llandrinio: *Thomas*.
Llandyssilio: *Evans*.
Llaneilian: *Hughes*.
Llansantffraid: *I. (T. S.)*
Llansilin: *Baker*.
Llantwit Major: *Allen*.
Llanwddyn: *Llanwddyn*.
Lloyd family: *Lloyd*.
Locks: *André*.
London: *Freshfield, Green, Micklethwaite, Read*.
Long Sutton: *Morland*.
Longleat: *Talbot*.
Lougherew: *Frazer*.
Luing: *Macnaughton*.
- Mallow: *Berry*.
Man: *Moore, Wood*.
Manchester: *Brooke, Letts*.
Manorial history: *Baildon, Berry, Holmes, Kerr, Kershaw, M. (A.S.), Pearson, Pollock, Purton, Watts*.
Margaret Tudor, portrait: *Mackay*.
Martin (Wilts): *Ponting*.
Masons' marks: *Rylands*.
Matlock Moor: *Cox, Haverfield*.
Maynooth: *Leinster*.
Meiford: *Lloyd, Thomas*.
Meols Shore: *Potter*.
Merchants' marks: *Cuming, Welch*.
Middleton: *Dean*.
Midton: *Macrae*.
Milbourne family: *Milbourn*.
Modern period, antiquities of: *Acland*. See Chests, Locks, Masons' Marks, Merchants' Marks, Sandals, Targets, Tiles.
Molyneux (Richard 2nd Viset): *Earle*.
Monkswood (Somersetshire): *Winwood*.
Monuments, effigies and tombs: *Allen, Ashcombe, Davis, Fowler, Gardiner, Hartshorne, Hope, Letts, Leveson-Gower, Lynam, Owen, Renaud, Stephenson, Thomas, Williams, Wilson*.
Moone: *Carroll*.
Morocco: *Meakin*.
Mosley family: *Letts*.
Municipal history: *Clutterbuck, Drinkwater, Ferguson, Fletcher, Fuller,*

- Gibson, Goddard, Hibbert, Kerr Taylor, Vaughan, Vigors.*
Musical instruments : *Etheridge.*
Musselburgh : *Lowe.*
- Naas : *De Burgh.*
Navan : *Moore.*
Nether-thong : *Morchouse.*
Newbattle : *Carrick.*
Newnham : *Kerr.*
Norman period : *Allen, Levitt.*
Northamptonshire. *See Peterborough, Welford.*
Northfield : *Pearson.*
Northop : *Owen.*
Nubia : *Clark.*
Numismatics :
Alexander : *Oman.*
Crete : *Myres.*
English : *Hoblyn.*
Greek : *Six, Worth.*
Henrietta Maria : *Grueber.*
James I : *Montagu.*
Medals : *Weber.*
Oriental : *Codrington, Cunningham.*
Roman : *Hill.*
Saxon : *Evans, Grueber.*
Scotland : *Richardson.*
Sicilian : *Evans.*
Trade tokens : *Willis.*
- Oberchurch : *Cox.*
Ogham inscriptions : *Graves, Langdon, Lynch.*
Old Connaught : *Wakeman.*
Oldbury Hill : *Cunnington.*
Olney : *Gough.*
Ornament :
Prehistoric : *Coffey.*
Irish : *Trench.*
Orpington : *Virtue.*
Osgoldcross : *Holmes.*
Oswestry : *Parry-Jones.*
Oxford : *Hope.*
Oxfordshire *See Woodstock.*
- Padbury : *Keyser.*
Paintings : *Keyser, Mackay, Montgomeryshire, Robinson.*
Pampocalia : *Bodington.*
Pawson family : *Norcliffe.*
Persian antiquities : *Ball.*
Peterborough : *Bodger, Irvine.*
Pilkington : *Cox.*
Pilkington family : *Pilkington.*
- Pittenweem : *Lyon.*
Pittington : *Fowler.*
Place-names : *Christison, Coleman, Duignan, Ebbelwhite, Hickson, Irvine, Miller, Reichel, W.(R.).*
Plas Mawr : *Hughes.*
Pleshy : *Round.*
Plumbland : *Cowper.*
Prehistoric antiquities : *Black, Christison, Clazey, Coffey, Coles, Dawkins, Deane, Hewison, Knowles, Morgan, Myres, Rotherham, Sanford, Winstone, Worth. See Bronze age, Crannogs, Hut Circles, Mounds, Ornaments, Stone age.*
Preston : *Robertson.*
- Raby : *Hodgson.*
Rathnageeragh : *Vigors.*
Rayleigh Mount : *Round.*
Reading : *Stevens.*
Reame family : *Marshall.*
Registers, *Bates, Churchstoke, Hodgson, Leveson - Gower, Pritt, Sankey, Sperling.*
Repton : *Irvine.*
Rippingdale : *Fowler.*
Rivington : *Rivington.*
Roads : *Laver, MacDonald.*
Rochdale : *Fishwick.*
Rochester : *Aveling, Livett, Payne.*
Roman antiquities : *Bodger, Fryer, Goddard, Greenwell, Morland, Morris, Shrubsole, Turner, Ward.*
Altars : *Bodington.*
Coins : *Hill.*
Kilns and pottery : *Cunnington.*
Monuments : *Cox.*
Pig of lead : *Cox, Haverfield.*
Roads : *MacDonald.*
Sandals : *Wells.*
Sewers : *Bellairs.*
Sites : *Fox, Haverfield.*
Tools (iron) : *Evans.*
Waterpipes : *Shrubsole.*
- Rome : *Forbes.*
Ross : *Vigors.*
Round Towers : *Fitzgerald, Westropp.*
Runic monuments : *Cox.*
Rushmore : *Pitt-Rivers.*
- St. Andrews : *Brook.*
Sandal (Yorks) : *Walker.*
Sandals : *Barrett, Wells.*
Sandgate : *Fynmore, Rutton*

- Saxon antiquities: *Brock, Griffith, Irvine, Payne, Read, Stevens.*
- Scotland: *Allen, Anderson, Black, Brook, Christison, Coles, Duns, Goudie, Gray, Macdonald, MacKay, Mackinlay, McLeod, Munro, Rhys, Russell.* See Aberdeen, Burghead, Bute, Campbeltown, Craignish, Crawford, Dalaruan, Delgon, Dumollie, Edinburgh, Eldon, Falkirk, Fern, Forgandenny, Holywood, Kettins, Kirkcudbright, Kirkoswald, Lewis, Luing, Midton, Musselburgh, Newbattle, Pittenweem, St. Andrews, Shetland.
- Sculptured antiquities: *Allen, Browne, Frazer, Higgins, Thomas.*
- Seals: *Hope, Murphy, Wyon.*
- Selattyn (Shropshire): *Bulkeley-Owen.*
- Shamrock: *Frazer, Salmon.*
- Shelvock: *Kenyon.*
- Shetland: *Goudie.*
- Shoes (raw-hide): *Mackay.*
- Shrewsbury: *Blakewau, Drinkwater, Fletcher, Lloyd, W. (G. D. F.)*
- Shropshire: *Calvert, Duignan, Kenyon.* See Chetton, Chirbury, High Er-call, Oswestry, Selattyn, Shelvock, Shrewsbury, Wenlock.
- Silchester: *Evans, Fox.*
- Somersetshire. See Axbridge, Burton Pynsent, Exmoor, Glastonbury, High Ham, Huish Episcopi, Langport, Langport Eastover, Long Sutton, Stoke-under-Hamdon, Wedmore, Wells.
- South Molton: *Worth.*
- Southampton: *Clutterbuck.*
- Spofford: *Collins.*
- Stainton-in-Furness: *Cowper.*
- Stillington (Bishop): *Jex-Blake.*
- Stockton: *M. (A. S.)*
- Stoke-under-Hamdon: *Batten.*
- Stone Age: *Bell, Dawkins, Duns, Findlay, Gray, Hayden, Knowles, Owen, Shrubsole.*
- Stoneham (North): *Kitchen.*
- Strata Marcella: *J. (M. C.)*
- Stratford Langthorne: *Stevens.*
- Sussex: See Chichester, Eastbourne, Lewes, Wadhurst.
- Surrey: *Cooper, Crisp, Stevenson.* See Beddington, Compton, Croydon, Dorking, Lambeth.
- Suffolk: See Wenhaston.
- Sweathouse: *Latimer.*
- Talley: *Owen.*
- Tara: *Murphy.*
- Targets: *Anderson.*
- Tavey Cleave: *Gould.*
- Teilo: *Willis-Bund.*
- Teynham: *Payne.*
- Theydon Garnon: *Waller.*
- Tiles: *Brakspear, Frazer.*
- Timolin: *Hartshorne.*
- Toller (Great): *Lewis.*
- Torrington (Great): *Doe.*
- Tournaments: *Green.*
- Treceiri (Carnarvonshire): *Christison.*
- Trewern Hall: *M. (E.R.)*
- Tumuli: *Fryer, Goddard, Letts, Read.*
- Urns (funeral): *Chamberlain, Clazey, Coles, Cunningham, Gray, Lowe.*
- Valle Crucis: *Hughes, Smith.*
- Wadhurst: *Gardiner.*
- Wales: *Allen, Allen (Mrs. T.), Davies, Dwan, Eisteddfod, Fisher, Ll. (W.V.), Lloyd, M. (E.R.), Montgomeryshire, Owen, Rhys, Rowley-Morris, S. (G.) Taylor, Thomas, Tierney, Vaughan, W.(R.), Williams, Willis-Bund, Wyon.* See Bettws, Brecon, Bridgend, Cardiff, Churchstoke, Darowen, Dolcaradog, Dolforwyn, Eindon, Gower, Kerry, Leighton, Llanbeblig, Llandrinio, Llandysillio, Llaneilian, Llantwit Major, Llanwddyn, Meiford, Northop, Plas Mawr, Strata Marcella, Talley, Treceiri, Teilo, Valle Crucis.
- Wallasey: *Pritt, Radcliffe.*
- Wansdyke: *Pitt-Rivers.*
- Wardon: *Compton.*
- Warminster: *Ponting.*
- Welford: *Markham.*
- Wells: *Browne, Buckle, Church, Hope, Moore, Owen.*
- Wedmore: *Sanford.*
- Wenhaston: *Keyser.*
- Wenlock: *Vaughan.*
- Whalley (Lancashire): *Micklethwaite.*
- Whitefield (Kent): *Brock.*
- Wills: *Brigg, Crisp, M.(E.R.), Montgomeryshire.*
- Wilton: *Yates.*

Wilts: *Dartnell, Goddard, Holgate, Willis, Wiltshire.* See Box, Broadchalke, Broomsgrove, Collingbourne Ducis, Falstone, Heytesbury, Ivy Church, Longleat, Martin, Oldbury Hill, Stockton, Warminster, Wilton.

Winchester: *Jacob, Kershaw, Winchester.*

Windsor: *Hope.*

Wirral: *Cox, Irvine.*

Woodstock: *Marshall.*

Worcestershire: *See Northfield.*

Wragby: *Sankey.*

Yorkshire: *Baildon, Ellis, Glynne, Thoresby.* See Arthington, Bosville, Deneaster, Guisbrough, Hampsthwaite, Kirkstall, Leeds, Netherthong, Osgoldcross, Pampocalia, Sandal, Spofford, Wragby.

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HARWICH AND THE SIEGE OF COLCHESTER.

By J. HORACE ROUND, M.A.

NEITHER general nor local historians have alluded, so far as I can find, to the fact that Harwich played some part in the struggle of 1648.

While Fairfax, having crushed the Kentish rising, was about to march into Essex, the fleet, which had embraced the King's cause, was still to his foes a source of great anxiety. The 'Greyhound' frigate, commanded by Capt. John Coppin, heard at Yarmouth that the ships in the Downs had joined the Loyalist movement, and her crew "being Deal men" for the most part, insisted on their captain taking her to the Downs. There he feigned to embrace the King's cause till, most of his Deal men being ashore, he suddenly set sail, intending to "run away for Harwich." Pursued by the 'Pelican' and the 'Warwick,' and fired upon, he nevertheless made good his escape, and was able on the evening of the 3rd June, to write to Lenthall, the Speaker, that he was "arrived safe in Harwich," where he found "three ships more for the Parliament, the 'Providence,' the 'Tiger,' and the 'Adventure' frigates."¹

Meanwhile, however, the crews of these ships also were looked on with suspicion by the Government. On the 7th of June the Derby House Committee wrote to the Lord Admiral (Robert Rich, Earl of Warwick), that "the common men in the *Tiger* and *Providence*, now at Harwich² are in some distemper," and urged him to sail thither and "take order for securing of these ships." Next day, however, they wrote informing him that they had instructed Alexander

¹ Portland MSS. (Historical MSS.) Vol. I., p. 458.

² I find nothing to shew how the *Adventure* frigate came to be there. The *Dolphin*, formerly the *Angel* frigate, had been captured from the "Irish rebels."

Bence, a Navy Commissioner to proceed to Harwich in the 'Nicodemus' and secure the 'Tiger' and the 'Providence' there "against any distemper of their crews." He was desired to effect this by paying off the disaffected men,¹ or by any other means that seemed good for him. And he was directed, at the same time, to convoy as far as Harwich the ship laden with arms and ammunition for Hull. On the following day he was ordered not to wait for her, but to make his way to Harwich as speedily as he could.²

Our next glimpse of the squadron assembled there is afforded by a tract issued on June 21st, a copy of which was presented to our Museum by the late Mr. Charles Gray Round. It is noteworthy that I cannot find it among the King's Pamphlets at the British Museum. The manifesto of the ships' captains is not dated, nor are their names given; but Norwich ('Goring') and his forces reached Colchester, on June 12th, and the captains must have met in council as soon as the news reached them.

∞ Gentlemen, and others of the Town of Harwich.

We whose names are hereunto subscribed, send greeting and shew unto you, that whereas the Forces of the Lord Goring are in Colchester, and probably may attempt the Towne of Harwich; we therefore declare, and resolve, that if you will stand joyntly together, and keep out the enemy aforesaid, and preserve towne for King and Parliament, we will stand firm with you using our utmost diligence to assist: but if you shall, through treachery or cowardise admit, or suffer the enemy to enter in, or possess themselves of the towne, know you, that we are resolved to force the enemy forth againe, and in so doing shall beat downe, or fire your Town eaven with the ground; we desire to act rather as friends than enemies, and doe subscribe according to your behaviours, to be your *friends and servants*.

The results of a consultation held on board the *Providence*, by us, whose names are hereunto subscribed, for the service of the Parliament, occasioned by the enemies being in possession of Colchester with Goring's whole army.

∞ Resolved upon—

∞ First, that forthwith we write to the Mayor, and the rest of the Town of Harwich, that if they will stand firme to preserve and defend

¹ This device was adopted at Southampton also, and shews that disaffection prevailed more widely than Mr. Oppenheim is willing to admit (*English Hist. Review*, VIII., 488).

² *Calendar of State Papers: Domestic*.

against the common enemy, viz., the King's party, that then we will stand and act with them with all diligence, but if they comply, or give way to the enemy to enter and possess the town, we will use our uttermost endeavours to beat the enemies forth of the towne againe, though in so doing we beat down, or fire the towne.

Secondly, in order to the service, it is agreed, that if the Fort shall stand in need of ammunition, or otherwise, we will supply them.

Thirdly, for the better advantage of service, it is thought fit that the ships shall be thus disposed of, viz., the *Adventure* and *Tiger* shall birth (*sic*) upon the South-west of the town as neare as with safety, to flank the passage to the town upon that side; the *Providence* lie neare, within Pistoll shot of the Rode (*sic*) of the town, upon the North side, to sway that part, the *Recovery* to birth as near to Langer Fort as with convenience, that the *Dolphin* ride upon the West side, Musket shot off the Fort of Harwich; the *Greyhound* to be upon the North East side of the town, to flank that side.

Fourthly, that care be taken to draw off all the boats from the shore upon Harwich side, save only such necessary boats as may be especially usefull. To the premises aforesaid, we joyntly consent and subscribe.

[Reply from Harwich.]

Gentlemen, and our worthe good Friends,

We have received by Captain Mildmay the result of your consultation, for the good and defence of this town, in answer whereunto we thought good to send these few lines, to intimate our thankfulness, and withall our resolutions faithfully to adhere and joyne with you, for the preservation of this town for King and Parliament; and in pursuance of interest of the Parliament for the prosperity of this Kingdome against the forces now under the command of the Lord Goring or Sir Charles Lucas, now in or about Colchester; and upon this resolution we are ready to adventure both our lives and estates, desiring that upon any emergent occasion you will be pleased to furnish us with such men and ammunition as may with convenience be spared by you, and so we rest

Your very loving friends,

Roger Pascall,¹ Jo. Hunter,²
Roger Coleman,³ Richard Hankin.⁴

The next gleam of light is afforded by a passage in one of the King's Pamphlets, implying that a detachment of the

¹ Mayor of Harwich 1647-8.

² Mayor of Harwich 1656, 1667.

³ Mayor of Harwich 1639; d. 6th July, 1659. There was a monument to him in Harwich Church.

⁴ Mayor of Harwich 1638, 1644, 1649, 1655.

Loyalist forces had, as anticipated, occupied the town, from which they were dislodged, as is here described, on June 17th.

Sir Thomas Barnadiston desired to send 500 men to secure Harwich. Our men scoured the streets, but the main guard of at least one hundred Foot commanded by an old souldier remained still not to be attempted by our men, it being in the Church and Churchyard, who were guarded by such narrow passages that it could not be forced without the apparent hazard of the loss of many men. Upon Summons those in the Church entered into a treaty and agreed that the countrey men should go to their own homes leaving their arms behind them and ingaging not to bear arms against the Parliament. Many horses are taken, but few prisoners, we not being able to surround the town and effect the surprise too. There were taken for the publick store 100 foot-arms, and neer as many more which our men have amongst them, 2 colours of foot, 4 drums, and 2 barrells of powder. This was the seventeenth day. (*An exact narrative*, June 20th, 1648.)

Sir Thomas Barnadiston, here spoken of, commanded a regiment of Suffolk militia at the Siege of Colchester, but the chief object of the Suffolk men was to guard the border of their own county, and it was not till June 24th that they were induced to cross the Stour. I can find no other reference to this occupation of Harwich by the Loyalists, which is exceedingly strange in view of the detailed information given in the pamphlets of the day on both sides. Nor is it clear how the ships allowed the town to be occupied, or what part, if any, they took in this fighting.

Morant states that on June 18th (the following day) "the Parliament ships at Harwich took 'two frigates, one of 11, the other of 10 guns,' that lay there to assist the King's party" in Colchester. But this is a mistake. What really happened was that these frigates were lying in Colne, and that Capt. Peacock (of the *Tiger*) sent word to Fairfax he would come and attack them, if Fairfax had secured the blockhouse at Mersea Stone. This had been done on the 14th, and the Harwich squadron accordingly sailed into Colne on the 18th and captured the two ships.

After this it was ordered by the Derby House Committee that the ships at Harwich should remain there till the Siege of Colchester was over; and a week later it was believed in London that the 'revolted' ships were coming

over from Holland, bound for Harwich, clearly to relieve the besieged. But they never came, and on July 22nd, the Lord Admiral, on board the St. George, "in Leigh Road," wrote, of the ships at Harwich, "I am this day certified their mariners are so ill tempered that there is as yet no trusting them forth to sea." He took steps, therefore, to remove many of them, and to procure fresh sailors.

ANCIENT WILLS.

By H. C. MALDEN, M.A.

OUR *Transactions* will sadly miss the "Excerpts from Wills" so ably written by the late Mr. W. H. King, and I feel my own incompetence in endeavouring to follow his footsteps, but as the appended Wills throw some light on the fabric of Braintree Church, they are, I think, worth publishing.

By the terms of the Will of Johan Byrde, A.D. 1511, the Fraternity of St. John Baptist is joined with that of Ihu (Jesus) and both apparently were in the Church. The bequest to "the reparacion and sustentacion of St. John's Chapel" points to the Chapel on Chapel Hill, half-a-mile to the East of the Church, though Newcourt and Morant say this was dedicated to John the Baptist. The present Vicar, Mr. Kenworthy, who has contributed a full description of the Church in Vol. IV., New Series, writes me word that "parts of the window tracery of the ruined Chapel are now lying in the Vicarage garden, and the style is identical with the date of this Will." The New Ile mentioned is probably the North Aisle, which is supposed to have been re-built in or about 1349. John Peppes in his Will dated 1518 bequeaths 20s. to "the charges of an newe clocke bell." Mr. Kenworthy tells me it is still in existence, but worn through into a hole by the clapper,¹ which strikes on the outside of the bell. Church clocks of this early date were very rare in England. The Rev. Cecil Deedes tells me "there are mediæval clock bells at Hadleigh and at Cratfield, both in Suffolk, but that these were probably old Sanctus bells which, being no longer required for their original use, were applied to their present purpose, temp. Hen. VIII." The expression, a *new* clock bell, may or may not imply that

¹ *i.e.* by the striking clapper; the bell is made without a clapper for ringing.

there was an old one, though there is nothing impossible in that supposition, for Mr. Deedes refers me to *Stahlschmidt's Church Bells of Kent*, p. 326, where is an account of a Clock Bell now hanging at Ledes Castle bearing date MCCCXXXV., the author says "a *striking* witness to the fact that a clock "is so called because it strikes on a cloche, or bell; it would "seem probable that the first clocks were without a face, "denoting the time only by striking on a bell, or bells, at "certain intervals of time."

