

ON CERTAIN SEPULCHRAL EFFIGIES  
IN HEREFORD CATHEDRAL

BY MATTHEW HOLBECHE BLOXAM.

Whilst none of the sepulchral effigies in Hereford Cathedral present distinct features of peculiar rarity or of great antiquity, for we do not find one earlier than the middle or latter half of the thirteenth century, they are sufficiently varied as to be of interest. The episcopal effigies, indeed, exhibit a series in which the change of fashion of the vestments in succeeding ages, from the thirteenth to the middle of the sixteenth century of the pre-reformation bishops, and the change which took place on the Reformation in the vestments or habits of the post-reformation bishops of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, is very apparent. The effigies of deans of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, those of the one century differing from the other in fashion rather than in variety of the habits canonical or choral in which they are represented, are more numerous than we generally find in one Cathedral church. There is but one effigy of a priest, who probably may have held some subordinate office, attired simply in the sacerdotal vestments. There are four effigies in armour, one of some degree of rarity as to costume; four effigies of ladies, and three of civilians.

The number of effigies of pre-reformation bishops is eight, exclusive of a series of eight episcopal effigies sculptured by one and the same hand about the middle or late in the latter half of the fourteenth century, commemorative of bishops of a much earlier period, whose names are painted over them. Of the bishops of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, whose real effigies sculptured at or immediately after their death, viz.,

Peter de Aquablanca and Thomas Charlton, we find they wore the short crisp beard, a fashion which prevailed till about the middle of the fourteenth century, after which period the chins of all ecclesiastics were close shaven, in accordance, I think, with some Canon or Provincial Constitution. This new fashion continued to the Reformation, after which the bishops of the Reformed Church of England wore first the spade-shaped and afterwards the flowing beard, a custom which continued to the middle of the seventeenth century.

Of bishops of the post-reformation period we have one busto and four effigies.

Of the effigies of deans, or at least of those of canonical rank, there are only two to whom names may possibly be assigned, viz., Dean Ledbury, who died A.D. 1324, and Dean Harvey, who died A.D. 1500.

#### *Of pre-reformation Bishops.*

The earliest episcopal effigy is that of Peter de Aquablanca, who died A.D. 1268.—In my description No. 32.

Bishop Thomas de Charlton, who died A.D. 1343. Of this effigy an engraving is given.—No. 35 in the description.

Bishop Lewis de Charlton, who died A.D. 1369.—No. 15 in the description.

Bishop Trevenant, who died A.D. 1403.—No. 5 in the description.

Bishop Stanbury, who died A.D. 1474. Of this effigy an engraving is given.—No. 19 in the description.

Bishop Mayo, who died A.D. 1516. Of this effigy an engraving is given.—No. 11 in the description.

Bishop Booth, who died A.D. 1535.—No. 37 in the description.

Bishops, unknown.—Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9, 27, 28, 29, 31, in the description.

#### *Of post-reformation Bishops.*

Bishop Westphaling, who died A.D. 1601.—No. 36 in the description.

Bishop Bennet, who died A.D. 1617.—No. 30 in the description.

Bishop Lindsell, who died A.D. 1634.—No. 13 in the description.

Bishop Field, busto of, who died A.D. 1636.—No. 34 in the description.

Bishop Coke, who died A.D. 1646. Of this effigy an engraving is given.—No. 14 in the description.

*Of pre-reformation Effigies of Deans.*

Dean Ledbury, who died A.D. 1324.—No. 3 in the description.

Dean Harvey, who died A.D. 1500.—No. 12 in the description.

Dean unknown, hitherto ascribed to Dean Borew but a century earlier in date. Of this effigy an engraving is given.—No. 18 in the description.

Nos. 18, 21, 33, effigies of Deans unknown.

In Brown Willis's *Survey of the Cathedral*, published A.D. 1727, an ichnography or ground plan is given, defining the positions of the various monuments as they then existed. In the ground plan of this cathedral which appears in the new edition of the *Monasticon*, published A.D. 1846, only nineteen of the monuments are set down, and some of these appear to have been subsequently re-arranged. In the ground plan in Britton's *History* of this cathedral, published A.D. 1836, the sites of some thirty-five of the monuments are given.

In Dingley's *History from Marble*, compiled in the reign of Charles II, edited for the Camden Society by the late Mr. John Gough Nichols, a name to be had in remembrance, and printed in 1867 and 1868, several rude representations by the author from monuments in this cathedral, reproduced in fac-simile in photolithography, are given. These consist of the stone work or pedestal of the shrine of St. Thomas de Cantelupe, Bishop of Hereford from A.D. 1275 to A.D. 1282, who, according to Dingley, died at Civita Vecchia in Italy in 1282, and whose remains were translated to this cathedral. Of the monument in the Lady Chapel attributed to Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford, a fact contested, as his remains were not interred in this cathedral. Of five of the effigies sculptured by the same artist in the latter half of the fourteenth century, commemorative of bishops of a much earlier period. Of the effigy of Bishop Bennett, who died A.D. 1617. Of

Bishop Charlton, who died A.D. 1343. Of the monument and effigy wrongly ascribed to Dean Borew, and of Bishop Booth, who died A.D. 1535. Rude delineations are also given of some of the incised brass effigies, including those of some of the canons, who are portrayed in the canonical or choral habit, consisting of the surplice, amess or furred tippet and cope, but none of the sculptured effigies of deans now in the cathedral are represented wearing the cope.

