

## PART VI. LINCOLNSHIRE PRIORIES, ABBEYS AND PARISH CHURCHES

Here and in Part VII, the initials A.W.C., A.H.T., and E.A.R.R. mark the contributions respectively of Sir Alfred Clapham, Professor A. Hamilton Thompson, and Mr. E. A. R. Rahbula.

### I. Stow (fig. 1).

Eadnoth I, Bishop of Dorchester (1006-1016) founded here a minster of secular canons,<sup>1</sup> on an earlier site. Under Bishop Remi of Lincoln (1067-92) the foundation became an abbey of Benedictines, but in 1109 the monks were moved to Eynsham in Oxfordshire, and the church was annexed to the See of Lincoln.

*The church* (St. Mary)<sup>2</sup> has been briefly mentioned above (p. 101). The structure built about the time of the foundation was cruciform, with a crossing perhaps surmounted by a tower or a timber superstructure, such as survives in a much later version at Breamore, Hants. As is not unusual at the period, the crossing had salient angles projecting beyond the arms of the chancel, nave and transepts. Of this eleventh-century church, there survive the arches of the crossing, together with the two transepts (plan, fig. 1). The arches are semi-circular and boldly moulded with shafts and pilaster-strips on the outward face of each arch, resting, rather awkwardly, on the staged plinths. These bear no relation to the arches above, which might have been considered a later reconstruction were it not that the simple palmette enrichment on the outer order of the west arch is similar to that on the original south window of the south transept. The north transept retains an original doorway in the west wall, with long and short quoins on one side and an irregularly set arch. This is an unusual feature; it may perhaps have opened into a chapel or 'porticus' in the angle between the transept and the nave, after the manner of those formerly existing at Britford by Salisbury, of which the arches opening into the nave still survive. There is also an original window in the north wall, lacking its head and one jamb and splay of the original window in the west wall. The south transept retains an original window with palmette enrichment on the imposts and label.

When the foundation was made Benedictine by Bishop Remi, the church had been long neglected,<sup>3</sup> and the existing nave has been attributed to his restoration. But if this is correct, the nave must have been either much altered, or else rebuilt, in the twelfth century. Its three enriched doorways are of that century; they belong to the time of Bishop Alexander (1123-48), who reconstructed much of the nave of Lincoln Cathedral (p. 102), and to him also, with good reason, has been ascribed the rebuilding of the chancel (fig. 1).

The chancel is an enriched example of fully-developed Romanesque; it was designed to receive a ribbed vault in three bays, and the vaulting-shafts were

<sup>1</sup> H. E. Salter, *The Cartulary of Eynsham*, i, p. x, correcting, on the point of the founder's identity, Dugdale, *Monasticon*, iii (ed. 1830), p. 1. See also *V.C.H. Lincs.*, ii, 118.

<sup>2</sup> G. Atkinson in *A.A.S.R.*, ii, 315; G. Baldwin

Brown, *The Arts in Early England*, ii (ed. 1925), 354-7.

<sup>3</sup> Dugdale, loc. cit., p. 15: 'Ecclesiam . . . in loco qui vulgo dicitur Stowa, quondam prolixo temporis spatio praesidentium incuria desolatam, reformare decerno.'

STOW. LINCOLNSHIRE

The PARISH CHURCH  
of ST. MARY

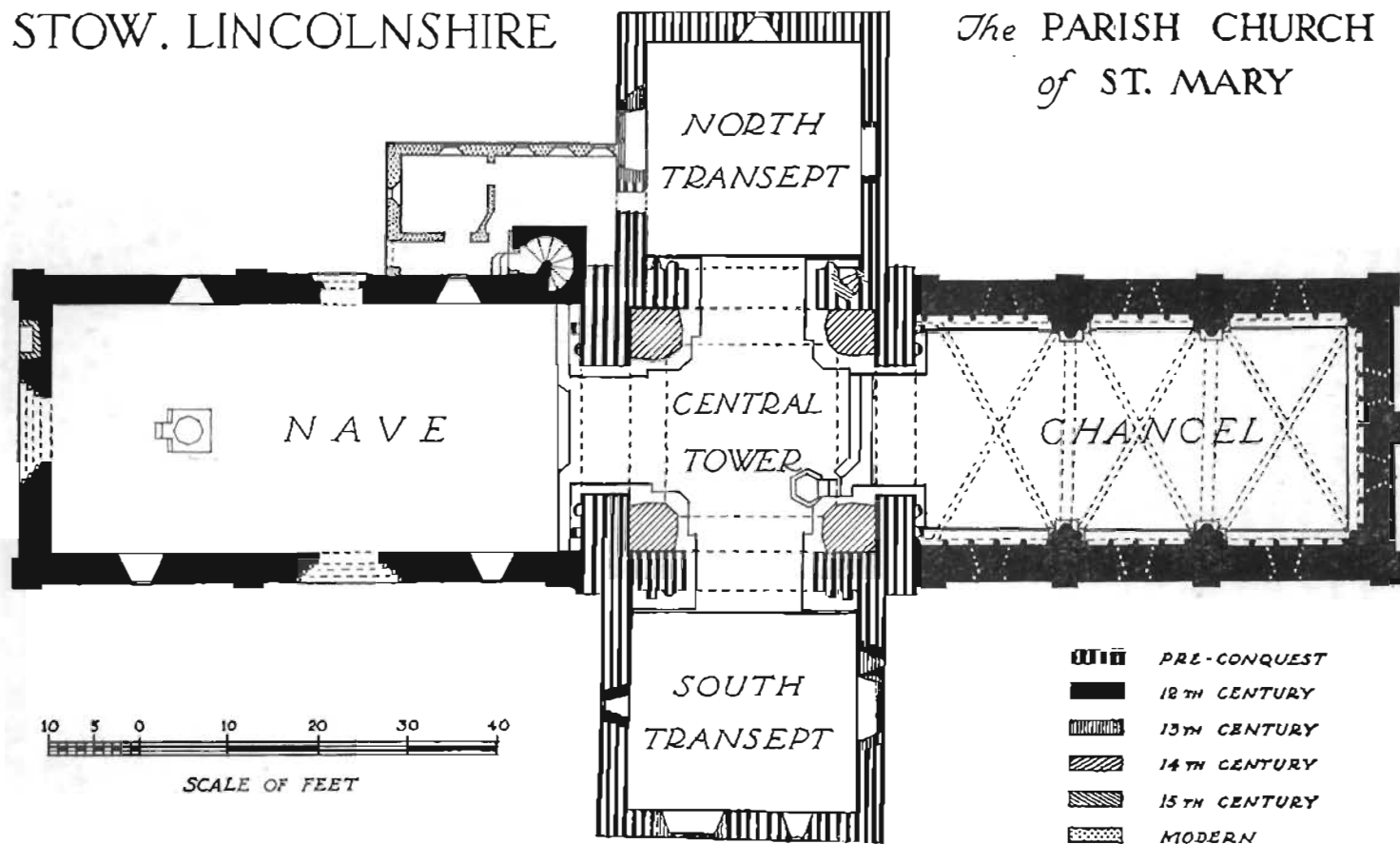


FIG. 1. PLAN OF STOW CHURCH (BASED ON A PLAN BY C. A. PARKER, A.R.I.B.A.)

actually built. Whether the vault itself was then erected, however, is doubtful: the existing vault was put up in 1852, and no trace of a vault is visible in the drawing of the chancel, made sixty years before, which is reproduced on pl. xxvi, *b*.

This is one of the careful drawings of the church made by J. C. Nattes (d. 1822) in 1793,<sup>4</sup> of which opportunity is here taken to publish three (pls. xxvi, xxvii *a*), showing the building before its extensive restoration in 1850-52 by J. L. Pearson.

A three-light east window was inserted in the chancel about the middle of the thirteenth century, which has now been removed. Other minor alterations were made to the church in this and later periods, but the only major alteration was the insertion or rebuilding of the central tower, which rests on inserted piers of masonry, within the angles of the crossing and apparently of fourteenth-century date. The tower itself, above the roofs, is of the fifteenth century. It rises one stage above the roofs and has an embattled parapet with pinnacles. The former large west window of the nave has been removed. In 1793 the church had two timber porches to the south (pl. xxvi *a*) and north doors of the nave.

Inside the building is a good thirteenth-century font on shafts, a slab of the same period with a circular sinking containing the head of a woman, and a seventeenth-century pulpit. The two carved slabs also preserved in the church, with their late Pre-Conquest interlaced pattern of figures of eight,<sup>5</sup> have been mentioned above (p. 93).

In 1866 the removal of stonework in a recess in the east wall of the north transept revealed a *painting of St. Thomas of Canterbury*, with two scenes from the story of his martyrdom, which survive only in the illustration here reproduced from the contemporary account of the discovery (pl. xxv *b*).<sup>6</sup> The scene on the right shows the Archbishop seated at table in the Palace at Canterbury receiving news of the arrival of the four knights. That on the left shows his murder in the Cathedral; and Dr. Tancred Borenius has noted that the early date of the painting is confirmed here by the correctness of two details. One is the column on the right, which was pulled down soon after the murder. The other is the *cappa* or canon's cloak worn by the Archbishop: his portrayal in Mass vestments was a pious inaccuracy of later artists, who had no memory of the fact that the murder on 29th December, 1170, was done in late afternoon. What now remains is only the main figure in the centre, of St. Thomas in full archiepiscopal vestments; its head and upper part are missing, but it is still an excellent example of work of the late twelfth or early thirteenth century. The whole composition, with the recess itself, would appear to have been of that date.

A.W.C.

## 2. SOUTH KYME (fig. 2).

That the existing church occupies the site of a fairly early Pre-Conquest building is evident from the survival of the carved stones<sup>7</sup> set into the north wall, inside

<sup>4</sup> Lincoln Public Library, from the collection of Sir Joseph Banks, bequeathed by the late Colonel W. V. R. King-Fane.