John Peppes' elaborate arrangement for the keeping of his obit is very amusing, and must surely have led to much jealousy as to who were "the chief parishioners of Branktre," and to endless trouble to the Churchwardens for the time being.

I believe the house called Gerards, the position of which is so accurately described, is still in existence.

I am not able, at present, to connect these Peppes with the Wm. Pepys of Cottenham, Camb., whose Will was proved 1519, and whose descendants are given in the Pepys pedigree in Lord Braybrooke's edition of *Pepys Diary*, where he is called the son of Robert Pepys of C^o of Cambridge—but there is a strong probability that the two families were related to each other.

The Will of Johan Byrde of Braintree, ob. 1511.

In the name of God. Amen.

The xxvi day of Aprill the yere of our Lord God m.v.xi.

I Johane Byrde of Branktree in the dioc of London, widow, of hole mynde and good remembrance, thanked be God, make this my testament, conteyning my last will in mañ and forme folowyng. ffirst, I bequethe and recomend my soule to almighty God, to his blessed Moder Seynt Mary the Virgyn, and to all the holy company of heven, and my body to be buried in the newe Ile of the pisshe church of Branktree next the sepultur of my husbond. And for the brekyng up of the ground there I bequeth to ye reparacions of the pisshe church of Branktree forsaid vi^s viii^d. Item, I bequeth to the old werke and reparacions of the Cathedrall Church of Seynt Powle at London vi^s viii^d. Item, I bequeth to the high aulter of the said pisshe church of Branktree for my tithes forgotten and negligently paid ii^s. Item, I bequeth to either of the fraternyties of the name of Ihu and Seynt John Baptist in Branktree forsaid iii^s iv^d. Item, I bequeth to the reparacion and sustentacion of Seynt John's Chapell in Branktree

forsaid iii^s. iv^d. Item, I will there be said v masses of the v wounds of our Saviour Ihucriste for the wele of my soule, and all cristen soules, and thereto I bequeth xx^d. Item, I bequeth x^s to be disposed to poore people on the daye of my buriall and the xxxth day, after the discrecion of myn executor within named. Item, I bequeth to the said p̄sshe church of Branktree oon pax, silver and gilt, to the valor of xxii^s. viii^d. Item, I will that myn executor within named doo kepe myn anniversary yerely in the said p̄sshe church of Branktree during his naturall lif only to the valor of vi^s. viii^d. The Residew of all my goodes and catells, as well moevable as unmoevable not bequethed, my detts first paid, and my legacies fulfilled, I geve freely to John Birde my son to doo his pleasur and will therewith, whom I make and ordeyne to be my sole executor there being wittnesses; Robert Cranesbanke, John Norfolk the elder, John Shrubbe, William Godard, John Whitley the younger, and others. Given the daye and yere above written.

Proved at Lambeth, 12th January, 1511.

Som. Ho. 5 Fetiplace.

Will of John Peppes the elder of Branktre.

In the name of God. Amen.

The last day of the moneth of December, 1518.

I, John Peppes the elder of Branktre in the C^o of Essex being of hole mynde, &c., &c. first and principally I recomend my soule unto Almighty God my Creature, and to the blessed Virgin our Lady Mary his Moder, and to all the holy company of heven, and my body to be buried in the p̄ish church of S^t. Mighell in Branktre aforesaid. (then follows the usual bequest to the altar) Item, I bequeth to the meantynence of the light before the image of S^t. Katryn in the said church of Branktre a fermable cove, to be delivered unto the church wardyns for the tyme being within a resonable tyme after my decease. Item, I bequeth towards the reparacions or newe making of the torches within the same church vii^d. Item to the reparacion and werke of the body of the said church x^s. And to the Guyld of Thus within the same church x^s. (then follow a bequest of viii^d. to each of his godchildren, and for a trental of masses) Item, I bequeth to the charges of an newe clocke bell to be made to serve for the clocke of the Church of Braintree aforesaid xx^s. (Next come bequests to his wife Margaret, and his children John and Elizabeth, and to his son Thomas Peppes bachelor in dyvinyty, chanon of S^t. Osithes towards his exhibicion in the University of Cambridge or Oxford. The Will then proceeds) Item, I woll that my obytt shalbe kept conveniently by note yerely for evermore, the day of my decease and for the sure and contynual mayntynance of the same obitt, I bequethe a stocke of vii fermable kyne to be delyvered within a convenient season after my decease unto the church wardyns for the tyme being,

by them to be letyn or otherwise to be ordered by the good discretion of them and of the chief parishioners of Branktre, so, that the same stocke of vii kyne may, and shall, remain and continue for ever, to the entent that of, and with, the encrease of the same stocke of kyne my said obytt yerely for evermore may and shalbe kept and maynteyned in forme aforesaid. And I woll that the church wardyns shall take and have yerely for their labours for the keypyng of the said obitte and for the Rueling and Guydyng of the said stocke of kyne, the yerely profytt and encrease coming of oon of the same vii kyne evenly to be divided between them; and all the rest of the yerely increase of the said stocke of kyne to be bestowed and distributed yerely to the preests and clerks, and in Alms to poor people, and for other charges concerning the keypyng of the same obitt after the manner accustomed in case lyke. (Then follows a bequest of farm in the parish of Bocking called Bredfords) Also I bequethe to Margaret my wife the tenement in which I now dwell called Gerards, lying in the towne of Branktre on the west side of the strete thereon against the weste ende of the Church Lane gyders, and after her death the same to go to my son Richard, he paying to my son William x marks, and also to my son John x marks. The will concludes with a legacy to his daughter Margaret fryke, and the appointment of John Grene bayliff of the towne of Branktre as overseer of his will.

Proved 15th July, 1519.

Som. Ho. 19 Aylofffe.

Will of Richard Peppes of London.

Dated 28th June, 1523.

I, Richard Peppes of London, Scryvenar will that whereas John Peppes the elder, of Branktre, my fader late deceased bequethed unto the clok of the parishe church of Branktre aforesaid xx^s which is not yet paide, shalbe paide immediatly after my decesse, and for two baner stavys of the bequest of my said fader xvi^d. Item I bequeth to William Peppes my brother my gown furred with cony, to pray for my soul. Item, to John Peppes my brother my black gown furred with black lamb and black bogye, to pray for my soul. Item to William Goodyng my brother in law my gowne of ffrenshe tawny lyned with Seynt Thomas' worsted,¹ to pray for my soul. Item I bequeth to John ffryk my brother in law xx^s. I bequeth to Jane my wife all my lands and tenements lying in Branktre, and also my office of the Bailywyk of Branktre Witness, Peter Swage, bachelor, Canon and Curate of the parish Church of Mary Wolnor in Lombard S^t.

Som. Ho. 11 Bodfelde.

¹ See note *infra* p. 225.

SOME ESSEX MANUSCRIPTS :

BEING AN ACCOUNT OF THOSE BELONGING TO W. S. CHISENHALE-MARSH, ESQ.,
OF GAYNES PARK.

BY WILLIAM CHAPMAN WALLER, M.A., F.S.A.

Part I.

A short time ago it fell to my lot to deal with the documents in the Church-Chest at Theydon-Garnon.¹ Such of them as were reported on by Mr. A. J. Horwood in 1872, were by him rightly described as belonging to Mr. T. C. Chisenhale-Marsh, the then lord of the manor of Theydon-Garnon,² and were by me, so far as I found them, classed as private, in opposition to others obviously parochial, with which Mr. Horwood did not deal. But of these private documents some were no longer in the Chest at the time my examination was made. It seeming not improbable that those missing might have been removed by their late owner, whose *Domesday Book relating to Essex* bears abiding testimony to his scholarly interest in the history and antiquities of this county, I communicated my impression to his son and successor. A search made by Mr. W. S. Chisenhale-Marsh in the library at Gaynes Park Hall eventually resulted in the discovery, deep in the recesses of a cupboard, of two big bundles which proved to contain the

¹ *Ante.* p. 1 *et seq.*

² This manor, of which that of Gaynes Park Hall was an off-shoot, was itself held of the manor of Arkesden, by knight-service and suit of court, for respite of which and a fine, John Prince, on St. Martin's day, 39 Hen. VII., paid 3s. 4d. at a court held in Walbrok (*Gaynes Park MSS.* A/16). A reference to this, under date 41 Edward III., will be found in the *Cal. Inq. p. m.*, II., 292, where the court is said to be held in the tenement of the Master and Brethren of S. Thomas de Acon, in Wallebroke, London—a custom the origin of which it would be interesting to try to trace. Other references will be found on the P.R.O. Court Rolls, both G. S. and D. Lanc., *sub. voc.* Arkesden and Maundeville.

missing documents. Of these, which I have since had the pleasure and satisfaction of arranging and calendaring, I propose in these supplementary papers to give some account. It is, of course, matter for regret that the discovery was not earlier made; but, so far as the story of the Prince family is concerned, the documents remaining in the Church-Chest sufficed to tell it in full. Those in Mr. Marsh's possession, however, furnish many interesting details as to both places and persons in the parishes to which they relate, and will, more particularly, prove serviceable towards the compilation of a Gernon pedigree. My own attempts in this direction, while serving to reveal discrepancies in the various accounts given by Morant and others, have not yet availed me to reconcile or correct them.

As the documents are numerous, and the limits of an article in the *Transactions* somewhat narrow, it will perhaps be most convenient to take them in the order, mainly chronological, in which they are now arranged, picking out for brief mention or description such as seem to invite it, and reserving for other occasions a few which lend themselves to separate treatment.

The first group (A) consists of Court Rolls of the two manors of Theydon Gernon and Gregories, ranging discontinuously between the years 1392 and 1538, in which year were held the first courts of John Shyrley and Margery, his wife; Christopher Carleton and Joan, his wife; and John Branche and Ellen, his wife; joint lords of the manors, in the right of the wives, who were the daughters of Elizabeth Hampden and grand-daughters of John Prince. A roll of 1515, written in English and headed 'The screte of the Courte,' contains notice of a distraint to be made on "the landholders of Parke hall for vjs., and a peyer of gylt sporys, and jⁱⁱ. of peper for rente of assise perteyning to the said manor"; and another, of 1533/4, purports to record a View of Frank Pledge, though the privilege of holding this seems to have been in the hands of the bailiff of the Hundred of Ongar. References to presentments in respect of the assises of

bread and ale are, however, found in the rolls, and there is one instance (1465) of a Court Leet under that title.

A few rentals of the same manors¹ constitute the second group (B), and of these the most important are the one dated 25 Edward III. (A.D. 1351), and an undated one of a century later on. In the former, rents of cocks, hens, capons and eggs, a root (*radix*) of ginger, and half a pound of cummin, are named,² together with the pound of pepper and pair of gilt spurs due from John, son of Adam de Welles, for Gaynes Park, the total amount running up to 4*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*, to which 12*s.* 1*d.* is to be added for demesne lands. Gregories yielded 2*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.* a year, and there the tenants also rendered service in kind to the extent of fifty-two boon-days (*precariae*) in autumn, (elsewhere called bederepes) and a day-work (valued at 4*d.*) in summer, the lord finding the labourer's food. In this manor was a miller, named Cokayne; while in Theydon Garnon a handmill (*pistrina*) yielded one farthing half-yearly to the lord.

The later rental shews a considerable increase in the value of the manor of Theydon Garnon, the tenants paying 9*l.* 2*s.* 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.* in addition to their day-works, and the demesne lands yielding 26*l.* 0*s.* 4*d.* Gregories, on the other hand, shews but little advance, the tenants paying 2*l.* 19*s.* 0*d.*, while the demesne produced 7*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.* A small 15th century rental of Gregories gives 2*l.* 1*s.* 7*d.* in money; 33 bederepes; and the racyne of ginger. But the accounts are far from easy to unravel. The following quotation sums up the tenure of lands in each of the manors:—

Memorandum. Y^t alle yese Tenaunds of Theytongernoun held yayre londes by Omage and Ward and maryage and heryet. Also every man y^t is ate his eld and has hys lond in his hond y^e fyrst yere shall dowbyll hys rent to y^e lord ate y^e payment.

¹ Included in this group (B) are four documents of similar nature, having reference to Fyssherton Augers, Clifton-with-Bircote, and other possessions of the Hampden family elsewhere.

² A fragment of later date repeats the cummin; prices the ginger at a penny; and adds an ounce of saffron to the two capons.

Also alle yese Tenaunds of Gregory helden yeyr londes by Omage, and ward and maryag w^t outen heryet, gruanted and gyffen¹ by Gyl^r Gregory y^t was lord of y^e same lorchype by a dede.²

Included among these rentals is a Minister's Account of Gaynespark Hall, from April 10th, 1474, to the Michaelmas next ensuing. This estate, which was confiscated by Edward IV. and given by him to one of his daughters—possibly the Catherine who is said to have married Sir Thomas de la Launde, or Dalalaund—had been held, together with Hemnalls and Madeles, by Lionel, Lord Welles, who was killed at Towton in 1461.³

William Scot, esquire, the Receiver and Collector, had no arrears to account for, but had received 17*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* for a half-year's rent and ferm; 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* for herbage and pannage; and 4*s.* 8*d.* in Court-fees. He had disbursed in rents-resolute the sum of 8*s.* 5*d.*, made up as follows:—

In rent at Garnonshall at 3 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> <i>p. a.</i>	1 <i>s.</i> 7 <i>d.</i>
One pair gilt spurs price 12 <i>d.</i>	1 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>
One lb. of pepper (<i>pip'is</i>) price this year	1 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>
In rent paid to the King's Bailiff	3 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>
In rent paid at Mount hall	1 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>

In the margin opposite these entries two items are inserted:—

To John Symond for the rent-resolute of the Manor of Hempnales
p. a. xxvj*s.*

Memorandum. For the Wardstaff *p. a.* xvjd.

But these sums are not allowed to interfere with the account, and his indebtedness is set down at 18*l.* 4*s.* 11*d.*, the Court Fees being eliminated from the receipts. Out of this he had paid away various sums (among others 16*s.* for

¹ The scribe elsewhere spells 'grove' as 'groffe,' and may perhaps have been the 'Walschman' whom Dalalaund and his companions set upon in the Round Grove. *Trans.* V. p. 12.

² The Assize Rolls (*Var. Counties*—1311 *m.* 90*d.*; 1323 *m.* 29; and 1352 *mm.* 12, 17, 37) contain an account of proceedings in which the family was involved in the years 1299 and 1301. At that time Gilbert son of Gregory was dead, and his heir, also named Gilbert, was a minor, whose lands Agnes de Valencia, in right of wardship, had seized into her own hands. His mother, Roesia, and his sisters, Amy, Alice, Sarah, and Matilda, are named. He appears to have been still under age in 1315, and was alive in 1340. (*G.P. MSS.* D/8)

³ *Morant's Essex*, I., 158.

'Garnondestoun,' to the collector of a subsidy of one-fifteenth for the lord the King) in all amounting to 13*l.* 0*s.* 7½*d.* Chapmannesland in le frith, Isabel feld, Lordesmedow, and Catelyns Croft, yielded nothing; and, at the end, it appeared that only 1*l.* 5*s.* 3½*d.* remained due to the lord from his collector for the half-year. But the original is somewhat damaged and imperfect.

The Inventories, which constitute a third group, (C) are undated, and refer to other places as well as to Theydon. The earliest is one on paper, somewhat damaged, of the goods and chattels of Thomas Gernoun, esquire, and begins, ' the garyte over the gate¹ ij blanketus, j materasse, j payre of schetus'; and so on. Among the more interesting items are:—

A trusyng cofere y klepyd a garde Vyaunt; a Ray gowne furyd w^t fox furre. In aula: a foldin' table of Cypras; ij tables dormaundes. In coquina; a potte of grasse; iij pannes of Brasse fulle nawty. In the stable, j grey, another whyte, and a Baay. A grey hors ambelyng; a sadull of Tree for his oune hors.

A second paragraph on the same sheet begins, In the castell of Seynt Brevell in the Forest of Dene,² and furnishes a list similar in character, in which figure, *inter alia*, a scarlet gowne furryd with crysty grey, and a blanket that Wyllyam Parker borwyd de Howell Pelealey.³

A small faded sheet, bearing the signature of John Prince himself, gives 'A Remembrans of all gods left at John Prince, gent., is place at Theydon Garnon the xxx day of Janeu' A^o xiiij^clxx.' In this, references are made to the gret chambur and another next to it; to the Chamber next the parler and the parler itself; the hall; the Chamber next the hall dore; the Botry; the maynys [men's] chambur; the kage chambur, in which were 'bords for ij bedds, ij boschall appulys, iijtb. Talow candyll, and jtb. of

¹ Probably the gate-house to which allusion is made on p. 214 *infra*.

² Saint Briavels. Thomas Gernon was possibly keeper of the castle there, as, in the time of Henry III., his ancestor was at Corfe. *Rott. Litt. Claus. II. passim*.

³ It seems not impossible that this somewhat odd-looking surname may be akin to the modern Pelly.

waxe candyll'; the kechyn; the mylhows, and a qvern to grind mallt; and a bern [barn]. The articles are chiefly qualified as old, broken, or torn, and none appears of special interest, although the house was of considerable size.

A narrow strip of paper headed "The Inventory of the loge," possibly refers to the gate-house already mentioned above.¹ It comprised a hall, in which were two posts fixed in the ground, two forms lacking two feet, and a table; a buttery and a chamber adjoining it; a kitchen and a chamber adjoining; a chamber over the buttery, in which, among other things, was a pane of glass, loose—so minute was the detail; two inner closets contained 'vj levys off the greet windows, iij schelings and a presse'; a new chamber; a stable, which was apparently empty; and eight locks and seven keys. Of three other lists, one is of silver plate,² and two refer to goods left by Edward Hampden, esq., deceased, at William Wise's house at Woodstock, the value of them being 17*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*

The fourth group (D) comprises a number of deeds, of which the earliest is dated February, 1303; a few copies of early fines; and a lease or two. Of all these, and of some few others placed in other groups, I hope to say something on another occasion.

A number of documents, originals and copies, relating to the lawsuit in which John Prince, the elder, was engaged with the Cobhams, goes to make up a fifth group (E). As the information they furnish is to be found for the most part in the abstracts and copies which remain in the Church Chest, it is needless here to do more than cite one or two which are of special interest.

Almost as fresh as on the day when it was written, is the original affidavit of Thomas Morsted, with the seal still attached to it,³ and bearing an endorsement to the effect that it was enrolled '*in camera Guyhald Civitatis London,*' on the Memoranda Rolls of the time of Henry Frowyk,

¹ See p. 214 *infra*.

² See App. I., p. 222.

³ The crest on the seal is a bird of some sort, with wings erect.

Mayor, in the 24th year of King Henry VI. (August 3rd, 1445). And with this is the *Inspevimus* of the record under the seal of the Mayor, of which, however, only a fragment remains. Although tattered and torn, the bond of 2000 marcs into which the Cobhams entered (in January, 1448,) to abide the award of Humfrey, Duke of Buckingham, is still in parts legible; while the bill (dated June 30th, 1449,) by which Sir Thomas Cobham acknowledged the receipt of 22*l.* 4*s.* 4½*d.* from John Prince, citizen and tailor, in full satisfaction of the 100 marks awarded by the Duke's letters of arbitration, remains intact with the seal still appended.¹ He had in the previous year remitted to John Prince, tailor, William Thornhill, mercer, Thomas Morstede, chirurgeon, and Richard Benton, tailor, all actions of attaint and *decies tantum* which he ever had; so that the fate of the jury, left uncertain before, is now revealed.² The Duke's Award, a long document, has unfortunately so suffered from the ravages of time and damp, as to be for the most part illegible.

The item of principal interest in the sixth group (F), is a draft or copy of John Prince's will,³ its companions relating to the disputes which arose out of the execution of it. These appear to have been settled by arbitration and, in the up-shot, the widow, Joan, received from the feoffees, in full compensation of all dower and right in the manors of Theydon Garnon and Gregories, an annual rent of 10 marks for life, with power to distrain, an arrangement subsequently confirmed by the son, John, who was to have 20*l.* paid him on the sealing of the deed, together with 'all the stuff' left by her at the manors.

The lawsuits in which John Prince, the son, was unfortunately involved, furnish the staple of a seventh and heavy group (G), which also comprises sundry letters, originals and copies, referring to the composition of juries

¹ The seals attached to this and the preceding document shew an estoile, in one case guarded by a circlet of neatly-twisted rush.

² Their petition is given *ante.*, p. 6.

³ Appendix II. (A) p. 222.

and other matters. A curious, unsigned one, without endorsement, probably a copy, runs as follows:—

Wourschippful S' I recom'ennd me un to yowe w^t all my hert desyring of gode prosperyte and wellfar the whech all mygth' god encrease aft' yowr oune herts desir. furthyr as to the maner of theydoun garnoun I send hedyr to you the rygth eyr the sone of Jon Prynse the whech is sone and eyr to Robert Prynse that deyid last by entayle Bes'cheyi'g yew for love of god and in the the way of charyte that y^e woll tender thys mater as Rygth will the whech may be hele to yowr soule and to our bothe for all thyng shalbe Rulyd (?) as^{-e} and I will that ye schal hold yow Rygth well plesyd and that I myth have word of your wil be the brynger of this lette'.

Another letter, endorsed *To my worschyp full cosyn John Prynce*, affords an interesting example of the style and orthography of the time, but unfortunately lacks the signature. I incline, however, to think that it was from T. Clyfford, whom on another occasion Lucy Prince addresses as 'Cosyn.'

