

# Surrey Collections.

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## A LIST OF MONUMENTAL BRASSES IN SURREY.

COMPILED BY

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(Continued from Vol. XXXII, page 130.)

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### THORPE.

- I. *Effigies of John Bonde, gent., one of the clerks of the household to Henry VIII, 1578, aged 79, in civil dress, wife Joan, seven sons, seven daughters, foot inscription, and four shields of arms. On floor of chancel.*

John Bonde and his wife are represented slightly turned towards one another. He has short hair, beard and moustaches, and wears a doublet with frills at the neck and wrists and fastened round the waist by a sash, tight hose, round-toed shoes, and a fur-trimmed gown with long false sleeves with slits in the upper part for the passage of the arms. His wife wears the French hood with lappet behind, an undergown, cut low at the neck to display the partlet, with close sleeves slightly puffed and slashed on the shoulders and with frills at the neck and wrists, and an overgown edged with fur on the upper part, fastened round the waist by a sash, and thrown open below to show the petticoat which in this instance is plain.

Under the figures is the inscription in six lines in black letter:

Here Resteth y<sup>e</sup> Bodie of John Bonde gentlemā of thage of lxxix  
 Yeres  
 somtyme one of the Clerk' of the Honorable Household to our  
 late Souer-  
 reigne lord Kyng Henry y<sup>e</sup> viii: whos hadd issue betwixt hym  
 and Johan  
 his wief vii Sonnes and vii Daughters, viz. Thomas, Willm,  
 Nicholas  
 James, Willm, Anthony, & Anthony, Ann, Mabel, Francis,  
 Elizabeth, Cicily  
 Barbara, & Abery, & depectd this lief y<sup>e</sup> xv dage of Marche,  
 Anno. 1578.

Below the inscription and under the father is a group of seven sons, all dressed alike in short close-fitting gowns with frills at the neck and wrists and fastened round the waist by sashes. Similarly under the mother is a group of seven daughters much resembling her except that they have mob caps in place of the French hood. At the four corners of the slab are shields, all alike, charged with the arms of Bonde, (*Arg.*), *two bends and in chief a cross crosslet (sa.)*. The male effigy is 19 inches in height, the female 18, the groups of children measure  $7\frac{1}{4}$  by 8, the inscription 24 by 6, and the shields  $5\frac{1}{4}$  by  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches. Several of the plates show suspicious joints and it is highly probable that some day the brass will be found to be a palimpsest. It is in its original stone, 102 by 36 inches, and is now on the floor of the chancel. Aubrey (III, 171) notes it as "in the south ile," and Manning and Bray (III, 245) as "in the south transept under the arch which enters into the nave." It was probably moved into the chancel at the restoration.

John Bonde, one of the clerks of the household to Henry VIII, married Joan, daughter of Thomas Clerke of Egham, by whom he had seven sons and seven daughters whose names are given on the inscription.



JOHN BONDE, 1578, and WIFE JOAN.  
 THORPE, SURREY.

(One-eighth full size.)

He died 15 March, 1578, aged 79. His widow subsequently married Henry Draper, and in her will (P. C. C., 21 *Drake*) dated 24 April, 1596, desires to be buried near her late husband John in the parish church of Thorpe, mentions her eldest son James Bonde and his son John, her daughter Averyne married to Paul Shuckborow, and John and Henry Denham, sons of my daughter Elizabeth Denham.

Mr. Frederick Turner in his "Notes on some Surrey Pedigrees" (*Surrey Arch. Colls.*, XXX, 7) erroneously says of this brass that "a small portion only remains" and then quotes Manning and Bray's description. The brass as will be seen from the illustration is quite perfect.

II. *Effigies of William Denham, citizen and goldsmith of London, 1583, aged 64, in civil dress, with five sons, and wife [Joan] with ten daughters, all kneeling, three shields of arms including the Goldsmiths' Company, and inscription with eight English verses. Rectangular plate on wall of chancel.*

A rectangular plate, 20 by 24 inches, with a cable pattern border round the edge. The figures of William Denham and his wife kneel to prayer desks on which lie open books. He is represented with short curly hair, beard and moustaches, wearing a doublet with frills at the neck and wrists, and a fur-lined gown with long false sleeves having slits in the upper part for the passage of the arms. Behind him are the kneeling figures of his five sons, the three eldest represented as full grown men with beards and moustaches, the two youngest as boys. All are in civil dress, but with plain gowns. His wife wears the French hood and the usual over- and under-gown with frills at the neck and wrists. Behind her kneel her ten daughters in similar attire, but without the over-gown and with mob caps in the place of the French hood.

Above the prayer desks and in the centre of the plate is a shield bearing the arms of the Goldsmiths' Company, *Quarterly (gu.) and (az.), in the first and fourth a leopard's face (or), in the second and third a covered cup between two*



round buckles, the tongues fessways (or). This shield is placed upon an aureole of clouds which encloses the word "Jehovah" in Hebrew characters. In the dexter corner of the plate is a shield bearing the arms of Denham, (*Gu.*), *three lozenges ermine*, and in the sinister Denham impaling . . . *a cross flory* . . . *surmounted by a bend* . . . *and in chief an annulet* . . . *for difference*. This may be the coat of Prideaux.



WILLIAM DENHAM, 1583, and WIFE. THORPE, SURREY.  
(One-sixth full size.)

Below the figures is a black letter inscription divided into two parts, the larger consisting of eight English verses, and the smaller giving the name, date, etc., in Latin:

Mans lyfe on earthe is as Job saythe, a warfare and a toyle:  
where naught is won, when all is don, but an uncertaine spoyle.  
Of thing' moste baine, for his long paine, nothing to him is left:  
yet vertue sure, doth still endure, and cannot bee bereft.

Behoulde and see, a prooffe by mee, that did enioye my breathe:  
 Sixtie fowre yeare, as may appeare, & then gabe place to deathe.  
 Of Company, of goldsmithes free, William Denham calde by name:  
 I was like you, and earthy am nowe, as you shal be the same.

Hic jacet Willm Denham nuper civis et Aurifaber londō qui obiit  
 ultimo die Augusti A<sup>o</sup> dñi 1583 ætatis suæ 64.

The plate, enclosed in a stone frame, is still in its original position on the south wall of the chancel. The figures only are illustrated in *Brayley and Britton*, II, 252.

William Denham, citizen and goldsmith of London, died 31 August, 1583, aged 64. In his will (P. C. C., 45 *Rowe*) he mentions his wife Joan and his sons William and John. His wife's maiden name is at present unknown, but from the arms may possibly have been Prideaux. She survived until 1589, and in her will (P. C. C., 36 *Leicester*) mentions her sons William and John, her son[-in-law] Morley, and her cousin Tottell.

William, the eldest son, died and was buried at Egham 8 April, 1623. John, afterwards Sir John, became the well-known judge. His first wife Cecily, by whom he had no family, was the widow of Richard Kellefet, her first husband was Anthony Bond of Egham who died in 1576, and on whose brass at Egham she is represented. His second wife was Eleanor, daughter of Sir Garret Moore, by whom he had two children, John, the poet, and a daughter who died in infancy. Sir John died 6 January, 1639, and was buried at Egham.

Of the daughters Judith married Thomas Hunloke; Sarah, Francis Morley, and Joan, William Bereblock.

Mr. Turner (*Surrey Arch. Colls.*, XXX, 2) erroneously states that the brass shows four sons and nine daughters. The reference to the goldsmith's will is also incorrect, it should be 45 *Rowe*, and finally the arms cannot be assigned to Bonde as Mr. Turner "concludes."

III. *Achievement and inscription originally marking the burial place of William Denham, 1583. On floor of chancel.*

A large stone, 63 by 26 inches, originally close to the south wall and immediately under the brass, but now shifted more to the north side of the chancel, bears a rectangular plate,  $8\frac{3}{4}$  by 8 gradually tapering to 7 inches at the top, with an achievement of the Denham arms surmounted by the crest, a lion's head erased, and underneath, on a plate,  $14\frac{1}{4}$  by  $5\frac{1}{4}$  inches, the following inscription in six lines in black letter:



William Denham whose picture in y<sup>e</sup> wall  
Engraved in Brasse you see  
Under this stone sleeping in Christs  
In rest and peace dothe lye.  
Obiit ultimo die Augusti Anno Dñi  
1583. etatis sue 64.

ACHIEVEMENT OF  
WILLIAM DENHAM, 1583.  
THORPE, SURREY.

(One-sixth full size.)

William Denham whose picture in y<sup>e</sup> wall  
Engraved in Brasse you see  
Under this stone sleeping in Christs  
In rest and peace dothe lye  
Obiit ultimo die Augusti Anno Dñi  
1583. etatis sue 64.

The arms and crest were confirmed to William Denham, citizen and goldsmith of London, by Sir Gilbert Dethick, garter, about the year 1572.

## TITSEY.

The old church was pulled down by Sir John Gresham in 1775, and the one built in its place on a new site was superseded in 1861 by the present church.

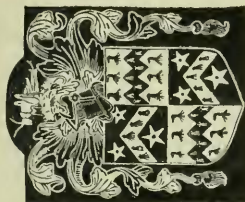
*Effigies of William Gresham, son and heir of Sir John Gresham, 1579, in civil dress, with four sons, James, William, Thomas, John, and wife Beatrice Gybonne, with three daughters, Mary, Elizabeth and Cecily, all kneeling, inscription, two achievements and two shields of arms. On wall of north chapel.*

The slab, 46 by 32½ inches, which contains the brass is the back panel of a high tomb, which according to Aubrey (III, 12) stood against the south wall "in a chancel at the south east end" of the old church. When removed into the second church the beginning of the inscription was altered by the insertion of a new corner bearing the words "Near this place" instead of the word "Here," and the date "1579" was added at the end of the inscription. When the church was rebuilt in 1861 the slab was let into the east wall of the north or Leveson Gower chapel.

William Gresham is represented kneeling on a cushion on a chequered pavement to a prayer desk, over which is thrown a fringed cloth on which is an open book. He has short hair, pointed beard and moustaches, and wears a doublet with frills at the neck and wrists and fastened round the waist by a sash. His fur-trimmed gown has long false sleeves and a high collar, and on the first finger of his right hand he wears a large gem ring. Behind him are the kneeling figures of his four sons, the eldest in a costume similar to that of the father but without any fur trimming to the gown. The other three wear plain doublets, the second with frills at the wrists but not at the neck, the third has them at both neck and wrists, and the fourth at the neck only.

His wife, also kneeling to a similar desk, wears the French hood with lappet behind, once inlaid with colour,





WILLIAM GRESHAM, 1373, and WIFE BEATRICE.  
TITSEY, SURREY  
(One-sixth full size.)



a fur-edged gown with close sleeves, puffed and slashed at the shoulders, and with frills at the neck and wrists. A sash confines the gown round the waist, and below it is thrown open to display the richly embroidered petticoat. Behind her are the kneeling figures of her three daughters, much resembling their mother in costume, except that their dress is not quite so highly ornamented.

The inscription, in four lines in black letter, is enclosed within a narrow border decorated with a twisted cable pattern with quatrefoils in the corners:

Near this

placc lyethe Wyllm Gresham sone and Hayer unto Syr Johñ Gresham  
knyght late shryfte of Surrey and Sussex' ho toke to wyffe one Beatrys  
Gybone by home he had Issewe Jaymes, Wyllm, Thomas and Johñ Mary  
Elizabeth and Spyselley. On whose Soule Iesus haue mercy. 1579.

In the upper part of the stone are two achievements, the dexter bearing the arms of Gresham, (*Arg.*), *a chevron ermines between three pierced mullets (sa.)*, with the well known crest, *a grasshopper (ppr.)*, and the sinister Gresham quartering Ipswell, (*Az.*), *a fess dancetty ermine between six griffin's heads erased (or)*, also with the Gresham crest. Both plates have the usual helmet and mantling. In the lower part of the stone are two shields, the dexter charged with Gresham quartering Ipswell, and the sinister with Gresham alone.

The extreme height of the plate bearing the figures of William Gresham and his sons is  $10\frac{3}{4}$  and its extreme width  $9\frac{1}{2}$  inches, that of his wife and her daughters is half-an-inch shorter in width, the inscription is 27 by  $5\frac{1}{2}$ , the achievements  $7\frac{3}{4}$  by  $6\frac{1}{4}$ , and shields  $5\frac{1}{2}$  by  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches. The brass is illustrated in *G. Leveson Gower's Genealogy of the Gresham Family*, p. 25; and in *Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica*, N. S. I., 432.

William Gresham, eldest son and heir of Sir John Gresham by his first wife Mary, daughter of Thomas Ipswell, was born in 1522, admitted at Lincoln's Inn in 1542, and served the office of sheriff of Surrey and Sussex in 1564 and 1577. He died 21 June, 1579, and



by will (P. C. C., 30 *Bakon*) dated 20 May, 1572, proved 14 July, 1579, desires to be buried in the parish church of Titsey. Mentions his wife Beatrice who is appointed sole executrix, his three daughters and his son Thomas. His wife Beatrice, daughter of Thomas Gybonne or Guybon of King's Lynn, survived him. The Titsey register records her burial as "M<sup>rs</sup> Beatrice Gresham, wedowe" on 27 May, 1604. By will (P. C. C., 58 *Harte*) dated 20 February, 1603-4, proved 2 June, 1604, she desires to be buried at Titsey near her husband. Leaves £10 to Dame Elizabeth, wife of her eldest son Sir William for a ring. Mentions her daughters Mary and Cecily, and their husbands John Michell and Sir Henry Woodhouse. Of the sons, James and John died in their father's lifetime. William, knighted in 1603, succeeded to the estates of his cousin Sir Thomas Gresham, married Elizabeth, daughter of Ralph Finch, of Kent, and died in 1624, and Thomas, also knighted in 1603, succeeded his father at Titsey, and died in 1630. Of the daughters, Mary married John Michell, Cecily married Sir Henry Woodhouse, and Elizabeth died single.

#### CASEMENT.

Standing upright against the north wall of the nave is a slab of Sussex marble, originally measuring 62 by 22 inches, but about an inch or so missing from one side. This slab shows indents, now filled with cement, for the kneeling figures of a civilian and wife, each about 16 inches in height, with mouth scrolls,  $11\frac{1}{2}$  by 1, addressed to a representation of the Trinity, about 7 by 5; below the father is a group of seven sons, about 6 by  $8\frac{1}{2}$ , below the mother one of two daughters, 6 by  $3\frac{1}{4}$ , and at the four corners shields, about  $5\frac{1}{2}$  by  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches. As there is no trace of any inscription it may be conjectured that the slab once formed the table of a high tomb and that the inscription was in a chamfer on the side now cut away. Date early 16th century.

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## TOOTING GRAVENEY.

*Kneeling effigies of William Fitzwilliam, esq., 1597, in civil dress, and wife Elizabeth (Harrington), 1582, achievement of arms and inscription; their daughter Anne, sole executrix to her father, erected the monument. Rectangular plate on wall of south transept.*



WILLIAM FITZWILLIAM, 1597, and  
WIFE ELIZABETH.  
TOOTING GRAVENEY, SURREY.  
(One-sixth full size.)

Rectangular plate, 15½ by 12 inches, bearing the figures of William and Elizabeth Fitzwilliam kneeling on cushions to a prayer-desk upon which lie small open books. He is represented with curly hair, peaked beard and moustaches, wearing ruff, doublet, and fur-trimmed gown with false sleeves. His wife wears the French hood, ruff, and the usual under- and over-gown, both quite plain.

Below is the inscription in six lines in Roman capitals:

HERE LIETH ELIZABETH FITZWILLM WHO  
DIED AT LONDON Y<sup>E</sup> X<sup>TH</sup> DAYE OF APRILL. 1582  
AND WILLM FITZWILLM OF MITCHAM HER  
HVSAND ESQVIER WHO DIED Y<sup>E</sup> 17<sup>TH</sup> DAY OF JVLV  
1597.. AND AT THE CHARGE OF ANNE FITZWLLM  
THERE DAUGHTER & SOLE EXECVTRIX TO HER FATHER.