<sup>5</sup> *Arch. Journ.*, lxxxiii, 19-20; C. Boutell, *Christian Monuments in England and Wales* (1849), p. 3.

<sup>6</sup> *A.A.S.R.*, viii, pt. 2 (1866), 249 ff.; also *Gents' Mag.*, 1866, i, 814-15 (without illus-

tration). See T. Borenius, *St. Thomas Becket in Art* (1932), 57, pl. xvii, 1; and in *Archaeologia*, lxxix (1929), 39, pl. xiii, 3.

<sup>7</sup> See above, p. 92, with *Antiq. Journ.*, iii, (1923), 118-21, figs. 1 (photo) and 2 (drawings); *Arch. Journ.*, lxxxiii (1926), 18-19; *Antiquity*, viii (1934), 43ff, 53-57; cf. T. D. Kendrick, *Anglo-Saxon Art* (1938), 171, 174.



a. LINCOLN CASTLE : VIEW FROM THE EAST  
TAKEN FROM THE NW. TOWER OF THE CATHEDRAL, 1947 ;  
COMPARE THE PLAN FIG. 1, p. 157

*By 20th Century Portraits*



b. LINCOLN : 'AARON THE JEW'S HOUSE',  
DOORWAY IN W. FRONT, 1946 (p. 160)

*By Margaret Wood*



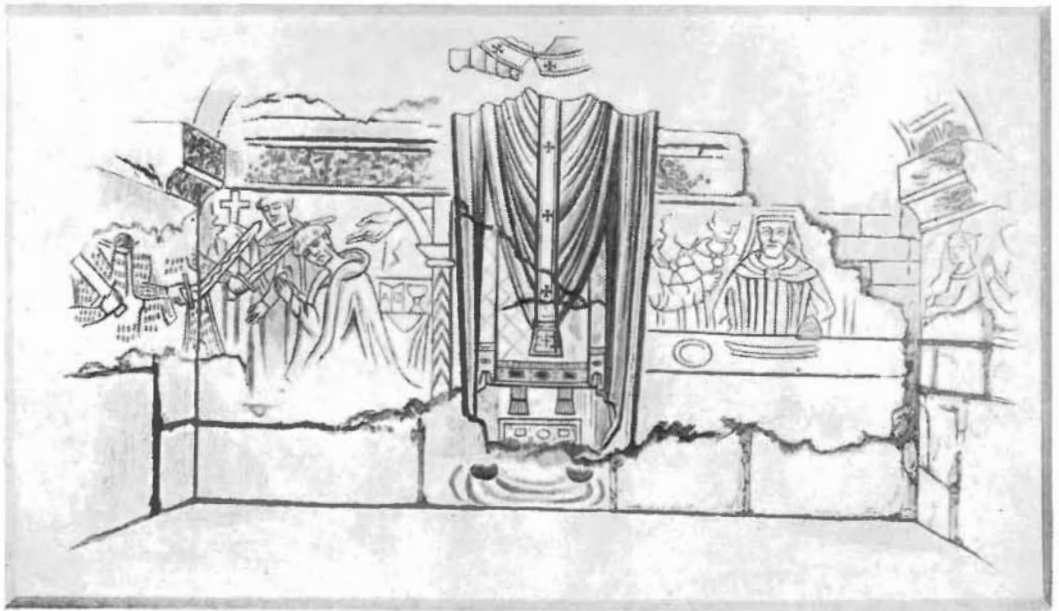
c. LINCOLN : ST. BENEDICT'S CHURCH,  
ARCADE AND NORTH CHAPEL (p. 165)

*By Margaret Wood*



a. LINCOLN : MEDIEVAL GLAZED RIDGE-TILE (p. 167)  
L. 16.25 IN., B. 10.5 IN., H. 11.5 IN.

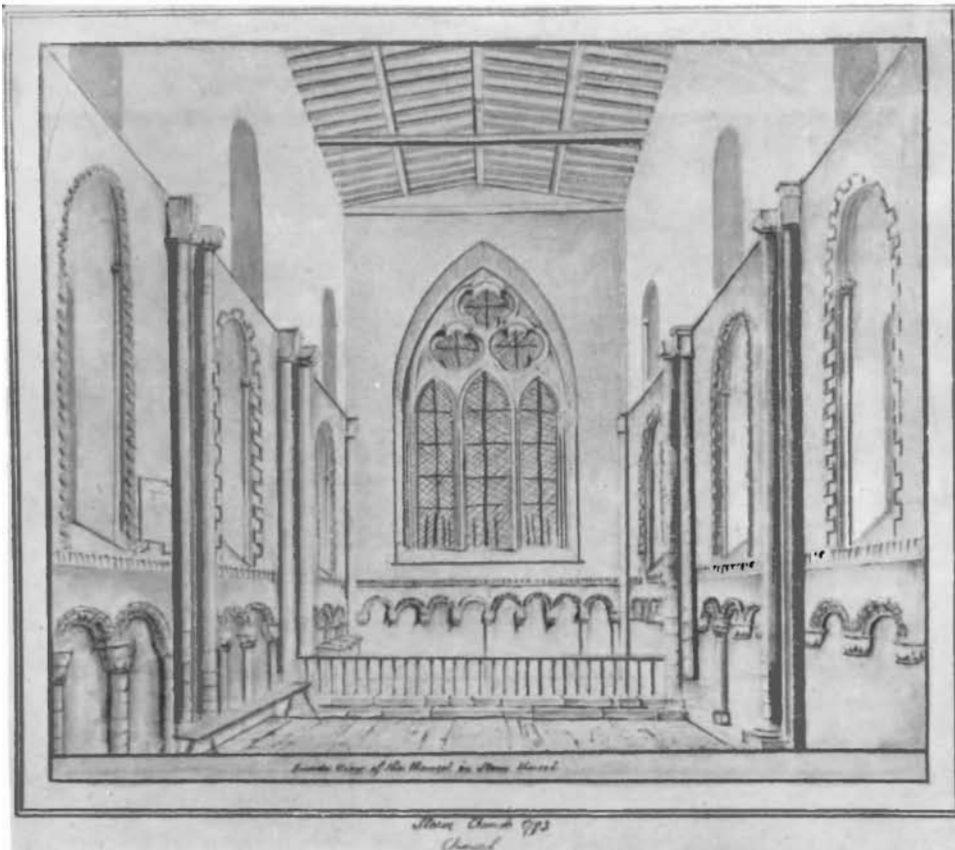
*By S. J. Harrop*



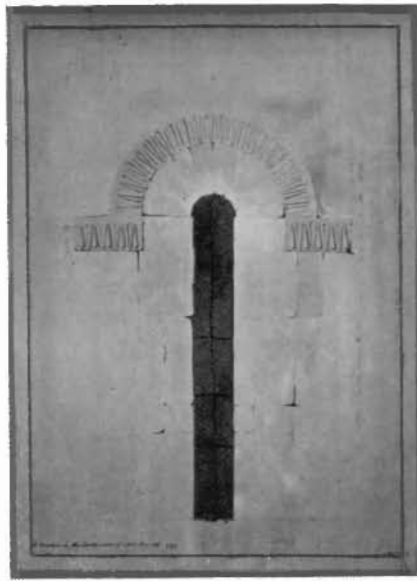
b. STOW CHURCH : PAINTING IN N. TRANSEPT, OF ST. THOMAS OF CANTERBURY,  
AS DISCOVERED IN 1866 (p. 170)



a. STOW CHURCH, FROM SW., 1793 (p. 170)



b. STOW CHURCH: INTERIOR OF CHANCEL, 1793 (p. 170)



a. STOW CHURCH : WINDOW IN S. TRANSEPT, 1793 (p. 170)



b. TATTERSHALL CHURCH : VIEW NW. ACROSS THE NAVE (p. 188)  
*By Margaret Wood*

the building. These are six in number, of which the most remarkable is that showing the fully developed trumpet-spirals of the manuscripts. The five other stones with part of an eagle, interlace, fret and foliage (plant-scroll) all set within moulded panels would seem to have formed apart of a low chancel-screen of the early type. The date of the stones would appear to be late in the seventh or early in the eighth century. What was the early name of this church or monastery is quite undetermined, but the suggestion has been made that it may have been the Icanhoe mentioned in the Saxon Chronicle<sup>8</sup> as founded in 654. This was probably somewhere near Boston.<sup>9</sup>

The later Priory of Kyme<sup>10</sup> was founded for Austin Canons by Philip de Kyme, steward of Gilbert, Earl of Lincoln, before 1169, and dedicated to St. Mary. The patronage of the house passed through the families of Kyme, Umfraville and

*The* PRIORY CHURCH of St MARY and ALL SAINTS  
SOUTH KYME, LINCS.