Right worshipfull Cosyn I recomaunde me unto you and to my Cosyn your wyf as hertly a I can lating you wott that my brother Sandes and I were never so sorry for man as we have ben for yow sithen your departyng consideryng that so many men be slayn daily and also your grete cost and charge for to ryde w^t ij men and iij horses by so long tyme and the tyme of besynesse and hervest beyng at soo grete cost outward and at home and here in the lawe hit is grete hevynesse to us that love yow as ofte as we thynk uppon hit for I have spoken to Coton w^t my maisters verney son and other that belong to my lady¹ and they say ye nede not to have ben at this cost nomore than they or other of my ladyes feed men that have xl. *li.* by yere summe xx. *li.* by yere and yet goo not passyng iiij or v myle w^t hir where w^t hir good grace is as well pleased as though they had riden an C. mile for when the journey and cost is doon the labour and cost is forgotten And Cosyn John Gough wold advise yow to goo ayein [? agein] as he telleth me, my brother Sandes and I praye you as hertly as we can and as ever ye woll that we may doo anythyng at your byddyng or prayer that ye abide till ye here of my ladyes comyng to london and then doo your Dutee and wayte uppon hir for and ye ride maister Plumer² and we be enfowmed that Gregoryes shall be distreynd for a Relief of an C. *s.* and if any distresse there be taken that ye waite thereon and a noon sende worde hider to sume of us. also the maister of Taylours hath

¹ Cicely, Duchess of York, the King's mother. *Ante*, p. 12, note.

² Robert Plumer was Steward of the manors of Theydon Garnon and Gregories in the time of John Prince the elder, as appears from a deed by which the younger one, in 1473, appointed him for life to the same office, with an annual fee of 26*s.* 8*d.* charged on the manors.

spoken unto me for xx. s. for *your* entre. also for money for *your* dynner for a fyne for *your* clothing also for certeyn Almesse etc. I pray yow Cosyn be wele ware how ye entre in to such charges etc into the tyme ye be there in your maters.

A third letter, endorsed *To my Right trusty and well-beloved John Prynce of Theydongarnon*, is over the sign-manual of the Earl of Oxford, who 'for dyvers causes right especiall' desires and prays him, all excusations put apart, to be with him on the Sunday next coming, to know more clierly his mynde and entente. The letter is dated from Hedyngham Castle, on Feb. 14th, and signed 'Oxynford.' Another, in the handwriting of R. Plomer and signed by him, addressed to T. Clyfford, and appears to indicate ways of 'packing' the jury: one William Styward was not to be warned at all and 'they of Berking Hundred' were to be warned last. John Heerd having reported that Thomas Adam was against them, 'for Avery and his fellowship draw much to his house, and he is my lord of Gloucester's farmer,' the writer goes on to say, 'and so I have sent T. Adam his way home.' Finally the chosen few were to be desired to be at London, on Sunday, before noon, 'in sum secreet place y^t ye may shew them the matier, and,' adds the writer, 'remembre yow well y^t the witness faylle not theer. Sir, I reporte me to your wisdom. god spede us and have you in kepyng. At Chelmsford y^e xiiij day of Januar' in hest.' By way of postscript he adds, 'John Pater is bailly of Berking Hundred; Robert Smyth is bailly of Waltham Hundred.'

A torn and crumpled document, addressed 'To all true christen people,' reveals the Abbot and Convent of the Holy Cross at Waltham sitting as Commissioners for Oaths, before whom came John Roger, of Cobersale, aged 74; Thomas Gilmyrn, aged 72¹; John Brown, aged 40; and William Foster—all of whom, in January, 1474, made declaration that they remembered the Recovery made by John Prince, the elder, against Thomas Morstede. There exists also a rough draft, corrected, of the *Inspevimus* of

¹ See his Will, App. II. (D) p. 223.

John Lucas, the Abbot, who certified that the land known as Gregories in Theydon Boys came to Sir Thomas Gernoun, on the death of William, his father, being held of the Abbot and Convent by knight service. Sir Thomas held by homage and a rent of 3s., the lands having been acquired by his father from Gilbert, son of Gilbert de Theydon and Rosia his wife. On the death of Sir Thomas his widow, Lucy, held for term of her life, and to her succeeded their son, Thomas, whose wardship (he being under age) the then Abbot Nicholas granted to Thomas Lampet—the lands being described as Gregories in Theydon Boys, and 16 acres in Theydon Gernoun, called Southfield and liteldoune, for which the rent was 10*l.* For the ward's marriage Lampet paid 100 marks.

A memorandum of account, as between John Prince and his late uncle, William Thornhill (who died, it appears, at Theydon, and was buried there), though apparently incomplete, affords some curious details. His indebtedness to his uncle Prince sets down at 7*l.* 12s., rather less than half the sum being made up of money borrowed in 1470. Twenty eight ells of 'broun' clothe cost 9s. 4*d.*, and 'stayning the same' cost 16s. 8*d.* 'Heryng cariage' and 'a new sak' cost together, 14*d.*; while 'a salt saler' of silver, of 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., cost 26s., and 'a cofyn of Tin' to it cost 4*d.* A sadell and bridell cost 2s. 4*d.*; two 'Cade Sprot [sprats], 2s. 1*d.*; eight ells of 'Holond,' 8s. 4*d.*; a dos' [dozen] quyssshyn clothes, 5s. 6*d.*; and, finally, 'for clothe that my Cosyn Luce had, 13s.'

No abstract will do justice to the *per contra* account, and I transcribe it, extending the few contractions that occur:—

Wherof receyved by myn uncle in May, A° xii—xxv quarters Coles—xs. *vd.*

Item for fyndyng of bedde, borde and lavandry of Emme his doughter by the space of a yere takyng the weke vij*d.*—xxxs. iiij*d.*

Item for a plight of lawne delivered by my wyf to myn Aunte—iiij*s.*

Item for myn Uncle lying at my place in his most sekensse by oon weke and v dayes next before his decesse and for myn Aunte w' iiij persones w' hir by vij dayes the same tyme which was to me my wyf and servaunts grete vexacion and cost in waytyng and tendyng uppon him every hour as well by nyght as by day—xxs.

Item to Patches wyf for hir labour there—ij^s. iiij^d.

Item for an horse which was soo overlaboured as well about settingg of an horse litter from London to my place as otherwise that he never ete mete but died—xls.

Item for brede ale and victaill spent at my place the day of his burying and the day next susing and in horse mete for myn Aunte and all such as come at hir comaundement and prayer—xxs.

Item for burying of myn Uncle in the Chirch—vj^s. viij^d. and for the hire and waste of xiiij Torchis—xxvj^s. viij^d. and for iiij tapers of a lb. every taper at viij^d.—ijs. viij^d.

Item in money taken to myn Aunte the same tyme—xxs.

Item his best furred gown bequethen by his testament or for the same—lijs. iiij^d.

And so the sheet ends. 'My aunte' was possibly the Juliana Thornhill, who, as executrix of William Thornhill's will, received 20s. at Theydon Garnon in 1473, in part payment of 13*l.* 12*s.* 1½*d.*, and was still at variance with his nephew in 1474.¹

Before going on to another group, mention must be made of an Inquisition taken in 1473 at Suthwerk before Lord Stanley, Steward of the Marshalsea Court, and John, Duke of Norfolk, Marshall of England, and also a Steward of the same Court, by the oath of twelve men of the vicinage of Suthwerk. They said that there was, within the verge, a common highway in the vill of Theydon Garnon, leading from A brigge towards Eppyng, which was flooded² and overflowed with water for 300 perches, by 20 feet wide, for defect of cleansing two ditches (*fovearum*) adjacent to the same road, on either side of it; which ditches John Prynce should scour, as his predecessors had done before him. At the foot is a reference such as is usually found on the writs of that period—*contr. de anno xv. E* iiij^{to} r^o r^{ix}.

The relations between John Prince, the younger and his advisers, William Sandes, grocer, and Thomas Clyfford, scrivener, form the chief subject of an eighth group (H), which includes also two 'Indulgences,' and a very long list

¹ Compare *ante*, p. 27.

² *Fundrat*? *fundat*? (*fundare* = demergere).

of the documents which went to make up the evidences.¹ Most of these evidences are included among those in the Church - Chest or at Gaynes Park, but some few have disappeared. They formed the subject of an Indenture tripartite, dated June 30th, 1480, between Master John Harding, Master of the Hospital and Church of S. Thomas of Acres, London; John Prynce, of Theydon Gernoun, gent.; and, of the third part, William Sandes and Thomas Clyfford. Prince, having acknowledged his indebtedness to Dame Elizabeth Narburgh, widow (11*l.*), and to Sandes (38*l.*), it was agreed that all evidences should be put in a chest with three locks, the keys of which were to be held by the three parties, and the chest entrusted to the keeping of the Master and his successors, to the use of the creditors, and afterwards to the use of John Prince and Lucy, his wife, and their issue; or, that failing, to John's heirs. The indenture ends with a clause as to inspection of the documents, and an undertaking on Prince's part not to pursue any writ *sub-pana* in respect of them.

Notwithstanding all this we learn, from another document, that on Sunday, August 6th, in the same year, Robert Plumer, John Prince, and others, came to Thomas Clyfford at a time when he and Rauf Ripplyngham, grocer, were standing together 'in the high strete of Chepe in goddes peas and the Kyngs,' at the stall belonging to Rauf's dwelling-place in S. Pancras' parish. Prince then shewed money and a writing indented to Clyfford, and said he was come to have his evidences. Clyfford, examining the indenture, debated about it. Finally Plumer 'grynnyng and gnascyng w^t his mouth and teth in grete violence seide to Clyfford, Thow fals horson whate hast thow to doo therewith . . . and called him fals harlot,' saying he would beat his head against the walls, with other threats, which he carried not out by reason of the people standing by. And so they departed carrying the money with them.

¹ For a draft of the will referred to *ante*, p. 18, see App. II. (B) p. 222.

The next reference to these evidences is found in the long list of them dated Nov. 18th, 1482, when Prince acknowledged having received from Clyfford both the documents deposited with him, and others recovered by him and made to John's use. A note of one or two apparently no longer in existence may be found useful, and will be found in the note below.¹ This makes it clear that the author of the piteous plaint referred to elsewhere² was Thomas Clyfford, whose pains seem to have been afterwards assuaged, since in 1484, we find him and Prynce parties to an indented bill of general acquittance of money, 'duetees,' actions and demands, on both sides up to Feb. 6th, excepting 11*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.* yet owing to Clyfford, and the next advowson of the parsonage and church of Theydon Garnon, of which Prynce had made him a gift. He seems to have died soon afterwards, for in 1485-6 Alyce Clyfford acknowledged the receipt of 50*s.* sterling 'in part payment of a more sum' due from Prynce.

The two Indulgences included, by reason of their date, in this group of documents, are interesting, and I hope to make them the subject of a short paper in some future number of the *Transactions*.

A ninth group (J) consists of a few feoffments made by John Prince after 1484, but it includes also two indentures relating to Gregories and Theydon Garnon. One of them, dated Feb. 7th, 1497, records the sale, by John and Lucy

¹ A Patent, *temp.* Edward [*blank*] of a grant made to Hugh Gernoun of a market and other liberties in his manor of Theydon Gernoun. A release of John de Ripariis, Knt., the elder, to Sir William Gernoun, Knt., of five and a quarter knights' fees in Theydon Gernoun and elsewhere in Essex and Norfolk. Letters of Clarence to Jane Prynce for Armes. 'A copie of the lib'te of the Duchie.' Copy of an entry in the Hustyngs of London that the Prior of S. Bartholomew's recovered against John Prince, and others, 6*s.* of rent. Both parts of a lease of the manor of Gregories. Copies of a suit of the Exchequer between the King and John Bromehall [compare p. 32 *ante*]. A break in the list is made by the following entry:—'Here foloweth the evidences goten by the grete sute and labour of the seid Thomas Clyfford and his frendes out of the hands and possession of T. Aveyre and T. Wetheall.' *Inter alia* are:—A deed of Thomas Lampet to Thomas and Mawde Gernon of Gregories, with Geboneslandes and Pulters londes: a deed and release of W. Massey, forged: a deed of T. Gernon to W. Massey, forged: a will of T. Gernon, squyer. The remaining documents are such as were made by Clyfford for the record and defence of Prince, including replications, rejoinders, and copies of all sorts.

² *Ante*, p. 18.

Prince, to John Stonard and Thomas Wyberd, of two groves in Theydon Boys, called 'Gregoryes Parke' and 'grete Monkens'—some part lying in Theydon Boys and some in Theydon Garnon: the conditions being that xvij^{xx} [360] stadells were to be left and reserved in both the groves, which the lessees were to enclose and hold for five years, with a right of way over 'the lordship of Gregoryes unto the hye way,' the consideration being 9*l*. In April of the same year the Princes let to farm to John Wilkynson, of Eppying, maltman, their 'manour place called Garnounes Halle with all the edificions, houses of office, and bieldyngs aswele within the mote there as without it,' with martens felde, weste londs, hypperland, pytte feld, Stonecrofte, South feld, Goose Acre, Longe Mede, Oldburye, Chirchefeld, Eldebury grove, ij orcheyards, Cokeneys Garden, Marle Croft. The following reservations were, however, made by the lessors: 'Excepte alwey and reserved out of this present leas the parlour and ij chambres over the same sette atte upper ende of the high deyce of the halle in the manour place aforesaide, togyder with free entre and issue for theym and all theirs to and from the same at all tymes at their pleasure by and thurgh the gardyn on the South side of the saide manour place.' The term was one of ten years, and the rent 8*l*., the tenant undertaking to make good all damage 'horn-high' or under, and to keep up hedges and ditches. Before this lease had run out John Prince was dead and his daughter, Elizabeth, then the wife of Francis Hampden, in concert with him, granted another for a term of nine years, at a rent of 7*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*., to Robert Pecok, husbandman. The description of the property let differs somewhat, being set down as 'the Scite of the manor of Theydon Garnon that is to wete the utter Courte withoute the moote with alle the housyng set and bylde in the same utter Courte except a house called the long hous.' The parcels of land are much as before, but Coknells gardens and the orchards without the mote are reserved. The lessors and lessee were to divide the payment of taxes, aids, etc., and the latter to be responsible only if 'the walls of the said howsynge hap to

be broken horne high' by his cattle. [This document, dated Nov. 28th, 1504, belongs to a later group (N), and the next referred to, to an earlier one (D)].

With these leases it is interesting to compare a much earlier one which was granted in 1379 by Thomas Gernoun to Thomas Lampet, the rent being 35 marks a year, and the tenant to maintain all the houses, exception being made of such as were destroyed by 'outrageous wyndes,' or their own antiquity, and of 'le Gatehous' with the chambers adjoining, and a certain old house outside the bridge.¹

The details of Prince's dealings with Humphrey Conyngeby, hitherto left more or less obscure, are fully set out in a tenth group (K), which opens with an indenture, dated 1499, by which the former agreed to sell to the latter for 300 marks all his lands in Essex, reserving to himself a life interest in everything except the advowson of the church. This document has a memorandum by the notary in the margin and his mark.

An autograph letter of John Prynce's, endorsed, *Thys lett' be deliv'd to my [? worshipful] cosyn . . . Cleyford*, is worth preserving:—

JHS.

Reyght welebelouyd cosyn I grete yow well etc. praying yow y^t be the bringer of thys letter gyffe cowsell to y^t thynggys y^t he wyll say to yow for the cause ys thys William Foster was w^t me and restyd manichylde by the bayly of the hundyed and ther he funde cowsell the wyche hys cowsell hy . . . hau no wma wher thys man muste aper at the marcyesse as to morow for he shall be mersyd But he be ther or hys cowsell for as moche as the londe stonytt as hyt dothe the por man desyryt me for [? dear] goddys sake y^t I wyll speke for hym in hys mastyr's absens for he hys a fer [ed] y^t yf he come theeyr they wyll lay him in the marcyssy and ther for thell yow hys cowsel what hys best for to be done in thys matyr for the man hys so por y^t he may not go nor seyde. no mor to yew at thys tyme but the holy tryne haue yew in hys kepyng

Be yewr cosyn,

Jhon Prynce.

¹ For a transcript see App. III., p. 223.

The last number but one in this small group is of special interest, being the actual Probate of a will proved at Waltham, before the Dean of the Exempt Jurisdiction of the Holy Cross there.¹ It is possible, but perhaps not probable, that the Registers of this local Court are still somewhere extant. Its existence may account for the small number of wills relating to the neighbourhood which were proved in other courts.

The most interesting items in the eleventh group (L) are three letters. One is addressed by Lucy Prynce to her 'cosyn' Clefert, and refers also to her cosyn, his wife; in it she begs him to come to Theydon, whence, apparently, his horse is to be sent to him. Another is from R. Plomer to the same Lucy, in reply to questions put by her as to the identity of the manors of Theydon Boys and Gregories, and the entail thereof. He refers her to the fines 15th and 19th Ed. III., and opines that she has rentals and court rolls to shew, he himself having often kept the court there. He adds that, so far as he knows, her grandfather and father held no fee simple lands, except a parcel which the latter bought of William More, the parson there; and concludes with an assurance that he will be glad if he can do anything further to save her inheritance. Dated: Clifton, Nov. 3rd. The third, without date or endorsement, is from one Richard Brocas, and is worth reproducing, more particularly as the original is much faded:—

Right worshipfull as unknowen I recommaund me unto you And whereas it is so that ye write unto my cousin John Westbroke and (? desire) to have knowlege of a feoffment made by oon John Prynce which had married Luce sister to my Cousyn Westbroke and my Cousyn German Of trowth it is that we twoo with oon Thomas Clifford of London and of Chepeside scryvener wt. other were enfeoffed to the use of the said Prynce Luce his wife and to the heires of their twoo bodies lawfully begotyn. Which dede of feoffment remayned in the keeping of the seid Clifford by cause he had leyde owte muche money for the matier And if it be so that my cousin Westbroke and I may do eny good in the matier to yeu and to my cousyn yo' wif [*interlineated over 'wif' is 'brothers'*] in the said matier ye shal have us redy at suche tymes as y^e shall have nede of us. W^t the grace of

¹ See App. II. (C), p. 223.

God whoo have you in keping. Scribbled at Guldeford the xx day of Novemb.

Yo' owne Richard Brocas.

On a fragment of a pleading the following note is endorsed :—

Margyt P'nce y^e wyffe of John P'nce lyeing in y^e body of y^e chyrch of S. John Ev'ngelyst in Fryday Strett.

A twelfth group (M) deals with the events which followed on John Prince's death, in which his daughter, Elizabeth, and her husband, W. Sparowe, played the leading part, Lucy, the widow, having enfeoffed them and others (including John Heron) in her two manors at Theydon. It includes also a letter or two, one being addressed *To Mr. Sparowe that hath wedded Mr. Prynce daughter dwelling about Garnetts Town in haste*. Another, written by John Heron, is worth transcribing :—

William Sparow I commaunde me unto you to your moder and unto my cousin your wiffe latting you understande that master Conyngesby hath sent me a lettre wherein he sheweth me that prynce is dede god haue mercy upon his soule and how that upon Sunday last passed he sentt ij of his servaunts to have taken possession where ye were and ansuerd that nether he nor I shuld have our intentt and how ye knewe me welle ynough w^t many other moo wourds that I lett passe. a lettre I wrote to hym ageyn that I may shew you hereafter. but William if it be gode to you thank god and me. And yett for your owen well have gode and honeste wourds or any other and loke always that ye kepe possession or have possession keped for your use an if ye can gete the indentur and obligation that prynce had which is machie unto yours kepe them for by them moder in law shuld now have xx. li. yerely and I know that she hath astate in nomor but in Gregorys and thus I wold ye did as well as any that to me belongeth written at Newbury upon Seint James day. Kepe this lettre unto your selve in any wise. and lett not Conyngesby know that I wrote unto you. By me John Heron. [*Endorsed*] 'To Will'm Sparow my cousin this lettre be deliv'd.'

A dispute between the Prior of S. Bartholomew's, London, and Andrew Traps, tenant of the Parsonage lands in Theydon Boys, (in which Sparow, then Ranger of Waltham Forest, was interested,) forms the subject of several letters. The last of these informs him that, for a sum paid, the Prior had withdrawn his action and made a 'thorowe end' with Andrew.

W. Sparowe did not long survive his father-in-law; for, on June 15th, 1501, the official of the Archdeacon of Essex issued letters of Administration to Elizabeth, his widow, the executors named in the will having refused to act. And, again, on July 1st, in the same year, John Walton, of Theydon Garnon, gent., and Lucy, his wife, entered into an agreement to be 'well-wylled and assistent' to Humfrey Conyngesby, who was at variance with Elizabeth that was the wife of W. Sparowe, and agreed to shew all the deeds, etc., which they had concerning the premises, to no one else but him or his.