The brasses in this cathedral were formerly very numerous, no less than 170 are said to have been taken away by the Parliamentarians in 1645, and soon after the fall of the west end in 1786 no less than two tons in weight were sold to a brazier. At present the number of brasses, including fragments, does not exceed fifteen; on these I have not dwelt.

In Gough's *Sepulchral Monuments* are engraved the representations of two of the sepulchral arches and effigies of bishops executed by the same hand in the latter half of the fourteenth century, commemorative of bishops of a much earlier period, and here assigned to Bishop Robert de Lotheringa, who died A.D. 1095, and to Bishop Reynelmus, who died A.D. 1115. Now both these bishops would have worn the moustache and short crisp beard, a fashion which fell into disuse about the middle of the fourteenth century. The effigies of bishops then sculptured appear all close shaven.

Of the pedimental canopy crocketed and finialed, and moulded arch beneath cinque-foiled within and cusped, over the effigy of Thomas Charlton, Bishop of Hereford, who died A.D. 1343.

Of the canopied high tomb and effigy of Lewis Charlton, Bishop of Hereford, who died A.D. 1369.

Of the tomb and effigy of Sir Richard Pembridge, who died A.D. 1375, depicted with pointed sollarrets.

Of the monumental arch and effigy in the Lady Chapel with paintings on the back of the arch, wrongly ascribed to Dean Borew, being of a date at least a century earlier than his time.

In Briton's *Cathedral Antiquities* we have engraved the monument and effigy ascribed, but it is contended erroneously, to Humphry de Bohun, Earl of Hereford.

A portion of the monument of Bishop Lewis Charlton.

The monument of Bishop Mayo, and the stone work which supported the shrine of St. Thomas de Cantelupe.

In Murray's *Handbook to the Western Cathedrals* are engraved the stone work which supported the shrine of St. Thomas de Cantelupe, and the monument of Bishop Aquablanca.

I now proceed to give my notes of most, if not all, of the sculptured sepulchral effigies in the cathedral, and I have taken them in order, commencing with those in the south aisle of the nave, and going thence round the cathedral, rather than describing them in a more chronological arrangement.

1. Between two of the piers which separate the nave from the south aisle is the monument of Sir Richard Pembridge, who died A.D. 1375. This consists of a high tomb, constructed of alabaster and stone, the sides of which are covered with quatrefoils, inclosing shields, four on each side and two at each end. On this tomb is the recumbent effigy of the knight. This is of alabaster. A tilting helm and crest supports the head; the helm is wreathed above the ocularium with roses. A conical basinet, with a camail or tippet of chain-mail, covers the head and neck, excepting the front of the face, eyes, nose and mouth; the armpits are protected by gussetts of chain-mail, epaulieres, rerebraces, coudes, vambraces and gauntlets, all of plate, protect the shoulders, upper arms, elbows, the arms from thence to the wrist and hands, which latter are conjoined on the breast. Over the body armour or breast-plate is worn a close-fitting jupon of silk or linen, escalloped at the skirts and emblazoned with the same armorial bearings as are displayed round the sides of the tomb. Beneath the skirts of the jupon appears an apron of mail. A rich bawdrick or belt, horizontally disposed round the loins, is buckled in front; the sword is gone. Cuisses, genouilleres, jambs, and sollerets, the latter of overlapping laminæ, protect the thighs, knees, legs and feet. Below the knee of the left leg is a garter, buckled on the side. Rowel spurs are affixed to the heels by leathers, buckled on the insteps. At the feet is an animal, collared round the neck. The left leg and foot

have been restored, but without a sufficient knowledge of detail, for the new solleret is sculptured *broad-toed*, a fashion which came not in before the close of the fifteenth century; it ought to have been *pointed*. This is an anachronism to be regretted.

This monument is said to have been originally in the church of the Blackfriars, and on the suppression to have been removed to the cathedral. Such removals of monuments from Conventual churches which were suppressed were not unusual.

In the ground-plan of the cathedral given by Britton, this monument is represented as placed against the south wall of the south aisle of the nave, but in Willis's earlier *Ichnography* it is set down in the place it now occupies. It may have been removed at the close of the last century, on the reparations effected at the west end of the cathedral, and subsequently restored to its original position.