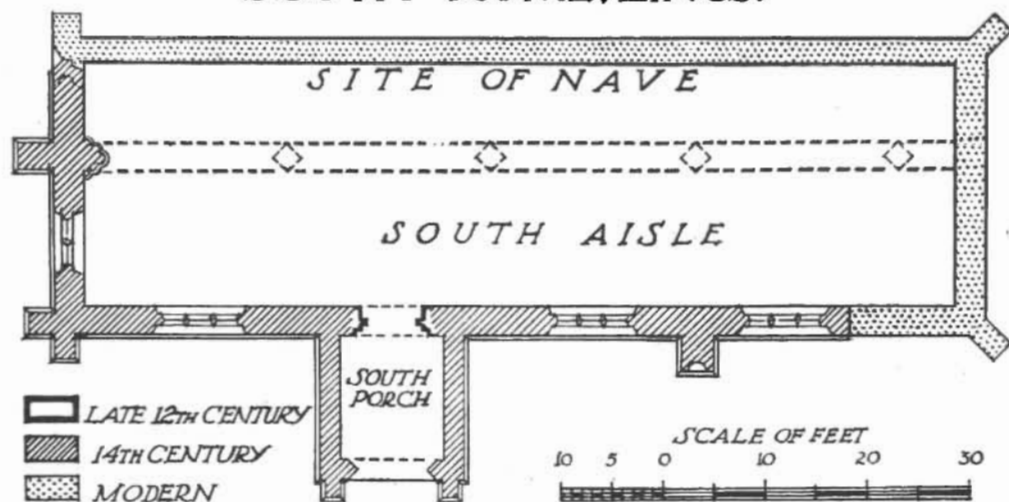


FIG. 2. PLAN OF SOUTH KYME CHURCH

Tailboys. The priory was suppressed on July 6th, 1539, when its clear yearly value was £101 0s. 4d. There were then a prior and nine canons. The site was granted (33 Henry VIII) to Thomas, Earl of Rutland and Thomas Tirwhet. It seems probable that the nave was parochial in the Middle Ages and for this reason that part of the church was not demolished at the suppression. The extent and character of the monastic portion of the building is unknown. Sir Robert Tailboys in his will<sup>11</sup> (proved 1495) desires to be buried on the north side of the choir of Kyme Priory 'where I will have a tomb with a picture of me and another of my wife' and of his children. These were no doubt brasses. The monastic buildings lay on the north side of the church, but have been completely destroyed, and the site seems to have been, at any rate in part, dug away.

<sup>8</sup> *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle* (Rolls Ser.), i, 50-1.

<sup>10</sup> *V.C.H. Lincs.*, ii, 172-4; Dugdale, *Monasticon* (1830), vi, 377-9.

<sup>9</sup> *V.C.H. Lincs.*, ii, 96.

<sup>11</sup> N. H. Nicolas, *Testamenta Vetusta*, 420.



The nave of the church seems to have survived, more nearly intact than at present, until 1805<sup>12</sup> when the greater part was taken down, leaving only the western part of the south aisle and a part only of the adjoining nave, the south arcade being removed except for the west respond. The structure, as it stands, together with the south porch, is substantially a work of the first half of the fourteenth century, with modern walls closing it in on the east and north. The south doorway, however, is a reset feature of the end of the twelfth century. Both this and the fourteenth-century work is of good quality, and judging from the respond, the arcade was equally good.

The church contains an indent and a brass inscription to Gilbert, Lord Taylboys, 1530, and Elizabeth (Blount) his wife. On the south porch is a cut inscription<sup>13</sup> to Thomas Weston, *pincerna* (butler) of the priory. Holles<sup>14</sup> records other monuments and figures in glass in the west window of a man and woman with the arms of Kyme, now gone. On the west wall is a monument to Marmaduke Dickenson, 1711-12.

A.W.C.

## 3. KIRKSTEAD.

The Cistercian Abbey of Kirkstead, a daughter of Fountains, was founded in 1139. Of the abbey church a portion of the south transept still remains, and the site of the principal cloister buildings can still be traced among the mounds that cover it.

The thirteenth-century chapel of St. Leonard, well repaired by Weir in 1914, was the *capella extra portas* or lay-folks' chapel at the entrance to the abbey.<sup>15</sup>

A.H.T.

## 4. THORNTON.

Thornton Priory<sup>16</sup> was founded for Austin Canons in 1139 by William le Gros, Earl of Albemarle, by the counsel of his kinsmen Waltheof Prior of Kirkham, brother of Simon Earl of Northampton, and Henry Earl of Huntingdon.<sup>17</sup> It was colonized by twelve canons from Kirkham Priory, Yorks. It was made an Abbey in 1148 and the abbot was first summoned to parliament in 1312. The house was well endowed and had a clear revenue at the dissolution of £591 os. 2½d. The abbey was made mitred in 1518. It was surrendered by the canons in 1530 but immediately refounded by Henry VIII as a college for a dean and four prebends, only to be finally suppressed by Edward VI. Nothing is known of the early church but a very full account of the building of the second church and of the later monastic buildings is contained in a chronicle of the abbey now in the Bodleian Library (see below).<sup>18</sup>

<sup>12</sup> James Creasey, *Sketches of old Sleaford and the Neighbourhood* (1825), 282.

<sup>13</sup> It runs 'Orate pro anima Thos. Weston hujus prioratus pincerna'.

<sup>14</sup> Gervase Holles, 'Lincs. Church Notes 1634-42', *Lincs. Rec. Soc.*, i, 186-7.

<sup>15</sup> Dugdale, *Monasticon*, v, 416-24. Stukeley, W., *Itinerarium Curiosum* (ed. 2, 1776), 88, with pl. 28.

Janauschek, P. L., *Originum Cisterciensium*, tom. i (1877), 55.

Hartshorne, A., 'On Kirkstead Abbey, Lincolnshire, Kirkstead Chapel, and a remarkable

monumental effigy there preserved, 1883', in *Arch. Journ.*, xl (1883), 296-302.

Fowler, C. Hodgson, 'Kirkstead Chapel', in *Memorials of Old Lincolnshire*, 81-4.

*V.C.H. Lincs.*, ii, 135-8.

See also Gerhard Fischer, *Cistercienserne og Hovedøya* (Fortidsminner, no. XIII), Oslo, 1935.

<sup>16</sup> F. P. Lowe, 'On the Abbey of S. Marie at Thornton', *A.A.S.R.*, ii (1852), 149-163.

<sup>17</sup> *V.C.H. Lincs.*, ii, 163-6, 237.

<sup>18</sup> *Hist. abbatiae sive mon. de Thornton*, Bod. Lib. Tanner MS., n. 166.

This rebuilding of the church seems to have been begun about 1264 under Abbot William of Lincoln, when 12 labourers were employed about the foundations and 52 masons on the walls. In 1315, under Abbot Thomas of Glanford Bridge, the choir was covered in and the roof painted and gilt. In the interval the convent presumably used the older church, the new work beginning as usual from the east end. The surviving parts of the south transept belong to the second half of the thirteenth century and show that the aisle, at any rate, was vaulted in stone and its south wall panelled with rather unusual 'window-tracery'. The church itself was a large cruciform building 282 ft. long internally and with a transept 127½ ft. across. There was, as evidenced by the chronicle, a Lady Chapel at the east end of the church, added under Abbot William Moullar (1394-1418). The base of most of the walls projects slightly above ground and parts have been recently uncovered. Later work on the church seems to have included some rebuilding of the presbytery under Abbot William Medley (1443-73) and the vaulting of the tower under Abbot John Lowth (1492-1517). Within the area of the church there survive a number of memorial slabs. They include an incised slab with the figure of an abbot and the date 1429 (perhaps John Hoton, 1439), an indent with a crozier, for another abbot, another indent with a figure and canopy, a slab with a cross to Robert Gizdyk, 1463, and Joan his wife and various slabs with crosses. The cloister stood to the south of the nave and was rebuilt in whole or in part in 1323. Part of the east arcade wall has recently been uncovered.

The octagonal *Chapter-house* was begun under Abbot Walter Hotoft in 1282 and was paved in 1308. Two sides of this building survive largely complete with portions of two adjoining sides. They have an arcaded lower stage, blind window-tracery above, vaulting-shafts and the springing of the stone vault. The form of this vault seems to imply the necessity of a central column to support it, though its base has been robbed away; the chapter-house was 43 ft. across. The polygonal chapter-house is a purely English feature (copied however in Scotland) and is undoubtedly an admirable essay in both design and execution. Three other English houses of the same order as Thornton are known to have had chapter-houses of this form: Carlisle Cathedral, Bolton Priory and Bridlington Priory; but only the ruins of that at Carlisle still survive. There were also two in Scotland at Holyrood and Inchcolm. In cathedrals, secular colleges, Benedictine, Cistercian and Premonstratensian houses there were some twenty more in England and two more in Scotland. At Thornton the chapter-house was approached by a long stone vaulted vestibule, with a vaulted chamber between it and the transept.

The *Great Gatehouse* (plans in R.A.I. Meeting Programme, 1909, p. 13); reproduced in *Arch Journ.*, lxvi, 358-9), which stands west of the claustral block, is one of the finest structures of its class in the country. It was built under Abbot Thomas of Gretham, probably immediately after a licence<sup>19</sup> to crenellate it had been granted in 1382. The gatehouse is a turreted structure of brick and stone with three wall-arches on the front and a central doorway. On the upper floor are five elaborate niches those in the middle still containing figures of the Virgin, flanked by St. John the Baptist and a bishop. Three smaller figures remain in the higher range of niches. The inner face of the gatehouse has an oriel-window above the archway.

<sup>19</sup> *Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 1381-85, p. 166, 'to build and crenellate a new house over and beside their abbey-gate'.

The gate-hall has an elaborate ribbed vault with carved bosses and divided by a cross-arch still retaining parts of its late fourteenth-century or perhaps earlier doors. A small corridor at one side has a panelled vault, as has the turret-staircase. Adjoining the gatehouse are stretches of the precinct wall, largely of brick and with arched recesses on the inside. In front of the gatehouse is a fifteenth-century brick barbican, a most unusual feature in a monastic house, extending outwards for some 120 ft., at a slight angle with the main front, and terminating in round towers; one of these is pierced with a small gun-loop. Buck's view (1726) of the gatehouse at Thornton, shows a wet moat in front of the precinct-wall and returned on either side of the barbican.

The farmhouse, south of the church, incorporates a vaulted lower storey.

The guardianship of the abbey buildings was taken over by the Ministry of Works in 1938. A beginning has already been made in the clearance of the church, but the work has not proceeded far enough for any plan to be produced superseding that published by Mr. Lowe in 1852.

The material portions of the Thornton Abbey Chronicle, in the Bodleian Library, relating to the structure, have been extracted by Miss Kathleen Major and are here printed verbatim. They should prove of the utmost value for the interpretation of the building when it comes to be excavated.

A.W.C.

