

Surrey Collections.

A LIST OF MONUMENTAL BRASSES IN SURREY.

COMPILED BY

MILL STEPHENSON, B.A., F.S.A.

(Continued from Vol. XXV, page 100.)

CAMBERWELL. ST. GILES.

The old church of St. Giles was destroyed by fire on the night of Sunday, 7 February, 1841. The brasses escaped destruction but with the exception of the figure and inscription to Mighell Skinner, 1497, the figure and inscription to Edward Scott, 1538, the inscription to Margaret Dove, 1582, and the inscription and shield to Thomas Muschamp, 1637, passed into the hands of the builder and contractor as perquisites. The figure of Edward Scott, 1538, was for some time in private hands but is now replaced. The brasses in the possession of the builder, Mr. Acock of Camberwell, were not recovered until the year 1884,¹ but even now several groups of children and several shields are missing. At this latter date all the recovered brasses, together with those mentioned above which had been let into the vestry wall for

¹ See *Notes and Queries*, 6 S. X, 164, Aug. 30, 1884.

preservation, were fixed to the choir stalls, the palimpsests in oak frames. A complete set of rubbings taken by the late J. G. Waller, F.S.A., in 1837, is in the collection of the Society of Antiquaries; from these rubbings the accompanying illustrations have been mostly prepared. The brasses themselves are now in a very bad state of preservation and are being gradually eaten away by corrosion.

- I. *Effigy of Mighell Skinner, gent., 1497, in civil dress, with foot inscription, much worn. Now fastened to the choir stalls.*

A much worn and now much corroded brass of an ordinary type. Mighell or Michael Skinner is represented slightly turned towards the left, his hair is long and he wears the usual civil gown with close sleeves edged and faced with fur; his shoes are large and round-toed.

Below is a three-line inscription in black letter, the last clause of which has been defaced but is still legible:

Hic iacet Mighell Skenner Gen'osus qui obiit
xiii^o die Nouēbr' Anno dñi millmo cccc
lxxxvii Cuius anime p'piciet' deus Amen.

The figure is $13\frac{1}{4}$ inches in height and the inscription plate measures 12 by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Now fixed to the back of the second choir stall on the south side of the chancel. The brass was in the nave of the old church where it was noted by Aubrey (I, 176) as "at the entrance into the chancel." Mr. Waller noted it in the nave in 1837, and Allport, p. 125, as "towards the centre of this aisle (the nave) though at some remove from its original position." The figure is engraved in *D. Allport's Collections illustrative of the History of Camberwell*, 1841, pl. II, p. 126, and complete in *A short Historical and Topographical Account of St. Giles Church, Camberwell*, published by G. F. Prosser, 1827, pl. I, fig. 4.

Michael Skinner, who died 13 November, 1497, was one of the younger sons of Richard Skinner (No. II).

II. *Effigy of Richard Skinner, died 3 January, 1407 (so on brass but apparently an error for 1492), in civil dress, kneeling, head gone, and foot inscription. Brass engraved in 1499 on death of his wife. Now fastened to the choir stalls. Effigy of his wife Agnes, died 5 March, 1499, mouth scrolls and device, a group of five sons; one of five daughters and two shields lost, but sons, daughters, one shield and head of male effigy known from extant rubbings.*

All that now remains of this brass is the small headless kneeling figure of Richard Skinner and the foot inscription. The figure without the head is $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height and shows Richard Skinner in the usual civil gown lined and edged with fur and with wide sleeves; a plain narrow girdle encircles the waist and to it is attached a large pouch.

The inscription, 21 by 4 inches, is in three lines in black letter, but the precatory clause at the end has been completely defaced except for the tops and bottoms of a few of the letters:

*Hic iacet Ricus Skynner et Agnes ux' ei' qui quidam Ricus obiit iii die
Januar' A^o dni M^o cccc^o vii^o Agnes vero obiit v^o die marci A^o dni M^o
ccclxxxix [quorum animabus propicietur deus Amen].*

The figure and inscription are now fixed to the back of the third choir stall on the south side of the chancel.

Mr. Waller's rubbing taken in 1837, when the brass was still in its original slab, shows the male figure complete with head, making its height $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and behind the figure a group of five sons standing, 5 inches in height by $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in width. The kneeling figure of the lady was lost but behind the indent remained a group of five daughters also standing, 5 inches in height and 4 inches in width, all wearing plain gowns and all with long flowing hair. At the upper sinister corner remained one shield, 5 by $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches, bearing *a cross engrailed*. The rubbing also shows the indent for another shield at the opposite corner and for two scrolls from the mouths of the effigies. Allport's engraving of

the brass shows all these details and in addition the indent for some religious device between the scrolls, possibly a Trinity or a figure of Our Lord seated on a rainbow. The figure of the lady was in existence when



RICHARD SKINNER and Wife AGNES, 1499
CAMBERWELL, SURREY.

(About one-sixth full size.)

Aubrey noted the church, he says (I, 170) "on other plates of brass, a man in a gown, and his wife, kneeling, behind him five sons, and her five daughters, above is their arms, and underneath the inscription." Allport, p. 130, explains its loss, "the effigy of Agnes, with those of her children, and the inscription, were removed while the church was under repair in 1807; and the first,

through some culpable neglect on the part of the proper authorities, seems never to have been replaced."

Nicholas Charles' sketch of the brass (Brit. Mus., Lansdowne MS. 874, fol. 59, modern numbering) shows both shields in position, the dexter charged with the arms of Skinner (*Gu.*), *three cross-bows (or)*, the sinister with those of Leigh of Ridge, co. Chester, (*Gu.*), *a cross engrailed (arg.)* with a small tablet above inscribed "Legh de riggt in com. Cestria," but does not show the indents for the scrolls and device. Aubrey (I, 170) notes the brass as adjoining the "altar monument" to John Scott and wife, 1532, on the north side of the chancel. Allport, p. 128, refers to the brass as one of the four "translated brasses now on the walls of the chancel, at a telescopic distance overhead, and in the darkest nook the church afforded."

The brass with the indents for the missing pieces is engraved in *Allport*, p. 129, and *Prosser*, pl. II, fig. 11.

How the engraver came to blunder over the year of Richard Skinner's death must remain a mystery. He certainly did blunder, for Richard Skinner died in 1492 as is proved by his will (P. C. C., 20 *Dogett*) which is dated 31 December, 1492, and proved by his widow Agnes 6 February 1492 [-3]. In this document he is described as Richard Skynner of Peckham, and desires to be buried in the church of Camberwell "in australi cancellle ibidem supra gradum eiusdem cancellle." He leaves various sums to the church and to the maintenance of the lights at the altars. To his daughter Joan he bequeaths certain woodland at Thurst and 200 sheep, the best of all my sheep. Mentions his sons William (lost brass (1)) and Michael (brass No. I.), whom with his wife Agnes he constitutes his executors and leaves the residue of his estate to be distributed between themselves and his daughters. From the heraldic evidence his wife Agnes was a Leigh of Ridge, co. Chester, possibly a daughter of Jenkin Leigh of the Ridge who died in 1453, by Alice, daughter and heir of John Alcock of the Ridge. Agnes Skinner died 5 March, 1499.

III. *Effigies of John Scott, esq., one of the barons of the exchequer, 1532, in armour, slightly mutilated at feet, and wife [Elizabeth Skinner], both kneeling, with foot inscription. Now fastened to the choir stalls. A group of four sons, another of seven daughters, four shields, an achievement (?), a religious device and two mouth scrolls lost. The sons, daughters and two of the shields known from extant rubbings.*

John Scott, one of the barons of the exchequer, is represented in armour, bareheaded with long hair and with bare hands. He kneels on a tasselled cushion placed on a chequered pavement, with a prayer desk, on which is an open book, before him. His armour consists of a collar of mail, a breastplate composed of overlapping plates with a tapul or projecting edge in front, shoulder pieces with straight upright guards, small elbow pieces and brassards. To the taces, which consist of three lames only, is attached a long skirt of mail, over which and fastened to the lowermost lame are two moderate-sized tuiles. The thighs and shins are protected by the usual plates, the knee pieces are small and correspond in shape to the elbow pieces, the feet, now mutilated, are encased in large round-toed sabbatons with gussets of mail at the insteps and rowel spurs screwed into the heels. The sword, which is long with large pommel and quillons, is suspended from a narrow belt encircling the waist and the latter well shows the method of attachment. No dagger is shown.

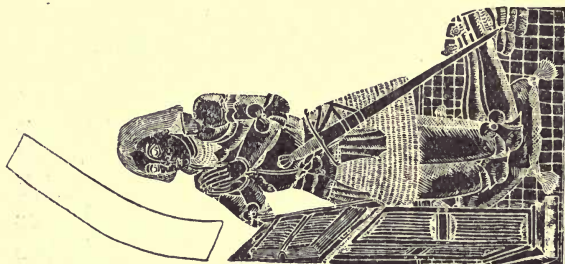
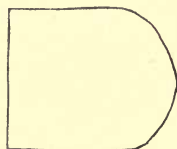
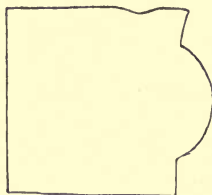
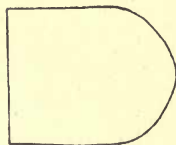
His wife, Elizabeth Skinner, also kneels on a tasselled cushion with chequered pavement and prayer desk similar to her husband's. She wears the pedimental head-dress with ornamented lappets in front, an under-gown with tight striped sleeves terminating in frills, an over-gown cut square at the neck to show the partlet below and with short full sleeves. To her girdle is attached a long rosary. Below the figures is a four-line black letter inscription in raised letters; the precatory clauses at the beginning and end have been completely defaced:

. of Johñ Scott esquier & one of the barons of oʳ
 souʳaunge lord
 the kyngʳ erschekeʳ whiche John decesyd the vii dage of
 september ī xxiīi yere of the
 reggne of ouʳ souʳaunge lord kyng henry the viii & ī the yere
 of ouʳ lord god x hʳ and
 xxii

Behind the father was a group of four kneeling sons in civil dress, all with long hair, wearing doublets and gowns with long false sleeves with slits for the passage of the arms in the middle. Behind the mother was a group of seven kneeling daughters, all wearing small French hoods with lappets behind, under-gowns with tight plain sleeves, over-gowns with short wide sleeves and plain belts from which hang tasselled cords. At the four corners were shields of arms, the upper sinister, behind the man, bore the arms of Scott, *Quarterly*, I and IV. (*Arg.*), *on a fess (sa.) three boars' heads coupéd (or)* for Scott. II and III. (*Az.*), *on a fess indented (arg.) three martlets (gu.)* for Bretynghurst. The upper dexter, behind the woman, bore Scott quartered with Bretynghurst and impaling Skinner, (*Gu.*) *three cross bows (or)*. These two shields are known from extant rubbings. From Lansdowne MS. 874 it appears that the lower dexter shield bore Scott impaling Bretynghurst, and that the lower sinister was then "broken away."