2. In the south aisle of the nave, under an arch in the wall, cusped within and pedimentally canopied, of the fourteenth century, is the mutilated recumbent effigy, in stone, of an ecclesiastic. Of this, the head is gone. On this effigy the usual eucharistic vestments of a *priest* only appear, amice, alb, stole, and chesible, with the maniple hanging from the left arm. Over the shoulders and down the front of the chesible appear the orfreys of that vestment. The shoes or sandals are pointed.

As there are no indications of either tunic or dalmatic, this is simply the effigy of a priest; the drapery is well defined. Brown Willis, in his *Ichnography*, ix, sets this monument down as that of "a dean unknown." In this I differ from him; it is the effigy of a simple priest, of one, probably, who had some office of a subordinate nature to that of a dean or canon. Britton speaks of this as "a stone effigy, erroneously said to represent Bishop Athelstane."

3. Eastward of the last described monument, and beneath a well moulded sepulchral arch of the fourteenth century, in the south wall of the south aisle of the nave, is the recumbent effigy of an ecclesiastic of canonical

rank. The head is partly defaced, but the *biretum* or close-fitting scull cap is worn, and the chin is close shaven. The person commemorated appears in the *toga talaris* or cassock with close-fitting sleeves, the ordinary dress of the clergy when not engaged in divine offices. Over this is worn the surplice with sleeves, and the *almacium*, amess, or furred tippet, with its pendant bands hanging down in front, whilst at the back of the head it appears like a standing cape. The head reposes on a square-shaped cushion, and the hands are conjoined on the breast. Brown Willis, in his *Ichnography* R, sets this down as the monument of Bishop Walter, who died A.D. 1079,<sup>1</sup> but there are no episcopal insignia whatever. It is that of a dean of the fourteenth century, and may be commemorative of Stephen de Ledbury, dean from 1320 to 1352, when he died.

“In the great south transept” saith Brown Willis, “is a very handsome raised tomb of Alexander Denton, of Hillesden, co. Bucks, Esq., and his lady, the effigies curiously wrought in white marble or alabaster, lying on the tomb in full proportion, round the verge of which is this inscription:—Here lieth Alexander Denton, of Hillesden, in the Countie of Buckingham, and Anne his wife, dowghter and heyr of Richard Willyson of Suggestesh, in the Countie of Hereford, which Anne deceased the 29th of October, A.D. 1566, the 18th yere of her age, the 23rd of his age.”

“But this (says Willis) was but a cænotaph, for Alexander Denton, the husband, who lived some years after and marry'd another lady, was bury'd with her at Hillesden, co. Bucks, where he died January the 18th, 1576.”

Here we have an instance, of which the examples are numerous, of the sculpture of an effigy in the lifetime of the person of whom it was intended to be commemorative. For on this tomb is his recumbent effigy in armour, together with the effigy of his first wife.

He is represented bare headed, with a moustache and beard; his body armour consists of a globular shaped

<sup>1</sup> Walter became consecrated at Rome by the Pope A.D. 1060. He died A.D. 1079, and was buried in the cathedral, where in the south aisle, between the cloyster

doors, is yet shewn the effigies of a bishop cut in freestone, lying in a tomb under an arch, said to be for him.—Brown Willis, *Bishops of Hereford*.

breast-plate, with a skirt of taces overlapping upwards so as to prevent the thrust of a lance. To this skirt two tuelles are attached by straps; beneath is an apron of mail of rings set edgewise with a protuberance—common at this period—in front of the fork. The shoulders and arms are protected by pauldrons, epaulieres, rerebraces, coudes, and vambraces; the hands, bare and ruffed at the wrists, are partly gone. Cuisses, genouilleres, jambs, and round-toed sollerets, cover the thighs, knees, legs, and feet. On the right side of the body the gauntlets are represented lying; a sword is suspended on the same side from a belt crossing the waist; a short ruff encircles the neck, from which latter is suspended a double chain. Beneath the head is represented a tilting helm with mantling and crest, resembling not a real but a funeral helm, such as formed part of an heraldic achievement.

The effigy of the lady reposes on the left side of that of her husband. She is represented wearing a close fitting cap on the back of her head, disclosing her hair. Her body attire consists of a petticoat with close sleeves, ruffed at the wrists; pendant in front of this and reaching nearly to the feet is a round and flat pomander box. Over the petticoat is worn a gown or robe open in front with shoulder guards, and rising on each side of the neck like a stiff cape. At the back appears a mantle or cloak, but this is unattached. On the left of the lady is the small effigy of a child wrapped in swathing bands, an early instance of a Chrisom. Both effigies are of alabaster and painted.

5. On the south side of the south transept under a triple canopy, apparently of the fifteenth century, is the recumbent effigy of a bishop. The head is gone. The apparel of the amice is richly wrought. The other vestments consist of the alb, the stole, the ends of which appear, the tunic which is fringed at the extremities, the dalmatic which is plain and open at the sides, and the chesible. The maniple is rich and fringed at the extremities. The pastoral staff, which is veiled, is held in the left hand, and the feet rest against a lion.