*The Thornton Abbey Chronicle* (Bodleian Library, Tanner MS. 166), with extracts relating to the fabric of the Abbey

By KATHLEEN MAJOR

This Chronicle consists of forty-three paper folios, written probably just before the Dissolution of the Monasteries. The compiler divided his work by the reigns of the abbots and gave a line to each year, but did not in many cases enter an event for it: the last date given is 1532, but this has no entry of an occurrence in that year. The scribe, who wrote a good hand of the period, used red ink for the dates of alternate years and for many, though not all, of the personal names. He had evidently been examining the obedientiaries' rolls, and shows himself to have been an early research student. His chief interest was in the fabric, and with few exceptions his entries relate to the construction and adornment of the church and conventual buildings. The foundation and the early endowments are recorded, but of national events only the deaths of kings, the foundation of the Order of the Garter, and the capture of Calais find a place, and these, unlike the rest of the Chronicle, are in English.

The Chronicle proper is followed by lists of the Obedientiaries, Cellarers, Bursars, Sub-cellarers, Chamberlains, Almoners, Masters of the Fabric, Sacrists, Masters of the Refectory, Infirmarians, holders of the office called Northbayll', Hostilarii, those in charge of the cheeses (*officium de caseis*) and those in charge of the stock (*instaurarii*). In most cases a specimen compotus follows the list: for the Master of the Fabric, it is that of John of Glentham for 1313, when the receipts were £62 4s. 2d. and the expenditure £60 os. 11½d.

The expenses for this year were mainly for the quarrying and carrying of stone from South Yorkshire by ship, and the wages and other payments to those engaged on the buildings. Payments for salaries were made to Master Ralph (20/-), to John of Bedford (part salary, 10/-), John of Messingham the carpenter (for the full year 30/-), and Robert the tiler (for the full year 27/6). The house of William of Aberford, the quarry-keeper, was repaired and 26/8 spent on new benches for the choir, 8/- was paid for the painting of an image of the Virgin on a column and 10/4 for two cartloads of soil from Leeds 'pro

*tegula ecclesie coloranda*'. The last entry illustrates one of the difficulties with which Masters of the Fabric might have to contend: '*Pro liberatione navis de manu regis xiii s. vii d.*'

The chronological entries relating to the fabric have been extracted, and the list of the Masters of the Fabric is given in full. The text has been extended in all cases except where the termination was uncertain.

- f. 9<sup>v</sup>. Anno domini M<sup>o</sup>cc<sup>o</sup>lxxiii<sup>o</sup>. Hoc anno primum inveni mencionem in compotis de officio magistri fabrici<sup>20</sup> circa fundamentum corpus<sup>20</sup> nostre ecclesie. In xii operariis circa fundamentum ecclesie xli s. viii d. Item lii cimentariis viii li. viii s. x d. Magnum expensum erat hoc tempore circa fundamentum ecclesie, capituli, refectorii,<sup>20</sup> claustrum, coquine, dormitorii.
- f. 10<sup>v</sup>. M<sup>o</sup>cclxxxii<sup>o</sup>. xxv s. solum cimentariis circa fundamentum ecclesie et capituli. Thomas de Ponte erat magister fabrice hoc tempore.
- f. 11. M<sup>o</sup>cc<sup>o</sup> lxxxv<sup>o</sup>. Fabricatum erat thesaurarium.  
M<sup>o</sup>ccc<sup>o</sup>viii<sup>o</sup> Inveni cementarios<sup>20</sup> operantes circa pavimentum capituli.
- f. 11<sup>v</sup>. M<sup>o</sup>ccc<sup>o</sup>xiii Willelmus Grysby cellerarius . . . Idem Wylllelmus dedit xxix s. i d. operariis circa Novam Aulam que in cur'.<sup>20</sup>  
M<sup>o</sup>ccc<sup>o</sup>xv<sup>o</sup> Nicholaus Lynwoode magister fabrice emit viii<sup>o</sup> folia auri et vi<sup>o</sup> folia argenti xii libras plumbi rubei<sup>20</sup> x libras plumbi albi pro celatura chori iii li. xvi d. Item l s. ii d. pictori chori pro xlvi septimanis.  
M<sup>o</sup>ccc<sup>o</sup>xviii<sup>o</sup> Idem Nicholaus fieri fecit murum apud North Miln' wall.  
Anno domini M<sup>o</sup>ccc<sup>o</sup>xxii<sup>o</sup> viii s. vi d. solum erat cimentariis qui laborabant circa fundamentum novi claustrum et coquine.
- f. 12. M<sup>o</sup>ccc<sup>o</sup> xxvi<sup>o</sup> xxvi s. viii d. datur magistro fabrice ad co-opertorium novi claustrum.  
M<sup>o</sup>ccc<sup>o</sup>xxvii<sup>o</sup> Cellerarius dedit magistro fabrice ad opus novi refectorii xl li.  
M<sup>o</sup>ccc<sup>o</sup>xxviii<sup>o</sup> Laborabant circa fundamentum columpnarum ecclesie. Item in stipendio pictoris pro choro, coloribus et aliis necessariis circa depingendum xx li. xii s. ii d. Item cellerario ad opus novi refectorii xli li.
- f. 12<sup>v</sup>. M<sup>o</sup>ccc<sup>o</sup>xxxi<sup>o</sup> Solum magistro Roberto vitrario pro capacione duodecim fenestrarum in refectorio ix li. Eidem Roberto pro magna fenestra<sup>20</sup> x li.  
M<sup>o</sup>ccc<sup>o</sup>xxxii<sup>o</sup> vi s. ix. solum operariis frangendis petra apud Thornton pro fundo ecclesie.  
M<sup>o</sup>ccc<sup>o</sup>xxxiii<sup>o</sup> Item solum Johanni stallari in parte stipendii pro tabulis et trestuls<sup>20</sup> refectorii faciendis vii s. viii d.  
M<sup>o</sup>ccc<sup>o</sup>xxxvi<sup>o</sup> Item solum pro una tabula depingenda ad altare Sancti Augustini.  
M<sup>o</sup>ccc<sup>o</sup>xxxvii<sup>o</sup> solum pro meremio pro claustro ciii s. viii d.  
In diebus istius abbatis<sup>21</sup> magnum expensum erat circa operarios, scilicet circa fabricationem<sup>22</sup> tabernaculi magni altaris.  
M<sup>o</sup>ccc<sup>o</sup>xli<sup>o</sup> Solum magistro Johanni Bernetby pictori pro tabula et tabernaculo magni altaris depingend' xv li. Item multe soluciones solute aliis operibus.
- f. 13<sup>v</sup>. (Abbot Robert Derlyngton, 1348-64.)  
Tempore istius abbatis fabricatum erat magnum garnarium. Item magna expensa erat hoc tempore circa cimentarios carpenterios plumbatores

<sup>20</sup> Sic.

<sup>21</sup> i.e. William Grysby.

<sup>22</sup> Conjectural.

vitriarios et alios operarios circa coopertorium super ecclesiam, claustrum, dormitorium et circa vitriarias fenestras in ecclesia cum aliis multis bonis operibus.

- f. 14<sup>v</sup>. (Abbot William Multon, 1393-1418.)  
Tempore istius abbatis frabricata<sup>20</sup> erat capella Beate Marie que est in orientale parte chori. Fecit eciam alia multa bona opera.
- f. 15. (Abbot Geoffrey Burton, 1418-1422.)  
Tempore istius abbatis septem campane que sunt de uno concorde mutatae sunt.
- f. 15<sup>v</sup>. (Abbot John Hoton, 1422-39.)  
Tempore istius abbatis factum est feretrum in quo corpus domini defertur circa ecclesiam in die corporis Christi et in dominica palmarum (ut audivi sed certitudinem non inveni).
- f. 17<sup>v</sup>. (Abbot William Medley, 1443-1473.)  
Tempore istius abbatis<sup>23</sup> factum est<sup>24</sup> presbiterium in choro, camere in hostilario, magnum horreum in Northball' cum aliis bonis operibus facte sunt.
- f. 18<sup>v</sup>. (Abbot John Beverley, 1473-1492.)  
Ipse fieri fecit armarie que sunt in boreali parte chori in qua cape custodiuntur.
- f. 19<sup>v</sup>. (Abbot John Lowthe, 1492-1517.)  
Iste abbas fieri fecit crucem argenti deauratam pixidem candelabre, turibul' argent' et aurat', armariole que sunt in boreale parte chori. Vestimenta multa cum capis et alias ornamentas circa magnum altare. Due fine tabule altaris beate Marie. Altare animarum cum ornamentis eiusdem. Parclos' beate Marie de jesse. Voltum que est sub campanile. Campanam qua pulsant ad horas. Imaginem sancti Georgii cum ornamentis eius. Imagines et tabernacule sanctorum in ecclesia depingeri<sup>20</sup> fecit. Capellam beate Marie, orientalem partem ecclesie que est super chorum et due crosyles<sup>20</sup> ex utraque parte campanile et tres partes claustrum fecit co-operiri cum plumbo.  
Pinnaculem in occidentale parte ecclesie fecit consummare<sup>20</sup> cum plumbo et lapide.  
Parloriam que est in australi parte aule.  
Voltum quod est in boreali parte claustrum.  
Parloriam que est in Infirmarie.<sup>25</sup>
- f. 20<sup>v</sup>. (Abbot Thomas Butterwyk, 1517—the date of his death is not given, but his successor was elected in 1526.)  
Ornavit hostilarium decenter scilicet in lectis cortinis pendentibus cum multis aliis ornamentis. Emit duo paria organorum. Fieri fecit galeriam que a veteri parloria usque ad novam parloriam.<sup>26</sup>

<sup>23-24</sup> Deleted.

<sup>25</sup> Sic. There is no verb for these last three entries.

<sup>26</sup> Sic. Query: *ducit* omitted?

f. 30.

Magistri Fabrice.