Above and between the heads of the figures is a roundel enclosing an achievement consisting of the arms of Fitzwilliam, *Lozengy (arg.) and (gu.)*, with crest, *out of a*

*coronet a triple plume of ostrich feathers, impaling Harrington, Sa. a fret arg., with crest, on a wreath a lion's head erased, collared, and the usual helmets and mantling.*

The brass was originally on the east wall of the chancel of the old church. When the church was destroyed in 1832 it was, with its stone frame, removed into the new church and placed on the wall of the south transept. It is illustrated in *J. P. Malcolm's Views of London*, and *W. E. Morden's Hist. of Tooting Graveney*, p. 32. By will (P. C. C., 67 Cobham) dated 6 June, 1595, proved 19 July, 1597, William Fitzwilliam, of Mitcham, esquire, desires to be buried "in the parish church of Tootinge Graveney alias Lower Tooting, as near the place where my wife was interred as conveniently may be." Leaves all his goods to his daughter] Anne, who is appointed executrix, "she delivering to my son William Fitzwilliam £20 to be distributed amongst such poor men and prisoners as he shall think fit." Appoints his brother-in-law John Harrington and his brother Humfrey Fitzwilliam overseers.

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#### WALTON-UPON-THAMES.

*Effigies of John Selwyn, gent., keeper of her Majesty's park of Oatlands under the right honourable Charles Howard, lord admiral of England, 1587, in hunting dress with horn, and wife Susan, foot inscription, group of five sons and six daughters, and device showing one of his hunting feats, this latter palimpsest. On wall of north aisle.*

John Selwyn is represented bareheaded, with short curly hair, peaked beard and moustaches, standing sideways on a chequered pavement. He wears a ruff, short doublet, knee-breeches, tight hose and shoes. A hunting horn, suspended from a narrow belt crossing the body diagonally, hangs on his right side. His wife, who also stands sideways, but upon a plain ground, wears a round hat with a broad brim turned up at the sides, ruff, partlet, and the usual over- and under-gown both quite



JOHN SELWYN, 1387, and WIFE SUSAN.  
 WALTON-UPON-THAMES, SURREY.

(One-sixth full size.)

plain. Below the inscription is a group of five sons and six daughters. The boys are all in civil dress with doublets frilled at the neck and gowns with long false sleeves. The girls resemble the mother except that they have small French hoods and their gowns are frilled at the neck.

Below the figures is the inscription in six lines in black letter:

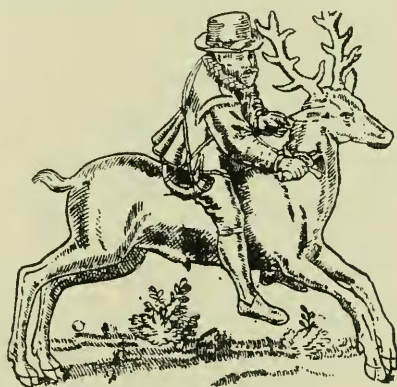
Here lyeth y<sup>e</sup> bodge of Iohn Selwyn gent' keeper of her  
M<sup>ties</sup> parke of Oteland' under y<sup>e</sup> right honorable Charles  
Howard Lord Admyrall of England his good Lord &  
M<sup>r</sup> who had issue by Susan his wyfe 6 synnes & bi daugh-  
ters, all lybing at his death, and departed out of this  
world the xxii<sup>th</sup> daie of Marche Anno Domini 1587.

In the first line the engraver has set out the word "keeper" as "kepper," and subsequently corrected it by turning the first "p" into an "e." In the fourth line he has omitted the letter "o" in the word "synnes," which should be "sonnes."

Between the heads of the figures is a rectangular plate depicting John Selwyn in his hunter's dress and wearing



No. 1.



No. 2.

PALIMPSEST PLATE. WALTON-ON-THAMES.

a high-crowned hat with a broad brim, seated on a stag and leaning over in the act of plunging his sword into the animal's neck. This plate is palimpsest and has



on its reverse another version of the incident, very lightly engraved, and probably submitted for approval and rejected. In this version Selwyn is seen bare-headed, sitting upright on the stag and grasping one of its horns with one hand whilst with the other he plunges the sword into its neck. This feat of agility was performed at a stag hunt in the presence of Queen Elizabeth. It is said (*Antiquarian Repertory*, ed. 1807, I, 1) that Selwyn "in the heat of the chace, suddenly leaped from his horse upon the back of the stag (both running at that time with their utmost speed) and not only kept his seat gracefully, in spite of every effort of the affrighted beast, but, drawing his sword, with it guided him towards the Queen, and coming near her presence, plunged it into his throat, so that the animal fell dead at her feet."

The effigies are  $17\frac{1}{2}$  inches in height, the children measure  $6\frac{1}{2}$  by 12, the inscription 20 by  $6\frac{1}{4}$ , and the device  $8\frac{1}{4}$  by  $7\frac{1}{2}$  inches. The brass is now mounted on a stone slab, the palimpsest on hinges, on the wall of the north aisle, with the following inscription cut upon the stone:

THESE BRASSES WERE INSERTED  
AND THIS TABLET PRESENTED  
BY  
FREDERICK W. SMITH, ESQ., F.S.A.  
OF  
"DUNEEVAN"  
APRIL 1903.

It is said to have been dug up in the north aisle together with its original slab, but this latter has long since disappeared. Aubrey does not mention the brass. Manning and Bray (II, 772) say "in the chancel are several small brass plates against the wall, one of which being engraved on both sides is suspended on a nail." Illustrations may be found in *Antiquarian Repertory*, ed. 1807, I, 1 (with palimpsest plate); *The Bazaar*, Dec. 8, 1893; *Brayley and Britton*, II, 328; *Illustrated London News*, June 19, 1847; *Memorials of Old Surrey*,



1911, 70; *E. R. Suffling's Church Brasses*, 201; *Surrey Arch. Colls.*, XVI, 48 (head of lady); and the palimpsest portion only in *Trans. Mon. Brass Society*, IV, 285, and *Surrey Arch. Colls.*, XV, 38.

By will (P. C. C., 43 *Rutland*) dated 15 March, 1587, proved 20 June, 1588, John Selwyn of Walton-on-Thames, gent., desires to be buried in the parish church of Walton "near unto my new pew which I have there lately builded." Leaves to his brother Robert Selwyn his lease of Lockes place in White parish, co. Wilts., for his life, with remainder to "my son Charles, whom my brother doth covenant to bring up till his age of 21, and to allow him yearly from his age of 15 £3: 6s. 8d. If my brother Robert die before my said son come of age, his wife shall have the guardening of the said Charles." He also wills "that the Rt. Hon. Lord Howard, Lord High Admiral of England, my very good lord and master, to whom I, my wife and children, have been greatly bounden, together with my wife and M<sup>r</sup> Arthur Swayne shall have power to dispose of the leases granted in my letters patent, and which I hold of the Queen's Majesty, viz., of the manor of Southstock in Somerset, and of a tenement in the parish of Abbotes Ham, co. Devon, now in the tenure of John Lake, the proceeds being divided among all my sons and daughters excepting Charles, the portion of each to be £30, made up, if necessary, out of the residue of my goods." Mentions his other sons, Stanhope, John, Robert and William, and his daughters Frances and Susan. Residue to his wife Susan, who is appointed executrix.

#### LOST BRASSES.

##### 1. *John Carleton, gent.*, 1458.

Aubrey (III, 96), "in a chapel, on the south side of the church, on a brass plate, on a gravestone, under the figure of a man in a gown, is this inscription":

"Hic jacet Johannes Carleton generos:  
qui obiit anno dni MCCCCLVIII."

2. *Henry, son of Edmund Skerne, undated.*

Aubrey (III, 96), "on a gravestone, at the foot of the former, is this inscription":

"Hic jacet Henricus filius Edmundi  
Skerne cujus anime propicietur deus. Amen."

Manning and Bray (II, 774), "both lost."

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WANDSWORTH.

- I. *Effigy of Nicholas [Maudyt], serjeant-at-arms to Henry V, 1420, in armour with mace, head gone, nearly effaced, marginal inscription much mutilated, four shields of arms lost. Now against wall of chancel.*

A nearly effaced figure, 30 inches in height, head lost, in complete plate armour with lion at feet. A narrow belt crossing the taces diagonally supports the sword on the left side, whilst on the right is a war mace, head downwards, but the method of attachment cannot now be ascertained, probably it was from a cord passing through the taces. Only two other brasses of serjeants-at-arms have been noted, one is at Shopland, Essex, to Thomas Stapel, serjeant to Edward III, 1371, but it is very doubtful whether the weapon, of which the indent alone remains, is a dagger or a mace, but most probably the former.<sup>1</sup> The other is the figure of John Borrel, serjeant to Henry VIII, 1531, which was fortunately recovered from private hands in 1892 and replaced in Broxbourne church, Herts. In his right hand he holds a much more elaborate mace with a crowned head, an ornamental rather than a useful weapon.<sup>2</sup>

The marginal inscription, 65 by 25 by 1 inch, now much mutilated, can, with the exception of the surname,

<sup>1</sup> See a reproduction of the brass and slab in *Trans. Essex Arch. Soc.*, N.S. XII, 245.

<sup>2</sup> Reproduced in *Proc. Soc. Antiq.*, 2nd S., XIV, 190.

be completed from Stow.<sup>1</sup> It is in black letter, the missing words here shown in brackets:

Hic iacet Richus . . . . . [servens Regis henrici quinti post conquestum ad]arma qui obiit vicesimo Sexto die Januar' Anno dñi millm̃ CCC<sup>o</sup> IX<sup>o</sup> Cuius anime [propicietur deus] Amen Pater noster.

An old rubbing in the collection of the Society of Antiquaries shows the words "servens Regis henrici" in position. Of the four shields,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  by  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches, there is unfortunately no record. Aubrey (I, 130) does not mention the brass. Stow says it was "before the table and without the rails." Manning and Bray (III, 353), "in the nave near the pulpit." It is still in its original slab, 68 by 30 inches, but in recent years has been lifted from the floor and inserted into the north wall of the chancel. There is a poor illustration of the whole brass in *J. T. Smith's Antiquities of London and Environs*, folio, 1791; and of the figure only in *Memorials of Old Surrey*, 1911, 80; *Trans. St. Paul's Eccles. Soc.*, III, 189; and *Surrey Arch. Colls.*, X, 293.

The Patent Rolls from 1400 to 1417 contain many references to a serjeant-at-arms of the name of Nicholas Maudyt, no doubt the Nicholas of this inscription. The earliest notice occurs under date 31 May, 1400, when a grant for life is made to Nicholas Maudyt, esquire, that he shall be one of the King's serjeants-at-arms, receiving 12*d.* daily for his wages at the exchequer, and a vesture yearly at the great wardrobe as other serjeants-at-arms have. In 1401 this grant is repeated with the addition of 20 marks yearly, and again in 1412. On 20 May, 1414, another grant appoints the King's esquire Nicholas Maudyt one of the King's serjeants-at-arms, intendent of all parliaments during his life for the commonalty, at a fee of £10 yearly from issues of the city of London. The last recorded commission issued to him bears date 2 May, 1417, and the inscription on the brass gives the date of his death as 26 January, 1420. I am indebted to Mr. Frank Greenhill for first calling my attention to this serjeant-at-arms.

<sup>1</sup> John Stow's *Survey of London* (Ed. Strpye), II, Appendix I, 76.

II. *Inscription.* John Powell, gent., servant to Queen Elizabeth and to King James, 1611, aged 74. On floor of nave.

Inscription,  $25\frac{1}{2}$  by  $6\frac{1}{2}$  inches, in six lines in Roman capitals:

IOHN POWELL GENTLEMAN SERVANT BOTH TO QVEENE  
ELIZABETH, AS ALSO TO KINGE IAMES, BEING 74 YEARES  
OLDE DEPARTED OVT OF THIS WORLDE Y<sup>E</sup> 26 OF IVNE 1611.

HIS BODY RESTETH VNDER THIS STONE IN  
EXPECTATION OF A BLESSED AND GLORIOVS  
RESVRRECTION.

This inscription, which formerly marked his burial place, is still in its original stone 74 by 36 inches. It has recently been laid north and south on the floor of the nave close to the entrance to the chancel on the north side. His monument is now on the east wall of the north isle, and that of his wife on the north wall of the chancel. By will (P. C. C., 66 *Wood*) dated 25 June and proved 5 July, 1611, John Powell of Wandsworth, gent., bequeathed his body to the earth from whence it came. Leaves £10 to the poor of Wandsworth to be distributed at his funeral. Also leaves £10 apiece to David, Reynold, and Jane Powell, the children of his nephew Humfrey, and to Evan Powell alias Thomas all the lands lately bought from Hugh Morris and his father in cos. Montgomery and Salop. Numerous small bequests to other relatives. Susanna Powell, his wife, executrix, M<sup>r</sup> Banyon and M<sup>r</sup> Robert Knarisborough overseers. The parish register records his burial on June 30, 1611.

III. *Inscription.* Robert Knaresbrough, gent., servant to Queen Elizabeth and patron of the church, 1611.

Inscription,  $19\frac{1}{2}$  by  $6\frac{1}{2}$  inches, in five lines in Roman capitals:

HIC IACET SEPVLTVS ROBTVS KNARES BROVGH  
GENÔSVS NVP' SERVVS SERENISSIME  
DÑE NVP' RÑE ELIZABETHE & OLIM  
HVIVS ECCLESIE PATRONATVS QVI OBIIT  
VNDECIMO DIE IANVARII ANNO SALVTIS 1611.

The inscription, still in its original slab of black marble, 66 by 30 inches, has recently been set upright against the east wall of the chancel on the north side. Robert Knaresborough, who was several times a churchwarden, by will (P. C. C., 8 *Fenner*) dated 10 October, 1606, proved 9 January, 1611, in which he is described as of Wandsworth, yeoman, desires to be buried in the parish church "in such decent sort as my loving wife Anne shall think fit." Leaves all his farm stock and household stuff and various leases to his wife. Mentions his nephews John and Bartholomew, sons of his brother Bartholomew Knaresborough, deceased, and James, Richard, Miles, and Joan, children of his brother Thomas Knaresborough. Also a niece Olave Knaresborough. Leaves legacies to his wife's sons Robert and William Glascocke, and to his nephew Robert Knaresborough a silver cup called "gittens," and the lease of his parsonage of Wandsworth, with the residue of my goods, and makes him executor. By a codicil, dated 7 January, 1611, he makes further provision for his widow and names M<sup>r</sup> James Wilford an overseer in the place of Edward Meakyns. The parish register gives the date of his burial as 12 January, 1611. The date 11 January on the inscription is probably an error for 8 January.

His widow Anne Knaresborough, in her will (P. C. C., 71 *Parker*) dated 1 November, 1618, proved 28 July, 1619, also mentions her sons Robert and William Glascocke. The register records her burial on 10 July, 1619. She was the widow of William Glascoke of Wandsworth, and married Robert Knaresborough in 1584.

IV. *Inscription originally marking the burial place of Henry Smith, citizen and alderman of London, died 3 January, 1627, aged 79.*

A large stone, 84 by 34 inches, on which are two brass plates, the upper; 20 by  $5\frac{3}{4}$  inches, bearing in two lines in large Roman capitals the words:

DEPOSITVM HENR: SMITH  
SENATORIS LONDINENSIS.

and the lower,  $21\frac{3}{4}$  by 9 inches, six Latin verses in Roman text:

Mole sub hac quæris? Quis conditur? Optime lector  
 Cuias? et Qualis? Quantus in orbe fuit  
 A dextris muri statuam tu cernere possis  
 Oranti similem marmore de pario  
 Subter quam statuam cernatur tabula sculpta  
 Auratis verbis quæ tibi cuncta notant.

The stone is now laid north and south on the floor of the nave close to the entrance to the chancel on the south side. Manning and Bray (III, 353) record it as "in the middle aisle pavement." His monument formerly against the east wall is now on the north wall of the chancel. For a notice of Henry Smith, a benefactor to many parishes in the county, and of his monument, see the *Collections*, XX, 170.

#### LOST BRASSES.

##### (1). *Inscription.* —1520.

Stow, *Survey of London* (ed. Strype, 1720), Appendix I, 76, "on the south side of the rails, a small brass plate with this inscription":

"Pray for the sowle of M<sup>r</sup> . . . . .  
 who desessed the xxiiii of . . . . .  
 in the year of our lord god cccccxx  
 upon whose sowle Jesu have mercy Amen."

