

tiles, together with certain peculiarities connected with the concrete floor that has been found, suggest that here may have been discovered the remains of the baths attached to the Roman fort at Little Chester.

C. B. Sherwin.

XXII.

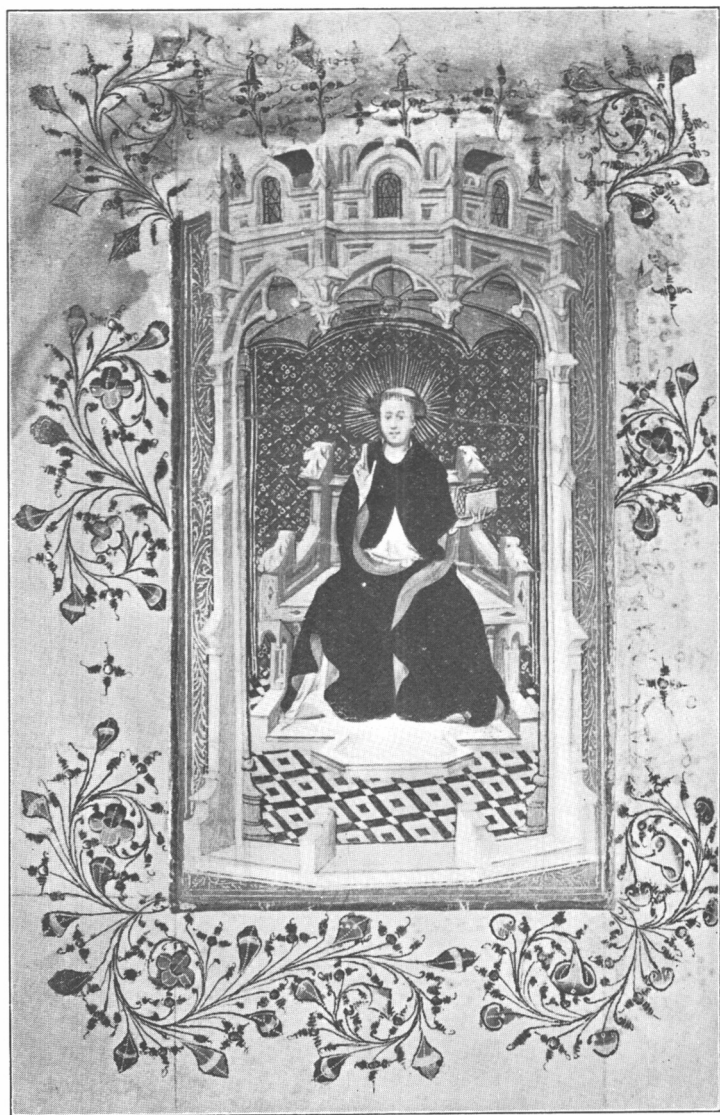
ECKINGTON.

Mr. T. Walter Hall of Sheffield has recently published a volume dealing with the records of Worsborough, Eckington and Sheffield. Part II., largely compiled from materials amongst the Fairbank papers, includes a Parliamentary survey of Eckintgon, (1650) and part of the Court Roll of the manor (1713-1736). The history of this manor is of considerable interest and can be traced back to the time of Wulfric Spot, a century before the Norman Conquest.

XXIII.

A FIGURE OF ST. JOHN OF BRIDLINGTON IN MORLEY CHURCH.

In the south wall of Morley Church, and at the east end, lighting the present vestry, is a square headed, three light window filled with fifteenth century glass. The lights are occupied as follows:—the left or eastern light has a figure with an inscription for St. Roger; in the centre are the four Evangelists writing on scrolls at desks, with their emblematic beasts in attendance; in the western light are St. William of York and St. John of Bridlington, who occupies the extreme right side of the window. The label containing his name—‘ ‘Scs. Joh'es p'or Bridli'tone ’—is divided by his nimbus. The upper part of the window is filled with fine and elaborate canopies with crocketed pinnacles, and the glass in the tracery above shows the Arms of Stathum, Morley and Okeover.



ST. JOHN OF BRIDLINGTON
Royal MS. 2 A. xviii.



FIGURE OF ST. JOHN OF BRIDLINGTON,
MORLEY CHURCH.

It is not easy to identify the St. Roger of this window. He is shown mitred and vested apparently as a bishop, with pastoral staff in the right hand and a book in the left. He may be St. Roger, Abbot of Elan in Champagne who died c. 1175, or more probably St. Roger, Bishop of London, who died 1 Oct. 1241; less probably, Roger a disciple of St. Francis of Assisi who died in 1236.

The other two Saints are more clearly identified. St. William of York was William Fitz Herbert, nephew to King Stephen, his mother being Emma, Stephen's sister. He was Archbishop of York 1144-1147 and again for a few months in 1153, and was canonised in or about 1280, his relics being translated by Archbishop Wickwane in 1284. The figure at Morley is mitred, and holds a crozier (right) and an open book.

St. John of Bridlington was John de Thwing, Prior of the monastery of Augustinian Canons regular at Bridlington in Yorkshire; he died 10 Oct., 1379 and was canonised, his relics being translated to a shrine east of the High Altar of his Priory Church on 11 March, 1404.