*Ricardus Craven* anno domini Mcclx°.*Walterus Hotoft* <sup>27</sup>qui fuit postea abbas<sup>28</sup> anno domini M°cclx°j°|lxii°. In uno lapide ad Magnum altare viii s. In coopertorium dormitorii v s. In xliiii cimentariis in frac(tionem) Mdcccc lapides xix s. viii d.

M°cclx°iii|M°cclxiii° In xii operariis circa fundamentum ecclesie xli s. viii d.

M°cc°lxv° operariis circa fundamentum ecclesie iii li. iii s. In lii cimentariis a festo Epiphanie usque ad Pascham viii libre viii s. x d. M°cclxvi°|M°ccviii°<sup>29</sup>*Robertus Depyng* Rec' 26<sup>30</sup> li. ii s. ix d. expensus xxviii li. iii s. a. d. M°cc°lxix°.*Nicholaus de Ulsby* a. d. m°cclxx°. Rec' lx. li. iii li. xvi s. Expens' lv li. 3 d.<sup>30</sup>*Arnaldus Thorpe* a. d. M°cclxxv°. Cimentariis circa fundamentum ecclesie 7s. 2d.*Thomas Beverley* a. d. M°cclxxix°.*Adam de Leydys* a. d. M°cclxxx°.*Thomas de Ponte* qui fuit postea abbas. anno domini M°cclxxxii°. In solidis cimentariis circa fundamentum ecclesie et capituli xxv s.*Ricardus Roueston* a. d. M°cclxxxv°. Carpentariis circa tesaurarium 2qs. 8d.<sup>30</sup> obolus.*Johannes Rauendayll* a. d. M°cc°lxxxx°.*Robertus Waltham* a. d. M°cc°lxxxix°.*Ricardus Rustom* a. d. M°ccc°i°.*Johannes Glentham* a. d. M°ccc°xiii°. Cimentariis circa pavementum capituli a. d. M°ccc°viii°.*Nicholaus Lyndwod* (same entry as on f.11v°).*Thomas Knayth* a. d. M°ccc°xix°.*Eudo Aysby* a. d. M°ccc°xx°.*Robertus Halton* a. d. M°ccc°xxiii°. Cimentariis circa fundamentum novi claustrum et novam coquinam viii s. vi d.*Johannes Kelstren*<sup>31</sup> a. d. M°ccc°xxiii° pro meremio pro tegumento claustrum lvii s.*Johannes Aykyll*<sup>31</sup> a. d. M°ccc°xxvii°. (*Cellarer's contribution, as on f. 12*).*Johannes Kelstren*<sup>31</sup> a. d. M°ccc°xxv°. Carpentariis novi claustrum et co-opertorio eiusdem cum plumbo. xxvi s. viii d.

f. 30.v.

In uno ligno pro claustrum ii s. In fundamento columpnarum ecclesie vii s. vii d.

anno domini 1328. *Johannes Aykyll*<sup>31</sup> In stipendio pictoris pro choro, coloribus et aliis necessariis circa depingendum x li. precium pictor' x li. xii s. ii d.

1331.

Fenestr' refect' Cellerario ad opus novi refectorii xl li. Eidem pro eodem xxx li.

Magistro Roberto vitrario pro percapacione duodecim fenestrarum refectorii ix li. Eidem pro magna fenestra x li. In meremio et MV borde pro novo claustrum et aliis necessariis xii li. iii s. ii d. In emendacione lavatorii in claustrum x s. In aris<sup>32</sup> pro fenestris claustrum xxii s. In parietibus refectorii et claustrum ammovendis x s. viii d.

In petra frangenda apud Thornton pro fundo ecclesie vi s. ix d.

Operantibus circa eiusdem fundum per vices xv s. ii d.

Johanni Stallari in parte stipendii pro tabulis et trestul' refectorii faciendis vii s. viii d.

<sup>27-28</sup> Interlineated.<sup>29</sup> Sic. Query: *lx* omitted?<sup>30</sup> Sic. Numerals are usually Roman, but occasionally Arabic.<sup>31</sup> The scribe has become confused in the extracts from the rolls of these two masters.<sup>32</sup> Possibly *arrevagiis*.

Vitrario pro parte claustrii lii s. i d.

In una tabula depingenda ad altare sancti Augustini liii s. ii d.

Vitrario Linc' pro preparacione ii panellarum claustrii cum roba<sup>33</sup> sua lii s.

Eidem pro arr<sup>32</sup> pro albis panellis claustrii x d.

*Symon Conversus* anno domini M<sup>o</sup>ccc<sup>o</sup>xxxvi<sup>o</sup>. Expensa pro meremio pro claustrio cum cariagio ciii s. viii d.

*Alanus Cle* a. d. M<sup>o</sup>ccc<sup>o</sup>xxxvii<sup>o</sup>. Vitrario in arr<sup>32</sup> pro aquilonar' panell' claustrii xxvi s. viii d. In vitro empto pro boriali parte claustrii cum stipendio vitrarii xlviii s. vi d.

In V<sup>e</sup> thakbord' et meremio pro claustrio et armar' in claustrio emptis lvii s. vii d.

*Thomas Holayme* anno domini M<sup>o</sup>cccxli<sup>o</sup>. In iii fothers plumbi emptis vi li. vi s. vi d.

In petra frangenda et carianda apud Stapilton usque ad Skyter xiii li. v s. ix d. obolus.

*Johannes Hastyngs* anno domini M<sup>o</sup>ccc<sup>o</sup>xlvi<sup>o</sup>. In i roda quarerie emptas apud Stapilton xxvi s. viii d.

*Johannes Shyrborne* anno domini M<sup>o</sup>ccclix<sup>o</sup>. In stipendio Stephani Mason pro xviii septimanis xxiiii s., in septimana xvi d.

*Stephanus Rypon* anno domini Mccclx<sup>o</sup>. In xx clavis emptis pro scaffald' x s.

*Ricardus Rypon* anno domini Mccclxi<sup>o</sup>. In stipendio Stephani Mason per annum lii s.

*Thomas Lenyngton* anno domini Mccclxiii<sup>o</sup>.

*Johannes de Sancto Botulpho*. a. d. Mccclxv<sup>o</sup>. In stipendio ii carpentiariorum co-operancium super ecclesiam et dormitorium per quatuor septimanas et dimidiam xi s. viii d.

Item vitrario pro quatuor fenestris in ecclesia de novo faciendis xv li. vi s. viii d.

Cimentariis in septimana xx d. vel xv d. vel secundum sic<sup>20</sup>

f. 31.  
Stipend'  
ciment'

*Wyllelmus Hull* anno domini M<sup>o</sup>ccclxvi<sup>o</sup>. Stephanus Mason qui erat cimentarius per longum tempus<sup>34</sup>

Mccclxxiii<sup>o</sup>. In mundacione et levacione C fothers petrarum de quarrerria ad tascam iii li. I<sup>o</sup> fother vii d. alia fother vi d. obolus.

M<sup>o</sup>ccclxxvii<sup>o</sup> In stipendio magistro cimentario per annum iii li. vi s. viii d.

Eidem pro compadio suo xxx s. viii d. pro garniamento suo vi s. viii d. In stipendio Ricardi Mason per annum xxxiii s. In stipendio Thome apprenticii per annum xiiii s. In stipendio ii famulorum per annum xvi s.

*Johannes Multon* anno domini Mccclxxxvi<sup>o</sup>. Wyllelmo Carpentario de Riping in partem volte ecclesie x li. iii<sup>o</sup> waynscots iii li. i s. ii panellis novis vitreis pro fenestra sancti Michaelis xiiii s. Magistro Willelmo Rypon carpentario in plenam solucionem et ultimam pro celatura corporis ecclesie x li. Item solum idem Willelmo pro celatura australis partis crucis ecclesie facienda c s.

M<sup>o</sup>ccclxxxviii<sup>o</sup> solum pictori pro celatura corporis ecclesie depingenda ex consuetudine xii li. xiiii s. iii d. Item solum tegulator' facient' tegulas pro pavimento ecclesie lx s. etc.<sup>20</sup> Item ii m. tegulis pro pavimento ecclesie c s.

Fundacio  
capelle  
Beate Marie

M<sup>o</sup>ccclxxxv<sup>o</sup>. Item iii operariis operantibus circa fundamentum capelle Beate Marie ii s. vi d. M<sup>o</sup>ccclxxxvi<sup>o</sup> feminis operantibus in cimiterio viii d. quatuor hominibus operantibus in le Marlepit ii s. Item diversis hominibus serviencium<sup>20</sup> ciment' per vices iii s. iii d. In stipendio<sup>20</sup> i famuli plumbatoris pro una septimana xii d.

<sup>33</sup> The extension of this word is uncertain.

<sup>34</sup> Sic. The rest of the sentence has apparently been omitted.