##### (2). *Inscription.* *Elizabeth Gale, widow, 1545.*

Stow, p. 77, "in the south ile, on a plate fixed in a flat stone this inscription":

"Of your charitie pray for the sowle of Elizabeth Gale widow the whiche decessed in this paryshe the xxi day of Januarie M.v<sup>c</sup>XLV upon whose sowle and al christen sowles Jesu have mercy Amen."

Amongst the receipts in the churchwardens' accounts for 1545-6 is the following entry, "for the buryall of



Mysterys Gale vis. viii*l*. She was the widow of Thomas Gale, citizen and haberdasher of London, who died in 1540. In his will (P.C.C., 20 *Alenger*) dated 27 August and proved 10 January, 1540, he desires to be buried in the church of St. George in Botolph Lane. Mentions his daughter Elizabeth, wife of Nicholas Wilford, citizen and merchant-tailor of London, and leaves to her husband his great gold ring with a table diamond. Appoints his wife Elizabeth executrix. Amongst other bequests is one of £20 for making and repairing the highways in or about Wandsworth.

From the will (P. C. C., 4 *Allen*) of Elizabeth Gale, dated 26 January, 1543, and proved 4 February, 1545, it appears she was a daughter of William and Elizabeth Wilkinson. She desires to be buried before the choir door of St. George, Botolph Lane, "nigh my late husband." Appoints Nicholas Wilford and his wife Elizabeth executors, and leaves £10 for repairing the highways in Wandsworth. Nicholas Wilford probably resided in Wandsworth, as his name frequently appears in the churchwardens' accounts, and his mother-in-law may have died in his house and have been buried in the parish church instead of in that of St. George, Botolph Lane, as desired in her will.

(3.) *Inscription.* *Richard Breame, servant to Queen Elizabeth and to King James, 1610, aged 62. His son Richard placed the brass.*

Stow, 76, "on a fair stone before the table is this inscription in a brass plate":

"Hic jacet Richardus Breame gen : oriundus de Comitatu : Suffolciæ qui diu & fideliter inservivit dominæ Elizabethæ reginæ & postea domino Jacobo regi. Et deinde senectute proventus & multis morbis gravatus placide & quiete de vita mortali in immortalē emigravit Anno Ætatis suæ 62 & salutis humanæ 1610 Jan : 2. Richardus filius posuit pietatis ergo."

The parish register records his burial on 6 January, 1609-10, and that of his son Richard on 4 February,

1606-7. In his will (P. C. C., 10 *Wingfield*) dated 21 September, 1609, proved 25 January, 1609-10, Richard Breame mentions his wife Joan, who is named executrix, and her son Edmund Fynimore. His sons Richard, William, Thomas, and John and his daughter Catherine, married to George Duke of Honington, Suffolk. His brother John Breame and his three sisters Mary, Agnes and Anne.

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#### WEYBRIDGE.

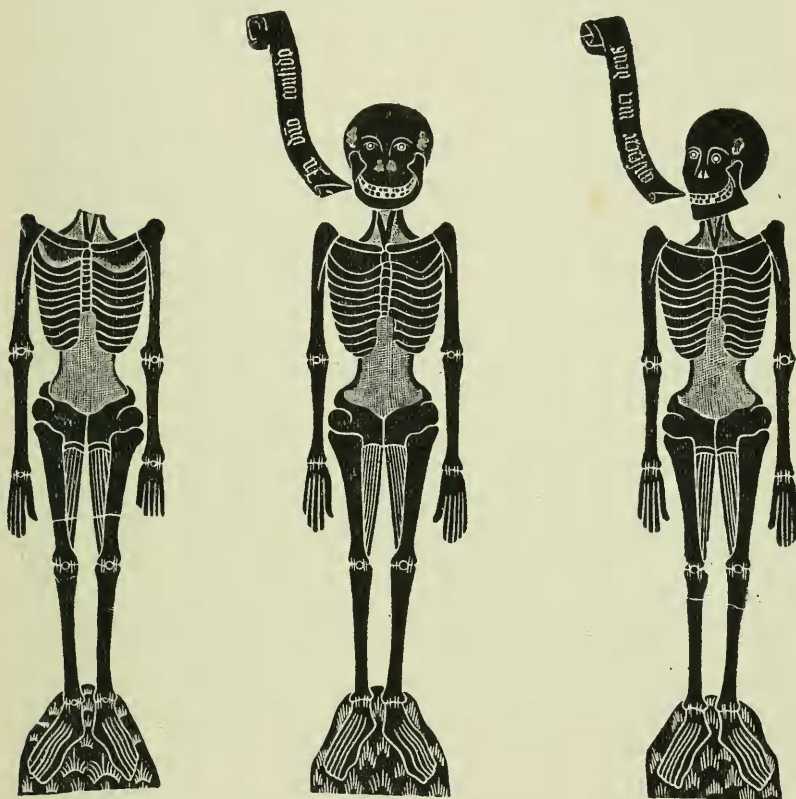
Church rebuilt in 1847-8. All the brasses now fixed on the walls of the tower. The slabs of Nos. III and V remain on the floor below.

- I. *Three skeletons with mouth scrolls, 15th century, head and scroll of one lost, four corner plates with texts, and one with two Latin verses below the effigies, all moralising on death, added in the 17th century.*

These figures with their later inscriptions are somewhat puzzling. Aubrey does not mention them. From Manning and Bray's account (II, 789) it is clear they were all on one stone in the south aisle of the old church, although the two lower plates appear to have been covered as they do not mention them. When the church was rebuilt in 1847-8 they passed into the hands of the parish clerk who kept them until 1859, when the Surrey Archæological Society intervened and the Secretary wrote to the vicar calling his attention to the matter. An inquiry was instituted and the brasses handed over to the vicar. Before they were replaced in the church the late Mr. W. H. Hart, F.S.A., exhibited, before the Society of Antiquaries on 1 December, 1859,<sup>1</sup> the three figures, two mouth scrolls, four corner-pieces, and the plate with the verses. The record does not

<sup>1</sup> *Proc. Soc. Antiq.*, 2nd S., I, 22.

state whether the missing head was then in existence or not. From notes taken by the late Mr. J. G. Waller, F.S.A., on 7 October, 1838, it appears the figures were then on the wall of the south aisle, and as he says nothing about the loss of the head it may be assumed



A MAN AND TWO WIVES AS SKELETONS (15th Century).  
WEYBRIDGE, SURREY.

(One-eighth full size.)

the figure was then perfect, especially as he says the the three scrolls remain and quotes them.

The lettering and wording of the mouth scrolls fixes the date of the figures to about the second half of the

fifteenth century. Similar figures occur at Margate, Kent, to Richard Notfeld, 1446, and at Norwich, St. Laurence, to Thomas Childes, parson, 1452. The Weybridge figures probably represent a man and his two wives. The centre figure is full face, but the right-hand figure has the head slightly turned to the left, and no doubt the head of the left-hand figure, now missing, was similarly turned to the right. All hold their arms straight down by their sides, and stand on small grass-covered mounds. From the mouth of the centre figure proceeds a scroll inscribed *En dño confido* in black letter, and from the right-hand figure one inscribed *Miserere mri dñs*, also in black letter. The third scroll, now lost, bore *Dñr miserere mri*. The figures are 29 inches in height and the scrolls measure 8 by 1 inches.

At some later period, sometime in the seventeenth century, four small plates, 6 by 6 inches, have been added to the corners of the stone, and another,  $23\frac{1}{2}$  by 5 inches, below the effigies, all bearing appropriate moralities, and all in Roman capitals. The upper dexter and sinister bear the words *CHRISTVS* and *VITA* respectively, and the lower dexter and sinister *MORS* and *LVCIVM*. The plate under the effigies contains the two verses :

DISCE MORI VIVENS MORIENS VT VIVERE POSSIS  
SIC NEQ' MORS TRISTIS NEC VITA GRAVIS ERIT.

Under what circumstances and by whom these inscriptions were added remains a mystery. As at present fixed on the north wall of the tower, the full-face figure is placed on the right, the side-face one in the centre, the scrolls between the shoulders, and the four small plates between the figures. The verses are under the figures, and over them is the inscription to the Trevor children (No. IV). So arranged, the brass is reproduced in *E. R. Suffling's Church Brasses*, p. 250.

- II. *Rectangular plate with kneeling effigies of Thomas Inwood the elder, yeoman, 1586, in civil dress, and three wives, the first with two daughters, the second with two sons and one daughter, and inscription with six English verses.*

A rectangular plate,  $24\frac{1}{2}$  by  $18\frac{3}{4}$  inches, with twisted rope pattern border with small quatrefoils in the angles, very much resembling in style and execution the plate



THOMAS INWOOD, 1586, AND WIVES. WEYBRIDGE, SURREY

(One-sixth full size.)

at Egham to Anthony Bond and his two wives, 1576, and probably from the same workshop. Thomas Inwood, in the usual civil dress of the period, kneels on a tasselled cushion to a table covered by a cloth and on which lie open books. On the other side of the table is his first wife with her two daughters behind her, then the second with her two sons and one daughter,



and finally the third and last wife. All the wives kneel upon cushions, and all are dressed alike in high-crowned broad-brimmed hats, and the usual gowns with frills at the neck and wrists. The daughters wear mob caps in the place of hats, and the sons the ordinary civil doublet.

Below is the inscription in three lines with six English verses, both in black letter :

Here under lyeth buried the body of Thomas Inwood y<sup>e</sup> elder  
late of this Towne yoman Deceased the fyrst daye of  
May in the yere of o<sup>r</sup> Lorde God. 1586.

In perfect fayth he lybed and dyed, of lyfe sincere and p<sup>u</sup>ir  
whose godly fame and memory for ever will endur  
his sprit with Christ in heauen above in ioye & blesse doth rest  
whose fayth and true Religion he constantlye professt  
whose godly lyfe and death on earth, god graunt us to ensue  
that after death with Christ in heauen, wee all maye lybe answ.

Aubrey (III, 110) notes the plate as "at the east end of the south ile, on the wall, now covered." Manning and Bray (II, 790) in the same place, "but not covered." In 1838 it was still in its original position. The figures only are engraved in *Brayley and Britton*, II, 395, and there is a small reproduction of the whole in *Girl's Own Paper*, XVI, 149 (8 Dec., 1894); and *V. and A. Mus. List. of Brasses*, pl. 41.

In his will (P. C. C., 53 *Windsor*) dated 6 February and proved 24 October, 1586, Thomas Inwood the elder, of Weybridge, yeoman, desires to be buried in the parish church. Mentions his wife Joan, his sons Thomas (then under age) and Henry, his daughters Jane, married to Francis Barneham, and Anne, married to William Banister. Also his sister Margery, wife of John Rowdon, and their son Thomas.

Nothing is known of his first wife, but the daughters Jane and Anne mentioned in his will are, no doubt, the two shown on the brass. Further details of his second wife, together with the names of her children, are



recorded on a tablet lately recovered and replaced in the church (*Surr. Arch. Colls.*, XXVIII, 186). From this it appears her name was Frances Clarke, and that she died 9 February, 1570, leaving issue two sons, Thomas and Henry, and one daughter, Annis.

The tablet also records the death of Elizabeth, second daughter of James Sutton the elder, of Cobham, gent., and wife of Thomas Inwood, elder son of Thomas Inwood, yeoman. She died 15 January, 1595, and had issue one daughter, Frances, then of the age of four years and odd months, and one son, who was buried with her.

Henry, the second son of Thomas Inwood by his second wife, died in 1606. In his will (P. C. C., 76 *Stafford*) dated 4 July and proved 31 October, 1606, he is described as of Chertsey, yeoman. Leaves to his wife Elizabeth, who is appointed executrix, his freehold lands in Chertsey for her life, with remainder to William, second son of my brother Thomas Inwood. To Frances, "daughter of my said brother," he leaves £50 at 21 or marriage, to be kept meantime by "my brother-in-law Francis Barneham, citizen and draper of London." His wife Elizabeth is said to have been a daughter of Sir John Watts, lord mayor, and to have afterwards married Thomas Smith of Chertsey. The Christian name of Thomas Inwood's third wife was Joan, as appears from his will. She died in 1589, and in her will (P. C. C., 51 *Leicester*) dated 3 April and proved 13 June, 1589, desires to be buried in the parish church of Weybridge near unto her late husband Thomas Inwood. She was apparently a widow when she married Inwood with children by her former husband, as she mentions her sons Richard and Edward Toolarge, her daughter Grace married to John Remnant, her daughter Susan married to John Birde, and her daughter Jane married to John Winche.

- III. *Effigies of John Woulde, gent., 1598, in civil dress, and two wives, Audry, died 1596, widow of Thomas Streete, esq., by whom she had eight children living at his death, and Elizabeth, eldest daughter of William Notte, esq., of Thames Ditton, and widow of Henry Standish, esq., of Esher, by whom she had eight children living at the time of his death, two groups of children, foot inscription, and three (originally four) shields of arms.*

Full-length effigies,  $18\frac{1}{2}$  inches in height, of John Woulde standing full-face between his two wives who are turned sideways towards him. He is represented with short hair, pointed beard and moustaches, wearing ruff, doublet, and gown with false sleeves.

The two wives are almost identical except for the embroidery on the petticoats and the sash worn by the first. Both wear French hoods with lappets behind, large ruffs, peaked bodices, and close-sleeved gowns, square at the hips, and thrown open below to display the embroidered petticoats.

Below the figures is the inscription, 24 by 8 inches, in ten lines in Roman capitals; the date of the death of the second wife not filled in:

HERE LYETH IOHN WOVLDE GENT: WHO DECEASED THE  
 XXV<sup>TH</sup> DAYE OF  
 MAYE ANNO DñI 1598. HERE ALSO LYETH ADRYE HIS  
 FIRST WIFE BEFORE  
 THE WIFE OF THOMAS STREETE ESQVIRE, BY WHOME  
 SHEE HAD EIGHT CHIL-  
 DREN LIVING AT HIS DEATHE SHEE DECEASED THE FIRST  
 OF FEBRVARY  
 ANNO DñI 1596. HERE ALSO LYETH ELIZABETHE HIS  
 SECONDE WYFE  
 WHICH WAS THE ELDEST DAUGHTER OF WILLIAM NOTTE  
 OF THAMES  
 DITTON ESQVIRE AND FIRST THE WIFE OF HENRY STANDISH  
 OF ESHERE  
 ESQVIER, BY WHOME SHEE HAD EIGHTE CHILDREN LIVINGE  
 AT THE TIME  
 OF HIS DEATHE AND ENDED HER LYFE THE DAYE  
 OF  
 ANNO DñI.

Below the inscription and under the female effigies are the two groups of children on separate plates, each  $6\frac{1}{2}$  by  $8\frac{1}{2}$  inches. They are almost identical except in the number of the sexes, the first wife's being four boys and four girls, the second's five boys and three girls. All the elder boys wear ruffs and gowns with false sleeves, but the younger ones have plain collars. All the girls wear French hoods, peaked bodices, and plain gowns.

At the corners of the stone were originally four shields,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  by 5 inches, but one is now lost. It was in existence in 1838 when a rubbing was made by the late Mr. J. G. Waller, which is now amongst the collections of the Society of Antiquaries. The upper dexter shield bears the crest of Standish, *on a wreath an owl holding under its dexter foot a mouse*. The upper sinister is charged with the arms of Standish impaling Notte *Quarterly of six, I. (sa.), three dishes (arg.), in chief an annulet . . for difference. Standish. II. . . a chevron . . between three griffins segreant . . III. . . six griffins segreant, 3, 2, 1, . . IV. . . three stags' heads erased . . V. . . bendy (10) . . ., VI. . . three dishes . . between five crosslets fitchy . . impaling (Az.), on a bend between three leopard's faces (or) as many martlets (gu.) Notte*. The first shield shows the crest of Elizabeth Woulde's first husband Henry Standish, and the second records their marriage. The lower dexter shield (now lost) bore *Ermine three bezants, a cinquefoil . . in fess point for difference. Smythe, impaling Blount, Quarterly I and IV. Barry nebuly (or). and (sa.) Blount of Kinlett. II and III. (Arg.) a lion rampant (gu.) within a bordure (sa.) bezanty. Cornwall*. The arms of Elizabeth Woulde's grandparents, Robert Smythe and his wife Katherine, daughter of Sir Thomas Blount of Kinlett, whose brass is at Thames Ditton. The lower sinister shield bears Notte impaling Smythe, the lady's parents, William Notte and his wife Elizabeth Smythe, whose brass is also at Thames Ditton.