The figure here is bare-headed and tonsured, like the figure in glass in the Beauchamp Chapel, at Warwick, and the Hempstead panel, and the face is shaven. A large nimbus surrounds the head. The saint is clothed in a blue cloak and brown habit, with green shoes, and holds a pastoral staff in the right hand. His appearance is somewhat emaciated and plaintive.

Dr. Cox, in his *Churches of Derbyshire*, considers on the evidence of the heraldry that the glass in this window was made for its present position, thus distinguishing it from most of the ancient glass at Morley, which came probably from the dissolved Abbey of Dale, near by, where on 24 Oct., 1538, Francis Pole of Radbourne purchased for transfer to other churches the whole of the interior fittings. The large windows in the north aisle at Morley came doubtless from Dale Abbey. But apart from the

fact that the glass in this window in the south aisle seems to have been designed for its present position, and apart from the evidence of the heraldry, there is another consideration tending to support the supposition that this glass was not imported from Dale or elsewhere. Cox shows that the part of the south aisle in which this window stands was built by John Stathum lord of Morley (d. 1453 or 1454). John Stathum then may have inserted this window. But a little later something occurs in the family history which seems to provide evidence for another conclusion. John Stathum's heirs were Thomas (d. 1470) and Henry (d. 1480). Henry married as his first wife Anne Bothe or Booth, sister of Sir John Bothe of Sawley. Sir John Bothe married twice. Lawrence, a son of the first marriage, was Archbishop of York 1476-1480, while William Bothe, third son of the second marriage, was Archbishop 1452-1464. The writer's suggestion is that Anne Bothe and her husband Henry Stathum inserted this window which contains a figure of St. William Fitzherbert, Archbishop of York, because of the elevation of Anne's nephew William to the Archbishopric which St. William had held, and that the work was executed probably in the first few years after Henry Stathum became lord of Morley in 1470, a date which neither the tracery nor the glass of the window appears to make impossible.

St. John of Bridlington probably appears here by reason of the great popular veneration which he received in the fifteenth century. Though now so completely forgotten, he enjoyed for a century and more after his death a widespread estimation. He was almost certainly the last English religious actually canonised by a pope previous to the Reformation, though many persons religious and other received a local veneration and an unofficial sanctity. The Bull of John de Thwing's Canonisation is dated 8 Kal. Oct. 12 Bonifac. IX. (24

Sept. 1401), and is to be found in Lateran Regesta Bon. IX. an. 12. vol. 97 fol. 241/244. It assigns to the Saint the Office of a Confessor, not a Bishop, and grants remission of 7 years and 7 quadragenes of enjoined penance to pilgrims to his shrine. Certain of the Saint's miracles are quoted as appearing authentic after investigation, and the Pope refers to the votive offerings and pictures at the shrine and to the biographies of the Saint preserved in his Priory. These all seem to have perished entirely, but the lives in Capgrave (*Nova legenda Angliae*), the Bollandist Editors and Surius are no doubt, on internal evidence, drawn largely from these lost originals. They represent the Saint as being from his early years contemplative and fervently devout; he took a private vow of chastity at the age of twelve; entered Bridlington Priory as a Canon before he was 20, after having studied two years at Oxford, held various offices in the monastery, sacrist, master of the novices, cellarer, sub prior and finally prior; proved himself throughout an exemplary ruler of his house; performed during his life many miracles—walking on the sea to the rescue of sailors, turning water into wine, raising the dead, multiplying corn, curing sick and deformed persons, foretelling the hour of his death.

Veneration of the Saint by the House of Lancaster was notable, and continued with little diminution until the accession of Henry VII, after which it declined, although Elizabeth of York had a book of Hours containing prayers to St. John. Of his magnificent shrine no trace survived the Dissolution of the Priory in 1537/8 except a fragment of a drawing partly consumed by fire in Cotton. MS: Vitell. E x 227. Existing memorials are scanty. There are figures in glass at Morley, Ludlow and Warwick; a mutilated figure on the choir screen of Hempstead-by-Eccles near Norwich; an early illuminated "portrait" in Roy. MS. II. A 18 (British Museum);—

these are the only examples known to the author. Fragments of his Office exist in some dozen liturgical manuscripts. Little else remains but the records of a life of duty and devotion preserved by the early biographers.¹

J. S. PURVIS.

XXIV.

DERBYSHIRE WATER COLOUR SKETCHES.

The Chancellor of the Diocese of Southwell, Sir A. T. Lawrence, has presented to the Society a number of water colour sketches made in or about the year 1786. These beautiful little drawings are being arranged in an album, so that members may have the opportunity of examining in the Library this handsome gift. The following is a list of the subjects:—

1. Dove Dale, Bunster Hill, looking E.
2. " " The Straights,, looking N.
- " " do. do.
4. " " Pickering Torr, looking N.
5. " " do. do. S.
6. " " Near Mill Dale, looking S.W.
7. A stream between Ashbourne and Leeke.
8. Dove Dale.
9. " " Rynard's Hall.
10. ? Dove Dale.
11. Formark Hall, North Front.
12. ? Formark.
13. Breadsall Church.
14. Farm House, Breadsall.
15. Breadsall Common.
16. ? do.

¹ Mr. Purvis has contributed a valuable paper to the Journal of the Bridlington Augustinian Society (No. 2). Our thanks are due to that Society for permission to reproduce two of the illustrations.