This monument and effigy appears to be of local stone. Brown Willis ascribes this monument to John Trevenant

Bishop of Hereford from A.D. 1389 to A.D. 1403. "In his will" says Willis, "he appointed to be buried in this cathedral in St. Anne's Chapel in the south part, where is yet to be seen his tomb, under the great south window in the cross isle, containing his effigies of freestone under a canopy."

I think this monument was not executed till some years after his death, as it appears of a later style to that prevalent in 1403, the date of his death, but there is no other bishop to whom I can assign it.

6. In the south aisle of the choir, under four sepulchral arches, marked by Brown Willis in his *Ichnography* U, W, Y, X, are four recumbent effigies of bishops, evidently executed at the same period, and by the same sculptor. Recumbent effigies of ladies in the churches of Ledbury and Much Marcle, appear to have been sculptured by the same artistic hand. A series of sculptured effigies, executed at one and the same period, are to be found in the churches of Aldworth, Berkshire, and Houghton le Street, county of Durham.

These effigies of bishops are of the fourteenth century, as are also the arches beneath which they are placed. It is to the builder of this portion of the cathedral, about the middle of that century, that we may ascribe the formation of these and other like recumbent effigies, which I shall point out, destined to be commemorative of some of the early Bishops of Hereford.

The westernmost of these effigies appears with the mitre on the head, the *face close shaven*, a practice introduced about the middle of the fourteenth century, up to which period we find the beard in both episcopal and sacerdotal effigies to be worn; the vestments consist of the alb, stole, tunic, and chesible. No dalmatic is visible, the maniple is plain. The right hand, which is gloved, is upheld in act of benediction; in the left hand, also gloved, the pastoral staff is held, the crook of which is foliated. This effigy is in high relief. There is no great finish, but breadth is displayed in the arrangement of the drapery.

7. The second effigy which lies eastward of the former is very similar.



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8. The third effigy differs very slightly from the two former, the sleeves of the tunic or dalmatic are wide.

9. The fourth effigy exhibits a very slight deviation from the other effigies.

10. On the opposite side of the choir aisle, westward, beneath a sepulchral arch of the fourteenth century with the ball flower in a hollow moulding, is the recumbent sepulchral effigy of a bishop, executed in the fourteenth century, similar to and of the same class as the four effigies I have thus described, but with a low mitre. The representation of a church is held in the left hand. This may be considered as commemorative of Bishop Rainelm, who occupied the episcopal throne from A.D. 1101 to A.D. 1115. This bishop, as Willis informs us, built a good part of the cathedral now in being. This monument to his memory could not have been constructed till nearly two centuries and a half after his decease.

Above the sepulchral arch is some decorated woodwork of good character of the fourteenth century.

11. Eastward of the last, in the same line, under a rich canopy of late florid hanging tracery, and beneath a Norman arch, is a high tomb panelled in front in eight divisions, with a statuette in high relief, but more or less mutilated, in each panelled recess.

The first statuette is that of a bishop.

The second, that of St. Paul, with a book and sword.

The third, that of St. John the Baptist.

The fourth, that of the Blessed Virgin and Infant Christ.

The fifth, that of our Lord.

The sixth, that of St. Matthew, with a book and palm branch.

The seventh, that of St. Peter with a sword and the representation of a church.