Above and between the effigies is an indent for some religious device, possibly a Trinity, to which the principal figures addressed supplications on scrolls of which the indents alone remain. Another curious indent between the effigies may have contained an achievement of arms but of this there is no record.

The effigies are 16 inches in height, the inscription plate measures 24 by 4, the group of sons 5 by $4\frac{1}{2}$, the daughters 5 by $5\frac{1}{2}$, the shields $5\frac{3}{4}$ by $4\frac{1}{2}$, the indents for the scrolls 8 by $1\frac{1}{2}$, the device 6 by 4, and the achievement(?) 7 by $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The existing pieces are now fixed on the back of the fourth choir stall on the south side of the chancel.



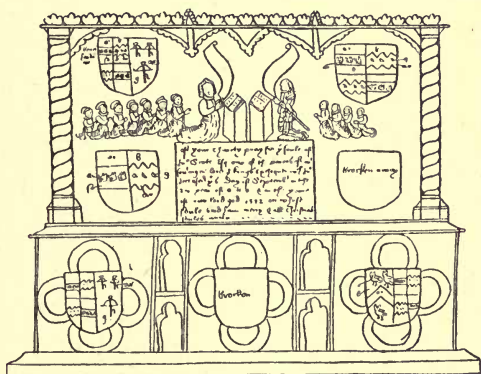
JOHN SCOTT, Esq., Baron of the Exchequer, 1532, and Wife ELIZABETH.
CAMBERWELL, SURREY.

About one-sixth full size.)

The brass is illustrated in *Allport*, 130 (effigies, sons and daughters); *Blanch*, 56 (from Allport); *D. Lysons' Environs of London*, I (1792), 77 (effs., inscr., children and two shields); *Prosser*, pl. II, fig. 12 (showing the indents); and the head of the lady only in *Surrey Arch. Colls.*, XVI, 42.

Noted by Aubrey (I, 169) thus: "in the chancel on the north side, is a rais'd altar monument, whereon plates of brass." Also by Manning and Bray (III, 424) who give three of the shields as then existing. Before Allport wrote the tomb had been destroyed with the exception of the slab containing the brass which had been placed on the wall of the chancel "at a telescopic distance overhead and in the darkest nook the church afforded."¹

Nicholas Charles (Lansdowne MS. 874, fol. 60, modern numbering) gives a sketch of the monument but takes no notice of the indents for the device, etc. He shows



THE SCOTT MONUMENT
CAMBERWELL.

(From a sketch by Nicholas Charles.

a canopied high tomb with spiral columns and a top cresting, the brasses in the back panel and the table below ornamented on the front with quatrefoils in which are shields. The dexter bears Scott quarterly

¹ *Allport*, p. 128.

with Bretynghurst impaling Skinner, the centre one "broken," the sinister (*Az.*), *a chevron between three owls (or)*, for Appleyard impaling Scott quarterly with Bretynghurst. John Scott's eldest daughter Elizabeth is said to have married an Appleyard.

John Scott, son of William Scott by Margaret, daughter and coheir of — Bretynghurst, was of the Inner Temple and is frequently mentioned in the records of that Inn.¹ He attended parliaments from 1505 (p. 4) to 1529 (p. 94) where he is mentioned as Baron. In 1511 he was attendant on the reader and treasurer (p. 13); first mentioned as Baron in 1529 (p. 91); governor from 1514 (p. 31) and frequently onwards until 1531 (p. 99); appointed for next Lent reader on All Souls Day, 1512 (p. 25), but discharged of that office 11 November, 1512, on payment of a fine of £10 (p. 26), subsequently reduced to 100*s.* (p. 28). He was treasurer in 1510 (p. 19) and in 1511 (p. 23) and seems to have done well as he brought in £14:6:8 and owed nothing (p. 55). On 9 February, 1510–11, he is assigned the chamber where Lucas late solicitor to Henry VII lay and where Edward Grantam formerly lay, while he lived (p. 22); and John Hylman is admitted to the chamber with him in 1524–5 (p. 80). In 1523 (p. 458) he is mentioned as a socius of the Inner Temple not holding any office in the courts of King's Bench, Common Pleas or Exchequer, and is said to have a substance of £200 (only two others having more) and his subsidy to the king is £10. His patent as third baron of the exchequer is dated 15 May, 1528,² and in 1530 he was one of the commissioners to enquire into the possessions of Cardinal Wolsey in Surrey.³ He appears also to have been sheriff of Surrey and Sussex in 1520. According to the inscription on the brass he died 7 September, 1532. His wife Elizabeth was one of the daughters of Richard

¹ *Calendar of the Inner Temple Records*, by F. A. Inderwick, Vol. I, 1896. For these references the writer is indebted to Mr. Ralph Griffin, F.S.A., of the Inner Temple.

² *Origines Juridiciales*, Chronologie, p. 82, by Sir William Dugdale, 1671.

³ Rymer's *Fædera*, XIV, 402.

Skinner (No. II) and sister and coheir of William Skinner (lost brass (1)).

According to the Visitation of 1530, etc., he had four sons, of whom the eldest was John Scott of Camberwell, and seven daughters, one of whom was married to — Appleyard. Another of his sons is commemorated by brass No. IV.

IV. *Effigy of Edward, son of John Scott, esq., died 1538, in armour, a re-used figure of date c. 1465, with a foot inscription which is palimpsest, having on the reverse a portion of another inscription to John Ratford, citizen and glover, 15th cent. Now fastened to the choir stalls, the inscription in a hinged frame.*

Although the figure and inscription do not agree in date there is no doubt as to their being the memorial to Edward Scott who died in 1538.

As noted under Addington (No. II) the brass engravers' shops at this period were filled with old material, the result of the spoliation of the monastic houses, and this is an example of a brass built up from such material. The figure is simply an old one re-used and the inscription is also made up from old material, but in the latter case it was necessary to re-engrave, whilst the figure was made to do duty for Edward Scott without any alteration although the style of armour had completely changed. The figure shows a man in armour of the period about 1465, standing on a mound covered with grass and flowering plants, bareheaded with short curly hair and with bare hands, the head resting on a helmet. His armour, the details of which are not now very clear owing to the worn condition of the brass, appears to be



EDWARD SCOTT,
1538.

CAMBERWELL,
SURREY.

(About one-sixth full
size.)

*From a drawing made
in 1837.*

a standard or collar of mail¹ and a breastplate. The shoulder defences differ in shape, the right or sword arm being protected by overlapping plates with a moton in front of the armpit, the left or bridle arm by a single piece fluted and ridged. The elbow pieces, large and pointed, are similar in shape and size with deep invected edges and are secured to the plates below by arming points or spring pins. The skirt of taces is short consisting of three plates only, but has two large tuiles strapped to the lowermost plate with a small lappet of mail between. The thighs and shins have the usual coverings and the knee-pieces have plates below and behind, the feet are encased in pointed sollerets composed of overlapping plates with rowel spurs strapped over the insteps. The sword, which has lost its lower end, is suspended from a narrow belt diagonally in front of the body and the handle of the dagger which was attached to the lowermost tace appears on the left side. The illustration of the figure is taken from an unpublished drawing made in 1837 by the late Mr. J. G. Waller, F.S.A., and now in the collection of the Society of Antiquaries of London, by whose kind permission it is here reproduced. Below the figure is a black letter inscription in three lines; the precatory clauses at the beginning and end have been erased but so partially as to be perfectly legible. The erasure of these clauses is common, especially in the neighbourhood of London, and was no doubt carried out by the relatives or representatives of the family in order to preserve the memorial from complete destruction.

¹ Although shown as a plate gorget in Mr. Waller's original drawing and in the engraving in Allport, it is more probably a standard of mail the links of which have been obliterated by wear. The brass was much worn when Mr. Waller took the rubbing from which his drawing was prepared in 1837. In the reproduction of this drawing the writer has ventured to alter the plain gorget into a collar of mail from the evidence afforded by the similar figure at Addington, Kent, to Robert Watton, 1470. Another almost precisely similar figure formerly at Hordle, Hants., engraved in Gough's *Sepulchral Monuments*, II, 386, has the mail collar but with invected edge, as also have the figures at Thame, Oxon., to members of the Quatremayn family of about the same date.

The inscription, now slightly mutilated at the bottom right-hand corner, reads thus:

Of yo^r charyte p^ry for y^e soulle of Edward Scott on of y^e sones
of John

Scott Esquier whiche Edward decessyd y^e xxixth day of Septeber
An^o dñi

M^o cccc^o xxxviiith on whose soulle & all xpen soull' Jhu haue
mercy

and is palimpsest being made up of two pieces, one of which 4 inches in length is blank, the other 16½ inches in length contains a portion of a fifteenth-century inscription to John Ratford, citizen and glover. It reads thus:

Hic iacet Joh' Ratford Civis et Cirot
obiit xxix^o die mens' septembris cuius a

Cirot = cirotecarius or chirothecarius, a glover, from *chirotheca*, a glove or gauntlet. Of John Ratford himself the writer has been unable to find any information.




PALIMPSEST INSCRIPTION, EDWARD SCOTT, 1338.
CAMBERWELL, SURREY.

(One-sixth full size.)