## 5. BARTON-ON-HUMBER, ST. PETER (figs. 3 and 4).

The western part of the church,<sup>35</sup> including the tower (except the bell-chamber) forms the most remarkable surviving example of enriched pre-Conquest work in Lincolnshire. The tower itself may be assigned with some confidence to the tenth century and is enriched with strip-arcading in two stages after the manner of Earls Barton (Northants). To the west of the tower stands the much simpler and unenriched fore-building, while to the east of the tower, foundations of the early

## BARTON-ON-HUMBER LINCOLNSHIRE

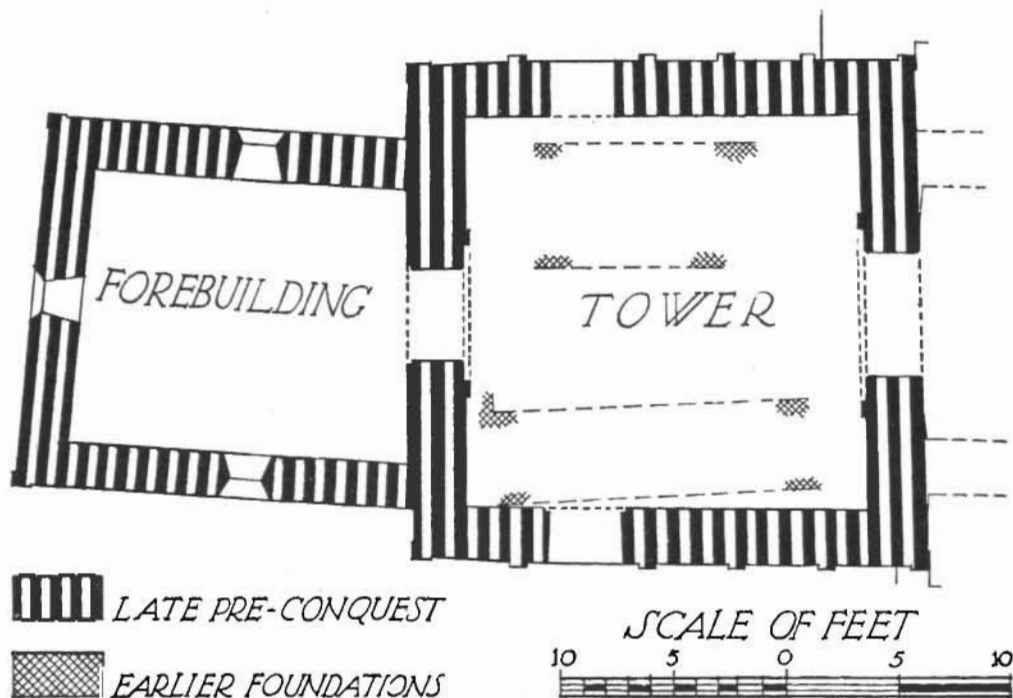


FIG. 3. BARTON-ON-HUMBER, ST. PETER'S CHURCH: PLAN OF TOWER AND FOREBUILDING

chancel have been found showing that it was 15 ft. by 11½ ft. Above the east arch of the tower and on the west face is a rectangular stone with a face carved in low relief at the top of it; the rest of the stone would appear to be uncarved in spite of some vague marks on the surface. It may perhaps be surmised that the figure was completed in paint or stucco. The arrangement may be compared with that over the chancel-arch at Bradford-on-Avon where the attendant angels survive,

<sup>35</sup> G. Baldwin Brown, *The Arts in Early England (Architecture)*, ed. 2 (1925), 288-91; Rev. W. E. Varah, *The Notable Churches of Barton on Humber*, and R. Brown, *Notes on the*

*Earlier History of Barton on Humber*, 2 vols. (1906). This last contains a plan of St. Peter's of 1803 and a plan of St. Mary's of 1834 (ii, pp. 129, 144).



but there is no trace of the central figure. The lack of windows in the ground-stage may indicate that it was originally open to the second stage and that the existing floor is a late insertion. There is some evidence that the fore-building is somewhat earlier than the tower. The lines of the side-walls of the chancel and fore-building do not line through, the chancel being  $11\frac{1}{2}$  ft. wide as against  $12\frac{1}{4}$  ft. in the fore-building, and the chancel as it stood would be of the normal nearly square proportions of such buildings. Above the east arch of the tower is an original doorway which must have opened under the roof of the early chancel. The belfry stage of the tower is a later addition, which belongs to that period of overlap between the Saxon and

## BARTON-ON-HUMBER LINCOLNSHIRE

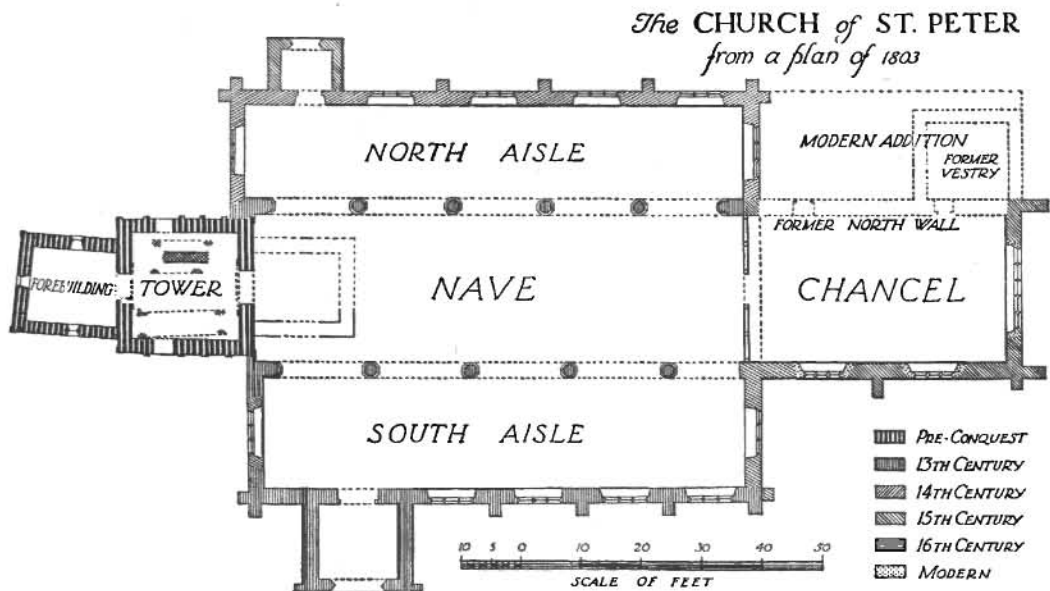


FIG. 4. BARTON-ON-HUMBER: PLAN OF ST. PETER'S CHURCH

Norman, which is so prominent in many Lincolnshire towers (cf. p. 162). High up on the eastern face of the tower, within the present nave, are the marks of a high-pitched roof. The weathering courses are cut deep into the masonry of the tower and the lines cut across the two-light triangular headed window of the tower-stage, above the doorway already mentioned. It would appear most probable that this weathering was cut into the face of the tower to take the roof of the thirteenth-century nave of the enlarged church and not the roof of the early chancel, the walls of which do not seem (from the traces of the tearing away of the side-walls) to have risen to so great a height.

Before passing on to the later history of the church, mention must be made of the massive foundations<sup>36</sup> found under the floor of the tower and shown on the plan. These would seem to have no bearing on the existing building and must

<sup>36</sup> Recorded by Dr. J. Bilson · see plan in A. W. Clapham, *Romanesque Architecture before the Conquest* (1930), 103.

necessarily antedate it. Any suggestion, however, as to their age and purpose must be pure conjecture.

The north and south arcades of the nave of the enlarged church date from the thirteenth century at which period the church appears to have had no clearstorey. The wide south aisle belongs to the date of the south doorway and this with certain windows in the south wall may be assigned to the end of the century. Various alterations were made to the church early in the fourteenth century, to which date must be assigned the carvings on the responds and on one free pier, together with most of the windows of the north aisle. The three mullions of the east window of this aisle are carved with a crucifixion with the Virgin and St. John, on the inner face, a most unusual feature.

The chancel was built or rebuilt in the fifteenth century, the existing windows, of earlier character, being all of the date of the restoration in 1898. The east arch of the thirteenth-century south arcade was cut back. At the restoration the north wall was rebuilt further north and the organ-chamber added.

The nave clearstorey is a fifteenth-century addition and the chancel-arch was widened at the same date.

Among the fittings the rood-screen of the fifteenth century must be mentioned ; it has been substantially restored and has a modern loft. In the east window are two figures, in painted glass, of St. James the Great and St. George and in the east window of the south aisle are two shields of arms. Much other glass, recorded by G. Holles (1634-42),<sup>37</sup> has disappeared.

A.W.C.

#### 6. BARTON-ON-HUMBER, ST. MARY'S.

The church of St. Mary<sup>38</sup>, founded as a chapel to the parish church of St. Peter, is principally of the thirteenth century, with a north arcade *c.* 1190. The chancel is mainly of the thirteenth century, with an east window *c.* 1300 ; and a south aisle was added to the chancel in the second half of the fourteenth century.

A.H.T.

#### 7. BELTON (fig. 5).

The church of SS. Peter and Paul is chiefly remarkable for the fine series of monuments to members of the Brownlow and Cust families ; these are described in Part VII below (p. 194).

The building from which the present structure developed had probably consisted of a nave and chancel only. The earliest datable feature is the north arcade of the nave which was inserted when the north aisle was added about the middle of the twelfth century. The west tower was built late in the same century, but the belfry is an addition or rebuild of the fourteenth century. The south wall of the nave was rebuilt and the clearstorey was added in the fifteenth century and the south porch is of the same date. A chapel was built on the north side of the chancel early in the sixteenth century and the chancel itself was rebuilt by Alice, widow of Sir John Brownlow the builder of Belton House (p. 192), early in the eighteenth

<sup>37</sup> G. Holles, 'Lincs. Church Notes'. *Lincs. Rec. Soc.*, i, p. 80-1.

*of Barton on Humber*, i, 99-103 ; ii, 41-9, 77-84, 152-9, 216-8.

<sup>38</sup> Brown, Robert, *Notes on the Earlier History*

Varah, W. E., *The Notable Churches of Barton on Humber* (1928), 28-46.

century. The north mortuary chapel and north vestry are both of the nineteenth century. The building has been considerably restored. A plan of the church previous to the enlargements is printed in Turnor's *History of Grantham* (1806), p. 87.

The eighteenth-century chancel incorporates an early sixteenth-century arch of depressed four-centred form opening into the north chapel. The Communion rails are of the eighteenth century.