For more than a quarter of a century this dispute remained unsettled, and, in search for the end of it, we pass on to a thirteenth group (N), which also comprises other documents of considerable interest.¹

Very soon after her husband's death, Elizabeth Sparowe appears to have married Francis Hampden. In October, 1502, he, Sir John Hampden, and another, entered into bonds for 600*l.*, reciprocally with Sir H. Conyngesby, Justice *de Banco*, to abide the award of Sir Robert Brudenell, Justice of the Common Pleas, and two of his colleagues, arbitrators indifferently chosen to arbitrate between them concerning the lands of John Prince. This attempt at a settlement must somehow have fallen through, and the next document we have is a deed by which Adam Travas, Archdeacon of Exeter, and cousin and heir of Hugo Oldom, late Bishop thereof, as survivor of his co-feeoffees, enfeoffed Edward Nowers, John, son of Humphrey Conyngesby, and several others, in all the lands which were John Prynces, at the same time appointing attorneys to give them seisin. The deed is dated Feb. 20th, 1523, and is endorsed to the effect that on March 7th, Boraston and Heyward, the attorneys named, delivered seisin to John Conyngesby—

in the feld next to the Churche at [*obliterated*] ther being p'sent Thom's Breeton s'v'nt to the said John Conyngesby and one Robt.

¹ Certain documents in this group relating to Gerard Michel, the Rector of Theydon Garnon, I reserve, with others already referred to, as material for a short separate paper, since the present one already bids fair to exceed the limits of most readers' patience.

[*blank*] and Will'm pope and Thomas Baldewyn and Will'm Sharp Children also a barbour then being in the Churchyard and a m'ch'unt of london and his wyf and d'v's oder stondyng a farre whiche did see the possession taken in the seid feld.

On October 20th, 1527, Sir Humphrey entered once more into a bond of 600*l.* to abide the award of three Justices of the Common Pleas, and on the 5th November following he released to Francis Hamden all and all manner of actions, suits, plaints, trespasses and demands, which up to Nov. 5th last past he had against him. On the 14th of the same month he, with Nowers and the other feoffees, released to Francis and Elizabeth, and Elizabeth's heirs, all his rights in the manors of Theydon Garnon and Theydon Boys *alias* Gregories, giving a warranty against John, Abbot of the Monastery of S. Peter at Westminster, and his successors. Of the award which brought about this happy result only a draft is to be found among the papers: it provided, *inter alia*, that the parties from thenceforth should be 'frendes and lovers'; that Francis and Elizabeth should enjoy the said manors to them and her heirs, in fee-simple or fee-tail, according to such ancient title as she had or claimed to have, without hinderance; and should pay to Humphrey the sum of 350 marks. He, on the other hand, was to do or suffer to be done everything to release any right he might have in the said manors, and to deliver up his evidences. And so, let us hope, the matter ended. In the Easter Term of 20-21 Henry VIII. (A.D. 1529) Francis and Elizabeth suffered a common Recovery, by Sir Thomas Tyrell de Heron and others, of their manors, 10*l.* of rent, rents of eight capons, four hens, an ounce of saffron (*croci*), and a pair of gilt spurs, and the advowson of the church of Theydon Garnon; the exemplification, to which the seal is still attached, is endorsed with notice of seisin made by the Sheriff, Giles Capell, on May 1st in the same year.

The marriage of Francis Hampden's daughter, Margery, with John Scherley, Shorley, or Shirley, of Swepston, co. Leicester, in or about 1524, forms the subject of a few memoranda. On March 1st of that year he and Edward Brooke, of Chyngford, had a grant of Hampden's manors,

to hold to certain uses, and on the 20th they made a grant of the same to John Glascock and another, to hold to themselves so long as John Josslen and others are alive, with remainder over, on the death of any one of them, to Francis and Elizabeth Hampden and her heirs. In August Shirley acknowledged the receipt of 20*l.* 'in part payment off a more sum for my maryage.' What the 'more sum' was, I cannot say; in another receipt, for 32*l.*, it reads like 10*l.* (x.li), but that must obviously be an error. The latter has added to it, below the signature, 'and A lowans for the deyner and a wedynge Rynge and vjs. viij*d.* the whych I receved nowe ys the sum of—iiij*li.*' On September 13th, he entered into a bond of 100*l.* to make to Margery, his wife, a sufficient jointure of lands, etc., with 20 marks yearly. In March, 1538, he demised his third portion of the manor of Theydon Garnon to John ap Rice, of London, for 90*l.* a year. The bride's share in the expenditure on her marriage is set out, at any rate in part, in the following bill:—

1524—xv*j*^o H. viij^o

Mr. Hamden daughter.

Item for making a pewke gown off f'	ij ^s		[Margin ij ^s . viij ^d .
Item for lynyng plitt' and purfell . . .	xvj ^d .		[Margin xij ^d .
Item for making a gown tawny medley . . .	ij ^s	iiij ^d .	
Item for lynyng plitt' and purfell . . .	xvj ^d .		[Margin xij ^d .
Item for making a blake gowne f' f'	ij ^s		
Item for j q' blak velwytt . . .	ij ^s	vj ^d .	
Item for making a kyrtyll tawny worstyd . . .	ij ^s	iiij ^d .	
Item for lyncloth and mayll' . . .		vj ^d .	[Margin iiiij ^d .
Item for ij yerds j q' cotton at xvj ^d . summa . . .	iiij ^s .		[Margin ij ^s . vj ^d .
Item for making a kyrtyll grene satten . . .	ij ^s	iv ^d .	
Item for lyncloth and mayll' . . .		vj ^d .	[Margin iiiij ^d .
Item for ij yerds j q' vtt'u' . . .	iiij ^s .		[Margin ij ^s . vj ^d .
Item for making ij pare slevs blake velwytt and blake satten . . .	ij ^s .		[Margin xii ^d .
Item for di. [half] yerd buckeram . . .		iiij ^d .	
Summa—xxvi <i>j</i> ^s . v ^d .			

Mastrys Hamdon.

Item for making of a gowne of pewke . . .	ij ^s	viiij ^d .	[Margin iiiij ^d .
It' a cowl bockerham . . .	iiij ^s .		
It' for lynyng of the plyts and the purf'	xvj ^d .		[Margin xj ^d .
xxxii <i>j</i> ^s . v ^d . 27. ij^d.			

A fragment of an Indenture dated May 10th, 22 Henry [VII.] names John Hampden, esq., son and heir to Thomas Hampden and Margery, his wife; Sir Edmund Hampden, Knt., and Katryn Hampton. Margery was Thomas' executrix; their younger sons being Edward, Francis, and Alexander, and their daughter, Joan, wife of . . . Scotte, gent., and Elynor, wife of Humfrey Cotys. (*G.P. MSS. N/7*)

The small group (O) which makes the fourteenth, consists of sundry small farming bills and memoranda, one of which relates to Takley parsonage, and another to 'Heynly and Wodestoke.' There is one which seems to be a Constable's account for the expenses of a jury, each of whom received 2s. The expenses for food are set out in detail, bread and ale at the Rose being set down at 14*d.*, and a 'brekefast' at Westminster, 2s.; a sum of 9s. 6*d.* was spent at the 'Kyng's Hede' for 'mete'; and the costs for the writer 'and the bailly for rydyng' were 10s. Among the jurymen were Richard Passelew, Piers Fulham and John Algore. A small bill gives the price of cinnamon and ginger as 3s. 4*d.* a pound; cloves 4*d.* an ounce; sugar (apparently) 5*d.* a pound; 3 gallons of Gascon wine and 'fyne waffreus' are set down at 2s. 4*d.*, while 'shet bred' figures for 20*d.*

The remaining groups, five in number (P to T inclusive), have but little to do with Theydon, and I shall briefly call attention to only a few documents included in them. In May, 1501, Walter and Thomas Stoner, of Stoner, co. Oxford, entered into a bond of 100 marks to hold John and Edmund Hampden indemnified as against the King; and reference is made in a letter to the 'Cessions' and a jury; to Mr. Stoner's matters, and a riot. A member of this family was bailiff of Ongar in the time of Henry the VIIIth¹; but it is probable that, in this instance, the Hampden connexion with Henley and Woodstock had more to do with the matter than the Stoner's connexion with Essex. A mercer's bill made out to Mr. Christopher Carlton, will be found transcribed in Appendix IV. Carlton

¹ Pat. Roll, 34 H. VIII., part 7, m. 37; *ibid.* 36 H. VIII., part 8, m. 12.

had a brother, or other relative, who was Rector of West Mill, Herts, and several extracts from the court rolls of that manor, relating to land near Buntingford, occur. Among jury panels and miscellaneous fragments is a power of attorney given in 1479 by William More, Rector of Theydon Garnon, to John Prynce and others, to arrest and distrain Nicholas More, farmer of his rectory; a demand on the part of the executors of one, John Herde, to be allowed every year for seven years a gown cloth, or 6s. 8d., certain sums for courts held and not held at Theydon Garnon, etc., and certain quit-rents, including that of 'Stounards' for seven years, amounting to 14s. Drafts or copies of one or two wills also occur, but they are of no particular interest.

A letter from 'Ed. Hampden, Knt.,' to his brother, contains allusions which some reader of this paper may be able to explain:—

Brother Edward I commend me unto you and I have marvyll what ye mene ye do goo up and doune as thoe there were nothing to do methyngkyth ye sheld not have sene fetthe [*? fit*] to have brokyn up the chamb^r dorrs wt^{owt} a comandement from the kyng but ye be but the syne of an (?) As ther ys the house of m^s newer ys dyspoilyd and no man sayth no thyng to hit I had as leve have a Brother as lowt and as moche he mete do ye have but one man[ner] of way the wyche all most semeth for nothing by me trouthe I have marvyll of yur demeaning I see yue do nothyng [*but erased*] for your selve nor yet for me I have not sene ij soche pageaunts playd as ther hathe been the (?) one ys for the spoylyng off the howse and another the breaking [*or hoking*] of the Kyngs loks I thyngke that y^e thyngke that no thyng that us he me ye sheld medull w^t I trow I can no mor but I pray god all be welle ye wyll remembr the mattirs at the sessons I wylle at home on monday at mete and tho farr ye well

Ed. Hampden K.

In conclusion I desire both to thank Mr. Chisenhale-Marsh for giving me every facility for examining his documents at my leisure, and to say that, if anyone else in the county possesses a similar collection hitherto unexamined, it will be a labour of love to me to examine and report on it under the like favourable conditions.

APPENDIX I.

Enprimiss vj stonnyng Cuppys wt. covers gylt
 Item vj gobletts gylt wt. out covers
 Item vj whyt gobletts wt. out covers
 Item viij smalle sylver potts
 Item a gylt not wt. a cover
 Item halfe a dozen smalle masars
 Item iiiij salts wt. out covers
 Item iij dozen of sponys
 Item iij basons & iij ewers
 Item ij fayre tabell clothys of dyaper
 Item a dowbell towell of dyaper for the chefe bound
 Item iij smalle towells to wesse afore dennør
 Item iiiij dozen nappekyns
 Item a cothe for the cubburd
 Item a clothe for the ewery bound
 Item a playn clothe for the brekyn bound

APPENDIX II.

(A) In the name of God ; Amen. December 1, 1470. John Prince, senior. To be buried in the choir of the parish church of Theydon Garnon : to the high altar of the same, for tithes forgotten, if such there have been, 13*s.* 4*d.* : to the fabric of the same, with the debts of the fabric aforesaid bound and to him by the parishioners promised, 10*l.* To the brethren and sisters of the art of Tailors of London City, for a perpetual memorial, a silver cup, wrought and gilt, with its cover. To the repair of the bridge at Åbrige, 20*s.* To an honest and suitable chaplain as his executors shall dispose, to celebrate for two years for him and his parents. His funeral expenses to be at the discretion of his executors. To John Stone and his wife, a gilt cup, with its cover. To William More, rector of Theydon Garnon, 10 marks. The residue of all his property everywhere, after payment of his debts and bonds, to Joan, his wife, absolutely, who, with Master William More aforesaid, is appointed executrix, John Stone, citizen and tailor, being named supervisor. [*Draft, or copy; translated.*]

(B) The last will of John Prynce, gentelman. November 29, 1474. All moveables to his wife, Lucy. To her, his manors of Theydon Gernon and Theydon Boys, otherwise called Gregories, and all other lands etc. there and in Theydon atte Mount and Eppyng for her life, with remainders over : in the event of their being no heirs of testator's body, Gernon's manor to W. Sandes and the heirs of his body ; and, in default of such, to Thomas Clyfford and the heirs of his body ; with a further remainder to testator's next heirs : and, similarly, Gregories to Clyfford and Sandes. In the event of these remainders

taking effect, Robert Plumer gent, is to have 5 marks yearly for life, beside a fee already granted him. Lucy, the wife, Sandes and Clyfford to be executors. [*Draft or copy, cancelled by the following—English.*]

(C) In the name of God: Amen, On the 20th July, 1499, I, John Prince, late of Theydon gernown, now of Waltham Holy Cross in the county of Essex, Jentylman, make my will in this manner. First I give and bequeath my soul to Almighty God, and my body to be buried in the church of Theydon Gernon, near the altar of the Blessed Mary. To the high altar of the same church, for tithes neglected or kept back, 20s. To my wife, Lucy, 15*l.* a year for life, out of Gregorys and Gernowns Hall. To William Sparowe and Elizabeth his wife, my daughter, and heirs (*hereditibus*), all my lands and tenements, rents and services situate and lying in Theydon garnon, Theydon bowys, not above bequeathed. The residue to my wife, Lucy, whom, in conjunction with William Sparowe, I make my executrix. Sealed in the presence of Edward Ame, sir Thomas Hanson, William Crowche, Nicholas Forthe, and John Merchehall,¹ with others (*cum alijs*).

[*in dorso*]

The present will was proved before Us, sir John Schernbroke, dean of the exempt jurisdiction of the Holy Cross of Waltham, on the 23rd day of the month of September, in the year of our Lord within-written, etc. And the administration thereof committed to the within-named executrix, etc. And to this in form of law first sworn etc.² [*Translated.*]

(D) In dei nomine; Amen.—Die mensis Octobrys a° d'ni m'lio cccc°lxxxiiij° Ego tomas Gylmin of Epyng be quethe my soll to good almyty and my body to be beryd in the chercheyherd of all halun'. It'm I wylle y' mayde my wyffe haue all my gods meuabyll and meuawyll It'm to the hyartur [*high altar*], xij*d.* It'm I be queythe to the cherche wey by cobyn bryge iij*s.* iiij*d.* It'm I bequeyeth a torche to the cherche of alhalun (All Hallows) p'ice of vijs.

APPENDIX III.

Hec indent'a testat' q'd Thomas Gernoun concessit et ad firmam dimisit Thome Lampet totum Maneriu' suu' de Theidon Gernoun cum suis pertinenciis [*sic*] hend' et tenend' eidem Thome Lampet et assignatis suis a festo sancti mich'is arch'i p'x' futur' post dat' p'senciu' usq' ad finem trium annor' extunc p'x' sequenciu' et plenar' complend' Reddendo inde p' annu' triginta t quinq' marcas st'lingor' videlicet

¹ In a draft the witnesses appear as Edward Ame, gentelman; T. Hanson, clerk; W. Cruche; N. Ford, and J. Marshall.

² The fragment of a vesica-shaped seal attached shews a Latin cross, surrounded by an inscription, over which the arm of the cross extends.

ad festum Purificac'o'is beate marie v'ginis decem marcas et ad festum natiuitatis sancti Joh'is Baptiste decem marcas et ad festum sancti Mich'is decem libras st'lingor' et acquietand' p'dictum maneriu' penes quoscunq' except' de releu' p'dicti Thome Gernoun racionabil' auxilio et s'vicis forinsecis Et p'dictus Thomas Lampet sustentabit om'es domos ib'm in adeo bono statu quo eas recepit et exceptis outrageous wyndes et vetustate domorum et exceptis le Gatehous cu' cam'ris annexis et quadam vet' domo ext' pontem Et si contingat p'dictam firmam in p'te u'l in toto post unu' mensem alicuius t'm'i aretro esse extunc bene licebit p'dicto Thome Gernoun et suo attornato in p'dicto manerio distring'e et district'o'es retin'e quousq' de firma et eins arreragiis sibi plenar' fuit satisf'c'm Et p'dictus Thomas Gernoun in fine dicti t'm'i faciet p'dicto Thome Lampet acquietancia' soluc'o'is tocius firme p' toto t'm'i'o sup'dicto In cuius rei testi'oni' p'sentib' indent'is p'tes p'dicte sigilla sua alt'natim apposuerunt. Dat' apud Theidon p'dict' die d'nica p'x' post f'm sancti marcij Ewangeliste Anno regni Regis Ricardi secundi post conquestum anglie secundo. [Seal—a gryphon, or other winged animal.]

APPENDIX IV.

To M^r. Crystoffer Carlton.

Dewe To William Chelsham and John Warley mercers the iiij day of July in An ^o Dni. xvCxxxvj	}	x ^s .
P j ell taffat' Changeable yellow and whyt		
P d. yerd veluet whyt at xij ^s	vj ^s .	
P iij naylls velvet blak at xiiij ^s . iv ^d	ij ^s .	vj ^d .
P ij yerds Chamlet Tawny at ij ^s . viij ^d . the yerd	v ^s .	iiij ^d .
P vij yerds Chamlet Tawny at ij ^s . iiij ^d . the yerd	xvj ^s .	iiij ^d .
P j yerd veluet blak pryce the yerd	xij ^s .	
P j Roll bockarham blak pryce	ij ^s .	viiij ^d .
P j nayle Sarcenet grene		iiij ^d .
P iij yerds Satten whyt at vj ^s . iiij ^d . the yerd	xix ^s .	
P ij yerds gr. veluet tawny at xiiij ^s . iiij ^d . the yerd	xxx ^s .	
P vij yerds Chamlet purple at ij ^s . x ^d . the yerd	xix ^s .	x ^d .
P d. yerd veluet Tawny at xiiij ^s . viij ^d	vij ^s .	iiij ^d .
P j ell and nayle taffata Changeable Red and blewe	xj ^s .	iiij ^d .
P qr. veluet Tawny at xiiij ^s . viij ^d	iiij ^s .	viiij ^d .
P j yerd Chamlet blak pryce the yerd	ij ^s .	
P qr. tht (? sht) ell sarcenet blak at v ^s		xv ^d .
P j yerd qr. iij naylls veluet Tawny at xij ^s	xvij ^s .	iiij ^d .
P ij yerds d. Saye Tawny at xij ^d . the yerd	ij ^s .	vj ^d .
P j yerd Saye blak pryce		xij ^d .
P d. yerd veluet luk ³ Tawny at xvj ^s . the yerd	viiij ^s .	
P iij naylls veluet Russet at xij ^s	ij ^s .	iiij ^d .
P j Roll bockarham blak pryce	ij ^s .	viiij ^d .
P ij yerds d. Satten Tawny at vij ^s . vj ^d . the yerd	xvij ^s .	ix ^d .

I' iij qrs. and nayle chamlet blak	ij ^s .	vj ^d .
I' j Roll bockharham blak pryce	ij ^s .	viiij ^d .
I' iij qrs. chamlet blak at ij ^s . iiij ^d . the yerd		xxj ^d .
I' j yerd veluet Russet pryce the yerd	xij ^s .	viiij ^d .
I' j Roll bockharham blak pryce the Roll	ij ^s .	iiij ^d .
I' j yerde & d. qr. satten Red w ^t byrds eyes	viiij ^s .	ij ^d .
I' j yerd Saynt umbros' worsted blak ¹	xx ^d .	xx ^d .
I' j yerd d. Satten Russett at viij ^s . the yerd	xij ^s .	
I' j yerd d. Satten Tawny at vij the yerd	xv ^s .	
I' d. ell sarceinet blak & whyt at v ^s . iiij ^d . the ell	ij ^s .	viiij ^d .
I' d. yerd & nayle veluet veluet blak at xij ^s	vj ^s .	ix ^d .
Summa—xiiij ^{li} . vj ^s . ix ^d .		

R̄ at ij payments tne sum of—viiij^{li}.

So Left v^{li}. vj^s. ix^d. payde unto Wyllyam Chelsam the xxiiij^t daye of Nouember A^o xxxiv^{to} R. H. viij^{vi} in his shoppe the sum aboue wrytten Wyllyam Thorson draper beyng *present* t his (?) boli cussye and we clare to that day.

Whether, like many another, Mr. Carlton preferred buying things to paying for them, we know not; but on this occasion, or another, he and Chelsham were at variance, as this endorsement, on a lawyer's bill, shews:—

'Anno 15?3. the names of them that waz of the quest betwixe Chelsam and me dwellyg all aboute chepe and in chepesyde of his neybour'. The bill amounted up to 17s. 8d., with extras; the judge's fee is set down as 4d.

¹ With this compare 'Seynt Thomas' worsted,' p. 199, *ante*.

NORSEY WOOD, NEAR BILLERICAY.

By B. R. BRANFILL.

THIS interesting old Wood which was visited by the Society at the close of their excursion on the 11th May, 1895, occupies the northernmost point of Great Burstead parish, and the entrance gate by the keeper's cottage on the Downham road is within half a mile of Billericay High Street and the Railway Station. It is irregular but compact in shape: the length being about three-quarters of a mile, East and West, with a width of half a mile, and covers an extent of 195 acres. The Eastern end of the Wood, and a small part of the Western end, occupy the high-level ground, common to the Bagshot Pebble Beds and the Lower Bagshot Sands, which usually form the surface of the existing upland plateaux of Southern and Western Essex, at elevations exceeding 280 feet above sea level. Here the gravel beds have an elevation of 300 feet and upwards. The middle of the wood, to the North, is a little lower, and sandy, with a good deal of tenacious loam in places; whilst to the South, where the streamlets flowing out from below the stratum of sand, meet before issuing from the wood, the altitude is reduced below the 200 feet contour line, rendering the intermediate ravines and slopes steep and boggy.