The figure measures 18½ inches in height, and the inscription plate 20½ by 3 inches. They are now fixed to the back of the first choir stall on the north side of the chancel. The brass was in the south aisle of the old church where it was noted by Aubrey (I, 173) who says,

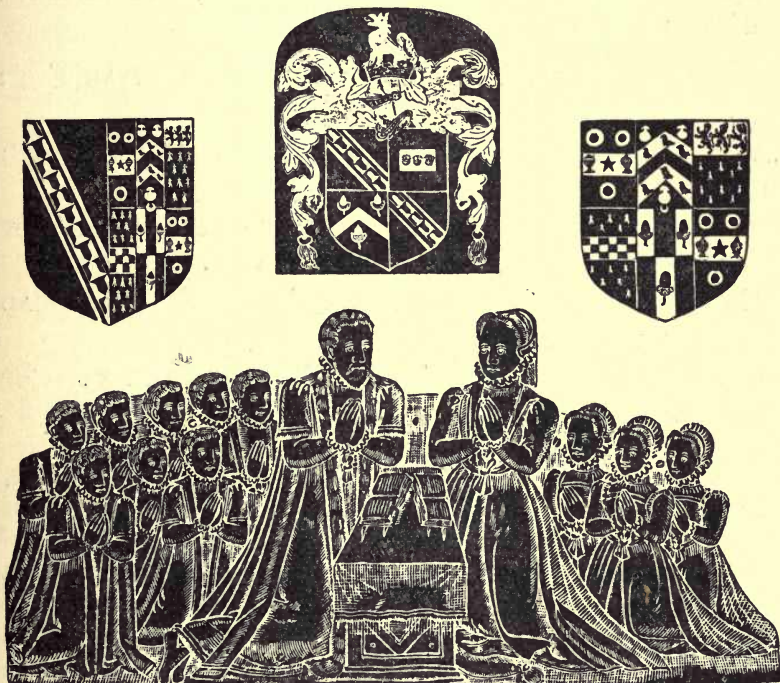
"on a plate of brass on a gravestone in the south aisle is the portraiture of a man in complete armour, and at his feet this inscription:" he then gives the inscription as above. Mr. Waller records it as in this aisle in 1837 when the inscription was partly covered by a pew. Allport, p. 140, also mentions it in this aisle, and notes "it was inlaid in a large slab of grey-stone, in the upper part of which were originally two escutcheons, the indents being all that remained at the time of the destruction of the church." The escutcheons had been lost before 1611 when Nicholas Charles, the herald, visited the church and sketched the brass in its original slab, the shields being then gone (Brit. Mus., Lansdowne MS. 874, fol. 59, modern numbering).

The figure is engraved in *Allport*, pl. V, 140, and in *W. H. Blanch's History of Camberwell*, 54 (from Allport), also in *W. Hone's Year Book*, 914, and *Prosser*, pl. I, fig. 5. Edward Scott was one of the four sons of John Scott, baron of the exchequer (No. III), and died 29 September, 1538.

V. *Effigies of John Bowyar, esq., died 1570, in civil dress, with eight sons, and wife Elizabeth Draper, died 1605, with three daughters, all kneeling, foot inscription and achievement of arms. Now fastened to the choir stalls. Two shields of arms lost, but known from extant rubbings. The effigies and arms engraved about 1570 on the death of John Bowyar, but the inscription added in 1605 on the death of Elizabeth, who was then the wife of William Foster, esq.*

The figures are represented kneeling on tasselled cushions and between them is a table, covered by a cloth, on which are two open books. John Bowyar is in civil dress, and behind him are the smaller kneeling figures of his eight sons. He has short hair, beard and moustaches, and wears a doublet with frills at the neck and wrists, also a fur-lined gown having short sleeves with long strips hanging down from behind the shoulders. The sons are in a similar dress but with plain gowns.

His wife Elizabeth Draper, behind whom are the smaller kneeling figures of her three daughters, wears the French hood with lappet behind, frills at the neck and wrists, a bodice or under-gown with close sleeves slightly



HERE LYETH BVRIED THE BODIES OF Iohn BOWYAR ESQ. & ELIZABETH HIS WIFE ONE OF THE DAUGHTERS OF ROBERT DRAPER ESQ. THEY HAD ISSVE 3. SONNES AND 3. DAUGHTERS. AND IOHN DIED THE XTH OF OCTOBER 1570 ELIZABETH AFTER MARIED WILLM FOSTER ESQ. AND HAD ISSVE BY HIM ONE SONNE AND ONE DAUGHTER. AND DIED THE XXVII. OF APRILL 1605

JOHN BOWYAR, Esq., 1570, and Wife ELIZABETH, 1605.

Date of Brass, 1570, Inscription added.

CAMBERWELL, SURREY.

(About one-fifth full size.)

puffed at the shoulders, and an over-gown open in front and fastened round the waist by a sash tied in a bow. The daughters resemble the mother except in respect of their head-dress which is in the form of a small mob cap.

The inscription below is not contemporary with the figures: it is in five lines in Roman capitals and probably replaced an inscription similar in style to that on No. VI, the reason for the change being that Elizabeth had subsequently married William Foster, esq., and died his wife in 1605:

HERE LYETH BVRIED THE BODIES OF IHON BOWYAR ESQ^R:
 & ELIZABETH HIS
 WIFE ONE OF THE DAUGHTERS OF ROBERT DRAPER ESQ^R:
 THEY HAD ISSVE 8
 SONNES AND 3 DAUGHTERS. AND IOHN DIED THE XTH OF
 OCTOBER 1570.
 ELIZABETH AFTER MARIED WILLM FOSTER ESQ^R: AND HAD
 ISSVE BY HIM
 ONE SONNE AND ONE DAUGHTER. AND DIED THE XXVII OF
 APRILL 1605.

Above and between the effigies was an achievement, on a round topped plate, with the arms and crest of Bowyar. *Quarterly*, I and IV. (*Or*), a bend (*vair*), cotised (*gu.*) for Bowyar. II. (*Arg.*), on a fess humetty (*gu.*) three leopards' faces (*or*) for Brabant. III. (*Arg.*), a chevron (*sa.*) between three acorns (*ppr.*) for Boys. Crest, on a coronet (*or*) a tiger sejant (*arg.*), with helmet and mantling. On the dexter side, above the man, was a shield bearing Bowyar, as on the achievement, impaling Draper, *Quarterly of six*, I and VI. (*Arg.*), on a fess between three annulets (*gu.*) a mullet (*of the field*) between two covered cups (*or*) for Draper. II. (*Arg.*), on two chevrons, between three escallops (*sa.*), six martlets (*of the field*) for Draper. III. *Erm.*, on a chief (*az.*) three lions rampart (*or*) for Aucher. IV. *Erm.*, a fess chequy (*arg.*) and (*sa.*) for Urswick. V. *Per fess (vert)* and (*arg.*) a pale counter-changed and three acorns slipped (*or*) for Fyfield; over all, on the fess point, a crescent . . . for difference. On the sinister side, above the lady, one bearing Draper with the quarterings as above. The achievement, now separated from the effigies, alone remains.

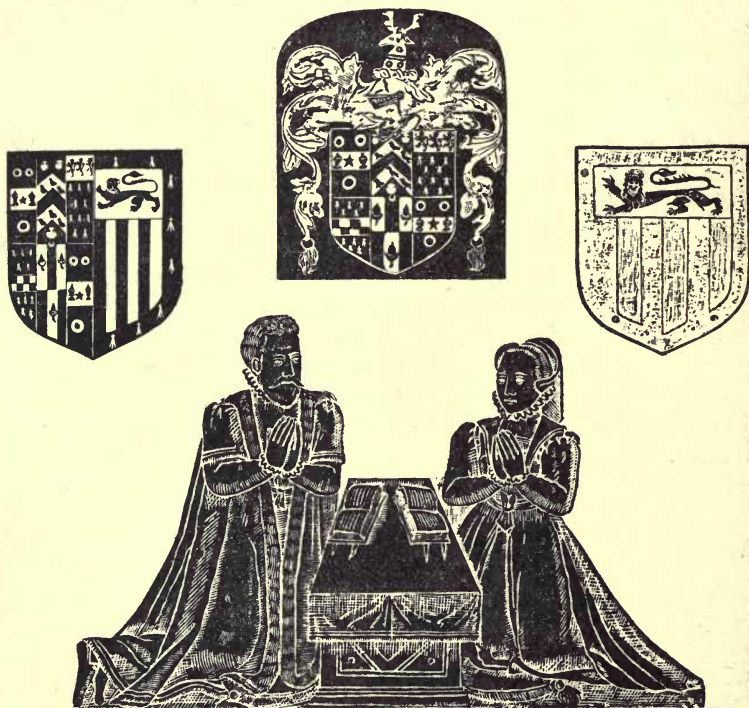
The extreme width of the plate containing the effigies is $21\frac{1}{4}$ inches, its height $10\frac{1}{4}$ inches, the inscription measures $20\frac{1}{2}$ by 4, the achievement $7\frac{1}{4}$ by $6\frac{1}{4}$, and the shields $5\frac{1}{2}$ by $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

The effigies are illustrated in *Allport*, 134, pl. IV, fig. 2, and in *Blanch*, 32 (from Allport); the complete brass in *Prosser*, pl. II, fig. 8. Noted by Aubrey (I, 168) and by Manning and Bray (III, 426) as on the north wall of the chancel. Allport, p. 131, refers to it as one of the "translated" brasses, "now on the walls of the chancel, at a telescopic distance overhead, and in the darkest nook the church afforded." Both Nicholas Charles' sketch (Lansdowne MS. 874, fol. 59, modern numbering) and Prosser's engraving show the brass in its original stone frame.

John Bowyer or Bowyar, son of John Bowyer, of Shepton Beauchamp, by Joan, daughter and heiress of William Brabant, of Bruton, by Alice, daughter and heiress of Richard Boys, was born at Shepton Beauchamp, and married his first wife, Anne Jenes, 29 April, 1540. His second wife, to whom he was married 17 June, 1550, was the youngest daughter of Robert Draper, esq., of Camberwell, and sister to Matthew Draper (No. VI), by whom he had a numerous family. He died 16 October, 1570; his widow on 9 September, 1572, married William Foster, esq., and dying his wife was buried 2 May, 1605.

VI. *Effigies of Mathye Draper, esq., 1577, in civil dress, and wife Sence Blackwell, kneeling, foot inscription and one shield. Now fastened to the choir stalls. An achievement of arms and another shield lost, but known from extant rubbings.*

Except for the figures of the children and the renewed inscription this brass is almost a fac-simile of No. V and probably came from the same workshop. The costume is practically identical in all points and need not be described again.



Here lyeth buried the body of Mathye Draper
Esquier who was married unto Sence Blackwell
Daughter of William Blackwell of London Esquier
and dyed without issue the xxi daye of July in
the yere of our lord god 1577.

MATHYE DRAPER, Esq., 1577, and Wife SENCE.
CAMBERWELL, SURREY.

(About one-fifth full size.)

Below the figures is an inscription in five lines in
black letter :

Here lyeth buried the body of Mathye Draper
Esquier who was married unto Sence Blackwell
Daughter of William Blackwell of London Esquier
and died without issue the xxi daye of July in
the yere of our lord god 1577.

Above and between the effigies was an achievement, on a round-topped plate, bearing the arms and crest of Draper, *Quarterly of six*, I and VI. (Arg.), *on a fess between three annulets (gu.) a mullet (of the field) between two covered cups (or)* for Draper. II. (Arg.) *on two chevrons, between three escallops (sa.), six martlets (of the field)* for Draper. III. *Erm., on a chief (az.) three lions rampant (or)* for Aucher. IV. *Erm., a fess chequy (arg.) and (sa.)* for Urswick. V. *Per fess (vert) and (arg.) a pale counter-changed and three acorns slipped (or)* for Fyfield; *over all, on the fess point, a crescent . . . for difference.* Crest, *on a wreath . . . and . . . a stag's head couped (gu.) charged on the neck with a fess between three annulets (or),* with helmet and mantling.