Aubrey (III, 109) and Manning and Bray (II, 790) both note the brass as "on the chancel floor," where it

still remained in 1838. The original stone, 64 by 30 inches, is now on the floor of the tower.

This brass is a very curious composition. John Woulde married two wives, the first of whom Audrey was the widow of Thomas Streete, esq., by whom, according to the inscription, she had eight children living at his (Thomas Streete's) decease. She died in 1596. Soon after John Woulde married as his second wife Elizabeth, eldest daughter of William Notte of Thames Ditton, and widow of Henry Standish of Esher, by whom she had eight children. John Woulde died 25 May, 1598, and soon after his widow seems to have placed the brass to his memory leaving a blank space in the inscription for the date of her own death, which, as usually is the case, has never been filled in. The brass as laid down consisted of the figure of John Woulde in the centre with his first wife on his right hand and below her the figures of her eight children by her first husband Thomas Streete, and on his left his second wife with her eight children by her first husband Henry Standish. Below the main figures was the inscription and at the corners of the stone four shields, one of which is now lost. The upper shields both relate to the second wife's first husband, a most misleading and improper arrangement on her second husband's monument. The lower shields bear the arms of her parents and grandparents. John Woulde made a nuncupative will (P.C.C., 102 *Lewyn*) on the 24 May, 1598 "or thereabout," in which he is described as "late of Waybridge, co. Surrey, gentelman." He willed that his wife Elizabeth should have £40 a year during her life, and gave her the term of years he had in his house, excepting four chambers therein for his nephew Edward Woulde. The rest he did bequeath to the said Edward Woulde saying "he is an honest man and I know he will be good to all my kindred." On 2 December, 1598, commission was issued to Elizabeth Woulde, the relict, to administer, etc.

Thomas Streete died in 1561. In his will (P.C.C., 1 *Streat*) dated 14 November, 1561, proved 15 January,

1561 [2], he is described as “of Ottelandes in the parish of Walton-upon-Thames esquire.” Mentions his wife Audrey, who is appointed executrix, his four sons, Edward, the eldest son, John, Edward, the third son, and William, and his four daughters Anne, Mary, Elizabeth, and Jane.

Neither the date of death, nor the will, of Henry Standish have been found, but the names of five of his children, William, John, Margery, Anne, and Margaret, occur in the will (P.C.C., 40 *Carew*) of their grandfather William Notte, of Thames Ditton.

IV. *Inscription. Frances, 1596, Dorothy, 1600, and Thomas, 1605, children of Sir John and Dame Margaret Trevor. Shield lost.*

Inscription, 24½ by 3 inches, in Roman capitals:

3 OF YE CHILDREN OF {<sup>SR</sup> IOHN TREVOR KNIGHT  
AND  
DAME MARGARET } viz.: {<sup>FRAUNCES</sup>  
DOROTHY } BVRVED {1596  
THOMAS } 1600  
1605

A shield, 5¾ by 4¾ inches, now lost, was in existence in 1838. Of this shield there are two rubbings amongst the collections of the Society of Antiquaries, both taken by the late Mr. J. G. Waller, F.S.A., on 7 October in that year. It bore *Ermine a lion rampant*, no doubt intended for Trevor, whose arms were *Per bend sinister ermine and ermines a lion rampant or*, the engraver having omitted the dividing line between ermine and ermines.

Aubrey (III, 109) notes the inscription as “on a marble gravestone in the chancel.” Manning and Bray (II, 790), “near the communion rails, now covered by boards.” In 1838 it was on the wall of the chancel together with the shield. Sir John Trevor, knt., of Trefalen, married Margaret, daughter of Hugh Trevanion, of Gaisher, Cornwall. In 1603 he was appointed keeper of Oatlands house and park for life.



V. *Inscription and shield.* *Humphry Dethick, esq., one of his Majesty's gentlemen ushers (daily waiter), 1642, aged 63.*

Inscription, 26½ by 10 inches, in six lines, partly in Roman capitals and partly in text:

Mors mihi lucrum.

HERE LIETH THE BODY OF HUMPHRY DETHICK  
ESQ: WHO WAS ONE OF HIS MA<sup>TIES</sup> GENT'  
VSHERS (DAYLY WAITER) WHO DEPARTED  
THIS LIFE THE 14 OF AVGVST Anno Dni  
1642, Ætatis suæ 63.

Shield of arms on a rectangular plate, 10 by 8½ inches, *Quarterly I and IV. (Arg.), a fess vairy (or) and (gu.) between three water bougets sa., for Dethick. II. (Arg.), a chief (gu.), over all on a bend (az.) three escutcheons (of the first) each charged with a chief (of the second), for Allestree. III. (Or), a chevron (gu.), on a canton arg. five gouttes sa., 2, 1 and 2, for Stafford of Grafton.*<sup>1</sup> *Over all in fess point a mullet . . . for difference.*

Aubrey (III, 108) notes the inscription as "on a marble stone near the communion table." Also Manning and Bray (II, 790), but "now covered by boards laid over the floor." The original stone, 84 by 45 inches, still remains on the floor of the nave at the western end. Humphry Dethick had a twenty-five years' grant of Dorney House on the Oatlands estate, and in 1629 an annuity of £150 for furnishing the king with balls and other requisitions for balloon play. As page and "quarter wayter" he had been appointed to attend Prince Charles on his journey to Spain. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Golding, of London. The Weybridge register records the baptism of their son Charles on 11 August, 1637, and the burial of his father on 16 August, 1642. Also the marriage of Humphry's widow in June, 1649, to Henry Tennant, and again on 15 May, 1677, to Dr. Joshua Butler, and finally her burial in the chancel as Mrs. Elizabeth Butler

<sup>1</sup> The canton in the arms of Stafford of Grafton is usually *ermine*.

on 25 April, 1697.<sup>1</sup> Humphry Dethick died without making a will, and on 24 August, 1642, administration was granted to his relict Elizabeth (*Admon. Act Book*, 1642, fol. 153).

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## WIMBLEDON.

## LOST BRASSES.

- (1). *Effigy and inscription.* William de ———, rector, 1361.

Aubrey (I, 103), "on another brass plate, in the chancel, is the figure of a priest holding a chalice, and round the ledge is this mangled inscription":

"Hic jacet Dominus Willielmus de . . . . quondam rector istius . . . de Wimbledon qui obiit . . . . ccclxi cujus aie propicietur misericors deus."

Possibly for William de Cheston, who was rector in 1353.

- (2). *Inscription (effigy lost).* Thomas Myllynge, rector, 1540.

Aubrey (I, 102), "in the middle of the chancel, on a brass plate, under a figure lost, is this inscription":

"Sub hoc lapide tegitur Ma : Thomas Myllynge olim rector hujus ecclesiæ qui obiit tercio die Novembris Anno Domini mccccxl. Intercede qui hac transis ut illius anima regnet cum superis."

Manning and Bray (III, 275), "now lost."

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<sup>1</sup> *Surr. Arch. Colls.*, XVII, 46.

## WITLEY.

- I. *Effigies of Thomas Jonys, one of the sewers of the chamber to Henry VIII, in civil dress, with three sons, and wife Jane, with 3 daughters, foot inscription, and two shields of arms (one lost), undated, c. 1530.*



Off go charite pp for the soull of Thomas Jonys & Jane his wyfe which  
 Thomas was one of the sewers of the chamber to oure loueable lorde kynge  
 Henry the viii On whose Soull and all cristen Jhu haue mercy Amen

THOMAS JONYS AND WIFE JANE, c. 1530.  
 WITLEY, SURREY.

(One-sixth full size.)

Full-length effigies, the male  $18\frac{1}{2}$ , the female 18 inches in height, slightly turned towards one another. Thomas Jonys or Jones is represented clean-shaven and with long hair, wearing doublet, fur-trimmed gown with deep full sleeves and broad round-toed shoes. Behind him are the standing figures of his three sons,  $5\frac{3}{4}$  by  $3\frac{3}{4}$  inches, similarly dressed but with plain gowns. His wife wears the pedimental head-dress, the front lappet of which is ornamented with quatrefoils in lozenges, a close-fitting gown cut square at the neck and with tight sleeves and fur cuffs. Round the hips is a broad ornamented girdle with three rosettes as a buckle, from the lowermost hangs a chain terminating in a large spherical pomander. Behind her are the standing figures of her three daughters,  $5\frac{1}{4}$  by 3 inches, all similarly dressed, except that the lappets of their head-dresses are plain and they have no pomanders, and all have long flowing hair.

Below is the inscription,  $22\frac{1}{2}$  by  $3\frac{3}{4}$  inches, in three lines in black letter :

Off go<sup>r</sup> charite p<sup>r</sup> for the soull' of Tho<sup>m</sup>s Jonys & Jane his wyfe which  
Tho<sup>m</sup>s was one of the sewers of the chamber to oure souerayne lorde kynge  
henry the viii. On whois Soull' and all cristen Jhu haue mercy Amen.

Above the figures were originally two shields,  $5\frac{1}{4}$  by  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches, but that on the sinister is now lost. The dexter bears . . . . *three cockatrices*, 2 and 1, . . . . for Jones.

The brass, still in its original slab of dark-coloured stone or marble,  $58\frac{1}{2}$  by 28 inches, is now placed under an earlier monumental arch on the north side of the chancel. Aubrey (IV, 37) noted it "in the north chancel, fixed to a gravestone." Manning and Bray (II, 49) record its removal thus: "under this stone seat, the stone has been put up sideways, so as to bury part of the inscription." It now lies flat under the arch or "stone seat." The date of the death of Thomas Jones is unknown. On 20 September, 1520, he was appointed by letters patent keeper of the park of Witley, and in connection with some power to cut timber gave a

joint bond with one Avenall on 14 February, 1526. In a recovery of lands, etc., in Thursley in Easter term, 23 Henry VIII (1531), Thomas Jones is tenant and John Eveley vouchee, and in the survey of 1548 Thomas Jones the son is stated to have held a tene-ment in Thursley late his father's and before of John Eveley. In some chancery proceedings by Thomas Jones the son about 1582 it is stated that his mother Jane Jones survived her husband. For the above notes I am indebted to our member, Mr. Percy Woods, C.B. According to the *Surrey Visitations*<sup>1</sup> Jane Jones was of the Elliot family, and one of her daughters, Anne, married John Wesden, and another, Jane, married Anthony Stoughton. The eldest son Thomas purchased the rectory manor in 1544 and sold it in 1571, he also had the custody of the park and manor in 1547-9. For an account of the manor of Witley see the *Collections*, XVIII, 69. The brass is reproduced in the Rev. E. Newill's short account of *The Church of All Saints, Witley*, 2nd ed., 1918.

II. *Inscription and shield of arms.* Henry Bell, esq., clerk comptroller to King James, 1634, aged 80. On wall of north chapel.

Inscription, 23 by 8½ inches, in seven lines in Roman capitals:

HERE LIES INTERRED THE BODY OF HENRY BELL ESQVIER  
LATE CLARKE CONTROWLER OF THE HOVSHOLD TO OVR  
LATE SOVERAIGNE LORD KING IAMES OF BLESSED MEMORIE  
WHO DEPARTED THIS MORTALL LIFE ON THE IX<sup>TH</sup> OF MAY  
1634 AT HIS HOVSE IN MILFORD IN SVRREY & AGED 80  
YEARES OR THERE ABOVTS & WAS BVRIED Y<sup>E</sup> 13 DAY OF Y<sup>E</sup> SAME  
MONETH & HERE HE RESTS IN HOPE OF A IOYFVLL RESVRRECTION

Above on a rectangular plate, 6¾ by 5¼ inches, is a shield charged with the arms of Bell, (*Arg.*), on a chevron between three hawk's bells (*gu.*) two bars gemelles of the field.

Noted by Aubrey (IV, 38) and by Manning and Bray (II, 49) as "on a stone in the north chapel." It is now

<sup>1</sup> *Harl. Soc.*, XLIII, 38.



on the east wall of the chapel on a Sussex marble slab 27 by 18 inches with a moulding above.

Henry Bell lived at Rake House where there is a carved mantelpiece bearing his initials and the date 1602. In 1615 he purchased the manor of Witley, and died 9 May, 1634, unmarried. In his will (P. C. C., 46 *Seager*) dated 25 February, 1633-4, proved 15 May following, he mentions his nephews Anthony (No. III) and Thomas Smith, his cousin George Payne the elder and his George, also his cousins John and Henry Payne.

III. *Achievement of arms for Anthony Smith, 1637, and his second wife Mary Allen; inscription cut in stone nearly illegible. On wall of north chapel.*

An achievement on a rectangular plate, 9 by 7 inches, showing the arms of Smith, of Milford. (*Arg.*), *on a bend between two unicorn's heads erased (az.) three lozenges (or), with a mullet (sa.) in chief for difference*, impaling Allen, (*Sa.*), *a cross potent (or), with the crest of Smith, out of a coronet a demi-bull rampant charged on the shoulder with a mullet for difference.* These arms are also in a window in Rake House.

Manning and Bray (II, 49) say "against the east wall [of the north chapel] is a stone much decayed. The following is given by Aubrey (II, 38) as the inscription of which little is now legible: "Here lyeth interred the body of Anthony Smith who departed this life the last . . . . . Anno Dom: 1637 at his dwelling house in Milford and was aged . . . . and here he rests in hope of a joyful resurrection. The arms remain on a brass plate, Smith impaling Allen, his second wife." The slab is of Sussex marble, 26 by 18 inches, with moulding above, but the inscription has perished.

Anthony Smith, one of the clerks of the spicery to James I, was the son of Henry Smith by Elizabeth, sister of Henry Bell (No. II). He was thrice married, firstly to Mary, daughter of Francis Muschamp of Peckham; secondly to Mary, daughter of John Allen of Essex, by whom he had two sons and three daughters;

and lastly to Mary, daughter of Thomas Cooper of Borough, Witley. By will (*Archdeaconry Court, Surrey*) dated 22 August, 1636, proved 10 December, 1637, he desires to be buried in the parish church of Witley "wherein all unnecessary charges to be avoided." Leaves his silver and furniture to his son Anthony; mentions his wife, his younger son Thomas, and his daughters [Elizabeth] wife of [John] Meale, and Mary, deceased.

IV. *Inscription.* Sarah, wife of John Holney, rector, 1641, aged 37, married 20 years and had 12 children, with 4 Latin and 4 English verses. On wall of chancel.

Rectangular plate, 20 by 14½ inches, with an inscription in twenty-three lines partly in Roman capitals and partly in text:

Pignus amoris

IO: HOLNÆI PASTORIS

DE WITLEY IN MEMORIAM CHARISSIMÆ

SVÆ SARÆ, QVÆ CVM ILLO VIXIT

ANNIS XX: ET LIBEROS XII

PEPERIT.

SERMO FVNEBRIS:

The memoriall of the ivst is blessed

Pro: x ver: 7.

HOLNÆI DE WOODMANCOTE TETRASTICON

IN OBITVM NVRVS SVÆ SARÆ HOLNEY

QVÆ OBIIT 3<sup>o</sup> OCTOBR: 1641.

ANNO ÆTATIS

SVÆ 37

HIC DORMIT MVLIER, MELIOR QVÂ VIX ERAT VSQVĀ

ALTERA (NI FALLOR) SARA, REBECCA, RAHEL:

SANCTA, PIA ET FRVGI PRVDENS, PVLCHRA, ATQ; PVDICA

HEV MVLIÈRE VNĀ, QVOT PERIÈRE BONA?

Anglice.

A better woman than here sleeps, there's none,

SARA, REBECCA, RAHEL, three in one:

Religions, pious, thrifty, wise, fayre, and chast.

See many goods in one, who findes in hast?

The plate is set in a Sussex marble frame, 32 by 27 inches, and is now on the south wall of the chancel. Aubrey (IV, 39) notes it "in the chancel, on a marble gravestone." Manning and Bray (II, 50) as "against the north wall of the chancel."

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#### WOKING.