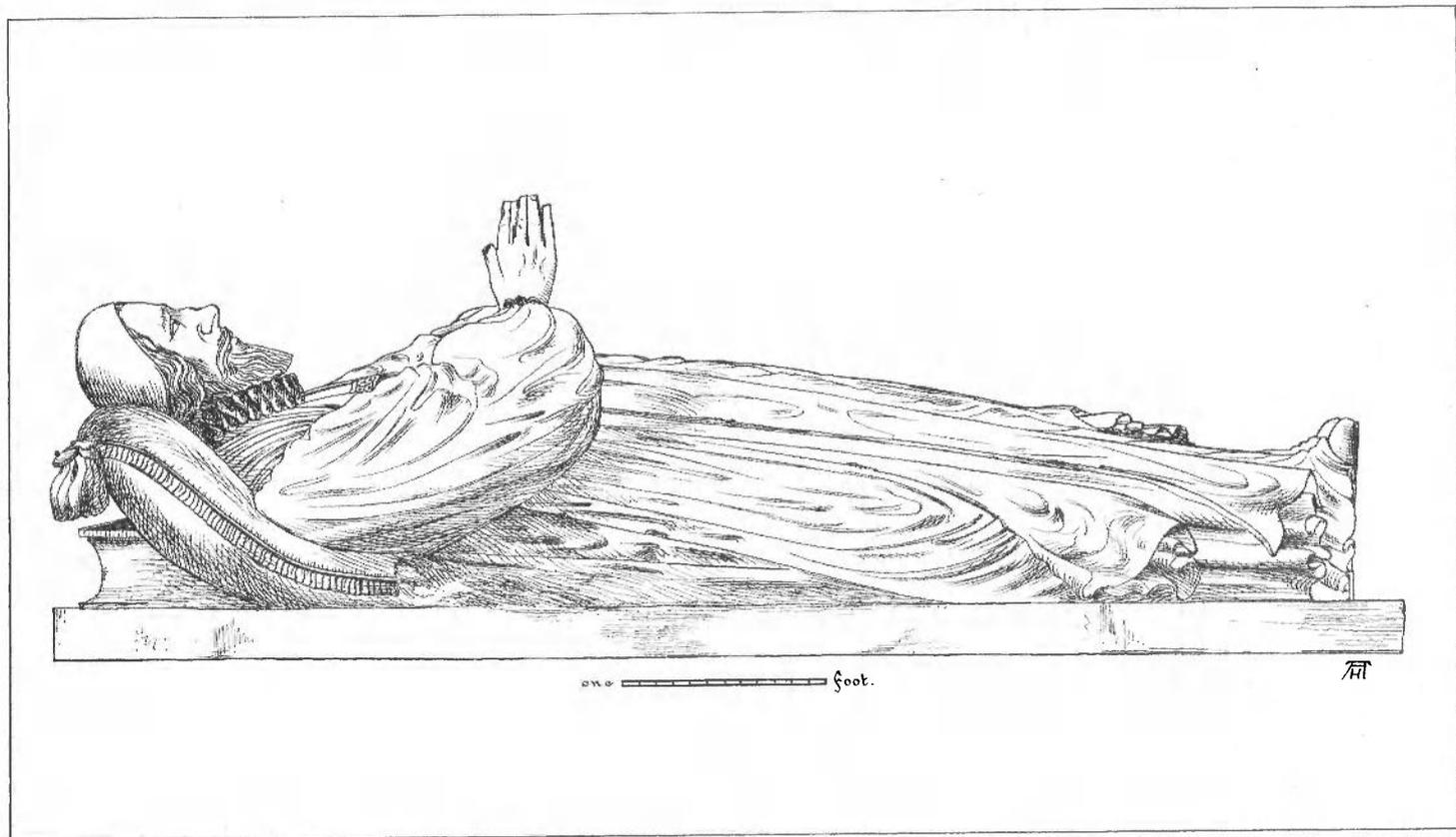
On this tomb lies the recumbent effigy of Bishop Mayo, sometime President of Magdalen College, Oxford, who filled the episcopal see of Hereford from A.D. 1504 to A.D. 1516, and in the fashion of the vestments we may observe that change which appears to have taken place

in the early part of the sixteenth century. His head reposes on a square cushion, his hair is clubbed in the fashion of the age, and he wears the *mitra pretiosa* with the *infula* depending behind, and the face is close shaven. He is represented as vested in the amice, the apparels of which are richly worked, in the alb, tunic, dalmatic and chesible; the extremities of the stole are not visible, the maniple is richly ornamented and fringed, and depends from the left arm. The sandals are *round toed* in accordance with the fashion which prevailed in the early part of the sixteenth century, and which continued for a considerable time. The pastoral staff, which is veiled, is on the left side, and the crook is richly worked. The sleeves of the tunic (?) are wide, the episcopal gloves are covered with rings, and jewels at the back, and the wrists have *pendant tassels*, the latter a fashion of the age. At the east end of this monument is a bracket for an image.

12. Against the south wall of the eastern south transept is a high tomb with quatrefoils in front inclosing shields. On this reposes the recumbent effigy of a dean. On his head the biretum or close fitting scull cap is worn, and it reposes on a double cushion, square and lozenge shaped, supported by mutilated figures of angels. The apparel consists of the *toga talaris* or cassock, the *almucium*, amess or furred tippet with pendant bands, and the surplice with large hanging sleeves. On the breast is a large morse. This effigy, which is of alabaster, is in high relief but much mutilated.

This monument is assigned by Willis to Joan Harvey, Dean of Hereford from A.D. 1491 to A.D. 1500, and there is nothing about the tomb or effigy irreconcilable with that date.

13. To the east of the last tomb is the recumbent effigy of a bishop clad in the episcopal habit of the Reformed Church of England. On the head is worn the square cap, the face is represented with the moustache and beard. He wears the rochet and chimere with the tippet over, the rochet is plaited in front with a worked border, and



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the lawn sleeves are very full, the lappets of the breast of the chimere are thrown back.

This is the effigy of Augustin Lindsell, Bishop of Hereford from A.D. 1633 to A.D. 1634.