The Wood is, or was until recently, completely surrounded by a bank five or six feet high with a ditch on the outside. The timber appears to have been chiefly oak and hornbeam, but has been replaced quite recently by a fresh planting of chestnut, birch, larch, &c., which is systematically felled.

About the year 1858 the gravel bed at the Western end of the Wood began to be worked for road metal, and the timber was felled in the process, which occupied some 22

years, to 1880, when the gravel beds at the Eastern end of the Wood were opened and sifted for road metal, accompanied by the preliminary felling of the forest trees and subsequent re-planting, which process has continued, with some interruptions, up to the present time (1895).

Although little or no documentary evidence is so far forthcoming as to the history of Norsey Wood, it contains much tangible evidence of time-honoured occupation and interest. The remains of the bank and ditch around it, extending to a length of over two miles, prove that it has been a completely entrenched enclosure, although never calculated to resist artillery or any attack of regular troops.

It contains two sepulchral tumuli, which were opened by Dr. Cutts in 1865, and described in a paper published in the *Transactions* of the Essex Archæological Society, Vol. V., (1873) p. 214, by Mr. J. Edw. K. Cutts, in which they are termed *British*. In one of them was found "a British Urn, of rude workmanship and coarse material, about 18 inches high." This tumulus is near the S.E. side of the Wood and contained three large burial urns with ashes and calcined bones in them, set bottom-upwards, about three feet below the top of the mound. Roman pottery was found on the spot and "a bronze coin was also found, undecipherable, but like Roman." The other tumulus (p. 216) contained seven such urns all within a circle of two yards diameter, found within three feet of the summit of the mound. The diameter of the former stated, "12 feet across," is probably a misprint for 12 yards which is nearer the truth.

Shortly before the Society visited the Wood this year (1895) a narrow trench was opened, cutting diametrically through this northern mound, perpendicular to the direction of Mr. Cutts's trench, with the result that nothing fresh was found; except that on the original ground level, about six feet below the top of the mound, and more than a foot below the apparent deepest part of the former excavation, a small quantity of blackened soil was found, scattered thinly about, amongst which a few small fragments of the very coarsest potteryware were found. This mound is

composed of similar yellowish loam to that of the surface of the soil around it. It seems to have been originally about 25 yards in diameter and more than six feet high. The other mound previously alluded to is considerably smaller, and both of them stand near the edge of the Wood, at an interval of some 20 yards from the surrounding bank.

In the article referred to, Mr. Cutts describes other sporadic cinerary interments in Roman vessels found in the Western border of the Wood of which he gives a full account. It may be stated here that similar cinerary deposits in lathe-turned pots (generally of a dark colour) and associated with pieces of flanged tile, have been met with in great numbers during the excavation of gravel at both ends of this Wood and also in the neighbouring gravel pits, but more especially along the line of the road which runs N. and S. through Billericay and appears to have been a Roman way with cemeteries alongside. Besides the article of the E. A. S. *Transactions* already cited, an account of the Roman remains in this neighbourhood will be found at p. 69 of Vol. II., in the article by Mr. Edmund Roberts, and a further notice of an ancient burial place in Norsey Wood will be found at p. 221 of Vol. II., E. A. S. *Transactions*, (New Series, 1884) from the pen of Mr. Sparvel-Bayly who made the excavation, and gives the following particulars:—it was “about 10 feet long and 8 feet wide, the bottom formed of large stones and flanged tiles. Found an enormous quantity of broken pottery, but not one entire vessel; fragments of small Samian vessels, but all thoroughly decomposed. The urns contained cinders, ashes, burnt wood, and the usual greasy black substance.” Hence it would seem that these sepulchral remains associated with Roman pottery probably date from Roman or slightly post-Roman times. But scraps of Roman fictile ware are to be found scattered broadcast over various parts of the Wood, generally within a foot or so of the surface, but in the curious trenches now to be noticed, at all levels down to a depth of 8 or 10 feet, or even more.

Before the gravel-digging began the Wood is said to have been remarkably level over the gravel-bearing area, except in several places where there existed clusters of 'hills and holes,' as if the surface of the ground there had been artificially disturbed—for no particular reason apparently: but the workmen took little heed of them 'stubbed them up with the lot,' and sifted the stones out, adding them to the gravel heaps with the rest. But in stubbing, regularly through the gravel beds, without any sign of previous disturbance on the surface, they found that the ground had been disturbed in many places and to varying depths, as if long *trenches* had been excavated and then filled up again, not with the bright red soil sifted out of the gravel such as they usually now leave in the gravel pits, but with dirty coloured mixed soil and pebbles, with much darker patches here and there mixed with black ashes, and interspersed throughout with small fragments of wheel-turned pottery and tiles, &c., black, red and white, of many different sorts and sizes. These trenches vary greatly in cross section and size, and extend in many different directions crossing one another, without any apparent regularity or design. The largest are said to have been ten or twelve feet deep and twice as wide or more, with a curved bottom, eventually running out to nothing at the surface after a straight or curved course of some scores of yards. Some of them, however, are said to be deep narrow ditches, like that described in Mr. Cutt's paper (p. 214 E. A. S. *Transactions*, Vol. V.) as "about eight feet deep and wide enough for one person to walk along; it was about 300 yards long, and at the end was a circular cave about the same depth as the ditch and 15 feet in diameter; in it was some charcoal and several pieces of brick about two inches thick."

In one of the Eastern group of trenches the remains of a primitive smelting furnace were found, but it was destroyed by the workmen before it could be inspected and particulars noted, and only a small quantity of slag, black ashes, a little charcoal, and black sand remained *in situ* when finally visited and examined. A little piece of soft white metal,

apparently the waste of a lead casting, was picked up amongst the debris of the furnace, also some friable lumps of uniform grit, very similar to that with which the inner surface of Roman mortaria is charged. The workmen state that in the same gravel pit and at "about two rod" distant from the "furnace," they met with "an oven" with black pots in and about it to the number of a "score or two," many of which were whole and apparently unmoved from the kiln. The "oven" was small, perhaps three or four feet in diameter, built up of thin square bricks and domed over, the bricks being some six or eight inches square and about two inches thick. A great quantity of black soil was found surrounding the spot. The pots were all broken up and with the bricks either thrown on the gravel heaps or cast aside and covered up by the fresh siftings. The Keeper (J. Bellingham) says he saw some of the bricks lying about the spot some little time after, but on enquiry, after many months interval, he failed to find any for further examination. The occurrence of other similar 'ovens' or kilns in the neighbourhood has been noted, but in this instance there appears to have been no sufficient quantity of broken pottery of one kind to support the idea that here was the site of any considerable works for the manufacture of pottery; nor do the long lines of filled up trenches in the gravel beds look as if they were made in connection with pottery works, and the little fragments of pottery and tiles found so thinly scattered amongst the mixed soil that now fills them, are too various in colour and material to have been made from the clay to be found on the spot.

It may be mentioned that the opening of the gravel pits proves that a large part, if not the whole, of the surface soil above the gravel beds has been disturbed to a varying depth of from two to four feet; but potsherds are rarely found except in the 'trenches.'

At the extreme South-west limit of the eastern gravel plateau there has existed from before the memory of the oldest inhabitant a large pit roughly round in shape, from three to six feet deep and some twenty yards in diameter. This pit has always been known to the keepers and wood-

cutters as the Danepit. Its Northern half has quite recently been broken into for gravel, but originally from the easy slopes of its sides and the fact that the best part of the gravel in it lay beneath its floor, undisturbed until lately, it does not appear to have been a gravel pit. Gravel was never known to be got out of the wood till recently, and the Danepit is the least accessible spot for such a purpose. It occupies about the highest point of ground in the wood and is close to the steep declivity known as Great Foxhill. What has become of its contents is not evident unless it was spread pretty evenly about, all around, especially on the brow of the slope to the South. In Mr. Cutts's paper already quoted (p. 215) this pit is mentioned thus:—"Not far from this (*the S.E.*) tumulus is an excavation like a gravel pit, which the young labourer's father had told him was a 'Denehole' which had caved in; he dug down three feet, but found nothing but a few broken tiles."

Mr. Waylett, the former keeper, states that when he was a boy 60 years ago, there was another somewhat similar pit just within the South-west border of the Wood, near the Keeper's cottage. It was more regularly rounded than the Danepit, with steeper slopes and deeper, but not so large. Some of the best of the gravel lay below its floor undisturbed, but when gravel was first taken from the Wood in 1858 the whole of it was stubbed, sifted, and relevelled with the rest about 1858-60, by which every trace of it was obliterated. There is a report of yet another ancient hollow place not far from the last—but no particulars are forthcoming; and several groups of 'hills and holes' have been noticed in various parts of the wood, indicating man's handiwork in bygone times.

But perhaps the curious groups of pit-holes to be now mentioned are the most puzzling feature. Close to the Danepit and on its S.E. and Southern side a group of saucer-shaped hollows are to be seen to the number of a dozen or more, neatly rounded or oval in plan and from two to three feet deep; but on clearing out the upper layers of loose vegetable mould which have accumulated in the process of a very long time, they are found to be twice as

deep as above mentioned, and the most experienced workmen assert that the soil beneath them, which is of a very mixed nature, has been moved to a much greater depth: in one case a depth of eight or nine feet was reached before the undisturbed soil was met. Although most numerous on the top of the hill and near the Danepit, this group of pit holes extends down the spur of Great Foxhill to a very steep declivity at its foot, where the spring water oozes out forming a skirting of bog about halfway round the position. Excavations have been made in several holes of this group without the discovery of anything beyond their formation to shew their origin and purpose. No fragment of pottery-ware or tile, nor any implement was found. Amongst the stones thrown out one appeared to have been slightly flattened by wear as if used for sharpening small tools, and a lump or two of heavy dark coloured sand was found at a depth of five or six feet, which seemed identical with some found nearer the smelting furnace described above, about 100 yards distant from the spot.

There is another scattered group of these 'pit-holes' on the adjacent spur to the South Westward, called Little Foxhill, which affords a similar site to the last, only lower and free from stones. The next group of these pit holes is situate about 400 yards (N) from the Danepit on a sandy slope near a piece of level ground known as the Flat Eyes. Twenty-two of them may here be seen in a cluster, in many cases quite undisturbed, but in a few their sides have been burrowed into by rabbits and foxes, and their form altered or destroyed by earth-stopping and digging-out operations. Several of them have been cleared out and examined. They are generally oval in shape and of all sizes from six or eight feet in diameter upwards. They are overgrown with bracken and partially filled up with vegetable mould to within two or three feet of the level of their rims which are in some cases well formed, worn smooth as if with use, and slightly raised above the adjacent ground level. They nearly all seem to have a low place in the rim at one end of the oval with an easy sloped passage leading into the interior, the two sides and opposite end of the pit being

steeper and higher. These remarks apply generally to the 'pit-holes' in all the groups yet examined. On digging down through the bottom, composed of sand mixed with vegetable mould, a thin layer of black soil has been discovered somewhat like peat, mixed with sand and pebble grit, and more or less evenly covering the gourd-shaped floor of the pit, to a depth of a few inches. This black soil is found to be charged with a sprinkling of minute terracotta fragments of various sizes up to that of a lemon pip or a coffee bean, but of no particular shape whatever. The fragments seem to have been worn partially smooth as if by slight trituration, but there is nothing discovered so far to shew if they are fragments of pottery ware, bricks or tiles, or of burnt brick earth nodules. Throughout the black soil little bright black pellets are found in considerable numbers, from the size of dust shot to that of the biggest drop shot made. These pellets are said to be root-galls. Wing cases of a very small beetle are also occasionally met with. No trace of charcoal, pottery or implements, or other signs of human occupation have yet been found, except that in one instance a small heap lying against the side of a hole, proved to be a comparatively recent deposit of charcoal and half burnt sticks; and in another instance, that of a very shallow out-lying pit, where no underlying layer of black soil was found, the circular base with stalk and lower part of the bowl of an ale glass, quite clean and bright, and of a comparatively modern shape, was dug out from a depth of eight or ten inches below the present floor of this saucer-shaped pit. It was taken out in two pieces, by the writer, who noted the fact that the sand around and above it appeared to be very compact, as if it had lain undisturbed for many years. The first idea that suggested itself was that this relic of some sportsman's luncheon basket had found its way down a rabbit's hole which had afterwards been filled up and trodden down. It also recalled the fact that old people are still living who recollect old men when they were young who in their youth had taken part in the periodical orgies held in a part of this wood devoted to a celebration called '*Little Fairlop Fair.*' The site and the names of some of

the jovial merrymakers are still remembered by some of the oldest inhabitants, but the 'fair' ceased beyond their recollection.

With the exception of the North East corner, a road runs round the West, North and East sides of the wood, along which the enclosing bank may be seen; but the large ditch has been to a great extent filled up at the cost of the bank. These three sides of the wood are all on the high ground. But on the Southern side the boundary bank accompanied by a public footpath crosses a deep hollow, at the bottom of which the perennial streamlet of spring water flows from the middle of the wood. Here and up the hill on each side, the present boundary bank and ditch are of a less formidable character, and more modern looking, but a little way within the wood one or two lines of old embankment are to be seen crossing the stream some 50 or 60 yards higher, and there are evident traces of the stream having been dammed up where they cross it, although the dams have been swept away long ago.

No direct historical notice of Norsey Wood has yet been met with by the writer, but it seems most probable that this is the wood, or one of the woods about Billericay, into which the insurgents of 1381, under John Rakestraw, or Jack Straw, threw themselves and were cut to pieces by the king's troops, as mentioned in Green's *Short History of the English People*. In Mr. Sparvel-Bayly's article, *Essex in Insurrection*, 1381, at page 209 of Volume I. of the Society's *Transactions* (New Series, 1878) may be found quotations from Stow the historian bearing on the matter:— "A new multitude at Byllerica" "These commons had fortified themselves with ditches and carriages" &c. . . .

Before the use of artillery, Norsey Wood offered special advantages as a defensive position, from the steep slopes and boggy ground which lie along its Southern side making it secure in that direction, whilst an open plain devoid of shelter lies all along its Northern front. This seems to have struck one of the members of the Society who attended the May meeting this year, to whom it appeared a very likely position for the Roman commander, C. Suetonius

Paulinus, to have selected when he determined to give battle to the "tumultuous hordes" under Boadicea. The whole position certainly corresponds closely with the description given by Tacitus, but the difficulty of getting here from London, which Suetonius had just left to its fate, across the swamps of the Lee and the Roden, in front of an enemy, render the suggestion rather unlikely, although perhaps not unworthy of mention.

No brick foundations seem to have been found in the wood to denote the site of a Roman Villa, but the scraps of Roman pottery and tiles prove it to have been largely occupied by people using such ware. The tumuli seem to be Romano-British, whilst the banks, the trenches, and the pit-holes may be ascribed to any date or people down to comparatively recent times. All the articles that have been found in the Wood hitherto appear to have been lost sight of, but the following have been traced and have come into the hands of the writer.

Articles found in Norsey Wood, in addition to those mentioned by Messrs. Cutts and Sparvel-Bayly in the *Transactions* of the Society above referred to.

In the filled up trenches of the gravel beds.

- (1) Glass bead of yellow and blue glass intertwined; diameter $1\frac{3}{8}$ in.; hole $\frac{1}{8}$ in.; thickness $\frac{1}{8}$ in.; weight $\frac{3}{4}$ oz.
- (2) Bronze lip or rim of circular vessel or disc, in two pieces; diameter, when complete $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. outside, $2\frac{3}{4}$ in. inside; $\frac{1}{8}$ in. thick, and hollow, or grooved.
- (3) With No. 2 was a piece of a red-ware wheel-turned pot, polished black on the outside, about 5 in diameter when whole; has a band of zigzag between two horizontal lines below the bulge; $\frac{1}{2}$ in. to $\frac{1}{4}$ in. thick.
- (4) A variety of rude pottery fragments, mostly wheel-turned, but some much coarser and hand made. The colours are mostly brown, dark grey, and red, but some black and cream colour; bits of several mortaria amongst the last. There is little or no ornament; and finer ware is absent.
- (5) Fragments of tile are numerous, generally flat but some regularly flanged and from $\frac{3}{8}$ in. to $\frac{3}{4}$ in. in thickness. A few pieces about $1\frac{1}{4}$ in thick seem to be bits of brick.

- (6) Fragments from the *debris* of a primitive smelting furnace, including black ashes, cinders, charcoal, scoriæ or slag, some of it vitrified; a small bit of lead or white metal, apparently the refuse of a lead casting, some lumps of selected clear grit, just like that which lines the mortaria, together with some pieces of burnt earth and dark potsherds.
- (7) Part of a small rude millstone, or quern; diameter when whole about 16in; centre hole 4in; average thickness a little more than 1in.; the curves of the perimeter and central hole are neither true nor concentric. The workmen state that they excavated near where this piece was found, an entire nether stone corresponding in size, but having a square hole in place of a round one; somewhat thicker also, and of a rather lighter colour. The material seems to be a dark grey millstone grit.
- (8) A piece of a whetstone, found (about 1860) in a deep pit within the S.W. border of the Wood, which, with a deep narrow trench leading to it, had been filled up with loose stones. The finder (J. Low) one of the workmen employed, has had it in use ever since, and only a small bit now remains, he states it was about a foot long when found and very much like a modern whetstone.
- (9) Several heavy stones that do not belong to the locality have been found near the boggy parts of the Wood, which seem to have been used for grinding, or rubbing-stones.

Not in the gravel beds.

- (10) Samples of the dark deposit and coarse potsherds found at ground level below the Northern Tumulus have been preserved.
 - (11) Samples of the layer of black soil mixed with comminuted particles and triturated nodules of red terra cotta found in the bowl-shaped hollows.
 - (12) Curved plate of iron about 4in by 2in very much corroded—perhaps from near surface and not very ancient.
-

A SAXON GRAVE AT BROOMFIELD.¹

By C. H. READ, Secretary Society of Antiquaries.

IN the spring of 1894 I heard that some Saxon remains had been discovered on the property of Mr. David Christy, and I asked that the antiquities might be shown at a meeting of the Society of Antiquaries. In due time a number of very fragmentary objects, *e.g.* portions of a sword, a spear, a knife, and others of a less definite character were brought up to the British Museum by Mr. Miller Christy, from whom I heard the story of the discovery. It seems that in digging gravel about 1888, in a pit behind Clobb's Row, in the parish of Broomfield near Chelmsford, the men came upon these remains at a depth of about six or seven feet below the present surface, and that they were picked out or dug out without any attention being paid to the completeness of the objects. The sword, though much broken, is nearly complete, and in one respect is of uncommon make. The decomposition of the iron has preserved a good deal of the wooden sheath, so that the blade itself can only be seen in section, where sword and sheath have been broken across. It is of the usual broad two-edged type, 2 feet 11½ inches in length, the grip being represented, as is generally the case, by the tang only. The peculiar feature is that the upper part of the sheath, for about 3¾ inches from the mouth, is covered with what appears to be a binding of strips of a finely woven material like tape, bound upon itself from the mouth downwards. I do not know of a similar wrapping in any previous discovery, and its preservation, in this instance, is no doubt entirely due to a complete change in the nature of the material from the presence of the iron. Two other

¹ Reprinted from Vol. XV. (2nd Series) of the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries*, by permission of the Society.

objects worthy of special notice were found at the same time, and I have little doubt in close proximity to the sword. The first is of gold, in shape a four-sided truncated pyramid, resembling, in fact, the upper part of an ordinary street lamp, the glass of the lamp being represented by slices of garnet backed with checkered gold foil. The second object is also of gold, entirely covered upon the front side with slices of garnet set in gold cloisons very delicately and skilfully made. As to the destination of this latter fragment I do not think there can be any doubt. It was the plate that was attached to the tongue of a very rich buckle of the type shown in *Inventorium Sepulchrale*, pl. viii., figs. 8, 9. The first-named object may have also been the ornament of the flat plate to which the buckle was fixed. This plate still exists, I believe, and is in the possession of a young lady, who will I trust allow it some day to join its companions at the British Museum; but up to the present time I have not been able to examine it.

I should say that since these objects were found no digging had gone on at the spot, and they were attractive enough to make me accept Mr. Miller Christy's invitation to go down to Broomfield, as soon as harvest operations would permit Mr. David Christy to give us the necessary men, and complete the exploration of the grave. We fortunately had one of the men who had been at the digging on the previous occasion, and his recollection of the spot proved quite accurate. The grave is on the south side of the gravel pit, the section running ESE and WNW, which proved afterwards to be the direction of the grave itself. It was soon found that we were working at a longitudinal section of the grave, the northern side having these already cut away, and the two ends were clearly defined in the gravel by a black line which started from the bottom and curved irregularly inwards, so that the upper ends approached one another within a couple of feet at a



GOLD ORNAMENT
FOUND IN A SAXON
GRAVE AT BROOMFIELD,
ESSEX.