- I. *Effigy of Joan Purdan, a group of four daughters, and foot inscription. On wall of south aisle. Effigy of her husband Henry Purdan, 1523, in civil dress, and a group of three sons lost.*

In the collection of the Society of Antiquaries is a rubbing taken in January, 1864, when the figure of Henry Purdan was still in place, but the sons had then gone, as their indent only is shown.

Henry Purdan's figure was  $15\frac{3}{4}$  inches in height and turned sideways. He was represented clean shaven, with long hair, wearing doublet, fur-trimmed gown with full sleeves of uniform breadth, and large round-toed shoes.

His wife,  $15\frac{1}{4}$  inches in height, also turned sideways, wears the pedimental headdress with plain lappets, and close-fitting gown with tight sleeves and fur cuffs. Round the hips is a broad, ornamented girdle with a large buckle and long pendent end terminating in a metal tag.

Below is the inscription,  $17\frac{3}{4}$  by  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches, in three lines in black letter, with a rose at the end:

Pray for the soules of Henry Purdan and Johān hys wyfe the  
whyche henry decessed the vii day of Nouember the yer' of o<sup>r</sup>  
lord M<sup>c</sup>XLIII on whose soules Jhu haue mercy Amen (rose)

Under the inscription and below the father was a group of three sons, now lost; below the mother is one of four daughters,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  by 4 inches, all with long, flowing hair, and dressed in plain, close-fitting gowns.

Noted by Aubrey (III, 218) and Manning and Bray (I, 138) as "in the nave," where it still remained in

1864. Since then the slab has been taken up, cut down to 27 by 22 inches, and built into a blocked door in the south aisle. The daughters have been relaid above the indent for the father.

II. *Effigies of John Shadhet, 1527, in civil dress, and wife Isabel, with foot inscription; two groups of children lost. Now on a wall of south aisle.*

Two effigies,  $16\frac{1}{2}$  inches in height, standing sideways. John Shadhet is clean shaven and with long hair, wearing a doublet and the usual fur-trimmed gown, but with sleeves of uniform width. His wife wears the pedimental head-dress with plain lappets, and a close-fitting gown, cut square at the neck, and with tight sleeves with fur cuffs. Round the hips is a broad ornamented girdle with a large buckle and long pendent end terminating in a metal tag.

Below is the inscription,  $17\frac{1}{2}$  by  $3\frac{3}{4}$  inches, in three lines in black letter:

Pray for the soules of Johñ Shadhēt & Esabell hys wyfe  
the whych Johñ decessed the xi day of marche yn the  
yere of our lord M<sup>c</sup>L<sup>v</sup>IIII on whos soull' ihu haue mercy.

The brass is still in its original stone, which has been cut down to 36 by 27 inches, and is now built into a blocked doorway in the south aisle. Aubrey (III, 218) notes it as "fixed to a gravestone in the south ile," and says "there have been the figures on two brass plates of seven or more sons, and four or more daughters." Manning and Bray (I, 138) also note it "in the south aisle," and in 1864 it was still on the floor although laid north and south.

III. *Inscription with achievement of arms. Sir Edward Zouch, knt., marshall of the household to Kings James I and Charles I, 1634. On wall of chancel.*

Rectangular plate,  $18\frac{1}{2}$  by 13 inches, bearing an inscription in 24 lines, partly in Roman capitals and partly in text:

## TVMVLVS

NOBILISSIMI ET AMPLISSIMI VIRI DOMINI EDOVARDI

ZOVCH EQVITIS AVRATI SERENISSIMORVM

IACOBI ET CAROLI REGVM DVM

VIVERET MARESCALLI AVLICI.

ZOVCHIADÆ quantū fuerat mortale viator

Hæc cava depositi marmora iure tenent

Si pietas si prisca fides si gratia Regum

Vis generosa animi Candor et integritas

Larga manus artis studium domus hospita stemma

Nobile cultorum si numerosa cohors

Debuerant lethi securum reddere quenquam

Debuit hic saltem non potuisse mori

Haut tamen abripuit totum mors invida præter

Corporis exuvias possidet illa nihil

Pars melior cælum periit qua venerat Orbi

Huic desiderium et fama viri superest.

Marito Opt: Merito

Coniux Mæstissa.

P.

Decessit Anno Christi

CLC LCCXXXIV

Mense Iunii die

Septimo.

At the top of the plate is an achievement bearing the arms of Zouch, *Quarterly* I. (*Gu.*), *bezanty*, a *quarter ermine*, for Zouch. II. (*Gu.*), *threc leopards' faces jessant-de-lys* (*or*), for Cantilupe. III. (*Arg.*), *two chevrons* (*gu.*), a *label* (*az.*), for Seymour. IV. (*Or*), *semy of crosses crosslet a lion rampant* (*az.*), for Lovel; with crest, a *falcon with wings expanded standing on a branch raguly*, and supporters, *two falcons with wings expanded*. Motto: VINCIT QVI PATITVR.

The plate, on a panel of black marble, 27 by 19, set in a stone frame, 31 by 25 inches, is now on the south wall of the chancel. Both Aubrey (III, 221) and Manning and Bray (I, 138) note it "on the north wall."

The manor of Woking was granted to Sir Edward Zouch, master of the household to King James, on 13 November, 1620. Sir Edward died 7 June, 1634.



In his will (P.C.C., 63 *Seager*) he desires to be buried "in Woking church by night." Mentions his sons Alan and Ned, and his daughters Sophia, Doll and Bess.

### LOST BRASSES.

- (1). *Inscription.* Anne Devereux, eldest daughter of Lord Ferrers of Chartley, undated.

Aubrey (III, 217), "on a brass plate, fixed to a gravestone, is this inscription":

"Here lyeth Anne Deveres eldest daughter to my lord fferys of Chartley. On her soule Jesu have mercy."

Manning and Bray (I, 138) say, "upon a gravestone within the communion rails."

Possibly a daughter of Sir Walter Devereux, Lord Ferrers in right of his wife Anne, only daughter and heiress of William, Lord Ferrers. He had livery of his wife's lands in 1453, was created a knight of the garter in 1470, and slain at Bosworth in 1485, fighting for Richard III.

- (2). *Effigy and inscription.* Gilbert Gilpyn, keeper of Woking Park, 1500, in hunting dress with horn.

Aubrey (III, 219), "in the nave of the church, on a brass plate, is the figure of a man in a gown with wide sleeves, bearing in his baudry a bugle horn about his neck, and a hanger by his side, and a hound at his feet; under him was the following inscription now lost": "Orate pro anima Gilberte Gilpyn quondam parcarii de Woking Parke qui obiit decimo die Augusti Anno dni m.ccccc. Cujus anima propicietur deus Amen."

Apparently all lost before Manning and Bray's time, as they simply quote Aubrey.

- (3). *Effigy of a civilian, inscription gone.*

Aubrey (III, 217), "on a brass plate, on a flat gravestone, is the portraiture of a man in a gown, but the inscription now lost."

## WONERSH.

- I. *Effigies of Thomas Elyot of Wonersh, filacer for Surrey and Sussex in the court of king's bench and clerk of the peace for Surrey, 1467, in civil dress, and wife Alice, with foot inscription slightly mutilated. On floor of chancel.*

Two full-length full-face effigies, the male 18 and the female 16 $\frac{3}{4}$  inches in height. Thomas Elyot, who is represented standing on a small grass-covered mound,



THOMAS ELYOT, 1467, and WIFE ALICE.  
WONERSH, SURREY.

(One-sixth full size.)

is clean shaven, with short hair, and wears a close-fitting under-garment below a fur-trimmed gown with plain collar, hose and shoes in one piece, and a plain girdle round the waist. His wife wears a small horned

head-dress with veil, kirtle, and an absolutely plain close-fitting gown with turned-back collar and tight sleeves.

Below is the inscription, slightly mutilated, on a long narrow strip,  $23\frac{3}{4}$  by  $1\frac{3}{4}$  inches, in two lines in black letter:

Hic iacet Thomas Elyot de Womersh custos filarii Surr' et Sussex'  
[in Banco] Regis et cl'icus pacis Com

Surr' et Alicia uxor eius qui obiit vicesimo die Januarii anno  
d[omi]ni mil[lesimo] CCCC sexagesimo septimo.

The brass in its original slab, 33 by 30 inches, but cut down in length, is now on the floor of the chancel on the south side. Originally it was in the south chapel where it was noted by Aubrey (IV, 102) and Manning and Bray (II, 114). Thomas Elyot, filacer for Surrey and Sussex in the court of king's bench and clerk of the peace for Surrey, was of Green Place. He married Alice, daughter of William Calverdon, and died 20 January, 1467-8. He is said to have given Green Place to his son Henry (No. II) who sold it, and the family afterwards removed to Busbridge in Godalming. A filacer was an officer for filing writs in the various courts.

II. *Effigies of Henry Elyot, gent., 1503, in civil dress, and wife Joan, with a group of twelve sons and one of eleven daughters, and foot inscription; two shields lost.*  
*On floor of chancel.*

Two full-length, well-engraved figures,  $18\frac{1}{2}$  inches in height, standing sideways. Henry Elyot is represented clean shaven and with long hair, wearing doublet, fur-trimmed gown with full sleeves of uniform breadth and broad round-toed shoes. Over his right shoulder is thrown his hood, attached to which is a long scarf, and from his girdle hangs a pouch, behind which is a dagger. His wife wears the pedimental head-dress, the front lappet of which is ornamented with quatrefoils enclosed in lozenges, a close-fitting gown, cut square at the neck,

and with tight sleeves and fur cuffs. Round the hips is an ornamented girdle with a very large buckle and



HENRY ELYOT, 1503, and WIFE JOAN.  
WONERSH, SURREY.

(One-sixth full size.)

long pendent terminating in a metal tag. Below is the inscription, 20 by 2 $\frac{1}{4}$  inches, in two lines in black letter:

Hic iacet Henric' Elyot Gen'osus et Johana uxor ei' qui quidem  
Henricus

obit secundo die Junii A<sup>o</sup> dñi millio V<sup>o</sup> CCC<sup>o</sup> quor' aiabz ppietur deus  
Amen.

Above the father is a group of 12 sons,  $5\frac{3}{4}$  by  $9\frac{1}{2}$ , graduated in size, and all in civil dress; and above the mother one of 11 daughters  $5$  by  $8\frac{1}{4}$  inches, also graduated, and all with long, flowing hair and dressed in plain gowns. At the head of the stone were two shields,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  by  $4\frac{1}{4}$  inches, now lost.

The two groups of children, now relaid above the heads of the figures, were no doubt originally below the inscription. The stone appears to have been reduced in length to fit its present position, when probably the alteration took place. There may also have been two more shields at the foot of the stone.

The brass in its original slab, now 48 by 30 inches, is on the floor of the chancel on the north side. Originally it was on the south side, where it was noted by Aubrey (IV, 103) and Manning and Bray (II, 114).

Henry Elyot, son and heir of Thomas Elyot (No. I), died 2 June, 1503. His wife Joan is said to have been of the Wintershull family.

III. *Inscription. Elizabeth, one of the daughters of Sir Thomas Blenerhayset, steward of the household of the Duke of Norfolk, 1513. On floor of chancel.*

Inscription,  $11\frac{1}{2}$  by  $6\frac{1}{2}$  inches, in five lines in black letter:

Hic iacet Elizabeth una filiar'  
Thome Blen'hayset Senescalli  
hospicii serenissimi ducis Norff  
que obiit xi die Januarii Ao dni  
M<sup>o</sup>LV<sup>o</sup>XXXX cuius alicuius ppietetur de'.

Original stone lost. The plate is now inserted into one of the black marble slabs forming the pavement of the chancel, and is on the north side within the rails. Noted by Aubrey and Manning and Bray as "near the communion table."

Sir Thomas Blenerhayset, of Frenze, Norfolk, was twice married, firstly to Jane Sutton, and afterwards to Margaret, daughter of John Braham, and died 17 June, 1531. He was steward of the household to Thomas, second Duke of Norfolk, and also one of his executors.



IV. *Inscription.* *Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Bosseville, gent., 1578, aged 27 days; palimpsest, Flemish, 16th cent., now fastened down. On floor of chancel.*

Inscription, on a small rectangular plate,  $8\frac{1}{2}$  by  $3\frac{3}{4}$  inches, in five lines in black letter:

Here lyeth buried the body of  
Elizabeth Bosseville Daughter of  
Henry Bosseville Gentlemā who  
Died the 9 daye of february  
1578. beinge 27 dayes oulde.

This plate is a palimpsest and has on the reverse a portion of the border of a late-sixteenth century Flemish brass, but is too small to give any definite idea of the pattern.

Noted by Aubrey (IV, 102) and Manning and Bray (II, 114) as “on the chancel floor on the north side of the altar.” The original stone is lost, and the plate is now inserted in one of the black marble slabs of the chancel floor on the south side within the rails.

#### LOST BRASS.

*Effigy and inscription.* *Emeline, wife of Andrew Hobbs, esq., 1486.*

Aubrey (IV, 104), “on a brass plate on a marble gravestone, in the south chancel, is this inscription”:

“Orate pro anima Emeline Hobbys uxoris Andree Hobbys armigeri que quidem Emelina obiit die dominica xxiii Octobris Anno dni MCCCCLXXXVI cujus anime propicietur deus Amen.”

Apparently lost before Manning and Bray wrote, as they (II, 114) simply quote Aubrey.

The slab, 54 by  $22\frac{1}{2}$  inches, bearing the indent for this brass remains on the floor of the tower. It shows the figure of a lady, 16 inches in height, with a foot inscription 16 by 2 inches.

## WORPLESDON.

## LOST BRASSES.

- (1). *Inscription.* Anne, daughter of Cuthbert Blakeden, esq., widow of John Fowler, esq., and afterwards wife and widow of St. John Hobson, gent., 1600.

Aubrey (III, 322), "upon a brass plate, upon a flat gravestone in the chancel, is this inscription":

"Here lyeth buried the body of Anne Hobson, widdow, sometime wife of John Fowler, esq., deceased, afterwards the wife of St. John Hobson, gent., deceased, which said Anne was one of the daughters of Cuthbert Blakeden, esq., she died the 22 day of Febr: Anno domini 1600."

- (2). *Inscription.* Robert Manory, son of John Manory, and husband of Mercy, daughter of Robert Bristow, 1623.

Aubrey (III, 323), "on a brass plate in the body of the church, fixed to a gravestone, is this inscription":

"Here lyes the body of Robert Manorye, the sonne of John Manorye, and husband of Mercy Manorye, the daughter of Robert Bristowe of Frymley, the said Robert Manorye deceased the first of Nov: Anno domini 1623."

"Hath Death snatch'd ought. Thy goodness mounts  
the skyes

Great was thy Pain, thy End lives in mens eyes.  
I.C."

Manning and Bray (III, 103), "both lost."

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WOTTON.

All the inscriptions are on the floor of the north or Evelyn chapel, and mark the burial places of the various members of the family. They are here given from

*Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica*, 2nd S., I, 352, as the present writer has been unable to obtain access to the chapel.

I. *Inscription.* *George Evelyn, esq.*, 1603.

HERE LYETH THE BODY OF GEORGE  
EVELYN ESQ: WHO DECEASED THE  
XXX<sup>TH</sup> DAY OF MAY A° DNI 1603.

On the wall is an alabaster tablet with an inscription written by Dr. Comber, master of Trinity College. This tablet gives his age as 73. He was twice married, firstly to Rose, daughter and heiress of Thomas Williams, by whom he had ten sons and six daughters, and who was buried at Long Ditton, and secondly to Joan (No. II), daughter of Stint, by whom he had six sons and two daughters.

II. *Inscription.* *Joan, wife of George Evelyn, esq.*, 1613, aged 63.

HERE LYETH THE BODY OF IOANE EVELYN  
LATE WIFE OF GEORGE EVELYN ESQ:  
WHO DYED THE 9<sup>TH</sup> OF MARCH A° D<sup>I</sup> 1613  
ÆTATIS SVÆ 63  
VIVIT POST FVNERA VIRTVS.

She was the second wife of George Evelyn (No. I).

III. *Inscription.* *Elizabeth, wife of Edward Darcie* [1634].

HEERE LYETH BVRIED Y<sup>E</sup> BODY  
OF ELIZABETH DARCIE Y<sup>E</sup> WIFE OF  
ED: DARCIE FOR WHOSE PIOUS MEMOR<sup>Y</sup>  
IS ERECTED A LARGER MONVMENT.