The twelfth-century north arcade of the nave has half-round arches, and the massive pier is enriched with lozenges formed of spiral reeding. The south window

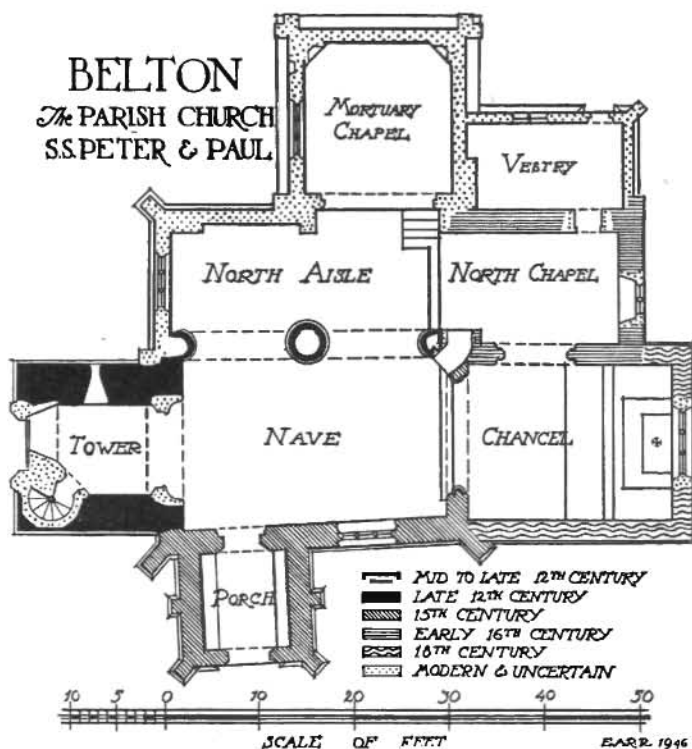


FIG. 5. PLAN OF BELTON CHURCH

has nineteenth-century heraldic glass and the south doorway has a fifteenth century door with a traceried head.

The parapet of the tower bears the date 1638, apparently recording a restoration of that period. The lower stages retain some late twelfth-century lights and the bell-chamber has fourteenth-century windows.

The north chapel retains its early sixteenth-century flat roof, and the south porch has a somewhat unusual form of roof consisting of stone slabs supported of stone ribs.

There is a good Jacobean pulpit and an octagonal font of c. 1200; this last has arched panels enclosing carved figures, etc., including a bishop, a bell-ringer and an armed man. There is some foreign glass in the vestry.

E.A.R.R.

## 8. BOOTHBY PAGNELL (fig. 6).

The building from which the present church developed consisted apparently of a nave, the same size as the existing one, and presumably a small chancel. Shortly after the middle of the twelfth century aisles were added to the nave and the existing arcades were inserted, with the north and south walls. They are not, however, quite co-eval, the southern arcade being probably the earlier. The west tower was built at the end of the twelfth century. The building was considerably enlarged in the fourteenth century. About 1320-30 the north aisle was rebuilt, widened and extended eastward, and at the same time or immediately following

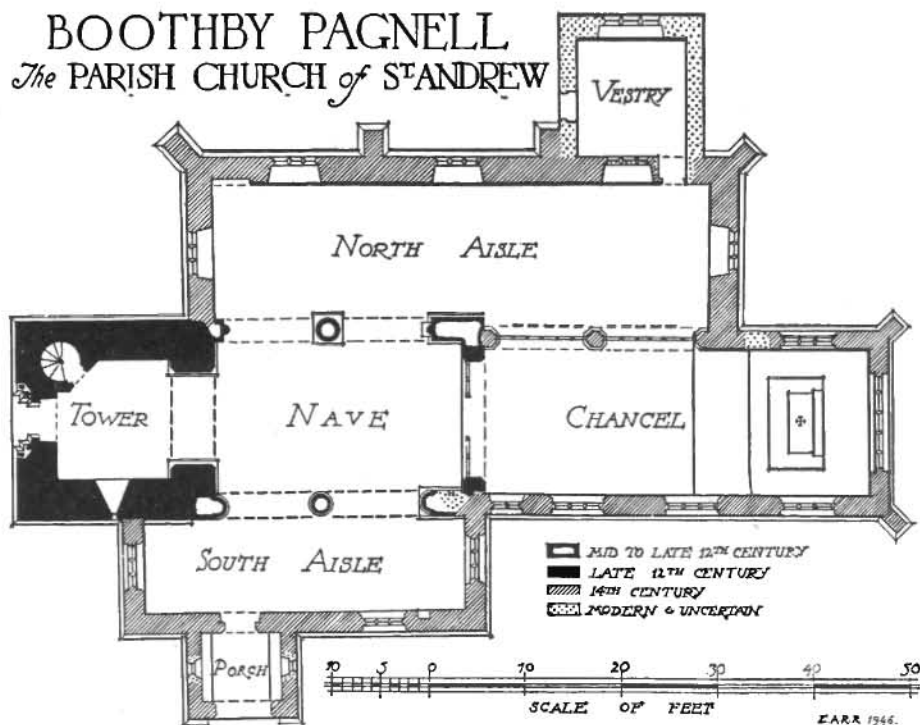


FIG. 6. PLAN OF BOOTHBY PAGNELL CHURCH

the chancel was rebuilt and lengthened. The south aisle is of the same period, though perhaps a few years later and in the rebuilding it was extended a short distance westward, partly covering the tower. The south porch is of the same date. The clearstorey was added to the nave *c.* 1330-40.

In 1897 the building was drastically restored by Pearson, who added the vestry. (On the accompanying plan (fig. 6), only the vestry is shown as modern, any features restored in the nineteenth century being hatched the date of their origin.)

The chancel has a fourteenth-century east window of five lights and the north arcade is of the same period. There is a low side window in the south wall. The late twelfth-century chancel arch is pointed.

The mid to late twelfth-century north arcade of the nave has half-round arches and scalloped capitals to the pier and responds. The south arcade is similar, but

with differences in detail. The clearstorey has two-light fourteenth-century windows. The aisles have windows of the same period.

The late twelfth-century tower has a semi-circular arch and west doorway of that period. The bell-chamber has two-light window each with a mid-wall shaft. The fourteenth- and fifteenth-century parapet has a shield on one pinnacle with the arms perhaps of Attelounde.

The south porch has some heraldic glass. The twelfth-century font has intersecting arcading and there is a mural monument to Elizabeth, successively wife of Francis Tyrwhit and Abel Lichford, 1696.

E.A.R.R.

#### 9. CAISTOR.

The church of St. Peter and St. Paul is for the most part of the thirteenth century, but the lowest stage of the tower, of massive construction, has features which ally it to towers of somewhat earlier date in the neighbourhood<sup>39</sup>. The chief additions to the church were made in the fourteenth century. There are medieval effigies of the Hundon family and a monument of Sir Edward Maddison, who died in 1554, aet. 100.

A.H.T.

#### 10. GRANTHAM.

The church of St. Wulfran, the rectories of which formed two prebends in Salisbury Cathedral, has developed by a series of additions from an aisleless cruciform building to a church aisled throughout from east to west<sup>40</sup>. Lengthened westward at the close of the thirteenth century when the great steeple was begun and the north aisle was added to the nave in the place of an earlier one, the work proceeded with the south aisle and the Lady chapel with its vaulted undercroft, and was completed by the building, c. 1490, of the Corpus Christi chapel north of the chancel. The Hall chantry chapel at the north-east corner is now the vestry, and the room on the first floor of the south porch contains a chained library.<sup>40</sup>

A.H.T.

#### II. GREAT PONTON (fig. 7).

Two carved beasts'-heads and a small fragment of chevron ornament rebuilt in the walls of the chancel suggest that a former church of twelfth-century date stood here on the site of the present church of Holy Cross, but the earliest structural work *in situ* is a late thirteenth-century arch in the north wall of the chancel. This is the easternmost arch of a former arcade of two, or perhaps three bays, the second arch of which, though blocked, is still, in part, visible.

The chancel and nave were rebuilt and the north and south aisles and clearstoreys were added or rebuilt in the fifteenth century, when the chancel was perhaps shortened. The fine west tower was added in 1519 by Anthony Ellys, a merchant of the Staple of Calais who added or rebuilt the north-east chapel, which during the

<sup>39</sup> For full description of the tower see A. Hamilton Thompson, 'Pre-Conquest Church-towers, North Lincolnshire', *A.A.S.R.*, xxix, pt. I, 43ff, 62-3.

<sup>40</sup> Street, B., *Historic Notes on Grantham and Grantham Church*, 1857.

Thompson, A. Hamilton, 'Grantham Parish Church', *Arch. Journ.*, lxxvi (1909), 400-6, with plan.

Thompson, A. Hamilton, in *Memorials of Old Lincolnshire*, pp. 131-61.

nineteenth century was reduced to the width of the north aisle.<sup>41</sup> The south porch was rebuilt probably in the seventeenth century but incorporates material from an earlier porch.

The fifteenth-century chancel incorporates parts of a thirteenth-century arcade in the north wall; the former pier now forms a respond. The nave has fifteenth-century arcades with pointed arches and an embattled clearstorey of the same period with two-light windows.

The north chapel incorporates two reset stone slabs with the arms of Ellys and the Staple of Calais, no doubt parts of the monument of Anthony Ellys. The windows of the aisles have been altered and there is an early sixteenth-century fire-place at the west end of the south aisle.