On the dexter side, above the man, was a shield bearing Draper, as on the achievement, impaling Blackwell, *Paly of six (arg.) and (az.), on a chief (gu.) a lion passant guardant (or), a bordure erm.* On the sinister side, above the lady, one bearing Blackwell. This latter shield, now separated from the effigies, alone remains. The extreme width of the plate containing the figures is 17 inches, its height $10\frac{1}{4}$ inches. The inscription measures $18\frac{1}{4}$ by $4\frac{1}{2}$, the achievement $7\frac{1}{4}$ by $6\frac{1}{4}$ and the shields $5\frac{1}{2}$ by $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

The effigies and inscription are now fixed on the back of the sixth stall on the south side of the chancel and the shield on the back of the first stall on the same side. The figures are illustrated in *Allport*, pl. IV, fig. 1, p. 134, and *Blanch*, 32 (from Allport); the complete brass in *Prosser*, pl. II, fig. 7, and the head of the lady only in *Surrey Arch. Colls.*, XVI, 47.

Noted by Aubrey (I, 168) and by Manning and Bray (III, 426) as on the south wall of the chancel. Allport, p. 134, refers to it as one of the "translated brasses, now on the walls of the chancel, at a telescopic distance overhead, and in the darkest nook the church afforded."

Both Nicholas Charles and Prosser show the brass in its original stone frame which corresponded with that enclosing the Bowyer brass.

Mathye or Matthew Draper, son of Robert Draper, of Camberwell, page of the jewel office to Henry VIII, by Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of John Fyfield *alias* Lowe, of Camberwell, married Sence, daughter of William Blackwell, town clerk of London. Mr. J. G. Nichols, F.S.A., in his paper on "Bowyer of Camberwell" says¹ "it is remarkable that we find them going through the wedding ceremony twice. This evidently arose from the religious changes in the first year of the reign of Elizabeth. Machyn² describes the earlier ceremony: it took place on the 30th May, 1559, in the parish of St. Andrew in the Wardrobe, where they were married in Latin and with mass: 'and after mass they had a bride-cup, and cakes, and hypocras, and muscadell, plenty to everybody.' The company then went unto Master Blackwell's place to breakfast, and after that there was a great dinner. A fortnight later (13 June, 1559) the marriage is entered in the register of Camberwell, where we may presume it was re-solemnized, more quietly, with Protestant rights."² Matthew Draper died 21 July, 1577, without issue. His wife had predeceased him, the entry of her burial being recorded in the Camberwell register on 24 August, 1571.

VII. *Inscription and shield of arms. Margaret, daughter of Matthew Keleatt, gent., and wife of John Dove, 1582. Palimpsest, on reverse of inscription a portion of a marginal inscription, and on reverse of shield a portion of a figure, both of Flemish workmanship. Now in hinged frames fastened to the choir stalls.*

Black letter inscription in five lines, on a plate measuring 16½ by 5 inches:

Here lyeth burged the Body of Margaret Dove
wyfe to John Dove daughter of Mathew Keleatt³
of Surrey Gentelman and had Issue by the said
John 6 sonnes and iiij Daughters & decessed
the xxii dage of Aprill Anno domini 1582.

¹ *Surrey Arch. Colls.*, III, 221 n.

² *Diary of Henry Machyn* (Camden Soc., 1 S., xlii), p.199.

³ The engraver first carved the name as "Kelett" but altered it into "Keleatt."

The shield, $6\frac{1}{2}$ by 5 inches, bears the arms of Dove, *Pecr chevron (az.) and (vert) three doves with wings spread (arg.), beaked and legged (gu.), impaling Keleatt or Kellet, (Arg.), on a mound (vert) a boar passant (sa.).*



REVERSE OF DOVE INSCRIPTION.

CAMBERWELL, SURREY.

(About one-fourth full size.)

Both the inscription and shield are palimpsest, being portions cut from a large Flemish brass of late-fifteenth or early-sixteenth century work. The reverse of the inscription shows a portion of the right hand outer border of a large brass with four words *Bis bino mense Secund* of a marginal inscription in black letter on a curved scroll with a twisted end. Between the curves are the small figures of two monks as "weepers," the background being filled with a diaper of foliage work. The reverse of the shield shows a small piece of a pavement divided into squares, on this is a naked foot and the end of some drapery, most probably a portion of a figure in a shroud. The base and a portion of a shaft of a canopy also appear. The two pieces seem to have formed part of one brass. An early



REVERSE OF DOVE
SHIELD.

CAMBERWELL, SURREY.

(About one-third full size.)

example of a brass of this type occurs in the cathedral at Bruges to Joris de Munter and wife, 1439.¹ In the church of St. Jacques, in the same city, is another to James and Kateline Bave, 1464, and at Lubeck is one as late as about 1550 to two unknown persons.

The brasses are now fixed in hinged frames attached to the back of the second choir stall on the north side. The palimpsest portions are reproduced in the *Transactions of the Monumental Brass Society*, IV, 277, and in the *Surrey Collections*, XV, 31.

Noted by Aubrey (I, 176), as "on a blue stone westward of the former (*i. e.*, Mighell Skinner, 1497) at the entrance into the chancel." He also says "lower on the same stone is this inscription:—'Of your charity pray for the soule of Mary Chambers the which deceased the 22 day of Dec. in the year of our lord god 1538 *cujus anime propicietur deus Amen.*'" Allport, p. 124, places the Dove inscription "at the western extremity of the centre aisle" and says, "on the same stone there was originally another epitaph (for Mary Chambers), also in black letter. It had disappeared before the destruction of the church, but all the flaws are still visible upon the stone which remains among the ruins."

VIII. *Inscription and shield of arms. Thomas Muschamp, gent., 1637; his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Nayler, placed the brass. Now fastened to the choir stalls.*

Inscription in nine lines in Roman capitals, on a plate measuring 22 by 11 inches:

HERE LYETH BVRIED YE BODY OF THOMAS MVSCHAMP
GENT: YONGEST SOÑE OF FRANCIS MVSCHAMP ESq, HE
MARRIED ELIZABETH THE DAUGHTER OF THO-
MAS NAYLER OF STANDISH IN THE COVNTY OF
LANCASTER GENT: WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE IN

¹ Figured in Rev. W. F. Creeny's *Monumental Brasses of the Continent of Europe*, p. 25.

CERTAINE HOPE OF A IOYFVLL RESVRRECTION THE
THIRD DAY OF MAY ANNO DOMINI 1637.

FOR WHOSE PIOVS MEMORIE ELIZABETH HIS LOVING
WIFE CAUSED THIS MEMORIALL FOR HIS REMEMBRANC.

Arms, on a shield measuring $9\frac{1}{2}$ by $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches, *Quarterly*, I and IV. (*Or*), *three bars (gu.)*, for Muschamp. II and III. (*Arg.*) *on a chevron (gu.) between three lozenges (sa.) as many martlets (or)*, for Welbeck.

Now fixed to the back of the third choir stall on the north side of the chancel. Noted by Aubrey (I, 167) as "on the north wall, on a plate of brass in a marble, in the north ile." Also by Manning and Bray (III, 426). Allport, p. 169 *n*, states "it was afterwards removed to the floor, where it remained at the time of the fire. It has been preserved uninjured."

Thomas Muschamp, youngest son of Francis Muschamp, died 3 May, 1637, married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Nayler, gent., of Standish, co. Lanc., who survived him and placed the brass to his memory.

LOST BRASSES.

- (1). *William Skinner, gent., 1498, and wife Isabel, with foot inscription.*

Aubrey (I, 171), "in brass on a gravestone, at the foot of the chancel, under the portraiture of a man in a gown, and a woman, is this inscription":

"Hic iacet Willielmus Skeinor generosus et Isabella uxor eius qui quidem Willielmus obiit ii die mensis Augusti An. dñi 1498. Quorum animabus propicietur deus Amen."

Manning and Bray (III, 426) simply quote Aubrey. Allport, p. 126, adds "it seems to have been either removed, destroyed, or hidden in some of the 'improvements' which the church had undergone."

William Skinner was the eldest son of Richard Skinner (No. II).

- (2). *Inscription.* *Thomas Stacy, M.A., vicar, 1527, also William Benson and Matthew Thomson, chaplains to Thomas Stacy.*

Aubrey (I, 178), "on a plate of brass, which Dr. Parr, late minister of Camberwell shew'd me, taken formerly out of the church, is this inscription":

"Of your charity pray for the soule of Master Thomas Stacy master of art late vicar of this church who deceased the 26 day of Marche the yere of our Lord 1527 And for the soule of William Benson and Sir Mathew Thomson chapelenyes to the said Master Thomas Stacy on whose soules Jesu have mercy."

Allport, p. 127, gives a sketch of an indent of a priest, apparently in academics, with two scrolls, one on either side of the head, which he conjectures may have represented Thomas Stacy. The slab was then on the pavement near the chancel. According to Manning and Bray (III, 430), Thomas Stacy was instituted 31 Oct., 1505, on the presentation of the prior and convent of Bermondsey, and resigned in 1526 on a pension of £12. He died 26 March, 1527.

- (3). *Inscription.* *Henry Lyntot, 1600.*

Aubrey (I, 169), "on a gravestone westward in the north ile, on a plate of brass, is this inscription":

"Here lyeth the body of Henry Lyntot borne at Horsham in Sussex who deceased the 20 of November 1600."

- (4). *A child and scroll.*

Robert Seymour, in his *Survey of London and Westminster*, II, 831, notes "in the middle isle, before the Communion Table, the figures of a man and woman in brass, praying; the arms and inscription torn off. By this stone, another with the figure of a child in brass, but torn off with the epitaph; only a part of the label remains, containing these words, 'Sancti Innocentes orate pro nobis.'" Quoted by Allport, p. 126.

CAPEL.

LOST BRASSES.

There is now no trace either of the brasses or of the stones which contained them.

- (1). *Inscription.* Dame Elizabeth, second daughter of Sir Thomas Gresham, *knt.*, of Limpsfield, and wife of Sir Richard Cowper, *knt.*, of Capel, 1633.

Aubrey (IV, 179), in the chancel, "on another brass plate in capitals":

"Here lyeth the body of Dame Elizabeth the second daughter of Sir Thomas Gresham of Lymseild in the county of Surrey *knt.* and wyfe of Sir Richard Cowper of Capel in the said county *knt.* She deceased the xxth of August Anno Domini 1633."