On the north wall is a tablet with inscription, and underneath the effigy of a child. Elizabeth Darcie was the daughter of Richard Evelyn by his wife Elinor Stansfield, and wife of Edward Darcie, esq., of Dartford, Kent. She died 15 December, 1634, aged 20, and had one daughter who died young.

IV. *Inscription, Elinor, wife of Richard Evelyn, esq., 1635, aged 37.*

HERE LYETH THE BODY OF ELINOR EVELYN  
THE WIFE OF RICHARD EVELYN ESQUIER  
WHO DYED THE 29<sup>TH</sup> OF SEPTEMBER  
ANNO DOMINI 1635, AGED 37 YEARS.

She was the daughter of John Stansfield, of Lewes.

V. *Inscription, twelve English verses, and achievement of arms. Richard Evelyn, esq. [1640].*

TO THE SACRED MEMORY OF THE  
INTERR'D RICHARD EUELYN ESQ.

READER, CANST VIEW THIS MARBLE, YET NOT BEE  
STRAITE SELFE-TRANSFORM'D INTO A NIOBE  
FOR THINE OWNE LOSSE? KNOW IN THIS VRNE THERE  
LYES

A THEAME OF WORTH, WHO SHALL WRITE ELEGIES  
TO MIRITT SVCH A SVBJECT, VNLESSE HEE  
BE HOPE BY SOM KIND OF DIVINITIE  
A MAN SO GOOD, THAT I AM SCARCE CONTENT  
TO SAY, EACH ACT DESERV'D A MONVMENT  
HE DID BVT HOWLD, THEY BEING TOO SVBLIME  
FOR IMITATION WEE MAY ERECT THIS SHRINE  
TO'S MEMORY, SINCE WEE DISPAIRE THAT ONE  
HENC FORTH ATTAINNE SO MVCH PERFECTION.

Above, on a rectangular plate is an achievement of Evelyn, *Quarterly, I and IV. (Az.), a griffin passant and a chief (or)*, for Evelyn. II and III. (*Arg.*), *two bars and six martlets (vert)*, for Ailward. Crest, *A griffin passant (or), armed and gorged with a coronet (az.)*, for Evelyn. The achievement is illustrated in *Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica*, 2nd S., I, 352.

On the wall of the chapel is an alabaster monument with effigies of himself, wife, and five children. He was the son of George Evelyn by his second wife Joan Stint, and married Elinor, daughter of John Stansfield, of Lewes, by whom he had five children, George, John, Richard, Elizabeth and Jane, and died 20 December, 1640.

## ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

## Vol. XXV :

Page 38, line 32, for "St." read "Sr."

- „ 45. The will of Anthony Duncombe is printed in *Surr. Arch. Colls.*, III, 270.
- „ 54, line 3, the original stone still remains in the churchyard.
- „ 62, line 35, for "day of March" read "Tuesday."
- „ 73. No. II is illustrated in the *Victoria and Albert Museum List of Brasses*, 1915, pl. 48, and *Alcuin Club Collections*, XXII (1919), 101.
- „ 88. No. II is now fastened to the west face of the chancel arch.
- „ 93, line 6. No. IV has been raised from the floor and inserted into the north face of the south chancel arch.
- „ 93, line 9. Will in Archdeaconry Court of Surrey, 156 *Herringman*.
- „ 95, line 22. No. V has been raised from the floor and inserted into the western face of the south chancel arch.
- „ 96, line 15. It is possible the engraver first set out "July" and subsequently altered it to "June."
- „ 96, line 25. The arms are Weld. In 1552 Sir Gilbert Dethick confirmed to John Weld, of Eton, Cheshire, the arms: "Azur a fece unde between 3 cressauntes ermyns."
- „ 100, line 13, also reproduced in *Alcuin Club Proc.*, XXII, 147, and *V. and A. Mus. List*, pl. 52, No. 3.

## Vol. XXVI :

- Page 26. For some additional notes on the Gainsford family see *Surr. Arch. Colls.*, XXVII, 143, and the *Annals of the House of Gainsford*, by W. D. Gainsford, 1909.
- „ 28. The face of the lady and the book show traces of silvering.
- „ 30, line 15, also illustrated in the *Annals*, pl. XXII, p. 88, and in the *Portfolio of the Mon. Brass Society*, IV, pl. 14.
- „ 31, line 26, add "Robert" before Brent. He died in 1491.



Vol. XXVI (*con.*) :

Page 32, line 15, and 43, line 10. This shield has now been removed from the slab in which it was erroneously placed. It has been fixed in a new stone,  $11\frac{1}{2}$  by 8 inches, and let into the wall of the old chancel, now used as the south chapel, with this inscription on a small brass plate, 6 by  $2\frac{1}{4}$  inches :

ARMS OF GAYNESFORD  
A FRAGMENT FROM THE LOST BRASS TO JOAN, DAUGHTER  
OF REGINALD MORESBY, AND WIFE OF JOHN ELDEST SON  
OF NICHOLAS GAYNESFORD, DIED 17 JULY, 1492.  
RELAI'D AND PLACED HERE IN 1916.

Page 33, also illustrated in *Alcuin Club Colls.*, XXII, 91.

- „ 41, line 7, moved in 1916 into the south chapel or old chancel.
- „ 48, line 8, also illustrated from a very poor rubbing in *West Wales Historical Records*, II, 165.
- „ 74, line 11, for “two oxen” read “the ox and the ass.”
- „ 76, line 22, both sides of the plate are also illustrated in *V. and A. Mus. List*, pl. 29.

## Vol. XXVII :

- Page 29, line 16, also illustrated *V. and A. Mus. List*, pl. 17.
- „ 39, also illustrated in *Alcuin Club Proc.*, XXII, 129.
- „ 79, line 5, for “three” read “five.”

## Vol. XXVIII :

- Page 56, line 3, for “Kettlefet” read “Kellefet.”
- „ 88, line 33. The almshouses are not in Shackleford, but in the borough of Godalming on the Portsmouth road.

## Vol. XXIX :

- Page 95, all the brasses are illustrated in *East Horsley Church and Parish*, by the Rev. C. R. S. Elvin, 1908, No. I at p. 20, No. II at p. 26 (correct), No. III at p. 30, and No. IV at p. 34. No. II is also correctly reproduced in *Devon Notes and Queries*, I, 57, and in *Alcuin Club Proc.*, XXII, 29.
- „ 108, line 1, for “II” read “III.”
- „ 112, footnote, an inscription at Little Baddow, Essex, to William Toft, 1470, supplies the missing words as “emessus est.”
- „ 115, line 1. The figure is illustrated in *V. and A. Mus. List*, pl. 44, No. 6.
- „ 130, add LAMBETH PALACE CHAPEL. A rectangular plate, 11 by 11 inches, on the end of a plain high tomb of

grey marble erected by William Sancroft, archbishop of Canterbury, 1678-91, who also wrote the epitaph, to take the place of the tomb to Matthew Parker, abp. 1559-75, which was destroyed in 1648 :

## MATTHAEI ARCHIEPISCOPI CENOTAPHIUM.

*Corpus enim (ne nescias Lector)  
In Adijto hujus Sacelli olim rite conditum  
A sectarijs perduellibus An<sup>o</sup> MDCXLVIII  
Effracto Sacrilege hoc ipso Tumulo  
Elogio Sepulchrali impie refixo  
Direptis nefarie Exuvijs plumbeis  
Spoliatum violatum eliminatum  
Etiam sub Sterquilinio (proh scelus) abstrusum  
Rege demum (plaudente Caelo & Terra) redeunte  
Ex Decreto Baronum Angliae sedulo quaesitum  
Et Sacello postliminio redditum  
In ejus quasi medio tandem quiescit  
Et quiescat utinam  
Non nisi Tuba ultima sollicitandum.*

QUI DENUO DESEGRAVERIT, SACER ESTO.

For notice of this inscription I am indebted to Mr. J. Challenor Smith, F.S.A.

## Vol. XXX :

- Page 66, line 22, also illustrated in *V. and A. Mus. List*, pl. 15.  
 „ 75, line 1, also illustrated in *Alcuin Club Proc.*, XXII, 85, as  
 is also brass No. XII at p. 93.  
 „ 92, line 4, also illustrated in *V. and A. Mus. List*, pl. 40.

## Vol. XXXI :

- Page 113, line 11, for a further note on Henry Smith see *Surr. Arch. Colls.*, XXXII, 161.  
 „ 117, line 36, his daughter Anne, who died in 1552, married Lord Ambrose Dudley, created Earl of Warwick in 1561.  
 „ 122, line 15, for “Margaret” read “Anne.”

## Vol. XXXII :

- Page 77, line 20, for “Pyr” read “Pye.”  
 „ 91, line 17, add another “C” to the date. It should read 1509.  
 „ 123, line 24, for “Jane” read “Frances,” and at p. 124 in title of illustration.

## CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF EXISTING SURREY BRASSES.

Date.	Church.	Name.	Description.	Reference.
1277	Stoke D'Abernon	Sir John D'Aubernoun	Military	XXXII, 116
1327	"	"	"	" 118
c.1330	Leatherhead	Fragment	Inscrip.	XXIX, 131
1375	Lingfield	Lady Elizabeth Cobham	Lady	XXX, 61
1376	Ockham	Walter Frilende (half-effigy)	Eccles.	XXXI, 93
c.1390	Cheam	Civilian	Civilian	XXVI, 52
"	"	" (half-effigy)	"	" 53
"	East Horsley	Robert de Brantingham (half-effigy)	"	XXIX, 95
"	Ockham	John Wexcombe	Inscrip.	XXXI, 95
1390	Croydon	Giles Seymor	"	XXVII, 37
1395	Guildford, St. Nicholas	Arnold Brocas	"	XXVIII, 106
c.1400	Newdigate	Fragment	Shields	XXXI, 88
1401	Clapham	William Tableer	Inscrip.	XXVI, 72
1403	Lingfield	Sir Reginald Cobham	Military	XXX, 62
1412	Shere	Robert Scarclyf	Eccles.	XXXII, 92
1414	Beddington	Philipe Carew, &c.	Lady	XXV, 55
1417	Lingfield	John Hadresham	Military	XXX, 65
c.1420	Horley	Lady with SS. collar	Lady	XXIX, 82
"	Lingfield	Katherine Stoket (half-effigy)	"	XXX, 68
1420	Wandsworth	Nicholas Maudyt	Military	XXXIII, 18
"	Lingfield	Dame Eleanor Cobham	Lady	XXX, 66
1425	Beddington	Margaret Oliver	Cross	XXV, 58
1428	Oxted	John Ynge	Eccles.	XXXI, 101
c.1430	Beddington	Civilian and lady	Civilian	XXV, 63
1431	Okewood	Edward de la Hale	Military	XXXI, 99
"	Puttenham	Edward Cranford	Eccles.	" 123
1432	Beddington	Nicholas Carew and wife	Civilian	XXV, 59
1433	Gt. Bookham	Elizabeth Slyfeld	Lady	" 86
1435	Shere	Anne, daughter of Earl of Ormond	Inscrip.	XXXII, 94
1437	Beddington	Roger Elmebrygge	Military	XXV, 65
"	Kingston	Robert Skern and wife	Civilian	XXIX, 103
c.1440	Lingfield	John Acton	Eccles.	XXX, 70
1440	Albury	John Weston	Military	XXV, 41
1445	Lingfield	John Wyche	Eccles.	XXX, 70
1449	Leigh	John Arderne and wife	Civilian	XXIX, 134
c.1450	"	Susan Arderne	Lady	" 137
"	Lingfield	Lady with long hair	"	XXX, 72
"	Betchworth	Thomas Morsted and wife	Inscrip.	XXV, 73

Date.	Church.	Name.	Description.	Reference.
c. 1450	Weybridge	Man and two wives	Skeletons	XXXIII, 24
1450	Crowhurst	John Gainsford	Military	XXVII, 27
1455	Croydon	Elias Davy (a restoration)	Inscrip.	„ 38
1458	Lingfield	James Veldon (half-effigy)	Eccles.	XXX, 72
„	Cheam	John Compton and wife (half-effigies)	Civilian	XXVI, 57
1459	„	William Wodeward (half-effigy)	„	„ 59
1460	Crowhurst	John Gainsford	Military	XXVII, 30
„	Lingfield	Isabel Cobham	Inscrip.	XXX, 73
1463	Merstham	John Ballard and wife	Civilian	„ 78
1464	Stoke D'Abernon	Dame Anne Norbury	Lady	XXXII, 120
c. 1465	Nutfield	William Grafton and wife	Civilian	XXXI, 90
1467	Wonersh	Thomas Elyot and wife	„	XXXIII, 45
1469	Lingfield	John Swetecok	Eccles.	XXX, 73
c. 1470	Bletchingley	Lady with long hair	Lady	XXV, 78
„	Leatherhead	Civilian	Civilian	XXIX, 131
1473	Merstham	Isabel and Anne Elme- brygge	Ladies	XXX, 79
1478	Putney	John Welbek	Military	XXXI, 113
„	East Horsley	John Bowthe, Bishop of Exeter	Eccles.	XXIX, 96
c. 1480	Cheam	John Yerde and wife	Military	XXVI, 54
„	Byfleet	Thomas Teylar	Eccles.	XXV, 98
1480	Oxted	Joan Haselden	Lady	XXXI, 102
1481	Great Bookham	John Barnsdale and wife	Inscrip.	XXV, 88
1483	Ockham	John Weston and wife	Military	XXXI, 96
1487	Peper Harow	Joan Brocas	Lady	„ 109
„	„	„	Cross	„ 110
1488	Kingston	John Hertcombe and wife	Civilian	XXIX, 105
c. 1490	Carshalton	Nicholas Gainsford and wife	Military	XXVI, 26
1492	„	Fragment	Shield	„ 32
„	„	Walter Gainsford (half-effigy)	Eccles.	„ „
1495	Farley	John Brook and wife	Civilian	XXVIII, 73
1497	Carshalton	Thos. Elyngbrigge and wife	Military	XXVI, 34
„	Camberwell	Michael Skinner	Civilian	„ 2
„	Stoke D'Abernon	John Prowd, rector	Inscrip.	XXXII, 121
1498	Merstham	John Newdegate	Military	XXX, 82
„	East Horsley	John Snelling and wife	Civilian	XXIX, 98
1499	Camberwell	Richard Skinner	„	XXVI, 3
„	Leigh	Richard Ardern and wife (effigies lost)	Inscrip.	XXIX, 137
c. 1500	Guildford, Holy Trinity	Civilian	Civilian	XXVIII, 94

Date.	Church.	Name.	Description.	Reference.
c. 1500	Guildford, St. Mary	Civilian and wife	Civilian	XXVIII, 104
"	Cobham	Fragment (Adoration of Shepherds)	Device	XXVI, 74
"	Long Ditton	John Haymer, rector	Inscrip.	XXVII, 61
"	Ewell	John Tabard and wife	"	XXVIII, 58
"	Horsell	John Aleyn, chaplain	"	XXIX, 86
"	Puttenham	Richard Lusher and wife (effigies lost)	"	XXXI, 124
1503	Lingfield	John Knoyll	Eccles.	XXX, 75
"	Wonersh	Henry Elyot and wife	Civilian	XXXIII, 47
"	Cranley	Robert Harding and wife	Frgs.	XXVII, 21
1504	East Horsley	Thos. Snelling and wife (effigies lost)	Inscrip.	XXIX, 100
"	West Horsley	Henry Darckam	"	" 102
1506	"	Martin Whyth and wife	"	" 103
1507	Merstham	Thos. Elingbrigge and wife	Military	XXX, 84
"	Beddington	Katherine Berecroft and Elizabeth Barton	Ladies	XXV, 67
"	Effingham	John Aley	Inscrip.	XXVIII, 51
1508	Barnes	Edith and Elizabeth Wilde	Ladies	XXV, 49
"	Compton	Thomas Jennyn and wife	Civilian	XXVI, 77
1509	Godalming	Thos. Purvoche and wife	"	XXVIII, 81
"	Shalford	Roger Elliott and wife (effigies lost)	Inscrip.	XXXII, 91
c. 1510	Bletchingley	Priest	Eccles.	XXV, 80
"	Cranley	Priest (half-effigy)	"	XXVII, 25
"	Horley	Civilian	Civilian	XXIX, 84
"	Crowhurst	Anne Gainsford	Inscrip.	XXVII, 33
1510	Ewell	Edmund Dows	"	XXVIII, 58
1511	Epsom	William Marston	"	" 56
1512	Croydon	Gabriel Silvester	Eccles.	XXVII, 39
"	Shere	Oliver Sandes	Civilian	XXXII, 94
"	Guildford, Holy Trinity	Henry Norbrige and wife	Inscrip.	XXVIII, 95
1513	Streatham	William Mowfurth	Eccles.	XXXII, 125
"	Mickleham	William Widdowson and wife	Civilian	XXX, 90
"	Reigate	Benefaction of John Skinner	Inscrip.	XXXII, 63
"	Wonersh	Elizabeth Blenerhayset	"	XXXIII, 48
1516	Shere	John Redford and wife	Civilian	XXXII, 95
"	Stoke D'Abernon	Elyn Bray	Chrysom	" 121
"	Ash	Thomas Manory	Inscrip.	XXV, 46
"	Horley	Joan Fenner	"	XXIX, 85
1518	Cheam	Michael Denis	"	XXVI, 59
1519	Ewell	Lady Jane Iwarby	Lady	XXVIII, 59