(Full size; but the
detail twice full size)

height of about three feet from the bottom. It was thus easy to clear out the filling-in of the grave, and to see that over the whole of the original wall of the grave was this thin layer of soot or charcoal, from which the filling-in fell away at once. At the ends of the grave were rows of large flint nodules, and throughout the filling were numbers of flints, partly calcined, as well as fragments of Roman tiles. Somewhat on the eastern side of the middle of the grave we came upon the first group of objects. This proved to be a circular bronze pan or bowl about 13 inches in diameter, dished out in the bottom, with a flat turned-out rim, and with two swing handles of iron working in loops of bronze which broadened out into lozenge-shaped tabs, and these were soldered to the sides of the pan under the lip.¹ The pan was broken into minute fragments, but its shape and size were easily ascertained and a reconstruction of it with its contents is shown here. It lay upon a mass of folded woollen fabric, of two distinct qualities, and a much coarser material which would seem to be flax, and this mass was in turn supported by logs of birchwood lying close together east and west. The contents of the pan were, like the pan itself, much broken by the pressure of the earth above. It contained the tip of a horn, apparently that of a cow, two glass cups, two wooden cups (? beech) turned on the lathe, and furnished with thin rims of gilt bronze at the lips. The tip of a second horn was found not far from the pan, and it may be that in the previous disturbance it had been turned out by a pick. The two glasses are of deep sapphire blue, one of them quite free from decay, the other in a curious condition as if it had been crushed by a dense heavy weight. In form, size, and decoration they are nearly identical with one found at Cuddesden, Oxfordshire, with a remarkable bronze bucket, figured in Akerman's *Pagan Saxondom*, plates vi. and xiii. The two wooden cups are quite novel, and the fact of their being lathe-made is worthy of note. They seem to have been of a form somewhat like that of the glass vessels, with a mouth of

¹ An illustration is given in the *Proc. Soc. Antiq.*

about 2 inches across, and the wood about $\frac{1}{8}$ inch thick. It is to be regretted that the fragments are so warped and twisted that the exact form cannot be determined; but it seems probable that the body was much nearer the diameter of the neck than is the case with the glass.

Near this group, but towards the south side of the grave, were found two wooden buckets with iron mounts, sunk into the earth so that the upper edges were level with the floor of the grave. The earth inside them was carefully examined, but nothing was found to indicate what they had contained, nor did the earth differ in colour from that elsewhere in the grave. The two were practically of the same size, 10 inches deep by 12 inches in diameter, with iron bands at the mouth, the middle, and the bottom, and overarching handles. The wooden staves were clearly visible as they stood in the earth when the buckets were emptied, but it was impossible to preserve more than the fragments that adhered to the inside of the hoops. These latter were in pairs, semi-circular in section. At the middle of the south side of the grave another unusual object was encountered. This is a hemispherical iron cup, supported on a tall stem terminating in four feet;¹ the outside of the bowl has a rib on two opposite sides, no doubt originally formed by splitting the stem and welding the two ends on the bowl. When found the bowl was filled with sand bound together into a hard compact mass. It is unlikely that this cup was a drinking vessel, both from its material and shape, and it seems possible that it may have been a lamp, though whether the concretion of sand was caused by its having been placed in the grave full of oil is perhaps not easy to determine. In the south-west corner another iron vessel was found, a deep cylindrical caldron with a stout flat handle. It was of unusual size, but much broken. When perfect it would have contained about two gallons. At the other end of the grave, from which it is said the sword and other objects were taken, we found a much broken shield-boss of the common form. A circle of

¹ An illustration is given in the *Proc. Soc. Antiq.*

darker colour round it showed where the wooden shield had been, but the circumference was too indeterminate to indicate the size with any precision. Scattered about in this part of the grave were fragments of a vase of dense grey ware, well baked and made on the wheel, and ornamented with an impressed lozenge stamp. It is quite unlike the ware found with such interments even in Kent, and has a very Roman look (*see illustration*).

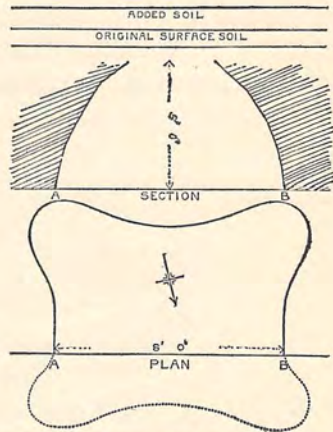


VASE OF GREY POTTERY FOUND IN A SAXON GRAVE AT BROOMFIELD, ESSEX.
($\frac{1}{2}$ linear.)

So far as the objects found are concerned, it only remains to say that in the space otherwise empty, viz., that between the bronze pan and the west end of the grave, there was a good deal of very dark matter, charcoal, fragments of wood, and parts of flat iron bars and angle irons with rivets through them. No trace of bones were met with, either burnt or unburnt, and Mr. Christy and myself came to the conclusion that the body of the chief had been placed in a stout coffin strengthened with iron bands and placed in the grave, and that the body had been burnt as it lay. This would account for the masses of charcoal, for the iron mounts, and for the thick black coating on the walls of the grave; a difficulty lies obviously in the fact that combustion would be very imperfect without a draught

passing through the fire. But it is at any rate a plausible explanation that the body was so burnt, and that the paraphernalia of the warrior were carefully laid beside his ashes.

The plan and dimensions of the grave are given in the figure. The shape is very curious and unusual. I take it that the north side had two horns at the corners like those remaining on the south, so that the original plan would be almost cruciform. There can be no doubt, however, that it was a pagan burial, and from the character of his ornaments, there is as little doubt that the deceased



PLAN AND SECTION OF A SAXON GRAVE
AT BROOMFIELD, ESSEX.

was intimately related to the Jutish invaders of Kent. Mr. David Christy has most generously presented all the objects found to the British Museum.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL NOTES.

THE OLDEST ESSEX CHARTER.—According to Prof. Earle,¹ there are, perhaps, only “two absolute originals” of English seventh century charters in existence. One of these is that by which Oethilred, a relative of Sebbi king of the East Saxons, grants land on the north bank of the Thames to Ethilburg, abbess of Beddanham. Its date is given as March, 692 or 693. Morant mentions this charter under Barking (for ‘Beddanham’ represents the abbey of Barking), but assigns to it no date, and gives the names in it very differently from Prof. Earle’s text. I take, therefore, from the latter the description of the land given:—

Terram quæ appellatur Ricingham Budinham Deccanham Angenlabeshaam et campo in silva quæ dicitur Widmundesfelt.

The whole is reckoned as 40 hides (*manentes*). ‘Deccanham’ is supposed to be Dagenham. It would be particularly interesting if our Society or the Essex Field Club could identify these place-names. The boundaries of the estates are given thus: on the east, “Writolaburna”; on the north “centinces triow” and “Hanchemstede”; on the south, the river Thames.

J. H. ROUND.

YASPEN.—According to Ray’s Catalogue of local words, Yaspén or Yeepsen, in Essex, signifies as much as can be taken up in both hands joined together. We read in the Custumal of Bleadon, (Somerset) that “when the tenant ploughed or harrowed for beans, the driver of his team might demand three *yepsones* of beans, being as much as the reeve could take up three times with both hands joined.”² Mr. Smirke, who described this custumal, pointed out that Grimm (*Deut. Recht. Alt.* p. 100) quoted a German counterpart: “Tantum farinæ quantum ter potest simul capere utrâque manu.”³ It would be interesting to learn if this archaic custom, or its name, is still remembered in Essex.

J. H. R.

¹ *Land Charters and Saxon Documents*, p. 13.

² *Salisbury volume of Royal Archaeological Institute*, pp. 194, 202:—“habebit tot fabas sic prepositus vel messor potest accipere duabus manibus junctis de fabis domini ter, scilicet tres *yepsones* fabarum.”

³ *Ibid.*

ESSEX CLERGY IN 1294.—I have extracted the following names of Essex parsons (*personæ*) from the newly published calendar of Patent Rolls, 1292—1301.

Ingatestone ('Gyngeston')—Richard de Skegeton.

Mucking ('Mockynge')—Master William de Bredestrete.

Tillingham and Aythorp Roothing (with five others)—Robert de Drayton.

Tollesbury—Master Thomas de Bredestrete.

Braintree (Branketree) and Brightlingsea—John de Chishell.

Tendring—John de Colchester.

Great Horkesly—Master Simon de la Neylonde.

Maldon—Ralph de Luffenham.

West Hanningfield—Master Ralph de Baldok, archdeacon of Mids

Fobbing—Hugh de Clopton.

East Mersea—Antelinus de Monte Yller.

J. H. R.

COGGESHALL IN DOMESDAY.—The entries relating to Coggeshall in Domesday book present some difficulty. The compilers of the Index to the Record edition deduce from them a Coggeshall in the Hundred of 'Witbrichtesherna' and another in the Hundred of Rochford (p. 453). Mr. Chisenhale-Marsh was fairly puzzled by them; and Morant held that the hide and a half held by Tedric Pointel (fo. 96) was at Coggeshall. The facts as to Tedric's holdings seem to be as follows:—

Terra Tedrici Pointel.

Tedricus tenet I hidam et dimidiam pro escangio de Cogeshala quod tenuit Tiselinus (fo. 96)

Invasio Tedrici Puintel.

Stanbruge inuasit T[edricus].....pro I hida et dimidia et xx acris.....
Pachesham inuasit T[edricus].....pro dimidia hida et xv acris.....Hec II maneria tenuit T[edricus] Pointel pro escangio de Cogeshala (fo. 99b).

I cannot but read these entries as implying that Tedric had received the above three holdings "pro escangio de Cogeshala." Now, if we add them together we find that they amounted to $3\frac{1}{2}$ hides and 35 acres. Turning to the fief of count Eustace (fo. 26b) we find him holding Coggeshall "pro III hidis et dimidid et xxxiii acris." It would seem difficult to resist the conclusion that Tedric Pointel had held that estate before him, and had received the above three holdings as an equivalent, in compensation.

It is noteworthy that a bull of Innocent II., preserved in a French cartulary, confirms, in 1143, to the abbey of Saint Saulve of Montreuil "in Cochesella et Stambriga decimam in Terra Wiardi

Pointel." This 'Cochesella' was clearly Coggeshall; and its mention might be held to imply that the Pointels retained some land there, for the gift of these tithes was probably later than Domesday.

J. H. R.

SAFFRON WALDEN.—Walden, now Saffron Walden, was like Pleshy a stronghold, under Stephen, of Geoffrey de Mandeville, 1st earl of Essex, and was forfeited by him with his other castles in 1143. In the charter of restitution to his son and namesake, granted by Henry II. (Jan., 1156),¹ there is a clause which I have not hitherto been able to explain. It runs as follows:—

Præterea reddidi ei et concessi totam terram Gaufridi de Magnavilla proavi sui. et nominatim Waledenam et Sabrichteswordam et Walteham. Et vadium quod Rex Henricus avus meus habuit super predicta tria maneria imperpetuum ei clamavi quietum sibi et heredibus suis de me et de meis heredibus.

The explanation is given by a charter entered in the cartulary of St. John's, Colchester, which, by the kindness of Lord Cowper, I have now been able to consult. In this charter Henry I. grants to Eudo Dapifer the three manors, as above, of Sawbridgeworth, Waltham, and Walden—

Sicut Esgar Stelra melius et quietius tenuit in tempore regis Edwardi, et sicut Goisfridus de Magnavilla quietius tenuit in tempore patris mei, donec Willemus de Magnavilla ei insimul det. MM et co Libras et x libras et III solidos quos mihi debet de debito suo, quia ego dedi eas omnes predicto Eudoni.

The three manors valued in Domesday as of £50 or £60 annual value each, seem a somewhat insufficient security for so large a debt (or balance of debt) as £2210 3s., nor is there anything to shew how William came to owe this, then enormous, sum to the Crown. It might represent the exorbitant relief that William Rufus is charged with exacting from the heirs to fiefs, or, more probably perhaps, a fine imposed on William for joining the party of Duke Robert at the beginning of the reign. He is not, however, mentioned among those who did so. The names of the witnesses prove that this charter cannot be later than 1106, and it is likely to be of rather earlier date.

The grant to Eudo Dapifer of these three Mandeville manors explains further how he came to be able to include their tithes among the endowments he bestowed on St. John's abbey.² On Eudo's death (1120) they would revert to the Crown, for, contrary to what is believed, he left no heir. An entry on the Pipe Roll of 1130 is proof to my mind that Sawbridgeworth (Herts) was then in

¹ See my *Geoffrey de Mandeville*, pp. 236, 241.

² But he bestowed, in their case, a smaller portion of the tithes than in the case of his other manors.

the hands of the Crown, but it affords no after evidence as to the fate of the Essex manors. We only know that Geoffrey de Mandeville is found in possession of them early in Stephen's reign, and appears to have made Walden his chief seat.

J. H. R.

THE MANOR OF RAYNE.—An important addition to Morant is found in a charter of Henry II., published in the *Topographer and Genealogist* (1858) III., 512, containing the words :—

Sciatis me dedisse Gervasio de Wellis villam de Reines pro servicio suo, que est de constabularia, cum omnibus pertinentiis suis tenendum sibi et heredibus suis per servitium unius militis.

Morant did not know how the manor had come into the possession of the Welles family ; but this charter supplies the explanation. The words "que est de constabularia" refer to "villa de Reines," and their meaning is that this manor (Rayne Hall) which had belonged to Hugh de Montfort in Domesday, was one of those which formed the Honour of the Constable, forfeited by Henry of Essex, the Constable in 1163.¹

We can date this charter with unusual precision. It passed at Vandreuil ('Vallis Rodolii') about the close of 1174. A charter to Bec, also granted at Vandreuil, must have passed, Mr. Eyton has shewn, between Oct. 6, 1174, and May 9, 1175 ; and as, of its six witnesses, four are found also among the witnesses of this Essex charter, the two must belong to the same occasion. Moreover, a Rouen charter² of about the same date has 19 witnesses, of whom seven also witness our Essex charter,³ thus these three documents serve to illustrate each other.

Having thus added to Morant's information, I may also correct it by pointing out that the family of "de Ramis,"⁴ holding Old Hall in Rayne, did not, as he imagined, derive its name from Rayne.⁵ In Domesday, Rayne, as *Raines*, was held by Roger *de Ramis*⁶ ; in the cartulary (MS.) of St. John's, Colchester, land is granted in *Reines* by Robert *de Ramis*⁷ ; and in the above charter the place is styled *Reines*. There can, therefore, be no question that the likeness between the two names is a mere coincidence.

J. H. R.

¹ See my *Geoffrey de Mandeville*, pp. 326-7.

² *Eyton's Court and Itinerary of Henry II.*, p. 187.

³ 'Robert de Stilt' should clearly be 'Robert de Stut[evilla].'

⁴ See my *Geoffrey de Mandeville*, pp. 399-404.

⁵ II., 403. He is followed by Mr. F. M. Nichols, who in his excellent monograph on Lawford Hall, renders the Roger 'de Ramis' of Domesday by "Roger of Rayne."

⁶ II., 82b.

⁷ Fo. 110.

COLCHESTER CASTLE.—THE CASTLE BAILEY—The Pipe Roll Society has lately published the Pipe Roll for 1173, in which occurs this interesting entry :—

Nicholao filio Bruni et Ricardo Urso et Helie de Colec[estra] L li, ad faciendam Balliam circa Castellum de Colec[estra], per breve Ricardi de Luci.

This passage, which would seem to be unknown to archæologists, records the expenditure of the then large sum of £50 on making the Castle Bailey, at a time when the Government were strengthening the Crown Castles throughout England against the great feudal revolt of that year.

J. H. R.

THE ARMS OF COLCHESTER.—In an admirable paper on “Municipal Heraldry,” published in the *Archæological Journal*, Mr. St. John Hope, whose authority on this somewhat neglected subject is unsurpassed, writes thus of the Arms of Colchester :—

The Splendid Seal of Colchester, made probably to commemorate the granting of a new Charter by Edward IV. in 1461, bears on the obverse, in base, the Arms of the town, *gules, a cross raguly argent, between two crowns in chief and passing through a third in base or*. As the principal subject of the seal is a figure of St. Helen, who is asserted to have been born at Colchester, clasping the Cross and three nails, the principal charge in the Arms is easily explained, especially since on the seal it is shown pierced with three nails. The crowns of course refer to the patron saint of East Anglia, St. Edmund, the King, whose martyrdom may be indicated by the red field.

The Arms themselves are of earlier date than the Seal, since they also occur (but without the nails in the Cross) in the initial letter of the Charter granted to the town by Henry V.

It was while Mr. Hope was engaged on his studies that I drew his attention to this initial letter as strengthening his argument. I have had the opportunity, since his article appeared, of examining the original charter of Henry (July, 1413), and am glad to say that its evidence confirms Mr. Hope's conclusion. The initial letter displays St. Helen with the Borough arms, the principal charge being shown as an unmistakeable cross (the limbs curiously jointed as by a “swastika,” and the three lower limbs each pierced by a nail, exactly as in the seal).¹ The true origin of the charge, in the legend of St. Helen, is thus rendered certain. The heralds, however, from the time of their first visitation (1558) have chosen to represent it as “two staves” raguly, and there has been some vain speculation as to what these staves could mean. Mr. Hope gives other instances of their errors and of the degradation of municipal heraldry when it came under their control.

But examination of the original charter revealed the unexpected fact that the cross was there depicted as *vert* (not *argent*). The field

¹ Harrod's representation of it, in his report on the Colchester Records, is inexact.

being *gules*, this, at first sight, seems bad heraldry ; but Mr. Hope suggests that the idea may have been to represent the "tree" on which Our Lord "hanged," and to depict it, heraldically, as "proper." The "raguly" form of the cross appears to support this suggestion.

It has long been a puzzle to antiquaries that the arms of Nottingham are identical with those of Colchester, save that the cross (there also represented by the heralds as two staves) is *vert*. Is it possible that the heralds, finding the arms of the two boroughs absolutely identical, altered the tincture of the Colchester cross to *argent*, for distinction? If so, they virtually allowed Nottingham, in error, surely, the prior claim.

With Mr. Hope's view that "the crowns, of course, refer to the patron saint of East Anglia, St. Edmund the King, whose martyrdom may be indicated by the red field," it is less easy to agree. Colchester was not in East Anglia, and had no connexion whatever, so far as I know, with St. Edmund. The three crowns of Oxford University would also make one hesitate. It has been suggested that those at Colchester are typical, in reality, of the Empress Helena, and this strikes one as highly probable. Mr. Hope agrees with me that the whole coat would, on this hypothesis, be singularly appropriate and worthy of Heraldry at its prime.

The strength and importance of the local belief, in the 15th century, in the legend of St. Helen and the Cross, is illustrated by a very curious document, which I have lately been enabled to examine. Morant has printed in the Appendix to his history the "Indulgence to the Crouched Friars," which belongs to 1401—1404, and pretty certainly to 1402; but he has wholly omitted the closing portion of this document (now among the Stowe MSS.), which relates to "the free Chappell or Hospitall of the Holy Crosse," afterwards known as the Crouched Friars. The omitted portion first narrates the finding of the Cross "which Criste died upon and anon he Rose from dethe to lyfe." It then states that Helen "toke one part of the holy crosse and closed it with golde, and sent it to her hospitall to Colchester (she being a native of Colchester), evermore to be abydng with her ring, her gyrdull, and her purs, with xxti iiiii moo Reliques." We are then told that in 1401 "there came thieves unto the hospitall by nyght and brake up the lorkkis where the glorious relique," etc., etc. Fleeing with the treasure they were pursued and had to fling it into water nine feet deep; but it floated miraculously, though weighing "xxi oz.," and was thus recovered.

Whatever may be the thought of the Helen legend, a document of 1402 cannot have invented the story of a sensational robbery in 1401. It is, moreover, evident that these remarkable relics were at the time preserved in the Chapel of the Holy Cross (not to be

confused with St. Helen's chapel, adjoining the Castle). It is most singular, therefore, that Morant, an ardent believer in the Helen legend, should have omitted, so far as I can find, all mention of them. A note in his handwriting at the foot of the document observes, with the complacent sententiousness of the age, that "it is to be remembered that the beginning of the 15th century was an age of worse than Egyptian darkness."

One may take the opportunity of pointing out that the legend of Helen being a daughter of Coel 'duke' of Colchester, must be older than Geoffrey of Monmouth's work, which gave it so wide a currency. For (as Mr. Cutts has duly observed in his little book on Colchester) there is evidence of its local existence at least as early as the beginning of the 12th century.

J. H. R.

STIFFORD CHURCH.—(*Trans.* Vol. V., p. 182.)—Can 'Sent Troneone' be meant for S. Tron, otherwise known as Trond or Truyen, of whom an account is given by Alban Butler, under date November 23rd? St. Ronan, of whom an account is given in the *Acta Sanctorum* (Vol. 21, p. 80), under date June 1st, also occurs to one. As a mere coincidence, I will add that an Essex Fine of 2 Henry III. (No. 1) records a transaction which took place between Matthew de S. Tronio and Richard, Abbot of Stratford, the lands passed being in Chigwell.

W. C. W.

SOUTH WEALD CHAPEL.—The following undated, solitary charter is bound up in an interleaved copy of Cox's *Magna Britannia* (Essex), which contains a number of newspaper cuttings and bears the bookplate of George Scott, of Woolston Hall.¹ The document is as fresh as on the day when it left the Scriptorium, but the seal has been detached. It is endorsed (in an early hand) *Carta H. persone de Walda quod licet nobis erigere capellam in curia nostra de walda*; and (in a later one) Mr. Tunstal, June 3, 73. Gilbert de Camera was Coroner of the Liberty of the Abbot of Waltham just before 1255 (Assize Roll—233. m. 4 $\frac{2}{3}$).

Omnibus Christi fidelibus hoc scriptum visuris Henricus Rector ecclesia de Walda³ salutem in domino Nouerit universitas vestra me concessisse et licenciam dedisse ut Domini mei Abbas et Conuentus de Waltham libere erigant capellam infra septa curie

¹ Bibl. Bodl. Oxon. Gough, Essex—7.