Also mentioned by Manning and Bray (I, 599).

- (2). *Inscription.* Sarah, eldest daughter of William Knightley, *esq.*, of Kingston-upon-Thames, and wife of Richard Cowper, *esq.*, of Temple-Elfant, 1662, aged 38.

Aubrey (IV, 178), in the chancel, "on a brass plate on a gravestone, in capitals, is this inscription":

"Here lyeth interred the body of Sarah Cowper wife of Richard Cowper of Temple-Elfant in Surrey *esq.* eldest daughter of William Knightley of Kingstone upon Thames *esq.* having had issue seaven sonnes and one daughter and deceased the 3rd day of November in the 38th year of her age Anno Domini 1662."

Also mentioned by Manning and Bray (I, 598).

CARSHALTON.

- I. *Effigies of Nicholas Gaynesford, one of the esquires for the body to Kings Edward IV and Henry VII, died 1498, in armour, with four sons, the eldest in armour, the second a priest, and wife Margaret (Sidney), one of the gentlewomen to Queens Elizabeth (Woodville) and Elizabeth (of York), died 1503, with collar of suns and roses and enamelled dress, all kneeling, foot inscription and three shields of arms. A group of four daughters and a representation of the Trinity lost. On the back panel of a high tomb on the north side of the old chancel. On the front of the tomb are three shields and on the west end one shield, all still showing traces of enamel. Brass engraved during lifetime of persons commemorated between the years 1480-90.*

One of the most important brasses in the county, as the figure of the lady still retains much of the enamel¹ used to give the red colour to her dress, also much of the original gilding on her head and on the desk at which she kneels. The shields on the front of the tomb also contain enamel. The only other instance of the use of true enamel in the county occurs on the brass to Sir John d'Abernon I, 1277, at Stoke d'Abernon.

The tomb is again interesting as an example of the use of a monument as an Easter sepulchre. The general arrangement of the brass is also unusual, the Trinity being in the top right hand corner with the figures looking towards it; the latter also lack the invocatory scrolls usually found at this period. Again, the man is represented kneeling on one knee on a mound with his hands held apart, whilst the lady has her hands clasped in prayer and kneels to a desk. The displayed hands of

¹ Enamel must not be confused with the ordinary resinous compositions of various colours with which the lines of all brasses were originally filled. True enamel can only be applied to copper and, no doubt, the figure of Margaret Gaynesford, if it were possible to obtain an analysis, would be found to consist of that material.

the man represent an action of prayer sometimes found on brasses at this time.

Nicholas Gaynesford is represented bareheaded with long hair and with bare hands which are held apart with the palms turned outwards. He kneels on one knee on a mound covered with grass and flowering plants; on this lie his drawn sword and his gauntlets, whilst the empty scabbard is shown suspended from a narrow belt crossing the taces diagonally.¹ His armour consists of a plate gorget with a mentonnière, a breastplate with a tapul or projecting ridge and a demi-placcate, well shown on account of the hands being apart, shoulder pieces composed of two overlapping plates, small elbow pieces fastened with arming points, and the usual brassarts and vambraces. The skirt of taces is short with two large tuiles in front and a skirt of mail below. The thighs and shins have the usual plates, the knee pieces are large with plates above, below and at the sides, and the sollerets are round toed with long rowel spurs buckled over the insteps. The taces and knee pieces have scalloped edges. No dagger is shown.²

Behind him, kneeling on a chequered floor, are the figures of his four sons; the eldest, in armour, much resembles his father but has a collar of mail and no tuiles, a narrow belt supports a long sword on the left and a short dagger on the right side. The second son is a priest, tonsured and wearing an academic gown with hood. The remaining two are in civil dress with large pouches attached to their girdles. All have the hands clasped in prayer.

Margaret Gaynesford is shown kneeling on a chequered

¹ Compare the brass at South Warnborough, Hants., to Robert Whyte, esq., who married Margaret, daughter of Nicholas and Margaret Gaynesford, which although dated 1512 appears to have been engraved earlier, c. 1480, or copied from an older example. It much resembles the figure of Nicholas Gaynesford both with regard to the position of the hands and that of the sword and gauntlets.

² In *Surrey Arch. Colls.*, VII, 70, Mr. J. G. Waller states that he wears the collar of suns and roses but this is an error. There is not the slightest trace of such an ornament.

floor at a prayer desk, the front panel of which is ornamented with a daisy or marguerite in allusion to her christian name, and on which lies an open book. The desk and also her head and shoulders still show the original gilding, whilst her gown retains nearly all the



HEAD OF
MARGARET GAYNESFORD.
CARSHALTON, SURREY.

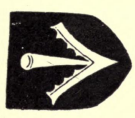
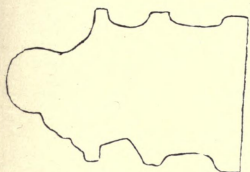
(One-half full size.)

original enamel used to colour it red. Her hands are clasped in prayer, and round her neck is the Yorkist collar of suns and roses set between two rows of pearls, an unusual arrangement, as this collar is generally worn without any ornamental setting.¹ Her head-dress is a good example of the butterfly type and well shows the hair strained back into the ornamented caul and

also the large veil of fine material which was stretched on wires to keep it outstanding. Over her dress, which is cut low at the neck and has tight sleeves, is worn the sideless cote-hardie, a late example of its use. A narrow girdle lies loosely about the hips and from it hangs a chain ending in an ornament somewhat in the form of a leaf. As before mentioned the dress still retains nearly all the enamel used to give it a red colour.

Behind her were the kneeling figures of her four daughters, now lost. They are shown in Lysons' engraving but were then imperfect, the head of the third and half the fourth being missing. The two elder had kennel-shaped head-dresses.

¹ Good examples of this collar occur on brasses at Little Easton, Essex, to the Earl and Countess of Essex, 1483; at Rougham, Norfolk, on the figure of Judge Yelverton, c. 1470; at St. Alban's Abbey, Herts., Sir Anthony Grey, 1480; and at Roydon, Essex, on the figure of Joan Colte, 1471.



Thus for the service of Nicholas Gaynesford in the house of the noble prince Edward
 the first he was the day of his death he was one of the principal men of the noble prince Edward
 and his children were the noble prince Edward the first the day of his death
 in the year of our lord God 1480
 of our lord God 1480

NICHOLAS GAYNESFORD AND WIFE MARGARET.

Below the figures is the inscription in five lines in black letter, neither of the dates of death being filled in:

Pray for the Soulys of Nicholas Gaynesford sūtyme esquier for
the body of the most noble p'nces Edward
the iiii ⁊ Henry vii ⁊ Margaret his wyffe Also one of the
Gentilwymmen of the most noble p'ncesses Elizabeth
⁊ Elizabeth wyfes of the forsaïd most noble p'nces kīnges the
whygh Nicholas discesid the — day of —
in the yere of oure lord God A M^o CCCC — ⁊ the forsaïd
Margaret discessid the — day of — in the yere
of oure lord God A Thowsand CCCC — On whoos Sowles
Jhu haue Mercy A M E N.

At the top right-hand corner of the slab was a representation of the Trinity in the usual form of God the Father seated and holding the crucified Saviour, but only the indent remains. Along the top of the slab and above the figures are three small shields, the dexter



SHIELDS ON FRONT OF GAYNESFORD TOMB.
CARSHALTON, SURREY.

(One-sixth full size.)

bearing Gaynesford, (*Arg.*), a chevron (*gu.*) between three greyhounds passant (*sa.*), collared (*arg.*), the chevron charged with an annulet (*or*) for difference; the centre, Gaynesford impaling Sidney, (*Or*), a pheon (*az.*); the sinister, Sidney alone. On the front of the table of the tomb are three larger shields, the dexter charged with (*Arg.*), three roses *gu.* impaling (*Arg.*), a lion rampant, tail forked, *gu.*; the centre, Gaynesford impaling Sidney; the sinister, (*Or*), a cross vert impaling Sidney. On the west end of the tomb is Sidney alone. There is no shield at the

east end. All still retain traces of enamel. The tomb, which is quite plain, is built against the north wall of the old chancel, now used as the south chapel. The brasses are in the upright slab which measures 60 by 32 inches. The table top of the tomb, 62 by 26 inches, has a chamfered edge, but as there are no signs of any rivets or rivet holes it was probably always plain and never carried any further inscription.

The male effigy is $13\frac{1}{2}$, the female 13, and the sons $6\frac{1}{2}$ gradually diminishing to $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches in height, the inscription plate measures 28 by $4\frac{1}{2}$, the smaller shields $4\frac{1}{2}$ by $3\frac{1}{2}$, the larger 6 by 5, the indent for the Trinity $8\frac{1}{2}$ by $5\frac{1}{2}$ and that for the daughters $6\frac{1}{2}$ by 8 inches.

There is a coloured plate of the brass in *D. Lysons' Environs of London*, I (1792), 128, and one shield with the arms of Gaynesford is illustrated in *G. Clinch's Old Church of Carshalton* (1909), 29.

Nicholas Gaynesford, a younger son of John Gaynesford of Crowhurst (see No. I under Crowhurst), was one of the four esquires for the body of Edward IV and also of Henry VII; he was sheriff of Surrey and Sussex in 1460, 1468, 1472 and 1485, and represented Bletchingley in the parliament of 1452-3, the county in that of 1460, Guildford in 1472, and Southwark in 1477. Both Nicholas and his wife were present at the coronation of the Queen of Henry VII, Nicholas attending her with other squires of honour in the procession from the Tower to Westminster. He died some time between 27 July, 1497, the date of his will, and 4 November, 1498, the date of probate, but there does not appear to be any *Inquisition post mortem* to settle the exact date. In his will (P. C. C., 27 *Horne*) he desires to be buried beside the high altar of the parish church of Carsalton. Mentions his wife Margaret, his [grand]son Robert and his wife Margaret, his [grand]daughter Margaret, daughter of his son John, his son Walter, his son[in-law] Robert Clifford, and his cousins John Kirton and John Moyle. Residue to his wife Margaret, who with John Alygh, William Buke and John Kyrtton are appointed executors

with Sir John Rissely as overseer. To the latter is bequeathed "my brace of grayhowndis and my cros-bowe with all things therto belongyng."