Date.	Church.	Name.	Description.	Reference.
c.1520	Shere	Lady with long hair	Lady	XXXII, 96
"	Bletchingley	Fragments (children and shields)	Frag.	XXV, 80
"	Ash	Anne Vyne	Inscrip.	" 47
1520	Beddington	Sir Richard Carew and wife (restored)	Military	" 68
1521	Ewell	Margery Treghtin	Lady	XXVIII, 62
"	Stoke D'Abernon	John Pynnoke, priest	Inscrip.	XXXII, 123
"	Send	Laurence Slifield and wife	Civilian	" 89
1523	Woking	Joan Purdan	Lady	XXXIII, 41
1524	Carshalton	Joan Burton	"	XXVI, 39
c.1525	Shere	Sir John Touchet	Military	XXXII, 96
1525	Sanderstead	John Awodde and wife	Civilian	" 81
"	Ockham	Robert Kellet, rector	Inscrip.	XXXI, 98
1527	Long Ditton	Robert Castleton and wife	Civilian	XXVII, 62
"	Woking	John Shadhet and wife	"	XXXIII, 42
c.1530	Witley	Thomas Jones and wife	"	" 36
1532	Camberwell	John Scott and wife	Military	XXVI, 6
1533	Betchworth	Nicholas Wardisworth	Eccles.	XXV, 73
"	Send	Thomas Martin, vicar	Inscrip.	XXXII, 90
1535	Lambeth	Lady Katherine Howard	Lady	XXIX, 113
1538	Camberwell	Edward Scott	Military	XXVI, 11
1540	Addington	Thomas Hatteclyff	"	XXV, 33
1541	Bletchingley	Thomas Warde and wife	Civilian	" 81
1542	Cheam	Thomas Fromond and wife	"	XXVI, 60
1544	Croydon	Thomas Heron and wife (effigies lost)	Frag.	XXVII, 41
"	Addington	John Leigh and wife	Civilian	XXV, 36
1545	Lambeth	Thomas Clere	Military	XXIX, 115
"	Putney	Fragments	Shields	XXXI, 116
c.1550	Cobham	Man in armour	Military	XXVI, 75
1553	Charlwood	Nicholas Saunder and wife	"	" 44
1557	Guildford, Holy Trinity	Baldwin Smith	Inscrip.	XXVIII, 95
1559	Thames Ditton	Erasmus Forde and wife	Military	XXVII, 67
"	Ewell	Fragment	Shield	XXVIII, 70
"	Bletchingley	Sir Thomas Cawarden	Inscrip.	XXV, 83
1562	Croydon	William Heron and wife	Military	XXVII, 44
1569	Chobham	William Heith	Inscrip.	XXVI, 71
1570	Camberwell	John Bowyar and wife	Civilian	" 14
1571	Leatherhead	Robert Gardner	Inscrip.	XXIX, 132
1575	Guildford, Holy Trinity	Fragments	Shields	XXVIII, 98
1576	Egham	Anthony Bond and wives	Civilian	" 54
1577	Ewell	Lady Dorothy Taylare, &c.	Lady	" 62
"	Camberwell	Matthew Draper and wife	Civilian	XXVI, 17
1578	Thorpe	John Bond and wife	"	XXXIII, 1

Date.	Church.	Name.	Description.	Reference.
1578	Wonersh	Elizabeth Bosseville	Inscrip.	XXXIII, 49
1579	Titsey	William Gresham and wife	Civilian	" 8
"	Cheam	Bartholomew Fromondes	Inscrip.	XXVI, 64
1580	Thames Ditton	Cuthbert Blakeden, John Booth and wife	Civilian	XXVII, 74
"	Reigate	Anthony Gilmyn and wife	Inscrip.	XXXII, 63
1582	Thames Ditton	John Polsted and wife	Civilian	XXVII, 71
"	Camberwell	Margaret Dove	Inscrip.	XXVI, 20
1583	Thorpe	William Denham and wife	Civilian	XXXIII, 4
"	"	William Denham	Inscrip.	" 7
"	Putney	Eleanor Agar	Lady	XXXI, 116
1586	Farnham	Benet Jay and wife	Civilian	XXVIII, 74
"	Weybridge	Thos. Inwood and wives	"	XXXIII, 27
"	Sanderstead	Nicholas Wood	Inscrip.	XXXII, 83
1587	Thames Ditton	Robert Smith, William Notte, and wives	Civilian	XXVII, 77
"	Walton-on-Thames	John Selwyn and wife	"	XXXIII, 13
"	Merstham	Peter and Richard Best	Children	XXX, 87
"	Sanderstead	Joan Ounsted	Inscrip.	XXXII, 84
1590	Thames Ditton	John Cheke and wife	Civilian	XXVII, 80
"	Ashtead	John Browne and wife	Inscrip.	XXV, 47
"	Great Bookham	Edmond Slyfeld and wife	"	" 88
1591	Richmond	Robert Cotton and wife	Civilian	XXXII, 72
"	Ashtead	Elizabeth Bodley	Inscrip.	XXV, 48
1592	Stoke D'Abernon	Thomas Lyfelde and wife	Civilian	XXXII, 123
1595	Godalming	John Barker	Military	XXVIII, 82
1597	Great Bookham	Elizabeth Slyfeld	Lady	XXV, 91
"	Tooting	William Fitzwilliam and wife	Civilian	XXXIII, 12
"	Graveney			
"	Farnham	Sibil Jay	Lady	XXVIII, 76
1598	Great Bookham	Henry Slyfeld and wife	Civilian	XXV, 93
"	Weybridge	John Woulde and wives	"	XXXIII, 30
"	Effingham	John Agmondesham	Inscrip.	XXVIII, 51
"	West Molesey	Thomas Brende and wives	"	XXX, 96
"	Seale	Sir Nicholas Woodroffe	"	XXXII, 86
"	Streatham	Anne Livesey	"	" 127
1599	Beddington	Elizabeth Boys	"	XXV, 69
1600	Godalming	Mary Elliott	"	XXVIII, 85
1602	Mortlake	Anthony Holt	"	XXXI, 85
1603	Horsell	John Sutton	Civilian	XXIX, 86
"	"	Thomas Sutton	"	" 90
"	"	Faith Sutton	Inscrip.	" 89
"	Seale	Sir David Woodroffe	"	XXXII, 87
"	Wotton	George Evelyn	"	XXXIII, 51
1604	Puttenham	Dame Dorothy Lusher	"	XXXI, 125
1605	Croydon	Thomas Parkinson and wife	"	XXVII, 47

Date.	Church.	Name.	Description.	Reference.
1605	Nutfield	Edmond Molyneux	Inscrip.	XXXI, 91
„	Weybridge	Children of Sir John Trevor	„	XXXIII, 33
1606	Guildford, Holy Trinity	Maurice Abbot and wife	Civilian	XXVIII, 100
1607	Thames Ditton	Ann Child	Inscrip.	XXVII, 83
„	Seale	Dame Grissel Woodroffe	„	XXXII, 88
1608	Chertsey	Laurence Tompson	Shield	XXVI, 67
„	Thames Ditton	Elizabeth Leigh	Inscrip.	XXVII, 84
„	Mortlake	Ann Jeames	„	XXXI, 86
1609	Morden	Jane Garth	„	XXX, 101
„	Reigate	Henry Drake	„	XXXII, 64
1610	Coulsdon	Anthony Bois	„	XXVI, 79
1611	Oxted	Thomas and Thomas Hoskins	Children	XXXI, 104
„	East Molesey	Anthony Standen	Inscrip.	XXX, 95
„	Wandsworth	Robert Knaresborough	„	XXXIII, 20
„	„	John Powell	„	„ 20
1613	Oxted	John Hoskins	Child	XXXI, 106
„	Betchworth	Richard Powlesden	Inscrip.	XXV, 75
„	Morden	Robert Garthe	„	XXX, 101
„	Putney	Lady Katherine Palmer	„	XXXI, 118
„	Wotton	Joan Evelyn	„	XXXIII, 51
1614	Chipstead	Lucey Roper	Lady	XXVI, 70
„	Betchworth	Amy Powlesden	Inscrip.	XXV, 75
„	Rotherhithe	Peter Hills and wives	Civilian	XXXII, 80
1615	Charlwood	Nicholas Jeale	Inscrip.	XXVI, 48
1616	Long Ditton	Richard Hatton and wife	Civilian	XXVII, 65
„	Mortlake	Abigail Rashleigh	Inscrip.	XXXI, 86
1618	Chertsey	Edward Carleton	„	XXVI, 68
„	Mortlake	Edward Myles	„	XXXI, 87
1619	Godalming	Richard Wyatt and wife	Civilian	XXVIII, 88
„	Almshouses			
„	Horsell	Thomas Edmonds and wife	„	XXIX, 92
1621	Peper Harow	Elizabeth Woods	Child	XXXI, 111
1622	Stoke-by-Guildford	Thomas Stoughton and wife	Inscrip.	XXXII, 104
1623	Kingston	Ann Snelling	„	XXIX, 108
„	Morden	Ann Hicks	„	XXX, 102
1624	Chobham	William Loker	„	XXVI, 71
„	Godstone	George Holman	„	XXVIII, 90
1626	Charlwood	William Jordan and wife	„	XXVI, 49
1627	Betchworth	Bridget Browne	„	XXV, 76
„	Wandsworth	Henry Smith	„	XXXIII, 21
1628	Morden	Dorothy Garth	„	XXX, 102
1629	Effingham	John Cooke and wife	„	XXVIII, 52
„	Godstone	George Evelyn	„	„ 93

Date.	Church.	Name.	Description.	Reference.
1629	Godstone	Susan Holman	Inscrip.	XXVIII, 92
1631	Stoke-by-Guildford	Sir George Stoughton	"	XXXII, 105
"	" "	Bridget Stoughton	"	" 107
1632	Cheam	Edmund and Thomas Barret	"	XXVI, 65
"	Stoke-by-Guildford	Sir Laurence Stoughton and wife	"	XXXII, 108
1633	Kingston	Mark Snelling	"	XXIX, 109
1634	Beddington	Thomas Greenhill	"	XXV, 70
"	Crowhurst	Richard Cholmley	"	XXVII, 34
"	Morden	Thomas Hicks	"	XXX, 102
"	Newdigate	Joan Stere	"	XXXI, 88
"	Puttenham	Francis Wyatt	"	" 125
"	Witley	Henry Bell	"	XXXIII, 38
"	Woking	Sir Edward Zouch	"	" 42
"	Wotton	Elizabeth Darcy	"	" 51
1635	Peper Harow	Henry Smith and wife	"	XXXI, 112
"	Wotton	Elinor Evelyn	"	XXXIII, 52
1637	Witley	Arms of Smith	Shield	" 39
"	Camberwell	Thomas Muschamp	Inscrip.	XXVI, 22
"	Godstone	Richard Evelyn	"	XXVIII, 93
1638	Beddington	Margaret Huntley	"	XXV, 71
"	Lambeth	Margaret Chute	"	XXIX, 118
"	Oxted	Mary Rand	"	XXXI, 107
1639	Reigate	Elizabeth Hildyard	"	XXXII, 65
1640	Ashtead	Dorothy Quinell	"	XXV, 49
"	Wotton	Richard Evelyn	"	XXXIII, 52
1641	Oxted	Joan Rand	"	XXXI, 107
"	Reigate	Elizabeth Thurland	"	XXXII, 66
"	Witley	Sara Holney	"	XXXIII, 40
1642	Weybridge	Humphry Dethick	"	" 34
1643	Godstone	Thomazin Evelyn	"	XXVIII, 93
1644	Limpsfield	George Elyott	"	XXIX, 139
1646	Richmond	Margaret Jay	"	XXXII, 74
1647	Clapham	William Glanville	"	XXVI, 73
1648	Oxted	Ralph Rand, rector	"	XXXI, 108
"	Stoke-by-Guildford	Nicholas Stoughton and wives	"	XXXII, 111
1652	Southwark, St. Saviour	Susan Barford	"	" 103
1653	Kingston	Children of Edmund Staunton	"	XXIX, 110
1656	Farnham	Henry Vernon	"	XXVIII, 78
1664	Mortlake	Richard Byfield	"	XXXI, 87
1668	Gt. Bookham	Robert Shiers	Civilian	XXV, 95
"	Seale	Robert Woodroffe and son	Inscrip.	XXXII, 88

Date.	Church.	Name.	Description.	Reference.
1670	Morden	William Boothe, rector	Inscrip.	XXX, 103
1671	Richmond	Sir John Dingley	"	XXXII, 75
1676	Guildford, St. Nicholas	Caleb Lovejoy	Medallion	XXVIII, 106
1679	Betchworth	Peter Cade	Inscrip.	XXV, 76
"	Godalming	Walter Underhill	"	XXVIII, 86
c.1680	Lambeth Palace	Archbishop Parker	"	XXXIII, 54
1682	Morden	Edward Boothe, rector	"	XXX, 104
"	Richmond	Richard Brawne	"	XXXII, 77
1686	Stoke-by- Guildford	Sir Nicholas Stoughton and wife	"	" 114
1692	Farnham	Sir George Vernon	"	XXVIII, 79
"	Puttenham	Henry Beedell, rector	"	XXXI, 126
1700	Bletchingley	Richard Glyd	"	XXV, 84
1709	Albury	Anthony Duncombe	"	" 44
1757	Godalming	John Warner	"	XXVIII, 86
1760	"	Mary Eliot	"	" 87

LOST BRASSES OF WHICH RUBBINGS ARE IN  
EXISTENCE.

Date.	Church.	Name.	Description.	Reference.
1480	Barnes	Nicholas Clerk, rector	Eccles.	XXV, 51
c.1500	Cobham	Fragment	Children	XXVI, 77
1544	Croydon	Thomas Heron and wife (effigies)	Military	XXVII, 41
1589	"	Elizabeth Fynche	Lady	" 50
1607	"	John Parkinson (effigy)	Civilian	" 56
1629	"	Robert Jackson and wife (effigies)	"	" 58
1592	Dorking	Elizabeth Rushburgh	Inscrip.	" 85
1624	"	Elizabeth Gardiner	"	" 86
—	Ewell	Fragment	Shield	XXVIII, 71
1489	Hambledon	John at Hull and wife	Civilian	XXIX, 79
c.1500	West Molesey	Man and wife	Shrouds	XXX, 98
1605	"	John Farrington	Inscrip.	" 100
1556	Sanderstead	Henry Pollestede	"	XXXII, 85
—	Stoke D'Abernon	Fragment	Shield	" 119
c.1410	Streatham	John Elsefeld, rector	Inscrip.	" 127



## SUMMARY.

The county, although not particularly rich in fine examples, contains the earliest figure-brass known in this country, viz., Sir John D'Abernoun, 1277, at Stoke D'Abernoun. It also contains three brasses of exceptional interest, viz., at Beddington to Philipe Carew, 1414, with the demi-figures of her thirteen brothers and sisters; Wandsworth, where Nicholas Maudyt, serjeant-at-arms, 1420, appears with his mace hanging from his belt; and East Horsley, in the kneeling figure of John Bowthe, bishop of Exeter, 1478. The county also enjoys the distinction of possessing the smallest known armed figure, not a mere child, in the effigy of John Yerd, *c.* 1480, at Cheam. The number of existing brasses including inscriptions is about 290, and may be divided thus:

Military (with and without wives)	-	27
Ecclesiastics	- - - -	17
Civilians (with and without wives)	-	65
Ladies (alone)	- - - -	22
Children (alone)	- - - -	7
Skeletons	- - - -	1
Crosses	- - - -	2
Odd shields, &c.	- - - -	8
Inscriptions	- - - -	141
		<hr/>
		290
		<hr/>

From this it will appear that in figure brasses the civilians far outnumber any other class, most are of late date, mainly in the end of the 16th century, and include a fair number of royal retainers. Good groups of brasses occur at Beddington, Cheam, Carshalton, Leigh, Lingfield, Merstham, Thames Ditton, and Stoke D'Abernoun. Several brasses have disappeared during more or less recent years, some destroyed in accidental fires, others stolen or lost during restorations and rebuildings, but the loss is trifling compared with the losses during the dark ages of the church in the 17th and 18th centuries. On

the other hand, a few brasses have been recovered and replaced, as at Camberwell, Cranley, Croydon and Ewell.