14. Against the north wall of the south eastern transept is another recumbent effigy of a bishop of the Reformed Church of England. On his head he wears the close fitting scull cap, he has a moustache and beard, with flowing locks of hair, and round his neck is a ruff. He is vested in the rochet with lawn sleeves edged with a worked border in front of the breast and reaching to the feet, over the rochet is worn the black chimere, and over that the tippet. At the wrists are ruffs, and the hands are upheld vertically and conjoined as in prayer.

This is the effigy of George Coke, Bishop of Hereford from A.D. 1636 to A.D. 1646.

15 Westward of the foregoing, lies the mutilated effigy of a bishop. The head is gone. He is represented as vested in the amice ornamented with the parures or apparels, alb, stole, the fringed extremities of which appear, tunic, dalmatic fringed at the borders, and chesible. The maniple is suspended over the left arm, and the feet rest against a lion. The pendant bands, lappets or infulae of the mitre appear, and are fringed at the extremities.

This effigy is attributed to Lewis de Charleton, Bishop of Hereford from A.D. 1361 to A.D. 1369.

16. On the north side of the Lady Chapel, near the east end, under a plain pointed, but moulded sepulchral, arch of the fourteenth century, is the recumbent effigy of a lady. She is represented in a veiled head-dress, with a wimple over the chin. She is habited in a close-fitting gown, open at the sides. The sleeves of the inner vest appear close-fitting and buttoned. The hands are bare and conjoined on the breast as in prayer, and the feet rest against a dog. Above the head of the effigy is an ogee-shaped canopy crocketed and finialed, and foliated within.

This effigy appears to rest on a stone coffin, and has

been attributed to Joanna de Bohun, Countess of Hereford, who died A.D. 1327.

17. On the north side of the Lady Chapel, westward of the last effigy, is a high tomb surmounted with a rich canopy. This tomb is panelled in front in seven divisions. On it lies the recumbent effigy of a knight. On his head is worn a conical basinet, attached to which is a camail of mail of rings set edgewise. At the armpits are gussetts of mail. Epaulieres of one plate each, brassarts, coudes, and vambraces, protect the shoulders, upper arms, elbows, and lower arms. Gauntlets cover the hands. The cyclas, which preceded the jupon, covers the body armour, coming down lower behind than in front, with fringed skirts, open at the sides; beneath this appears the gambeson and a skirt of mail; genouilleres, jambs, and sollerets protect the knees, legs, and feet. Round the loins is a rich bawdrick or belt, from which depends a chain to which a dagger is fastened. A cross hilted sword is on the left side. The hands are conjoined on the breast as in prayer. At the feet is a dog.

This is one of those scarce monumental effigies showing the cyclas, a linen or silken close-fitting habit worn over the armour, and which succeeded the surcoat, and was, in some instances, worn in the reign of Edward III. The monument of tabernacle work, within which the effigy is placed, is very rich and chaste; it is divided horizontally into two divisions, and appears in design and workmanship to be very considerably later than the effigy placed beneath it. In the upper portion are statuettes representing the Saviour and Blessed Virgin, these are well executed. It is possible that this tabernacle work may have been designed for the Easter Sepulchre, and afterwards converted into a monument.

18. In the Lady Chapel, on the south side, near the west end, beneath a sepulchral arch of the fourteenth century, is the effigy of a dean. He wears on his head a cap, and on his face is the moustache and beard, an early fashion which prevailed not later than the middle of the fourteenth century. He is attired in a cassock, with close sleeves, a surplice and tippet. This monument has



EFFIGY OF A DEAN IN THE LADY CHAPEL  
ERRONEOUSLY ATTRIBUTED TO DEAN BEREW.



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BISHOP STANBURY.

been very generally ascribed to Dean Berew, who died in 1462, but both the sepulchral arch and effigy are of earlier date by a century than that of his death. It is the effigy of a dean who lived about the middle or early half of the fourteenth century, as is evident, not only from the fashion of the vestments or choral habit, but also from the moustache and beard worn over the upper lip and on the chin.

19. On the north side of the choir, at the east end, on a high tomb with statuettes on the side in front, is the effigy of a bishop, sculptured in alabaster. He is represented wearing the *mitra pretiosa*, and with the face close shaven. Beneath the alb the skirts of the cassock, *toga talaris*, are visible; the alb exhibits the parures or apparels in front of the skirt. Over the alb appear the extremities of the stole; above this is worn the dalmatic, for no tunic is apparent. The chesible over the dalmatic is richly worked with orfrees in the front and at the sides or borders. About the neck is worn the amice, and gloves are worn on the hands. The pastoral staff, veiled, is on the left side, but the crook is gone. At the feet is a lion. This effigy is mutilated, and I should consider it to be of the latter half of the fifteenth century. It has been attributed, and I think fairly so, to Bishop Stanbury, who died A.D. 1474.