His wife Margaret, a daughter of the house of Sidney, possibly of William Sidney who died in 1449 (see lost brass (1) at Cranley), died in 1503, sometime between 1 April, the date of her will, and 16 November, the date of probate. In this document (P. C. C., 27 *Blamy*r) she desires to be buried in the parish church of Kersalton "if it fortune me there to dye." Mentions her daughter Margaret White, her [grand]son Robert Gaynesford and his wife, her sons[in-law] John Kirton and his wife Margaret, and Robert Clifford, her [grand]daughter Margaret and her husband Andrew Ferby, and a "little John Gaynesford" who has twenty shillings. The executors are Margaret White and John Kirton, and the overseers Robert Gaynesford and Andrew Ferby.

Of the four sons of Nicholas and Margaret Gaynesford, John, the eldest, died in their lifetime at some date before 1485. He married Joan, daughter and heir of Reginald Moresby of Kent (lost brass (2)), and had two children, a son Robert, who was married to Margaret Moyle and eventually succeeded his grandfather, and a daughter Margaret who married Andrew Ferby. Joan Gaynesford died in 1492 having remarried one — Brent, whom she also survived as she is described in the inquisition taken on her death as Joan Brent, widow. Her first husband, John Gaynesford, was dead before 1485 as the inquisition recites a deed dated 10 Aug. 1 Hen. VII, wherein she is described as Joan Gaynesford, widow, late the wife of John Gaynesford, esq., and daughter and heir of Reginald Moresby. The date of her death is given as 16 July, 7 Hen. VII, Robert Gaynesford, aged sixteen or more, her son and heir.¹ The second son, shown on the brass as a priest, is probably the Walter referred to in his father's will thus, "I woll that vis. viiid. be payed to a monke of Westmoster accordyng to the will of my sonne Water as the

¹ *Calendar of Inquisitions post mortem*, Henry VII, I, 336.

vicary of Carsalton knowith well and I woll that the said vicary restore all such books as he hath in kepyng of the said Water." Possibly this Walter is identical with the Walter Gaynesford, "capellanus" (No. III), if so, he died in 1493. Of the two remaining sons there is no record; possibly they died young.

Of the four daughters, Margaret, the eldest, was married to Robert White,¹ of South Warnborough, who died in 1512 and to whose memory there is a brass in that church. Elizabeth married Thomas Ellingbridge (No. IV) and died before 1497. Another daughter Margaret married John Kirton, and another, name unknown, married Robert Clifford, of Kent.

II. *A shield bearing the arms of Gaynesford. For many years loose in the church safe but in 1912 erroneously relaid in the slab of No. IV.*

A shield, $4\frac{3}{4}$ by $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, slightly mutilated at the base. It bears the arms of Gaynesford with an annulet (or) on the chevron for difference, and no doubt formed part of lost brass No. 2 which see.

III. *Walter Gaynesford, chaplain, 1493, in mass vestments holding chalice and wafer, worn; lower part of effigy and inscription lost. On floor of south chapel or old chancel.*

A small mutilated figure measuring in its present condition 12 inches in height. It represents a priest in mass vestments, holding a chalice and wafer, tonsured and with long flowing hair. The chasuble has orphreys ornamented with quatrefoils running round the sides and down the front, similar quatrefoils appear on the collar of the amice and on the maniple. The execution of the brass is poor, especially the chalice which is very badly engraved.

¹ On 23 December, 1469, Thomas Seyntleger and Nicholas Gaynesford had a grant of the custody of all manors, etc., late of John White, during the minority of Robert White, his son and heir, with the marriage of the latter. *Calendar of Patent Rolls*, 1467-77, p. 182.

The figure, which is on the floor of the old chancel, now used as the south chapel, is still in a portion of its original slab which has been cut just below the figure and now measures 28 by 20 inches. Adjoining it is another cut down slab which may have formed the lower half. This shows indents for an inscription plate, $14\frac{1}{2}$ by 4 inches, and for about 2 inches of the lower part of a figure. Lansdowne MS. 874, fol. 129 (modern pencil numbering), has a sketch of this brass showing a full length figure in mass vestments but omitting the chalice. Underneath is this inscription :

“Hic jacet Walter’ Gaynsford capellan’ qui obiit 10 die Maii A^o dñi 1493.”

Harl. MS. 5830, fol. 31 (modern pencil numbering), gives the inscription only, thus :

“Hic jacet Walterus Gainsford capellanus qui obiit 10 die mensis Maii a dñi 1493 cujus animae propitietur deus Amen.”

Aubrey (II, 177) says “on another brass plate, under the figure of a man, is this inscription :”

“Hic jacet Thomas Gaynesford capellanus qui obiit x die mensis Maii anno domini millimo CCCCLXXXIII cujus anime propicietur deus Amen.”

Manning and Bray (II, 515) follow Aubrey, but say “under the figure of a man (in Aubrey’s time) but now lost.”



WALTER GAYNESFORD,
1493.

CARSHALTON, SURREY.

(About one-fourth full size.)

Daniel Lysons, in his *Environs*, I (1792), 129, gives the christian name as "Walter" and says "the tomb remains with the figure of a priest and the inscription, though much worn, is legible."

It would seem that Aubrey copied the christian name wrongly as both manuscripts agree on the name Walter, and Lysons confirms their reading. With the exception of the christian name, Aubrey's transcript is probably the most correct, as the two heralds seem to have reduced their notes to a minimum. The style of engraving with the long flowing hair points to a date about 1500, so the brass may safely be attributed to Walter Gaynesford who died in 1493, and not to John Percebrigg, vicar, who died in 1474; see lost brass (I).

IV. *Upper portion of the effigy of Thomas Elyngbrigge, esq., justice of the peace and gentleman usher to Cardinal Morton, archbishop of Canterbury and chancellor of England, 1497, in armour, double canopy, now mutilated, with Our Lady of Pity on the centre finial and four shields (one lost) on the side shafts, also a small fragment of the foot inscription. Effigy of wife Elizabeth (Gaynesford), a group of three sons and another of four daughters lost. The lower portion of the man, the effigy of the lady and the missing shield (Gaynesford) known from extant rubbing. On floor of old chancel.*

The two principal figures of this brass are said to have been stolen by workmen during some repairs in 1837, but during the restoration in 1895 the upper portion of the male figure together with a fragment of the inscription was found behind some woodwork and relaid in the slab. Fortunately the late Mr. J. G. Waller, F.S.A., had visited the church on 30 July, 1837, and made a rubbing of the brass. From this rubbing, now preserved in the collection of the Society of Antiquaries, it has been possible to complete the figures in outline and to show the missing shield in the accompanying illustration.



THOMAS ELYNGBRIGGE, Esq., 1497, and Wife ELIZABETH.
CARSHALTON, SURREY.

(About one-tenth full size.)

Thomas Elyngbrigge or Ellingbridge is represented full face in armour with long hair and with bare hands, his head resting upon his helmet, which has on its apex a curious design possibly intended for his crest, an elm tree trunk eradicated, or may simply be a plume holder in the form of a tree. His armour consists of a collar of mail, breastplate, shoulder pieces, alike in shape and size, consisting of two overlapping plates, small elbow pieces alike in shape and size, taces with escalated edges, a short skirt of mail, and the usual plates on the arms, thighs and shins. The knee pieces have plates above, below and behind, and the sabbatons have broad toes and rowel spurs. The sword is suspended diagonally in front of the body from a narrow belt crossing the taces, the hilt of the dagger appearing on the right-hand side. At his feet is a greyhound.

His wife Elizabeth is shown as slightly turned to the left and wears an early form of the pedimental head-dress with small cap at the back of the head and with the front lappets trimmed with drop ornaments round the edges; a similar ornament also appears on the front of the lappet. The under-gown is just seen at the neck, whilst the close fitting over-gown has tight sleeves with large turned back fur cuffs and is confined round the waist by a narrow girdle with pendent end terminating in a long metal tag. On her fingers are three rings, two on the left and one on the right hand.

Under the man was a group of three sons and under the lady another of four daughters, but these have long been missing.

A double canopy, rising from the inscription plate, encloses the figures, the lower portions of the side shafts are lost, but the two lower shields still remain in place. The upper part of the canopy is slightly damaged, the top of one of the large finials being lost, as is also the sinister shield bearing the Gaynesford arms and a portion of the finial below. The top of this finial was loose in 1912, but has now been securely refixed. The canopy, a good example of its date, has semi-circular arches with cusping and rich groining, the latter

springing from bosses in the form of leopards' faces. The soffits are ornamented with quatrefoils and the pediments with crockets. In the centre of the latter are large roundels bearing the words *ihc m'ry* enclosed in quatrefoils. The side

shafts are broken by shields, two in the upper part and two in the lower, and the centre finial terminates in a figure of Our Lady of Pity, represented as seated and holding the dead body of Our Lord in her lap. The subject is unusual on brasses,¹ so that it is of interest to note that on the brass of Joan Burton (No. V), the scroll also refers to Our Lady of Pity, who may either have been the favourite saint of the family or some guild or society in her honour may have existed in the church. The upper dexter shield bears the arms of Elyngbrigge, *Chequy*



OUR LADY OF PITY.
CARSHALTON, SURREY.

(One-half full size.)

(*arg.*) and (*sa.*); the upper sinister, Gaynesford, (*Arg.*), a chevron (*gu.*) between three greyhounds courant (*sa.*), collared (*arg.*), the chevron charged with an annulet (*or.*). This shield, now lost, is reproduced in the illustration² from the rubbing taken in 1837. The lower

¹ Two other examples have been noted on brasses, at Dublin in St. Patrick's Cathedral, to Dean Fyche, 1537 and in London at All Hallows Barking, to Andrew Evingar, 1533, the latter a foreign plate.

² In 1912, the loose shield (No. II) from the lost brass to Joan Gaynesford, 1492, was erroneously placed in the indent,

dexter bears Elyngbrigge impaling Gaynesford and the lower sinister Elyngbrigge.

The foot inscription, of which but a tiny fragment, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, now remains, was in three lines in black letter. It is preserved in Nicholas Charles' notes (Brit. Mus., Lansdowne MS. 874, fol. 129, modern numbering):

[*Hic iacet sepult' Thōs Elyngbrigge ar' quondā un' justiciari'*
pacis [infra comē Surr' ac hostiar' generos' cū]
[red'endissimō in xpō patr' ⁊ dñō Johñ Morton cardinal' archiep'ō
Can]tuar' ⁊ [cancellar' Angl' Nec non Elizabeth ur' eius]
qui quidem Thomās obiit xxii die Maii A^o dñi m^o ccc] c^o lxxx[xbii
quorum aīabz ppicietur deus Amen].

D. T. Powell in 1806 notes that "the inscription was loose and in the possession of the clerk. I fitted it,"¹ but he only gives a transcript of about one-third so it was probably broken even then.