² References to St. Trunnon appear in the December, 1895, number of the *Antiquary* as these pages are passing through the press, see article "Lincolnshire Water-lore." G.F.B.

³ *i.e.* South Weald.

sue de Walda et ipsa divina celebrent *quandocunque* voluerint salva in omnibus indemnitate matricis ecclesie de Walda. In cuius rei testimonium hiis literis sigillum meum duxi apponendum Hiis testibus—Magistro Roberto de Essex. Gilleberto de camera. Johanne de Walda. Galfrido Capellano. Roberto Janitore. Radulfo filio Ricardi le sumoner. Philippo de Essendene. Eadmundo de Eppinges. Ottone. Stephano de Barenton. Olivero camerario. Rogero de Hertford. Johanne de Waltham. Et aliis.

W. C. W.

ALLOTMENT GROUNDS.—To the note on p. 151 of the *Transactions* it might be added that in Chingford the Allotments are still commonly known as 'Canada.'

A. F. RUSSELL.

QUARTERLY GENERAL MEETING AT LITTLE
BURSTEAD, ON MAY 11TH, 1895.

A large party consisting of members of the Society and their friends assembled at Shenfield, and under arrangements made by Col. B. R. Branfill and Mr. Frank Landon, visited the churches of Shenfield, Ingrave, East Horndon, Little Burstead and Great Burstead, Mr. Chancellor, F.R.I.B.A., describing the architectural and other interesting features of the several buildings, and from the papers read by him the following extracts are taken :—

SHENFIELD.

“ Before directing your attention to the details of this church, I should like to point out that at the time of the Survey this place was held by Eustace, Earl of Bologne, who married Goda, sister of Edward the Confessor ; this Eustace was high in favour with William the Conqueror who conferred upon him vast estates in this and other counties. The next owner upon record is Humfrey de Bohun, who possessed the estate at the time of his death in 1298. His grandfather, Henry de Bohun, married Maud, the great-grand-daughter of William de Mandeville, the son of Geoffrey, who flourished in the time of the Conqueror, and as he held it of the honour of Mandeville it probably formed a portion of the estate of Maud the heiress of the de Mandevilles. The property continued in the De Bohun family until the death of Humfrey in 1372, when it came to his daughter Eleanor who married Thomas of Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester, sixth son of King Edward the III. His daughter Anne married Thomas and Edmund, Lords Stafford. Her son Humfrey Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, probably succeeded her, for after his death at the battle of Northampton in 1460, the estate was seized by King Edward IV. and afterwards settled upon his Queen, Elizabeth Woodville. It remained in the Crown at any rate until the time of Henry VIII. and probably to the time of Queen Mary his daughter.

“ The advowson seems to have gone with the principal manor, except that in 1408 William de Bouchier and in 1545 Humphrey Tyrell presented to the living. Eventually in 1559 both manor and advowson came to the Lucas family.

“ I have given this short sketch of the owners because we find that many of the churches of Essex owe much to the munificence of the great landed proprietors of former days. In this case there

seems to have been a long succession of notable owners, some of them great builders, especially the Mandevilles, who seem to have built a church in every parish possessed by them.

“Originally, I believe, this church to have been a simple parallelogram measuring about 70ft. in length by 19ft. in width, probably erected in the Norman period, or very soon after. In the 15th century considerable alterations were made, the North wall being removed and an arcade of oak constructed and a North aisle with chapel at the east end added.

“About the same time a tower with spire was constructed within the nave walls at the west end and a South porch added.

“More recently all the old windows except those of the tower have been altered or removed, and indeed the whole structure has been over-restored, so that at the present moment there are only two important features of the church that are of original interest.

“The first is the arcade between the nave and aisle. I was somewhat puzzled about this, for Buckler, in his article upon this church, published 40 years ago, gives a plan which shows that there were originally four piers with five openings, now there are five piers and six arches, but upon further investigation I find that since his plan was made the chancel and aisle have been lengthened, so that an additional archway in oak has been added as well as an archway in stone.

“This arcade is worthy of attention for, without saying that it is unique, I can say that it is a very rare and fine example; it is an instance of how the mediæval architects adapted to their purpose the materials at hand. No stone was to be found in Essex but oak trees, of various sizes, and in any quantity, were on the spot. The shafts consist of a central pier with columns round and very beautifully moulded bases and capitals; from the latter spring brackets in all directions supporting the plates above, which in turn form part of the roof.

“There were at one time screens enclosing two of the openings and forming a chapel at the East end of the aisle, but they were removed about 56 years ago. The roofs of both nave and aisle have been covered with oak boarding divided into panels by ribs, but this work is modern. No doubt some of the old timbers of the roof remain and the richly moulded wall plates are also probably old.

“The tower is a noble specimen of carpentry, not so massive perhaps as Margareting, Blackmore or Stock, but more picturesque. A series of four oak arches, springing from massive timbers, resting upon equally massive cills, form a solid and rigid foundation for the superstructure, which again consists of a series of arches and braces, springing from massive uprights and supporting in turn the spire, and if anyone will take the trouble to mount to the bell chamber

he will be well rewarded by a view of the spire, which is one of the most marvellous pieces of carpentry that I know of; it contains a perfect forest of timber but all so arranged as to afford the greatest possible amount of rigidity; the body of the tower above the nave is boarded and the spire shingled, the leaden apex is of star like character. The window at the West end is of Perpendicular character and is probably the only original one now left.

“On the South side of the church are the remains of a fine 15th century porch, but the only original parts left are the wall plates and the roof. There is, at the entrance, a very fine purbeck slab no doubt when first laid carrying a noble brass.

“At the western end of the north side of the aisle is a very effective doorway, of the early part of the 16th century, with moulded jambs and four centres, the whole being enclosed by a square label and surmounted by embattled work; the entire work is executed in moulded red brick.

“Near by are some ugly lean-tos and excrescences the removal of which would add greatly to the beauty of the building at this point.

“The present font is quite modern; the old font is now in Marsworth Church, Bucks.”

A description of the Robinson monument will be found in Mr. Chancellor's *Ancient Sepulchral Monuments of Essex*, p. 346.

INGRAVE.

“Formerly there was an old church at Ingrave situated some short distance from the present one. There was also a church at West Horndon very near to the ruins of old West Horndon Hall. These two churches were pulled down, the benefices amalgamated by Act of Parliament, and the present red brick church built in 1734. Nothing can be said about this edifice as it is practically a mass of brickwork without any architectural features.

“Salmon says that in the old church of West Horndon there was a monument of alabaster with effigies of a woman and two children kneeling, there were two shields, one Southcott, the other Waldegrave, but he adds that these figures were so defaced by the zeal of the last age, that they could not be placed in the new church. Salmon also says that there were two gravestones removed into the new church; one had the effigy of a knight armed, on each side of whom were two women in long gowns flowered with ermyns; on the other stone were the effigy of a woman, and at the head two shields, the first had arms of Fitz Lewes impaling Quarterly First and Fourth three fishes hauriant (probably for Lucy) between seven cross crosslets bottony: 2 and 3 an eagle displayed; on the sinister shield three fishes, or Lucies, impaling Fitz Lewes.

“Salmon attributes the first to Sir John Fitz Lewes and his four wives, and the second to Margaret, grand-daughter to Sir John Fitz Lewes.

“The late Mr. H. W. King was exceedingly puzzled about these brasses and would not admit that they were correctly identified either by Salmon or Morant. He has pointed out, as regards the first, that, heraldically, only two of the ladies, those in the sinister side, could have married a Fitz Lewes, as the arms on their mantles are in the first effigy, a chevron between three trefoils slipt (Fitz Lewes) impaling a cross. [—] In the second effigy, Fitz Lewes impaling quarterly, 1st and 4th three bugle horns with slings [—], 2nd and 3rd ermines. [—] The first effigy, in the dexter side, has no armorials on her effigy and it is therefore suggested that she may have married a Fitz Lewes. The second has, quarterly, 1st, a goat salient. 2nd, a fess between 3 roundels, 2, 1. 3rd, quarterly—possibly the De Vere coat. 4th, a bend, engrailed, impaling Fitz Lewes, and therefore presumably she was a Fitz Lewes who married a man entitled to the quartered coat.

“The Knight is in plate armour, his shirt of mail shewing below the surcoat. His surcoat is charged three times with quarterly, 1st and 4th, a chevron between three trefoils slipt (Fitz Lewes). 2nd and 3rd, a cross between 20 cross crosslets.

“The armour of the Knight and the dresses of the ladies indicate the date as very late in the 15th or very early in the 16th century, and is similar in character to the brass in Little Horkelesy church to Brydget Marney and her two husbands.

“The other brass is an effigy of a lady with a mitred head dress reticulated; she wears a loose fitting kirtle, with tight sleeves and over all a mantle fastened at the throat by a chain and two clasps, at her feet is a small dog.

“There are four shields:—

1. Arms of Fitz Lewes impaling quarterly 1st and 4th not decipherable (Salmon says three fishes hauriant between seven cross crosslets bottony, probably for Lucy). 2nd and 3rd, an eagle displayed, bicapitated.

2. Three fishes hauriant between nine cross crosslets, impaling Fitz Lewes.

3. Barry of five, in chief three plates, impaling Fitz Lewes.

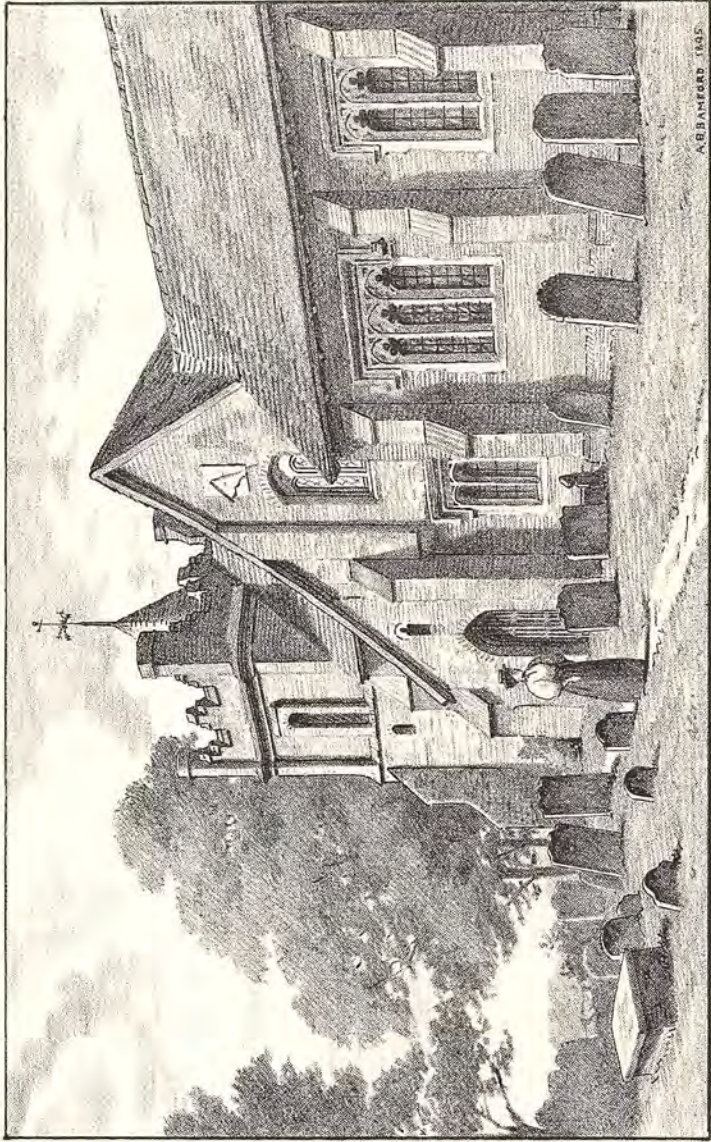
4. A cross between 20 cross crosslets impaling Fitz Lewes.

The dress of the lady would seem to give the date as of the middle of the 15th century.

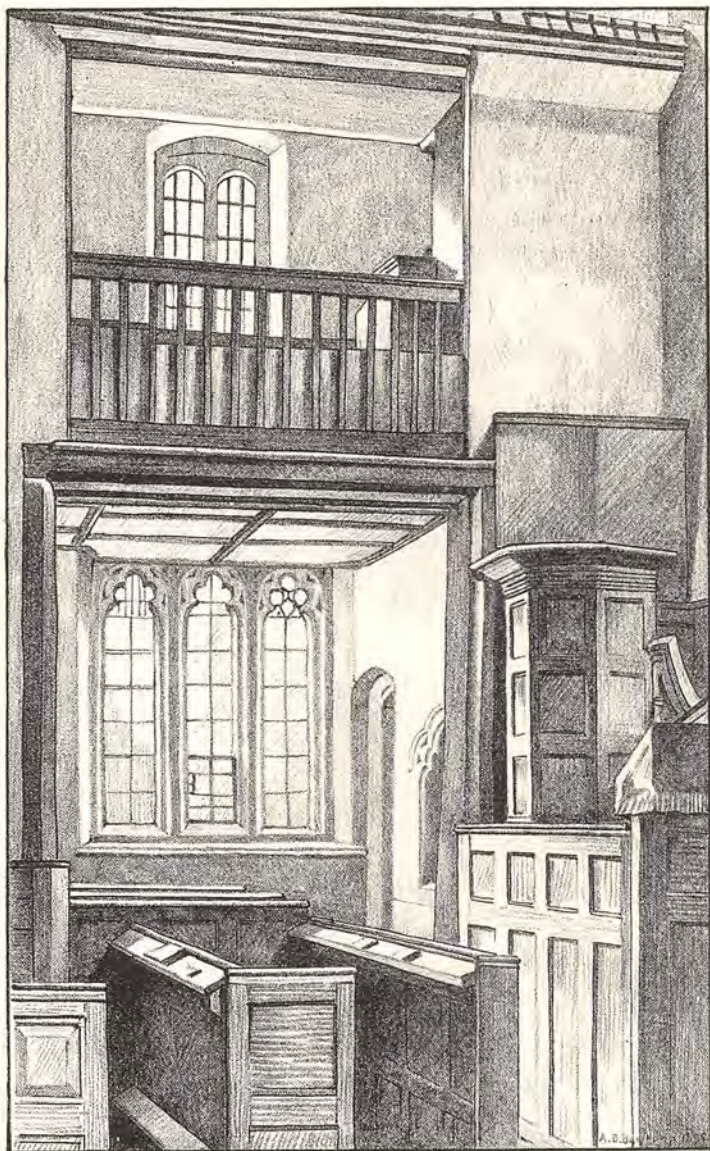
A fragment of the inscription is as follows:—

Postea uxoris illustrissimi principis Johā
nup. Ducis Exon que quidem Margareta ob.

“The identification of these brasses requires much further investigation than has been given to them up to the present time.



EAST HORNDON CHURCH.



BRADFORD, PETER & CO., 10, OLD BAY ST. LONDON, E.C.

H. W. SANDFORD, DES.

INTERIOR EAST HORNDON CHURCH.

“It is stated that John Fitz Lewes, who married Anne, daughter of Sir Robert Lovel, and who seems to have been the last of the family connected with West Horndon, was, with his bride, consumed in the flames which destroyed West Horndon Hall.”

EAST HORNDON.

“At the time of the Survey the lands in this Parish appear to have belonged to Suene of Essex and the Bishop of London; Odo, Bishop of Bayeux, half brother of William the Conqueror, also had 20 acres here. Subsequently the lands belonging to the former became the property of the de Cornhulls, then of the Nevilles, and afterwards of a family of the name of Heron. In the time of Edward II. or III. Sir James Tyrell of Langham in this county married Margaret the daughter and heiress of Sir William Heron, and thenceforth, for nearly five centuries, the Tyrells held the soil and were Lords of the Manor of Heron, and from 1461 to the end of the 18th century were patrons of the living.

“The Church, dedicated to All Saints, stands on high ground, and for this reason is probably of ancient foundation; there are, however, no remains of walls or details to fix the foundation of any church older than the present one, except (and this is a piece of evidence of considerable value) the font; the bowl of the font is Norman and hence we may reasonably suppose that soon after the Conquest a church was here erected. Buildings erected upon heavy land, and especially upon hilly heavy land, are peculiarly liable to settlement, and, therefore, it cannot be a matter of surprise if in the course of centuries the old Norman walls became very much crippled, rendering necessary the rebuilding of the edifice.

“The Church¹ consists of a nave and chancel; the South doorway of the nave has a pointed arch under a square head; in one of the spandrels is a shield without arms and in the other a rose. The beautiful arcade of two arches on the South side of the chancel, and the aisle built out there, known as the Tyrell chapel, are apparently the earliest portions of the church left; the date of them is about 1420. It is certain at any rate that there was a church here in 1422, as in that year Alicia Tyrell was here buried under that very beautiful slab to which later on I must direct your attention. As the Tyrells became possessed of Heron Hall in the early part of the 14th century by the marriage of Sir James Tyrell to Margaret daughter of Sir William Heron, the additions which have been made to the old structure and which have really destroyed all the original features, must be attributed to them.

¹ The Society is indebted to Mr. A. B. Bamford for the drawings illustrating this paper.

“The next alteration was no doubt the erection of the Marney chapel, commemorative of the Sir Thomas Tyrell, who married Anne, the daughter of Sir Wm. Marney of Layer Marney. This Sir Thomas died in 1476, and the arms of Tyrell, impaling Marney, are carved over the arch; the interior of this small chapel is panelled in brickwork, but the present window is a modern innovation. The brass on the west side of the chapel was probably taken from a brass commemorating this Lady Tyrell¹; the outside wall of this chapel is decorated with three large crosses in dark bricks, the centre one being different in design from the side ones

“The next addition would probably be the porch and then the South chapel, between the porch and the Tyrell chapel, generally known as the Petre chapel; the remains of a chimney are apparent on the outside wall of the upper chamber over this chapel, and this leads to the suggestion that this must have been a Priest’s chamber.

“There is a somewhat similar chapel on the opposite side of the nave also with a chamber over, these two upper chambers have, in more recent times, been opened to the church so as to form pews. The suggestion of this being a chapel on the ground floor is strengthened by the remains of what was evidently a piscina. This chapel is lighted by a three-light Perpendicular window in which is a fragment of old painted glass of the Perpendicular period.

“The tower was also probably built about the fifteenth century; it is very quaint in design, and, indeed, there is an old world look about the church both inside and outside. The belfry windows, executed in moulded brick, are worthy of attention. The roof of the nave is of the 15th century with king post principal and moulded wall plates. The roof of the chancel is panelled with bosses at the intersections; one has the Tyrell shield, and other armorials might be discovered if artificial light were introduced. The roof of the chancel aisle has well moulded plates, beams, purlines and rafters.

“In the Church are two of the old bench ends with well carved poppy heads of the 15th century.”

The Tyrell monument in this church is described on page 163 of Mr. Chancellor’s book.

¹ At the Meeting a portion of the floor had been removed exposing to view a Purbeck slab, in which this brass of a lady exactly fitted, it was also evidently the slab from which a brass legend, found in the church sometime previously, had been reaved. This legend was as follows “Here lieth Thomas Tyrell Knyght son and heire of John Tyrell Knyght and Dame Anne his wif daughter of *Sir William Marney Knyght* which Thomas decessed the xxii day of Marche the yere of *our Lord* 1476. and which *Anne* decessed the — day of — the yere of *our Lord* — upon whos soules God have mercy. Amen.”

The words in Roman are taken from rubbings from those portions of the brass still existing, the words in italics are conjectured to have been upon the missing portions of the brass.

LITTLE BURSTEAD.

“The Advowson of this benefice together with the lands belonged to the Bishop of London at the time of the Survey; the Advowson is still in the Bishop of the Diocese, but the lands have passed in succession to the families of Melvin, de Bohun, de Waleden, Pekenham, Tyrell, Walton, and others.

“The nave of the church is undoubtedly of the later Norman period, for although the N. and S. doors have somewhat pointed arches, yet, I believe, the pointed arch came into use before the end of the Norman period, a particular instance of this can be seen in the tower of Boreham church. The quoins were originally square without buttresses, another Norman feature, the present brick buttresses having been added in the 16th century, and a good deal of conglomerate, a favourite material with the Norman builders, has been used in the walls.

“There are also two late Norman windows in the side. The oak door on the S. side is not Norman, but it is probably of the 15th century and has a good escutcheon of that period. There is a very good Decorated window at the west end of the nave and in it is a fragment of the original painted glass.

“The roof of the nave has a tie beam with brackets resting on two corbels originally carved with representations of angels, but shamefully mutilated, no doubt about 1642, when the order was issued for the destruction of what were then called superstitious images in the churches.

“There is a recess on the North side of the nave, the origin of which seems to be obscure. On the South side is a three-light Perpendicular window.

“The chancel would seem to be of rather later date, although the beautiful Early English piscina would indicate the period when this was erected, namely, early in the 13th century.

“In the chancel, in addition to the Piscina, the jambs of the window on the South side are carried down so as to form a recess for the Sedilia.

“The Perpendicular South door is interesting as the stops of the label are shields, on one of which is carved the Tyrell arms. Sir John Tyrell died 16th Edward IV., 1475-76, possessed of the Manor of Whitehall in this parish, we can therefore fix the date of this doorway within a reasonable period. This Sir John was a son of Alicia Tyrell, whose monumental slab we saw at East Horndon.