20. In the north-east transept near the south-east corner is the effigy of a knight, apparently of the latter part of the thirteenth or early part of the fourteenth century. This is too much mutilated for the details of the armour to be made out. It is not set down in the *Ichnography* of Brown Willis, and has seemingly been removed from some other place, but it appears to be one of which Dingley made a slight sketch.

21. In the north-east transept, on the north side, on a high tomb, apparently of the fifteenth century, is the mutilated effigy of a dean. He is represented as wearing the cassock, over which is the short surplice with sleeves, and over this is the almucium, aumasse or furred tippet. The head is gone. This may be the effigy of Dean Berew, who died A.D. 1462.

22. Westward of the last effigy is that of a layman, of which the head is gone. He is represented as simply habited in a tunic with close fitting sleeves and hood, *tunica talaris cum capucio*. This is of the fourteenth century.

In the north-east transept, lying on the floor side by side, are four effigies, evidently removed hither from other positions, as they are not laid down by Browne Willis. They are as follows:—

23. Effigy of a layman in a tunic and hood. This is of the fourteenth century.

24. Effigy of a lady in a wimple and veil and a gown with close fitting sleeves. This effigy is much mutilated. It is of the fourteenth century.

25. Effigy of a lady in a veiled head-dress. This effigy is much abraded and the face is gone. It is of the fourteenth century.

26. This is a fine effigy of a layman of the fourteenth century. He is represented bare-headed, in a tunic with close fitting sleeves and hood. The arrangement of the drapery is good.

27. In the north aisle of the choir, under an arch in the north wall, is the recumbent effigy of a bishop, one of the series executed by the same hand in the fourteenth century.

28. On the other side in a sepulchral chapel is the like effigy of a bishop, one of the series.

29. Westward of the last, in the north wall of the north aisle of the choir is the effigy of a bishop, one of the series.

30. Beneath a Norman arch, on the south side of the north aisle of the choir, is the recumbent effigy of a bishop, arrayed in the vestments worn by bishops of the Reformed Church of England. On his head is worn the

close-fitting scull cap. Over the upper lip the moustache is worn, and the chin is bearded. Round the neck is a ruff. He is represented as vested in the rochet, chimere and tippet. The hands are gone, and the head reposes on a cushion.

This effigy is of alabaster, and represents Robert Bennet, Bishop of Hereford from A.D. 1602 to A.D. 1617.

31. In the north wall of the north aisle is the effigy of a bishop, one of those of the series executed by the same hand in the fourteenth century.

32. Under a canopy of the thirteenth century, on the north side of the north aisle of the choir, and beneath an arch partly separating that aisle from the north transept, west, is the recumbent effigy of a bishop of the thirteenth century. His face exhibits both the moustache and beard. He is vested in the alb, stole, tunic, dalmatic and chesible, with the maniple. Gloves cover the hands, and the feet rest against a canopy.

This is the monument of Peter de Aquablanca, Bishop of Hereford from A.D. 1240 to A.D. 1268.

This is, I think, the most ancient of the episcopal effigies in the cathedral. The canopy, beneath which it is placed, is of chaste Early English design, exhibiting, at the sides, three acute pointed arches, with tracery in the heads, supported by slender shafts, with pedimental canopies over the arches.

33. In the north-west transept, on the floor, is the effigy of a dean or canon. This is sculptured in relief, and is apparently of the fourteenth century. The person commemorated is represented in the *toga talaris* or cassock with close fitting sleeves, and vested in the canonical or choral habit, the surplice and tippet, with a large lozenge shaped morse on the breast. The head of this effigy is gone. This may, I think, be commemorative of John de Aquablanca, Dean of Hereford from A.D. 1278 to A.D. 1320.

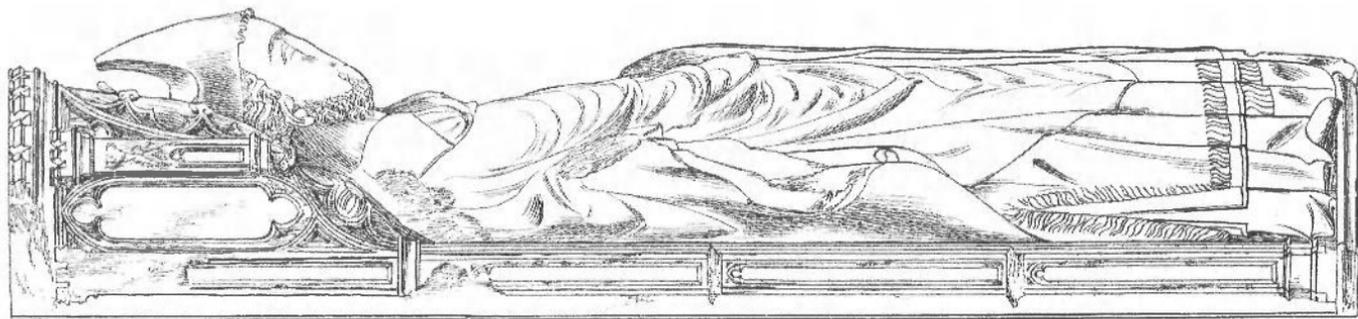
34. Against the east wall of the north-west transept is the busto, sculptured in marble, of a bishop of the

Reformed Church of England. His head is covered with a close fitting skull cap, he wears a moustache and beard, a ruff encircles the neck, and he is vested in the rochet and chimere. In his left hand a book is held. This is commemorative of Theophilus Field, Bishop of Hereford from December 1635 to June 1636.