*Military.*—Of the 27 existing original figures, none, except the two at Stoke D'Abernon, one at Lingfield, 1403, and two at Crowhurst, 1450, 1460, are of great importance. Sir John D'Abernoun I, 1277, at Stoke D'Abernon, furnishes us with an example of complete mail, except for the knee-pieces, which were probably of leather. He is also the only known example armed with a lance. His son Sir John II, 1327, shows the gradual addition of plate to the mail defences, and is also noticeable for the multiplicity of garments worn at this time. Of the succeeding or "camail" period the only example is that of Sir Reginald Cobham, 1403, at Lingfield. He is in complete plate except for his camail, and wears a pointed bascinet encircled by an orle. John Hadresham, 1417, also at Lingfield, is in complete plate except for a fringe of mail below the taces, and has roundels covering the armpits and fan-shaped elbow-pieces. Except for the fringe of mail, Nicholas Maudyt, 1420, at Wandsworth, is similar, but in the place of a dagger has his official mace as a serjeant-at-arms. Edward de la Hale, 1431, is also in complete plate and in addition wears a collar of SS. The figure of Roger Elmebrygge, 1437, at Beddington, shows the addition of various plates, the roundels now take an elongated form, to the taces are attached small tuiles, and the knee-pieces have plates below. John Weston, 1440, at Albury, shows a complete change in the defences of the shoulders and elbows, the overlapping plates of the former are now covered by large pauldrons, that on the right or sword arm smaller and lighter than that on the left or bridle arm, and the elbow-pieces are much increased in size. The two Gainsford figures at Crowhurst, respectively dated 1450 and 1460, are most instructive. The earlier, which is of a well-known type, is the first of the bare-headed figures, his shoulder-pieces consist of a number of plates carried up the neck and held in position by a strap and are partly covered by two

large flat pauldrons. The breastplate is strengthened by a large reinforcing piece, and the taces are much lengthened and divided into small scalloped plates. The elbow-pieces are heart-shaped and of uniform size, and the gauntlets have shell backs with peaked cuffs. His son, dated 1460, shows a complete change, he appears in a solid plate gorget with a chin-piece, his shoulder-plates and elbow-pieces are large and heavy, the former with upright edges. The skirt of taces is much shorter and has attached to it two large tuiles with invected edges, and the knee-pieces have plates above, below and behind. The hands are bare, and the sword is suspended diagonally in front of the body. The little figure at Camberwell purporting to represent Edward Scott, who died in 1538, is really a re-used figure of about 1465. It well shows the great size to which the elbow-pieces grew, although the shoulder-pieces declined in size. About 1480 the mail fringe again appears below the taces and has small tuiles strapped over it, a mail collar also takes the place of the gorget, and the breastplate has a large shell-shaped reinforcing piece, whilst both the shoulder and elbow-pieces are reduced in size. Examples are at Putney, 1478, Ockham, 1483, and Carshalton, *c.* 1490. In another example at Carshalton, dated 1497, the large round-toed sabbatons take the place of the pointed sollerets, and in this case the tuiles are omitted. The round-toed sabbatons also appear on the curious little figure at Merstham to John Newdegate, 1498. About 1500 the mail skirt increases in length and the tuiles in number and size, as may be seen at Merstham, 1507, Shere, 1525, Camberwell, 1532, and Addington, 1540. About 1545 the edges of the various pieces are invected and shading much used, as at Lambeth, 1545, Cobham, *c.* 1550. The tuiles still increase in size as at Thames Ditton, 1559, Charlwood, 1553, and Croydon, 1562. The last of the series, at Godalming, 1595, is a good example of the armour of the late Elizabethan period when trunk hose and ruffs were fashionable. The breastplate is peaked and the tassets reach down to the knees.

*Ecclesiastics.*—The series of ecclesiastics is small, 17 only, of which 15, including one bishop and four demi-figures, are in mass vestments, and two are in processional vestments. The most important figure is that of John Bowthe, bishop of Exeter, 1478, who died in his manor-house at East Horsley, and was buried in the church. It is the only surviving figure of a kneeling bishop, and shows him in full vestments except for his tunic and gloves. His mitre and crosier are richly ornamented, and from the position of the figure the infulæ of the former are clearly visible. Thirteen other figures are in mass vestments, the earliest is that to Walter Frilende, 1376, at Ockham, whose amice is ornamented with fylfot crosses and his chasuble with a narrow pall-shaped orphrey. Good figures also occur at Shere, 1412, Oxted (mutilated), 1428, and Puttenham, 1431. At Lingfield are two demi-figures, respectively dated 1445 and 1458, and a full-length figure of 1469. The later figures are all poor, the one at Streatham, 1513, especially so, and the last of the series at Betchworth, 1533, is overloaded with shading. Two hold chalices and wafers in their hands, viz., Carshalton and Betchworth. The remaining two figures are in processional vestments, viz., Gabriel Silvester, 1512, at Croydon, in cope, a stock figure of a well-known type, and Thomas Teylar, *c.* 1480, at Byfleet, who being a canon of Lincoln appears in his almuce without a cope. There is no figure of a post-reformation priest in the county. In addition the palimpsest figure at Cobham gives another example of a priest in mass vestments, *c.* 1510, holding a chalice and wafer, and the second son on the brass to Nicholas and Margaret Gainsford, *c.* 1490, at Carshalton, is depicted in academical costume.

*Civilians.*—These are for the most part represented as accompanied by their wife or wives, and are numerous, some 60 or 70 in all, but with the exception of those at Beddington, Kingston and Leigh are of no particular interest. The last quarter of the 14th century is represented by three examples, one full-length but

mutilated and one demi-figure at Cheam, and one demi-figure at East Horsley. All wear a close-fitting undergarment with tight sleeves with many buttons, and tunics with hoods. The best example is the one at East Horsley. The succeeding period, in which the tunic or gown has large balloon sleeves, is well represented at Beddington, 1432, Kingston, 1437, and Leigh, 1449. After this date the sleeves become less voluminous, as at Cheam, 1458 and 1459, and Merstham, 1463. Finally they become quite close, as at Nutfield, *c.* 1465, Wonersh, 1467, and Kingston, 1488. About 1500 a stock pattern comes into use, in which the gown is fur-trimmed and has fur cuffs varying in width. Large pouches are frequently attached to the girdle and sometimes a dagger passes through or behind the purse. Examples of this type are common between 1500 and 1540. About 1570 another stock type comes into use, in which the figures are represented in doublet and hose with a more ample fur-trimmed gown which has long false sleeves with slits for the passage of the arms. This type with slight variations occurs all through the reigns of Elizabeth and James I. Examples are very numerous. Sometimes in the later examples a short cloak is substituted for the gown, as at Horsell, 1603, and on the lost figures at Croydon, 1607 and 1629. A very late figure at Great Bookham, 1668, to Robert Shiers, a member of the Inner Temple, represents him in a doublet with large falling band or collar and a gown with long false sleeves. The curious brass at Walton-on-Thames to John Selwyn, 1587, keeper of the park at Otelands, shows him in hunting dress with his horn hanging by his side. Another late brass at Guildford, St. Nicholas, has a portrait medallion of Caleb Lovejoy, 1676.

*Judicial and Legal.*—Of the two figures representing this class, the one at Camberwell to John Scott, 1532, a baron of the exchequer, shows him in armour, and the other at Great Bookham to Robert Shiers, 1668, of the Inner Temple, is apparently in civil dress.



*Ladies.*—Of single figures of ladies there are 22 examples; a greater number, more especially in the late period, accompany their husbands. Taking the single figures the earliest is that of Lady Elizabeth Cobham, 1375, at Lingfield, who appears with the nebule or reticulated head-dress, close-fitting kirtle, sideless cotehardi, and mantle, the only example in the county showing this form of costume. An unknown lady, *c.* 1420, at Horley, has the horned head-dress with the veil looped up, kirtle with full sleeves and over-gown with large surplice sleeves reaching to the ground. Round her neck is a collar of SS. At Lingfield is the curious little demi-figure of Katherine Stoket, *c.* 1420, who was chamberwoman to Lady Joan Cobham, and in the same church is a good figure in kirtle and mantle to Dame Eleanor Cobham, 1420. The small figure at Great Bookham to Elizabeth Slyfeld, 1433, has the horned head-dress with veil and a gown with large balloon sleeves. Maiden ladies with long flowing hair occur at Lingfield, *c.* 1450, with an ornamented band round the forehead, Bletchingley, 1470, Barnes, 1508, described as “virgyns,” and Shere, *c.* 1520. The dress of widows is well shown at Stoke D’Abernon on the figure of Dame Anne Norbury, 1464, whose children are represented standing on her skirt, and on the kneeling figure of Joan Brocas, 1487, at Peper Harow. Two ladies wear heraldic mantles, viz., Lady Jane Iwarby, 1519, at Ewell, and Lady Katherine Howard, 1535, at Lambeth. The remaining figures are mostly of late date and call for no special comment. Ladies accompanying their husbands are numerous, and it is interesting to notice how the male and female fashions often coincided. Two figures at Beddington wear the horned head-dress with veil, and gowns with large balloon sleeves similar to those of their male companions. The lady at Leigh wears a mantle over her gown. At Kingston, the fine figure of Joan Skern, 1437, has the side cauls of the head-dress enriched with network, she wears a close-fitting kirtle only, with tight sleeves, over which is the mantle fastened by a cord passing through two richly ornamented

circular brooches, whilst round her neck is a chain with a similar pendant. This brass is one of the best engraved and most artistic in the county. As in the case of the civilians, the sleeves of the gown gradually decrease in size and the points of the head-dress become smaller, as at Cheam, 1458, Merstham, 1463, Nutfield, *c.* 1450, and Womersley, 1467, this last a very plain and severe figure. About 1470 the mitre-shaped head-dress supersedes the horns, and about 1480 the large butterfly head-dress makes its appearance, a fashion which necessitated the figures being turned sideways in order to properly display it. Of the former there is an example at Merstham, 1473, and of the latter good examples at Ockham, 1483, Kingston, 1488, and Carshalton, *c.* 1490. With these head-dresses were worn close-fitting gowns, cut very low at the neck, and with tight sleeves generally edged with fur. The gown of Margaret Gainsford at Carshalton still retains the red enamel used to give it colour. Between 1490 and 1500 the pedimental or kennel-shaped head-dress first comes into use, it varies in form and sometimes has the lappets plain and at others ornamented, and with it was worn a close-fitting gown with fur cuffs. This style lasted until about 1560, and examples are numerous. It was then superseded by the French hood or Mary Queen of Scots cap, which lasted through the reign of Elizabeth, and is generally associated with ruffs of varying size, peaked bodices, and richly-embroidered petticoats. Sometimes the ladies wear broad-brimmed hats, as at Weybridge, 1586, Walton-on-Thames, 1587, and Horsell, 1619, which at Long Ditton, 1616, and Godalming, 1619, give place to large calashes or hoods spreading over the shoulders and reaching nearly to the ground.

*Children.*—Of single figures of children there are seven examples. The most interesting of the series is the unique brass at Beddington to Philippe Carew, 1414, a full-length figure, with below the demi-figures or busts of her seven brothers and six sisters. Unfortunately this brass is now covered by the choir-stalls. At Leigh,

Susan Arderne, *c.* 1450, although depicted amongst the group of daughters on her parents' brass, has another in which she is shown in precisely similar costume. At Stoke D'Abernon, Elyn Bray, 1516, is shown as a "chrisom," wrapped in a shroud and marked on the forehead with a cross. Peter Best, 1585, at Merstham, is also shown in swaddling clothes, with hood, small ruff and plaited bib, to show he died in infancy, whilst his brother Richard, a child, but of more mature years, is represented in a ruff and gown. Three of the infant sons of Sir Thomas Hoskins, two on one brass dated 1611, and one on another dated 1613, are at Oxted. Two are in gowns, but the third is in doublet, trunk hose and cloak. Lastly at Peper Harow is the small figure of Elizabeth Woods, 1621, in the usual costume of this period.

*Shrouded figures and skeletons.*—In addition to the Stoke D'Abernon and Merstham children, two figures in shrouds were formerly at West Molesey. They were portions of the brass to a man and his two wives, *c.* 1510. Skeletons occur at Weybridge, where is a 15th-century example to a man and his two wives.

*Crosses.*—Two examples only remain. One at Beddington, 1425, with the upper limbs terminating in fleurs-de-lys, and one at Peper Harow, 1487, a plain cross with slipped ends.

*Palimpsests.*—Fourteen of these have been noticed; from Betchworth, now in the British Museum, at Camberwell (2), one an appropriated figure, Cheam (3), Cobham, Ewell, Putney, Sanderstead (3), Walton-on-Thames and Wonersh. Portions of foreign brasses have been re-used at Camberwell, Ewell, and Wonersh.

*Inscriptions only.*—The majority are of the 17th century and are of no particular interest except to the genealogist. A fragment of an early chamfer inscription in Lombardic letters was dug up at Leatherhead in 1906, and two early ones in thick black letter occur at Croydon, dated 1390, and Ockham, undated but of the

same period. At Shere is a neat inscription in raised black letter to a daughter of the Earl of Ormond, 1435. The foundation of a chantry is recorded on the inscription to Henry and Alice Norbridge, 1503, at Holy Trinity, Guildford.

*Miscellaneous.*—Of canopies there are five examples. Single ones occur at Stoke D'Abernon, 1327, much damaged, Horley and Lingfield, both about 1420, the latter with entablature, and double ones at Beddington, 1432, with entablature, and Carshalton, 1497. Of religious devices there are representations of the Trinity at Leigh, 1499, Betchingley, 1541, and Cheam, 1542; of Our Lady of Pity at Carshalton, 1497; of the Adoration of the Shepherds at Cobham, *c.* 1500, and of the Resurrection at Cranley, 1503. The Lancastrian collar of SS. is found at Horley, *c.* 1420, and Okewood, 1431, and the Yorkist collar of suns and roses at Carshalton, *c.* 1490, and probably at Cheam, *c.* 1480, but nearly effaced. John Newdegate, 1498, at Merstham also wears a livery collar, but there is nothing left to show its character. The arms of the city of London occur at Horsell, 1619, also those of the Carpenters' Co.; the Goldsmiths' at Thorpe, 1583; and the Mercers' at Mickleham, 1513. The only merchant's mark remaining in position is the one at Cranley to Thomas Harding, 1503. Another is on the reverse of a shield, now fastened down, at Cheam, and another, also on the reverse of a shield, found in the churchyard of Betchworth is now in the British Museum. The mark of Baldwin Smith, 1557, formerly in Holy Trinity, Guildford, is also now in the British Museum. The use of enamel in brasses may be found at Stoke D'Abernon in the shields and pennon of Sir John I., 1277, and at Carshalton on the dress of Margaret Gainsford, *c.* 1490, and on the shields on the side of the tomb. Usually the shields and lines of a brass were filled in with a resinous composition of various colours, which the expansion and contraction of the plate owing to changes of temperature has nearly always thrown out.