The male effigy was $26\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height, the female 25 inches; the indents for the children about 7 by 4 and for the inscription plate 33 by 3 inches; the extreme length 65 and width 33 inches; the shields are 5 by 4 and the figure of Our Lady $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height. The brass, still in its original slab, 70 by 36 inches, lies on the floor of the old chancel, now used as the south chapel.

The figure of Our Lady of Pity is illustrated in the *Anastatic Drawing Society* vol. for 1880, pl. 30, and in *G. Clinch's Old Church of Carshalton* (1909), 34.

Noted by Aubrey (II, 176) as "near the entrance to the chancel," but calling him "Thomas Churchman," in which error he is followed by Manning and Bray (II, 515), although the latter quote Nicholas Charles' account.

Thomas Elyngbrigge, justice of the peace and gentleman-usher to Cardinal Morton, was a son of John Elyngbrigge, whose brass is at Merstham, by his first wife Isabel, daughter of Nicholas Jamys, lord mayor and alderman of London. He married Elizabeth, one

¹ *A Visitation of the churches and abbeys in the county of Surrey*, by D. T. Powell, 1806. MS. in the Minet Public Library, Camberwell.

of the daughters of Nicholas and Margaret Gaynesford (No. I), by whom he had three sons and four daughters. He died 22 May, 1497, his wife having predeceased him. By will (P. C. C., 15 *Horne*), dated 15 May, 1497, proved 23 October following, he desires to be buried within the parish church of Carsalton "ner the place ther wher Elizabeth my wife lieth buried." Mentions his daughter Margaret, his sister Joan (No. V), and her husband Henry Burton, both of whom are appointed executors. There is no mention of any other of his children, the remaining bequests being to the church and to servants.

V. *Effigy of Joan, daughter of John Ellynbrege, esq., and wife of Herry Burton, esq., 1524, with mouth scroll and foot inscription. A shield lost. On floor of nave.*

Joan Burton is represented wearing the kennel-shaped head-dress with lappets in front and behind, a close fitting gown cut square at the neck and with tight sleeves ending in large turned back fur cuffs. Round her waist is a broad ornamented girdle with long pendent end terminating in an open metal work tag. Her shoes are large and round-toed.

From her mouth proceeds a long scroll inscribed in black letter with the words:

☉ blyssyd lady of pite p̄ for me p̄^t my soule saugd may be.

Under the figure is an inscription in three lines, also in black letter:

Pray for the Soule of Johān Burtoñ the wyf of Herry Burtoñ
Esquger and

dought' to Johān Ellynbrege Esquger p̄^c whych Johān decessed
the xxiiii day of

decemb' p̄^c p̄^r of our lord Mⁱ b^c xxiiii on whose Soule Jhu
haue mercy amen.

Below the inscription is the indent for a shield of arms which was in existence in 1623 and is tricked in Harl. MS. 5830, fol. 31, as Burton, *Quarterly*, I and IV. *Erm.*,



JOAN BURTON, 1524.
 CARSHALTON, SURREY.

(About one-eighth full size.)

a fess az., a chief chequy or and az. II and III. *Vert, on a chevron arg., between three lions' faces, or, as many escallops az., impaling Ellingbridge, Chequy arg. and sa.*

The figure is 19 inches in height, the scroll measures 16 by $1\frac{1}{2}$, the inscription 24 by $3\frac{1}{2}$, and the indent for the shield 6 by 6 inches. The brass still in its original stone, 72 by 28 inches, is now on the floor of the new nave built on the site of the old north aisle.

Noted both by Aubrey (II, 185) and Manning and Bray (II, 516) as in the north aisle of the old church.

Joan, daughter of John Ellyngbrege or Ellingbridge of Merstham, sister of No. IV, was first married to Richard Fromond of Hadlow, Kent, by whom she had a son Thomas (see Cheam, No. VII). Her second husband was Henry Burton of Carshalton, by whom, according to the Visitations, she had two sons and four daughters. She died 24 December, 1524.

For much assistance in the preparation of the illustrations of the Carshalton brasses the writer is especially indebted to our member Mr. A. B. Connor, notably for much patient labour on that of Nicholas and Margaret Gaynesford and that of Thomas and Elizabeth Ellingbridge, the missing parts of the latter having to be traced from an old and faint rubbing, a most difficult task. Thanks are also due to Mr. George Clinch, the librarian to the Society of Antiquaries, for the excellent photograph showing the details of the head-dress and collar of Margaret Gaynesford, and last but not least to our member the rector of Carshalton, the Rev. G. B. Vaux, for kindly giving every facility for a thorough examination of the brasses and for permission to photograph and rub.

LOST BRASSES.

(1). *John Percebrigg, vicar, 1474.*

Brit. Mus. Harl. MS. 5830, fol. 31 (modern pencil numbering), dated 5 April, 1623:

"Hic iacet dominus Johannes Percebrigg hui' ecclie vicarius qui obiit ii die mensis Augusti Anno domini MCCCCLXIII (*sic*) cujus animæ propitietur deus Amen."

There must be an error in this transcript of the inscription. John Percebrigg was instituted vicar 10 July, 1472 and his successor, John Hylle, on 1 September, 1474.

Aubrey (II, 182), "near the entrance into the chancel, on a brass plate fixed to a gravestone is this inscription, much defaced by constant treading; the person is in the habit of a monk, and this mangled inscription under him":

"Hic jacet dominus Johannes
hujus ecclesie vicarius qui
die mensis Augusti A° dni MCCCC. . . .
cujus anime propicietur deus Amen."

Manning and Bray (II, 516) quote Aubrey, but D. T. Powell notes¹ "The clerk produced a brass nearly effaced" and records the mutilated piece as given by Aubrey.

(2). *Joan, daughter of Reginald Moresby, and wife of John Gaynesford, esq., 1492.*

Aubrey (II, 177), "Near the former (*i.e.*, the Ellingbridge brass, near the entrance to the chancel), on a brass plate is the lower part of the effigies of a person (whose head is lost) and underneath is this inscription":

"Hic jacet dñā Johanna nuper uxor Johannis Gaynesford armigeri ac filia et heres Raynoldi Moresby de com. Cant. que quidem Johanna obiit xvii die mens Julii A° dñi MCCCCLXXXII cujus anime propicietur deus Amen."

Manning and Bray (II, 515) quote Aubrey but add "now lost."

Harl. MS. 5830 contains two transcripts of this inscription; one on fol. 30^v gives the date as 16 July, 1492, with a trick of one shield, Moresby impaling Gaynesford; the other on fol. 31 gives the date as

¹ *A Visitation of the churches and abbeys in the county of Surrey*, 1806, fol. 67. MS. in the Minet Public Library, Camberwell.

16 July, 1474, no doubt a clerical error, with a trick of two shields, Gaynesford and Moresby impaling Gaynesford.

Lansdowne MS. 874, fol. 129 (modern pencil numbering), also has a transcript of the inscription with date 16 July, 1492, but reads "Radulphi" for "Raynoldi." It also has a trick of the two shields.

The shield bearing Gaynesford with a golden annulet on the chevron for difference is no doubt the one recently loose in the church safe (No. II) but now erroneously relaid in the slab of No. IV. The other bore the arms of Moresby (*Az.*), *on a chevron (or) three fleur-de-lys (sa.)*, impaling Gaynesford with the annulet for difference.

No indent for this brass is now to be found. Joan Moresby was the wife of John, eldest son of Nicholas and Margaret Gaynesford (No. I).

(3). *John, second son of Thomas Fromoundes of Cheam, 1580.*

Aubrey (II, 181), "On the south side of the altar-ballisters, on a brass plate fixed to a gravestone, is this inscription":

"Here lyeth buried the body of John ffromoundes second sonne of Thomas ffromoundes late of Cheyham in the countie of Surr: gent. which John deceased the xi day of November Anno domini 1580 in the xxi yeere of the raigne of our sovereign lady Elizabeth."

"Two coats of arms, viz. a cheveron between three fleur-de-lys."

Manning and Bray (II, 516), "On south side of altar rails, John Fromoundes and two coats of arms."

Lansdowne MS. 874, fol. 129, gives a transcript of the inscription with a trick of one shield, Fromond quartering Yerde and impaling Draper with four quarterings.

Harl. MS. 5830, fol. 31, also has a transcript of the inscription with a trick of three shields, two small ones bearing Fromond, *Per chevron (erm.) and (gu.) a chevron between three fleur-de-lys (or), with a crescent . . . for*

difference, and a larger one with Fromond quartering Yerde, (*Gu.*), a chevron (*or*), between three yard sticks (*arg.*), with a crescent . . . over all for difference, impaling Draper, Quarterly of six, I and VI. (*Arg.*), on a fess between three annulets (*gu.*) a mullet (of the field) between two covered cups (*or*) for Draper. II. (*Arg.*), on two chevrons, between three escallops (*sa.*), six martlets (of the field) for Draper. III. (*Erm.*), on a chief (*az.*) three lions rampant (*or*) for Aucher. IV. (*Erm.*), a fess chequy (*arg.*) and (*sa.*) for Urswick. V. *Per fess (vert) and (arg.) a pale counter-changed and three acorns slipped (or)* for Fyfield.

John Fromond or Fromoundes, second son of Thomas Fromond (see Cheam, No. VII), married Bennet, daughter of Robert Draper of Camberwell, She was sister to Elizabeth, wife of John Bowyer, and to Mathye Draper (see Camberwell, Nos. V and VI).

(4). Aubrey (II, 185), "On a piece of a brass plate, in the middle ile, is this fragment of an inscription":

" Prayeth for
for May
some"

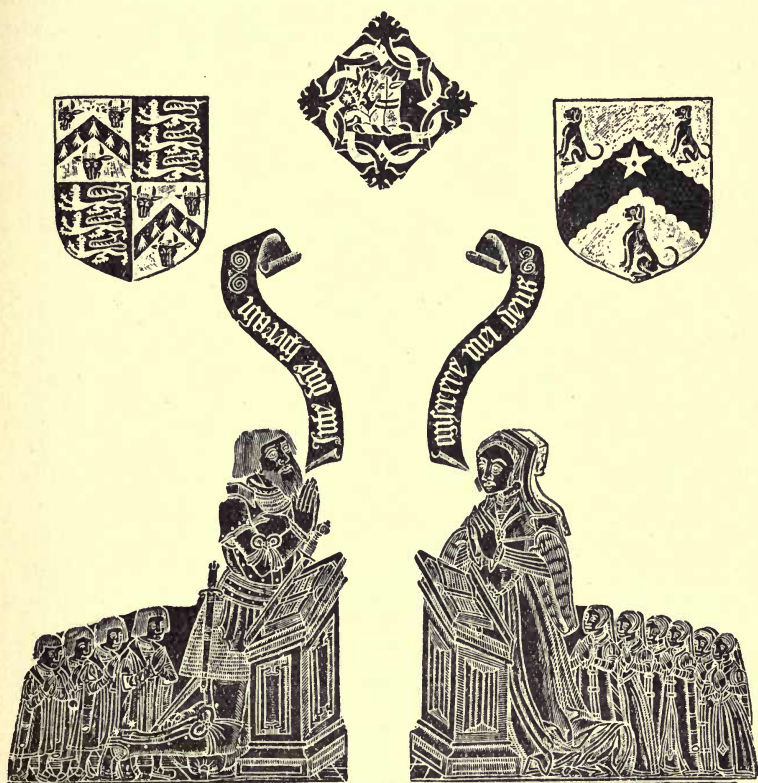
(5). Aubrey (II, 180), "In the middle of the chancel was a person, on a brass plate, the inscription torn off."