35. Under a richly decorated pedimental canopy in the north wall of the north-west transept is the effigy, recumbent, of a bishop of the fourteenth century. He is represented mitred, and wearing a short crisp beard. He is vested in the amice, alb, stole, tunic, dalmatic and chesible, with the maniple. The pastoral staff, which is veiled, is on the left side. This is the monument of Thomas Charlton, Bishop of Hereford from A.D. 1327 to A.D. 1343.

36. Against the north wall of the north-west transept, westward of the monument of Bishop Thomas Charlton, is the reclining effigy of a bishop of the Reformed Church of England. He is represented with the moustache and beard, the latter long and flowing. On his head is worn the scull cap, round the neck is a ruff. He is vested in the rochet and chimere, over which is worn the tippet; the drapery of the rochet or cassock at the skirts is gathered up and held by the left hand. The right hand supports the head, the body reclines on the right side. The folds of the cassock, rochet, and chimere are very numerous, but the arrangement is not good, and the execution of the effigy, which is of stone, is indifferent. This effigy is commemorative of Herbert Westphaling, Bishop of Hereford from A.D. 1585 to A.D. 1601.

37. In the north wall of the north aisle of the nave, under an ogee arch of late fifteenth or early sixteenth century work, which arch is crocketted and finialed on the exterior and cusped within, is a high tomb. This tomb is divided on the front into six square quatrefoiled compartments, each containing a shield with armorial bearings. On this is the recumbent effigy of a bishop of the early half of the sixteenth century. He is represented as vested with the *mitra pretiosa* with pendent



one ————— foot.

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BISHOP CHARLTON.

infulæ or fillets. He wears the cassock, *toga talaris*, and is vested in the amice, alb with its parures or apparels, stole, fringed tunic, fringed dalmatic and chesible with orfreys in front. Broad-toed sandals appear on the feet; the hands are gloved and conjoined on the breast; the pastoral staff is veiled and appears on the right side, an unusual but still occasional position. The crook and ferule are gone. The head reposes on a double cushion, and on the right side is a feathered angel. This tomb is commemorative of Charles Booth, Bishop of Hereford from A.D. 1516 to A.D. 1535. By his will he appointed his body to be buried in the vestments in which he was consecrated.

38. Perhaps the most interesting feature in the cathedral of a monumental description is the stone work erection pertaining to the Shrine of St. Thomas de Cantelupe, in the eastern part of the north west transept. The design is a rich specimen of Decorated work of the fourteenth century, and consists of a high tomb arcaded along each side in six divisions by cinquefoiled pointed arches, each containing the statuette of a knight in a hooded hawberk of mail with a sleeveless surcoat over, heater shaped shield and sword. At the west end are two similar divisions. The spandrels of the arches are covered with sculptured foliage. Above this, forming as it were an upper story in the design, is an open arcade of six pointed arches trefoiled within, and the spandrels enriched with sculptured foliage. The slab which covers the upper portion of this work is flat. On it probably was placed the wooden feretrum chest or shrine which contained the actual remains of the canonized Bishop.

Of the stonework of the shrines, or the remains of such, still existing in our churches, we have that of St. Dunstan in Canterbury Cathedral, with its coped lid or cover, which has been erroneously, I think, ascribed as the monument of Archbishop Theobald, but which, probably, still contains the remains of St. Dunstan, this work is of the twelfth century. The low coped coffin stone of St. William in Rochester Cathedral, also of the twelfth century. The shrine of St. Edward the Confessor in Westminster Abbey, raised in two stages, like the one

at Hereford, of the thirteenth century. The shrine at Hereford of the fourteenth century. That in St. Alban's Cathedral of St. Amphibalus, lately restored as far as was practicable from the fragments recently discovered. Fragments of the stonework of the shrine of St. Werburg in Chester Cathedral, and of St. Winifred in Shrewsbury Church, are still existing.

In conclusion I must acknowledge that I am altogether indebted to my friend Mr. Albert Hartshorne, the present worthy Secretary of the Royal Archæological Institute, for the several illustrations which accompany this paper. His intimate knowledge of ecclesiastical, military, and civil costume will sufficiently vouch for their accuracy.