## GREAT PONTON *The* PARISH CHURCH of HOLY CROSS

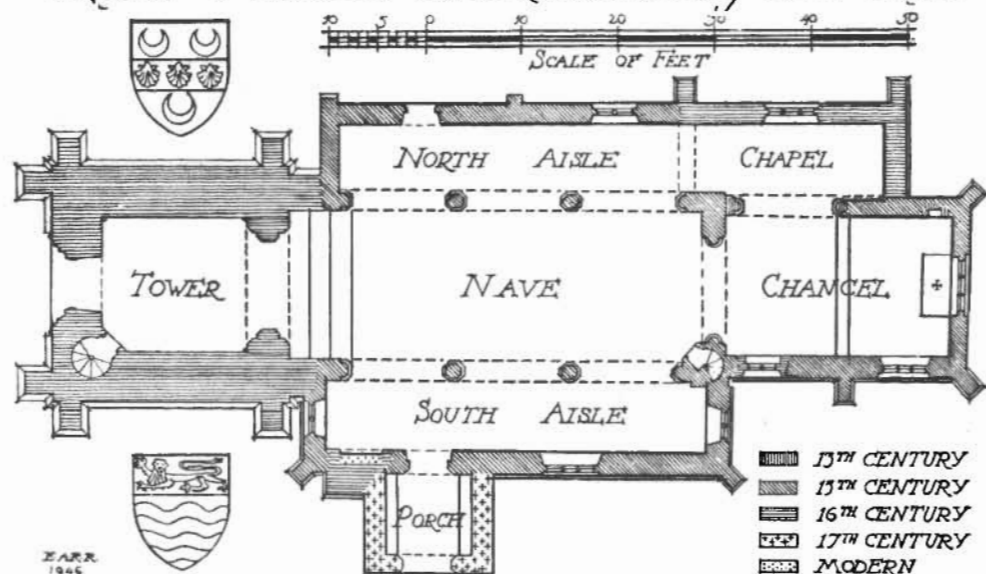


FIG. 7. PLAN OF GREAT PONTON CHURCH  
FOR THE NE. CHAPEL, SEE BELOW, note 41

The remarkable west tower has an enriched plinth and pierced parapet with pinnacles; below the latter are carved gargoyles and the strings and labels have small figure-steps. The carving and the work generally is up to the best standard of the period. The west doorway and certain windows have shields of Ellys and the Staple of Calais and the doorway has also small figures of men. The same shields with the Tudor royal arms appear on the south wall and the three external walls have panels with the inscription 'Thynke and Thanke God for all'.

E.A.R.R.

<sup>41</sup> The plan in Turnor's *History of Grantham* (1806), 127, shows the N. wall of this chapel projecting northward of that of the N. aisle. It would then seem to have been rebuilt on its

present alinement subsequently; but it still consists, in great part at least, of its original materials.

## 12. HECKINGTON.

There was a church<sup>42</sup> here at the time of Domesday, but in the present church of St. Andrew nothing structural now survives of earlier date than the fourteenth century. The church was appropriated to Bardney Abbey in 1345<sup>43</sup> and by that time the present church was no doubt completed. That the chancel was rebuilt by Richard of Potesgrave, rector, who obtained the living in 1309, is indicated by some glass formerly in the chancel and recorded by Hollis. The nave, transepts, porch, tower and spire are all much of the same date and the whole church,<sup>44</sup> 163½ ft. long, is one of the finest examples of fourteenth-century work in eastern England. The detail of the church is equally good and presents numerous examples of carved head-stops to the labels and gablets of particular quality. For a longer description with plan, see *Arch. Journ.*, lxvi (1909), 368-71.

The chancel contains a piscina, sedilia and an Easter Sepulchre admirably carved with figures and foliage. The last-named feature has carved figures of the risen Christ with angels; the three Mariés with the angel and the sleeping soldiers. The sepulchre should be compared with that at Hawton,<sup>45</sup> Notts. Also in the chancel is a recess and effigy of a priest in mass-vestments,<sup>46</sup> no doubt, as Holles indicated, that of Richard of Potesgrave, the builder of the chancel. Holles<sup>47</sup> also gives as list of other monuments and painted glass, all now destroyed. On the porch are the arms of England, Edward the Confessor and St. Edmund. In the south transept there still remains a slab with a sunk quatrefoil enclosing the bust of a man in civil dress of the fourteenth century.

The church was restored in 1867 and again in 1888.

A.W.C.

## 13. SLEAFORD.

Of the original twelfth-century church, only the west doorway and lower part of the tower remain, with modern restoration above, carried out when the fine broach spire, originally of the early thirteenth century, was rebuilt after damage in 1884 by lightning. The nave, aisles, with their fine western fronts, and transepts are of the middle fourteenth century, the clearstorey and the present chancel being somewhat later. See *Arch. Journ.*, lxvi (1909), 373-4; the finest internal feature of the church is the remarkable rood-screen.

## 14. SNARFORD.

The church of St. Lawrence contains in its chancel and north chapel the remarkable monuments of the St. Paul family, which are described here in Part VII below (p. 192).

Otherwise the church is of no great interest; but the lower part of the tower is of the twelfth century, and there is a fifteenth-century font with emblems of the Passion carved upon it.

A.H.T.

<sup>42</sup> J. Creasey, *Sketches of Old Sleaford*, 241-250; E. Trollope, *Sleaford* (1872), 384-96.

<sup>43</sup> Dugdale, *Monasticon*, i (ed. 1817), 636-7.

<sup>44</sup> H. Bowman and J. S. Crowther, *Churches of the Middle Ages*, ii, plates i-xxxviii.

<sup>45</sup> *Spring Gardens Sketch Book*, iv, pl. 41.

<sup>46</sup> The tomb was opened in 1800, when the stem of a silver chalice was found.

<sup>47</sup> G. Holles, 'Lincs. Church Notes', *Lincs. Rec. Soc.*, i, 191-2.

# TATTERSHALL . LINCOLNSHIRE

*The* CHURCH of  
HOLY TRINITY

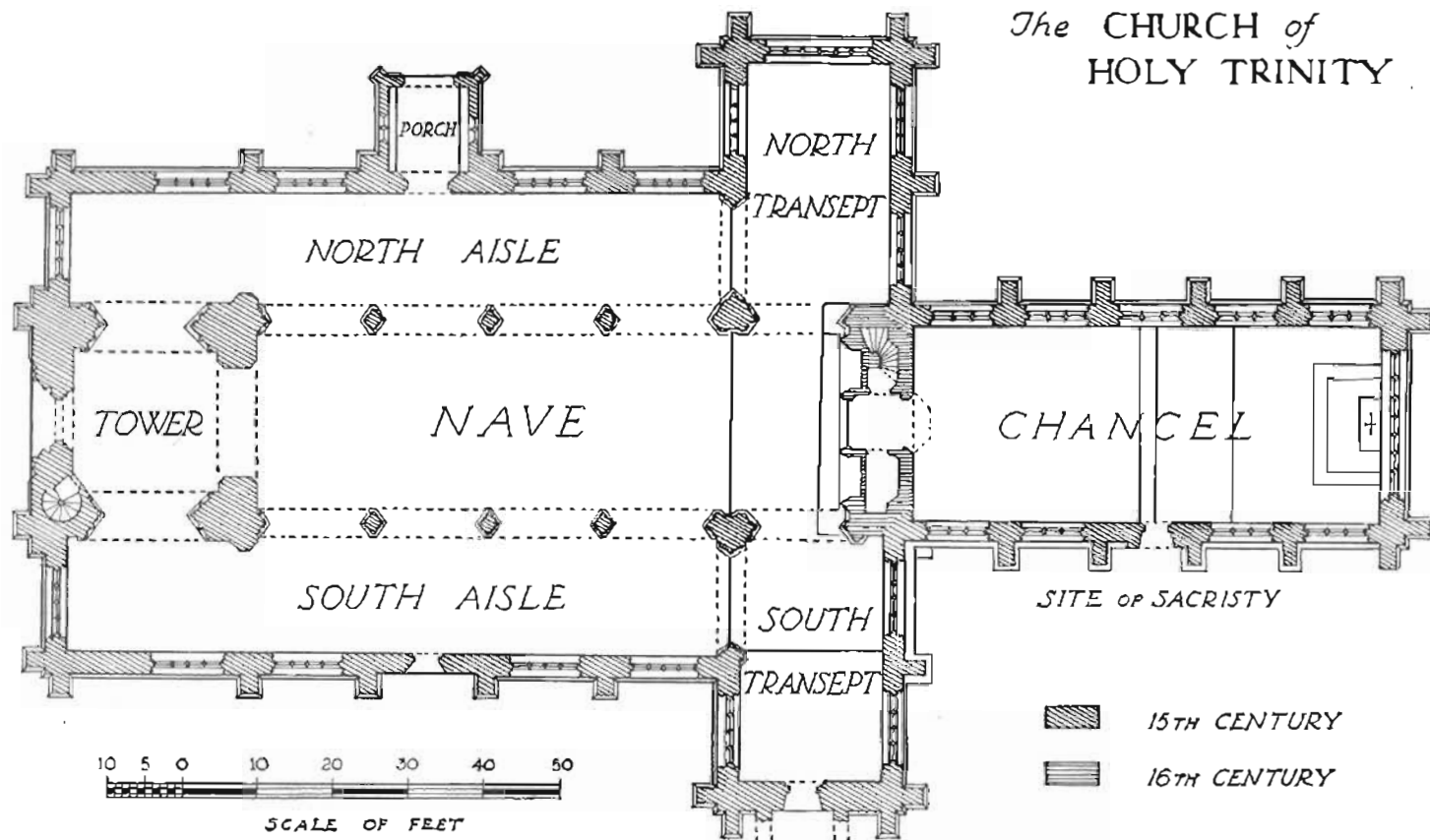


FIG. 8. PLAN OF TATTERSHALL CHURCH



## 15. TATTERSHALL (fig. 8).

Tattershall church<sup>48</sup> was rebuilt in the fifteenth century for a college of chantry priests founded in 1439-40 by Ralph, Lord Cromwell, whose great building at Tattershall Castle is noticed below (p. 000). It is entirely of this one period, and retains its stone choir-screen, with the loft or *pulpitum* added to this in 1528. The numerous brasses include that of the founder (d. 1455). Most of the stained glass was removed in the eighteenth century to St. Martin's church at Stamford, but considerable fragments remain in the east window. Of the College buildings, a little brickwork remains outside the south wall of the chancel. Plate xxvii, *b*, shows a view in the interior of the church taken during the Institute's visit.

A.H.T.

<sup>48</sup> Sympson, E. Mansel, 'Tattershall Church and Castle', in *Memorials of Old Lincolnshire*, 179-97.

*Arch. Journ.*, lxvi (1909), 346-9.  
Thompson, A. Hamilton, *Tattershall Castle* (National Trust Guide, 1937), 25-30.