“The windows in the chancel are of the date of about 1500, and were probably inserted by a member of the Tyrell family. There is a fragment of the old rood screen left in the South side of the chancel, and the curious excrescence in the wall at the S.E. corner of the nave was probably caused by the stairs to the rood having

been built here. There is an aumbry on the North side of the chancel with rebate for door.

"The construction of the lower part of the tower is noticeable from its being a good piece of carpentry.

"On either side of the porch is a large octangular block of stone, much defaced, but originally I suspect these blocks formed two of the base stones of a cross."

GREAT BURSTEAD.

"This Lordship belonged, in Edward the Confessor's time, to Ingar, a Saxon Thane.

"William the Conqueror having taken it from Ingar gave it to his own half brother Odo, Bishop of Bayeux, who out of his 39 Lordships in this county, chose this as his capital manor. Entering into a plot against William Rufus, Odo was banished from England and deprived of all his possessions.

"The land in this parish appears to have been somewhat divided, but certainly from the beginning of the 13th century the bulk of the land and the advowson belonged to the Abbey of Stratford down to the time of the suppression. In 1539 this property was granted by Henry VIII. to Sir Richard Rich, from whom it passed to his descendants until 1600, when it was purchased by Lord Petre.

"That this church, originally consisting of nave and chancel, was built in the Norman period I have no doubt. The thickness of the walls, built in great part with conglomerate, the small Norman window on the North side, the square quoins and the absence of buttresses bear testimony to its Norman origin.

"On the North side of the nave, starting westward, we have first a three-light late Perpendicular window taking the place of one of the original Norman windows; then a very fine late Decorated or very early Perpendicular doorway in excellent preservation, and having a pointed arch enclosed in a square head, the label resting on either side on the head of a King and Queen respectively; these heads must, I think, either represent Edward III. and Queen Philippa, or Henry VII. and his Queen, although the date of the architecture of the door is somewhat early for Edward III. and somewhat late for Henry VII.; the dexter spandril is filled with an angel holding a scroll having on it, abbreviated, the inscription *Ave Maria gratia plena dominus tecum*; in the sinister spandril is a somewhat rude carving of the Annunciation, hence my friend General Branfill argues that this church is dedicated to St. Mary the Virgin, and not to St. Mary Magdalene, I cannot find however that any of the Essex historians give St. Mary Magdalene as the Saint to whom Great Burstead church is dedicated, Newcourt does not, neither does Morant, nor does Salmon; in point of fact the only authority that I can find is

my friend Mr. Christy in *Durrant's Handbook*. It is quite true that Billericay Chapel appears to be dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene but not Great Burstead. By the doorway is a very beautiful little stoup of the same date as the door.

"But, to continue, leaving the N. doorway and passing on eastward we come to the Norman window before alluded to, then we have a fine three-light late Decorated or early Perpendicular window, this is an interesting example, as it shows how gradually the Perpendicular work grew out of the Decorated. The roof of the nave has fine moulded and embattled wall-plates with tie-beams, king-posts with four-way brackets, the king-posts having moulded caps and bases.

"A substantial alteration was made in the church in the Decorated period by the removal of the South wall of the nave and the erection of an arcade of three arches supported by octagonal shafts with bold capitals and bases. I should like to draw attention to the fact that the floor of the nave seems to have been lowered one foot below the old level when this arcade was constructed; the present floor is 2ft. 6in. below the cill of the North door. This arcade was necessary when the South aisle was determined upon; the aisle is of course of the same date as the arcade and is lighted on the South by two Decorated windows; the West window is modern, but whether it is a restoration of a former window there is no evidence, even by a fragment of stone, to tell us; between the two South windows is a Decorated doorway with the original door still existing. I also here draw attention to the remains of the beautiful old 15th century benches.

"The roof of the aisle has moulded plates, tie-beams with king-posts with four-brackets, rafters, puncheons, collars and braces.

"The chancel, I believe to have been originally Norman, but all the old Norman features are obliterated except the thickness of the walls; it is now lighted on the N. side by one three-light Perpendicular window and one three-light Tudor window. The East window is entirely blocked and built up and is occupied by a classic reredos of the date of William III. The roof is similar to the nave.

"There is a door on the North side which from the way in which it is hung would seem to have opened outward, and if the tradition is true that there was a chapel on the N. side then it may have opened into it.

"An arcade, of two arches connects the chancel with a South aisle, which is a continuation of the nave aisle, but this arcade is somewhat later in date than that of the nave. It is lighted on the S. by two three-light Perpendicular windows and on the East by one three-light Perpendicular window. The roof is distinctly more elaborate and ornate than that of the nave aisle; the tie-beams are embattled and are supported by bold brackets resting on stone corbels with shields. Over the East window is a shield England and France quarterly.

“In the nave is the old parish chest cut out of a solid tree.

“The font is a plain octangular one, presumably of the Decorated period.

“The tower is a good specimen of Perpendicular work; it is built of Kentish rag, intermixed with a very few tiles and other materials. The staircase turret at the S.E. corner gives access to the bell chamber. On the West front is a Perpendicular door with a beautiful two-light Perpendicular window over it lighting the ringing chamber. On the N. and S. sides are single-light windows in the floor above, and in the belfry is a two-light window in each face, the tower being completed by an embattled parapet. From the tower springs a lofty shingled spire. There is a North porch and there are also the ruins of a South porch, now gradually dropping to pieces; both are good specimens of 15th century work; the barge boards of the N. porch are especially good.

“There are many monuments in the church but none of any great interest.”

The moated site of Heron Hall, which was demolished about 1789, was also visited and a short description of the mansion was given by Mr. Chancellor from page 162 of his *Monuments of Essex*.

At Little Burstead the Society was hospitably entertained at luncheon by Mr. and Mrs. B. Johnson, after which a General Meeting was held, and the following persons were elected Members:—

PETRE, The Right Hon. Lord, Thorndon Hall.

ALEXANDER, GEOFFREY, Warley Lodge.

WOODS, A. T. G., Brentwood.

SAVILL, ALFRED, Jun., Chigwell.

MATTHEWS, EDWARD, Dytchleys, Southweald.

BROWN, ARTHUR HENRY, Brentwood.

ARKWRIGHT, Col. A. C., Thoby Priory, Ingatestone.

BAKER, S. S., Bullwood House, Rayleigh.

BURGESS, W. J., Shenfield, Brentwood.

HARRIS, Rev. H. K., Runwell Rectory, Wickford.

COODE-HORE, Rev. S., Navestock.

LAURIE, P. G., Heron Court, Herongate, Brentwood.

QUENNELI, Rev. W., Shenfield Rectory, Brentwood.

WARD, A. LOCKERS, Billericay.

TABRUM, B., Brentwood.

STONEHAM, R. T., 150, Fenchurch Street, London.

MAUDE, Rev. S., Hockley Vicarage, Chelmsford.

EDWARDS, Rev. F., B.A., Harlow.

WILSON, T. HAY, Crawcrook, Chingford.

WILKINSON, Rev. L. FROME, Barley Rectory, Royston.

ABDY, Sir W. N., Bart., Albyns, Romford.

SHELDRAKE, W., The Hamlet, Little Coggeshall.

SHELDRAKE, H. J., The Hamlet, Little Coggeshall.

ON THE NOMINATION OF—

Mr. Frank Landon.

Col. B. R. Branfill.

Mr. F. Chancellor.

Mr. H. Laver.

Rev. W. H. Beckett.

Mr. I. C. Gould.

Mr. G. F. Beaumont.

On the return journey Mrs. B. R. Branfill kindly provided tea for the party at Burghstead Lodge.

At Billericay Colonel Branfill conducted the Society over Norseay Wood and gave a description of the earthworks and other objects of interest (see his paper *ante* p. 226).

GENERAL MEETING HELD AT SAFFRON WALDEN, ON 1ST AUGUST, 1895.

Proceedings commenced at 10 o'clock, when under the guidance of Mr. Edward Taylor, the Mayor of Saffron Walden, the Society proceeded to Hill House, the grounds of which were kindly thrown open by Miss Gibson, who, with Mr. W. Murray Tuke, was awaiting the visitors.

The attention of the company was first directed to specimens of antiquity displayed on tables and recovered from the Saxon burial place at the North-west corner of Miss Gibson's grounds. The various specimens, consisting of coins, parts of spears, &c., were explained by Mr. W. M. Tuke. The Repell ditches were then visited and were described by the Mayor, who stated that they extended 700 feet on the South side and 588 feet on the West side. Mr. W. M. Tuke next conducted the visitors to the burial ground and gave an account of the excavations made there a few years ago (see Vol. II. of the *Transactions*, New Series, pp. 284 and 311, and *Collectanea Antiqua* (Roach Smith) Vol. VII., p. 109).

The old fireplace at Myddleton House was inspected by kind permission of Mr. Bryans Ackland.

Shortly after 12 a number of vehicles, lent by the Mayor, Miss Gibson, and Mr. W. M. Tuke, together with conveyances from the Rose and Crown and Cross Keys Hotels, conveyed the company to Audley End, where they were joined by other Members of the Society and Members of the St. Alban's Architectural Society. The visitors were met at the main entrance to the mansion by Lord Braybrooke, who kindly threw open the building for the inspection of those present. His lordship graciously undertook the guidance of the party through the mansion and briefly described the chief objects of interest.

Mr. W. Macandrew, on behalf of the Society, moved a hearty vote of thanks to Lord Braybrooke for his kindness and for the trouble he had taken in personally escorting the Members round the mansion and explaining the many interesting objects they had seen.

At the Town Hall about 60 of the Members and their friends sat down to luncheon, the chair being occupied by the President, who

subsequently, on behalf of the Society, cordially thanked the Mayor for the admirable arrangements he had made and for the welcome reception which had been given to the visitors.

The following persons were then elected Members of the Society :—

		ON THE NOMINATION OF—
SHERRIN, GEO., Ingatestone.		Mr. Frank Landon.
HAY, Rev. E. F., The Vicarage, Kelvedon.		
GILBEY, Sir WALTER, Bart., Elsenham Hall.	}	Mr. G. F. Beaumont.
BEAUMONT, PERCY, M., Maldon.		
CLAUGHTON, Rev. PIERS L., Hutton Rectory, Brentwood.		Col. B. R. Branfill.
NICHOLAS, J. H., London Road, Chelmsford.	}	Mr. E. A. FITCH.
WHITTAKER, T. P., Great Baddow Hall, Chelmsford.		
WALKER, C. R., Gainsborough House, Leytonstone.		Mr. Walter Crouch.
KING, H. W. M., The Homestead, Leigh, Southend.	}	Mr. Henry Murton.
PAGE, WILLIAM HERBERT, The Hall, Southminster.		
LOWDER, Rev. W. H., The Vicarage, Southminster.		Rev. F. B. H. Bridges.
LAW, Rev. WM., Colchester.		
PARKER, CHAS. A., Durwards, Rivenhall.		
PELHAM, The Hon. and Rev. Canon, The Rectory, Buckhurst Hill.	}	Mr. W. C. Waller.
RUSSELL, Rev. A. F., The Rectory, Chingford.		
WYTHES, ERNEST J., Copped Hall, Epping.		
PELLEY, J. G., Theydon Place, Epping.	}	Mr. Edw. Taylor.
MAJENDIE, J. H. A., The Castle, Castle Hedingham.		
SMITH, JOS. CHAS. THOS., Fairy Croft, Saffron Walden.		

The Mayor afterwards conducted the party to the church, where a paper upon its history was read by the Rev. W. E. Layton, F.S.A.

At the Castle, which was next visited, Mr. G. Maynard read a carefully prepared paper on the origin and growth of the Museum.

Upon the lawn adjoining the Castle Mr. W. Murray Tuke very thoughtfully provided tea for the visitors.

QUARTERLY GENERAL MEETING AT FELSTEAD,
ON 3RD OCTOBER, 1895.

The Society met at Felstead Station and at once proceeded to Little Dunmow Priory where Mr. F. Chancellor read a paper upon the architecture of the building. Stebbing Church and the Mount about half a mile distant from it were next visited. Thence the party drove to Leighs Priory,¹ the remains of which were described by Mr. Chancellor, who considered the gateways and adjoining buildings were the work of Lord Rich. A discussion followed in which the Rev. J. A. Kenworthy and others took part, Mr. Kenworthy contending that the two gateways at least were standing in the days of the last Prior of Leighs.

At Felstead the parish church was described by the Rev. J. C. Cox, Vicar, and Mr. Chancellor. The old school was also visited, and subsequently the party was hospitably provided with tea by Mrs. Dalton.

At the General Meeting the following persons were elected Members of the Society :—

ON THE NOMINATION OF—	
MAITLAND, The Hon. Mrs., Stanstead Hall, Essex.	} The President.
CHISENHALE MARSH, Miss. Manuden Vicarage, Bishop Stortford.	
BAILEY, JAMES, M.P., Shortgrove, Newport, Essex.	} Mr. Edw. Taylor.
REEVE, Rev. E. H. L., M.A., Stondon Massey Rectory, Brentwood.	
BRODHURST, B. E., F.R.C.S., Grange Court, Chigwell.	} Mr. W. C. Waller.
HORNOR, Miss BEATRICE, The Howe, Halstead.	
LAZELL, H., High Street, Colchester.	Rev. J. G. Gibbons. Mr. H. Laver.

It was resolved that Mr. Charles Benham, of Colchester be appointed one of the Society's representatives on the Colchester Museum Committee.

¹ *Ante p.*, 44.

REPORT
OF THE
SUB-COMMITTEE
ON A
PHOTOGRAPHIC SURVEY
OF
ENGLAND AND WALES.

PUBLISHED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE CONGRESS OF
ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES IN UNION WITH THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

1895

CONGRESS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES, 1894.

Report of the Sub-Committee on the Photographic Survey of England and Wales.

The Sub-Committee has considered the subject referred to it by the Congress, as to the best method of promoting a general Photographic Record of the Country on the lines adopted by the Society for the Photographic Survey of the County of Warwick.

The Sub-Committee is of opinion that the establishment of such a general Photographic Record of all works of antiquity is of the highest importance, and that the Societies in Union should use their best efforts to establish, for their particular counties, associations on the basis of that so successfully initiated by the Warwickshire Society, and followed by the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland.

It may be expected that Societies organized on these lines, besides being of the greatest value to antiquaries, will be readily supported by the many interested in photography, who will be glad to feel that their efforts are incorporated and preserved for ever in what will eventually become a national collection. A more intelligent interest will be created in what is often at present a desultory and useless amusement, and the Archæological Societies will doubtless be strengthened by the addition of many intelligent members.

The following Regulations are suggested for adoption:—

1. That all photographs be as large as possible, whole plate being preferred, but in no case less than $\frac{1}{4}$ plate.
2. That they be printed in permanent process.
3. That while artistic effect is a valuable addition to a picture, it should not be achieved at the sacrifice of the work illustrated, but the point of view should be chosen to show as clearly as possible the details of the subject.

This is especially important in the case of tombs, effigies, and various architectural details, where it will often be impossible to combine picturesque effect and valuable record. While, therefore, it will be necessary to keep up a certain standard of artistic skill, plates should be preferred which clearly show architectural or other facts that can only be adequately recorded by the deliberate sacrifice of picturesque effect.

4. That some arrangement should be made to supply a scale in all illustrations, since without this many are practically valueless.

Particulars of size can be added in the accompanying description, but it is far better that an actual scale should be given by the inclusion in the picture of a graduated staff or a 3 ft. rod or walking stick, which may generally be unobtrusively introduced. In a series of photographs of Roman masonry now in preparation for the Society of Antiquaries a graduated scale,* marked clearly with English and French measures, is in all cases included. The scale must, of course, be placed in the same plane as the object to be photographed.

The Congress most strongly recommends the adoption of the double scale, which will render the photographs of European value, and materially assist English scholars in the work of comparison.

5. That a description in all cases accompany the photograph, giving the size, general condition, and as many particulars as possible of the object illustrated.

6. That all particulars as to history, date, etc., be carefully edited by competent authorities, as otherwise much false and often ridiculous information may be spread and perpetuated.

7. That the copies of the photographs for the collection be mounted by the curator on stout cards, uniform with those of the Warwickshire Survey, and the descriptive particulars legibly written or printed on the back, and the title on the front.

The plan adopted in Warwickshire of selecting a Hundred for the work of each year, and committing one square of the 6-inch Ordnance Map to individual or associated workers, provides for a systematic and exhaustive record that will be much more valuable than desultory or haphazard contributions. The jealousies that might arise in the selection of examples of prominent interest will also be avoided.

Where a county is divided amongst several Photographic Societies, the number of localities to be illustrated can be increased accordingly.

The following Rules are copied from those of the Warwickshire Survey Section of the Birmingham Photographic Society:

“That the 6-inch Ordnance Map be adopted as the basis of the Survey.

“That the work be conducted, as far as may be convenient, on the lines of the Hundreds.

* Printed copies of this scale (Price 6d., post free, or 5s. per dozen), can be obtained on application to the Assistant-Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries, Burlington House, London, W.

“That in order to systematise the work it is desirable that members shall confine their work, as far as possible, to the Hundred selected for the ensuing year.

“That each square of the Ordnance Map (containing, roughly, six square miles) shall be considered a distinct field for work, and that any member may have allotted to him such square as he may select, unless such square has been previously allotted.”

Another and perhaps better way, which has been adopted by the Guildford Society, is to divide the 6-inch Ordnance Map into distinct blocks, with natural boundaries, and to furnish the members to whom a block is allotted with a corresponding plan cut from the 1-inch Ordnance Map, and mounted on card.

To facilitate access to objects to be illustrated, cards of introduction should be provided, and issued to those who undertake work. It is suggested that the cards be made to run for one year only, and be not re-issued except to those who are doing satisfactory work.

It is desirable that a Committee should prepare a schedule of the principal objects of which it is desired to obtain records, but such a list should not be regarded as in any way exhaustive, and may be supplemented by individual observation.

The photographing of portraits, already begun by the Warwickshire Society, is also of great value where it can be effected.

Besides objects of archæological interest, photographs should be welcomed that give types of natives and groups of school children. These will be of the highest value to ethnological students. The ethnological photographs should, if possible, be taken in accordance with the directions laid down by Mr. Francis Galton. These may be obtained from the British Association, at Burlington House.

Photographs of objects of natural history, and of landscapes or geological features, should be encouraged and accepted, as they may be ultimately gathered into a separate collection.

Many of the County Societies are for the study of natural history as well as of archæology, and where this is not the case proper custodians can eventually be found for the various collections.

It is desirable, to avoid risk of loss by fire, that at least three sets of Prints should be preserved by way of record: one by the County Society; a second by the British Museum; and a third, of archæological plates, by the Society of Antiquaries. The third prints from those plates which illustrate science might be deposited with the societies representing the various subjects, such as the Anthropological Institute or the Geological and Linnæan Societies.

It is thought that, pending the general adoption of County Museums, the various County Archæological Societies would be the best custodians of the collections; but it will probably be more acceptable to those who photograph that it should be clearly understood that the custody is temporary and may be withdrawn at any time.

It will constantly be the case that photographs of a neighbourhood will be taken by strangers, but it is thought that the general adoption throughout England of such a scheme as that proposed will be sufficiently widely known to induce such photographers to communicate their work to the various centres, although they may not be personally interested in such centres.

The Sub-Committee suggests that the various Archæological Societies should take the initiative in founding local associations for the preparation of the Photographic Record.

These associations should have their own executive, and the County Society should suggest the names of certain competent archæologists to serve on the councils. Where Photographic Societies already exist, efforts should be directed to bringing these into union and supplying the necessary information.

Sir J. B. Stone, who had so much to do with initiating the Birmingham scheme, strongly urges that a national society should be formed for the purpose of promoting the Photographic Record, and the Committee are of opinion that a strong central body would be of the greatest service, and they recommend the Congress to do their best to assist such a scheme, should it be put forward under good auspices.

The Sub-Committee wishes to point out that it is not necessary and, perhaps, not altogether desirable, that the County Archæological Societies should add to their work, already arduous enough, this of the Photographic Record.

It will be sufficient that they should promote local Photographic Societies, form a medium of union, and supply skilled advice on the subject of archæology.

RALPH NEVILL,
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HARRISON AND SONS,
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Members of the Essex Archæological Society are requested to promote the objects of the Society in the following, among other, ways.

By obtaining *additional Subscribers*, remembering that by so doing the "*Transactions*" of the Society can be considerably enlarged and be published more frequently.

By reporting to the Society from time to time *discoveries* in the county in any branch of archæology. References should be given to the numbers on the Ordnance (25 inch scale) or Tithe Map.

By collecting and transmitting *field and other place names* (giving where possible the number of the fields, &c., on the Ordnance 25 inch scale, or Tithe Map).

By collecting and transmitting *manorial and other customs*.

The Secretary will be pleased to forward on application a list of queries and suggestions.

By contributing *antiquarian objects, MSS., printed books, maps, sketches, photographs, &c.*, to the Museum and Library.

By sending short communications upon the following, among other, subjects in so far as they relate to the County.

Earthworks, including tumuli.
Flint and other stone implements.
Bronze implements.
Roman antiquities including Roman Roads.
Anglo-Saxon „
Mediæval „
Monumental inscriptions.
Church Bells, Plate, &c.
Parish Registers and Accounts.
Pedigrees.
Ancient Customs.

GEO. FREDK. BEAUMONT,

*The Lawn,
Coggeshall.*

Hon. Sec.

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MUSEUM, COLCHESTER CASTLE.

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