CHARLWOOD.

I. *Effigies of Nicholas Saunder, esq., 1553, in armour, kneeling, with four sons standing behind him, and wife Alice, daughter of John Hungate, esq., kneeling, with six daughters standing behind her, foot inscription, two mouth scrolls, two shields of arms and crest. On wall of chancel.*

A neat and well engraved little brass. The principal figures face one another and kneel on cushions at desks upon which are open books. Behind them are the standing figures of their children.

Nicholas Saunder is represented in armour, bare headed with long hair and beard; he wears no gauntlets but has frills encircling his wrists. Owing to the position of the figure his armour can only partially be seen. It consists of a collar of mail, a breastplate with demi-placcates, shoulder piece with straight upright



here is buried Nicholas Saunder Esquire and Alice his wife
daughter of John Langate of the Countee of York Esquire the
father and mother to Thomas Saunder knight & knight remem-
berance of the chertie which Nicholas decessed the xxix day of
August in the first yere of the reigne of quene Marye the first

NICHOLAS SAUNDER, Esq., 1533, and Wife ALICE.
CHARLWOOD, SURREY.

(About one-quarter full size.)

guard, moderate-sized elbow piece, short skirt of taces with large tuiles over a long skirt of mail. The knee pieces are similar to the elbow pieces and have plates behind, gussets of mail appear at the insteps and the sabbatons are round toed with rowel spurs screwed into the heels. The sword is suspended from a narrow belt crossing the taces diagonally, and the dagger, which is long and large, hangs from a cord on the right side. From his mouth proceeds a scroll inscribed *In te dñe speravi*. Behind him are the standing figures of his four sons, all in civil dress, wearing doublets, hose and gowns with long false sleeves. The gown of the eldest son slightly differs from those of the younger and may possibly be intended for his official gown as remembrancer of the exchequer.

Alice Saunder wears the pedimental head-dress with lappet behind, an under-gown with close-fitting striped sleeves and with frills at wrists, an over-gown with short full sleeves lined with fur and a short cape with turned back collar fastened in front by a brooch in the form of a rosette. Round her waist is a loose ornamented girdle. A late instance of this style of dress. From her mouth proceeds a scroll inscribed *Miserere mei deus*. Behind her are the standing figures of her six daughters, all wearing French hoods with long lappets behind, under-gowns with close sleeves but puffed and slashed at the shoulders and, with the exception of the second daughter, over-gowns with long false sleeves.

Below is the inscription in five lines in black letter :

Here is buryed Nicholas Saunder Esquyer and Alys his wyfe
doughter of John Hungate of the Countey of Yorke Esquyer ffa
ther and mother to Thomas Saunder knyght y^e kyng' remem
berance' of thexcheker whiche Nicholas decessed the xxix day of
August in y^e firste yere of y^e reigne of Quene Mary An^o M^l v^c liii.

In the upper dexter, over the man, is a shield charged with the arms of Saunder, *Quarterly* I and IV. (*Sa.*), a *chevron ermine between three bulls' heads cabossed (arg.)*, for

Saunder. II and III. (*Or*), *three lions passant in pale (sa.)*, for Carew. In the upper sinister, over the lady, the arms of Hungate, (*Gu.*), *a chevron engrailed between three hounds sejant (arg.)*, *the chevron charged with a mullet . . . for difference.*

Between the shields is a diamond-shaped plate bearing the crest of Saunder, *On a wreath (arg.) and (sa.) a demi-bull salient per pale (gu.) and (sa.)*, *armed, eared and horned (arg.) and (or) counterchanged, about his neck a collar gemel*



CREST OF SAUNDER.
CHARLWOOD, SURREY.

(One-half full size.)

(*or*), *holding between his forelegs a stalk of alisaunder, leaved (vert), budded (or).*¹ The whole enclosed within a double wreath with foliated ends, making one of the most charming bits of heraldry to be found in the county.

¹ See Burke's *Armory*, ed. 1878, where it is stated the arms and crest were confirmed to Sir Thomas Saunder in 1553. The *New English Dictionary* by J. A. H. Murray gives "alisaunder" as an obsolete form of "alexanders," an umbelliferous plant (*Smyrniolum Olusatrum*), called also horse parsley, formerly cultivated and eaten like celery. The writer is indebted to Mr. J. Challenor Smith, F.S.A., for this note.

The brass is set in a slightly sunk arch-headed stone panel, 33 by 26 inches, on the south wall of the south or Saunder chapel, now used as the chancel. The plates containing the figures are 10 inches in height over the principal effigies and $5\frac{1}{4}$ over the children, their extreme width $10\frac{1}{4}$ inches. The inscription plate measures $21\frac{1}{4}$ by $5\frac{1}{2}$, the scrolls 7 by 1, the shields $5\frac{1}{2}$ by $4\frac{3}{4}$, and the crest $5\frac{1}{4}$ by $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches. The brass is illustrated in *Surrey Arch. Colls.*, XI, 19, the crest at 20, and the head of the lady, XVI, 44; *Trans. Monumental Brass Society*, II, 55; and the crest only in *Trans. St. Paul's Ecclesiological Society*, III, 194.

Nicholas Saunder, who died 29 August, 1553, married Alice, daughter of John Hungate of Yorkshire, by whom he had four sons and six daughters. Their eldest son Thomas, who appears to have erected the brass to his parents' memory, represented Gatton in the parliament of 1541-42 and the county in those of 1552-53 and 1557-58. He was knighted in 1550, appointed remembrancer of the court of exchequer in 1553, served the office of sheriff of Surrey and Sussex in the same year and was also a commissioner for church goods. He married Alice, daughter of Sir Edward Walsingham, lieutenant of the Tower, and died in 1565.

II. *Inscription. Nicholas Jeale the younger, 1615. On floor of nave.*

An inscription in four lines in Roman capitals, on a plate measuring 17 by $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches:

HERE LYETH Y^E BODY OF NICHOLAS IEALE Y^E
YOUNGER LATE OF CHARLEWOOD W^{CH} DIED Y^E
30TH OF AVG: A^O 1615 & HAD TO WIFE ELIZABETH
IORDAN, WHO EXPECTS A IOYFVLL RESVRRECTI^{ON}.

Still in its original slab on the floor of the present nave or old south aisle, where it was noted by Aubrey (IV, 260). The slab, however, has been cut down to an elongated diamond shape, 24 by 9 inches, to work in with the new tile pavement.

III. *Inscription.* *William Jordan, esq., of Gatewick, 1625, and wife Katherine, daughter and coheir of Laurence Hussee, D.C.L., a master in chancery and ambassador to Scotland, 1626. On floor of vestry.*

An inscription in nine lines in Roman capitals, on a plate measuring $17\frac{1}{2}$ by 9 inches:

HIC IACĒT GVĒLMS IORDAN DE GATEWICK AR-
MĪG: QVI OBIT 7^o MAII 1625 ET KATHERINA VXOR
EIVS VNICA FILIA ET COHAERES LAVRENTII HVSSEE
LEGV̄ DOCTOR CANCELLARĒ MAGIST' ET LEGATI
AD REGINAM SCOTIÆ QVI LAVR: FVIT FILIVS ET
HERES ANTONII HVSSEE AGENT' PROPTER RE-
GINAM ANGLIÆ INFRA GERMANIĀ ET IN NEGOTIIS
MERCATORV̄ ANGLIÆ APVD BELGAS ET MUSCO-
VITAS PRÆFECTVS QVAE KATHERINA OBIT 30^o IĀ 1626.

Noted by Aubrey (IV, 257) as "on a brass plate, fix'd within the south wall." It is now let into the upper part of the casement A on the floor of the vestry or old chancel.

CASEMENTS.

The floor of the present vestry or old chancel is entirely composed of slabs, mostly removed from the south aisle and south chapel; others are said to be under the organ. Some have been cut down and the surface of others is so perished as to leave it doubtful whether they contained brasses or not.

(A) A slab, 69 by 28 inches, with sharp indents for the figures of a civilian and wife, 18 inches in height, a foot inscription 21 by 3 inches, a group of four (?) sons and one of four (?) daughters, each group 6 by 4 inches. Date *c.* 1470-80. Noted by Manning and Bray (II, 192), "under it are the marks of two small brasses for children." Possibly for lost brass No. 2. Into the head of this slab has been inserted the inscription to William Jordan and wife Katherine, 1626.

(B) A cut down slab, 36 by 40 inches, with indents for an inscription plate 20 by 4 inches, a small shield 6 by 4 and two larger ones, each 7 by 6 inches. Noted by Manning and Bray (II, 192) as "in the south aisle, near the east end, a brass whole length lost; two coats at top, three below, all lost, as is the inscription."

(C) A cut down slab, 45 by 32 inches, with traces of a marginal inscription in single Lombardic letters, much perished.

(D) A slab, 66 by 28 inches, with indent for an inscription plate 18 by 7 inches.

(E) A slab, 48 by 44 inches, with slight traces of indents for an effigy and foot inscription. The surface much perished.

(F) A cut down slab, 24 by 30 inches, with indent for an inscription plate about 20 by 5 inches.

LOST BRASSES.

(1). *John Sander, 1477.*

Aubrey (IV, 256), in the south aisle, "on another brass plate, fixed to a gravestone, was this inscription, now lost":

"Hic iacet magister Joh Sander qui obiit iii die Februarii anno dni MCCCCLXXVII."

(2). *William Sander, gent., 1481, and wife Joan.*

Aubrey (IV, 256), "on a brass plate on a gravestone in the south ile, built by the Sanders family, was this inscription, now lost":

"Orate pro animabus Willielmi Sander generosi qui obiit 10 die mensis Augusti Anno dni millimo ccccclxxxi et Johanne uxoris que obiit — die mens — anno

MCCCCLXX — quorum animabus propicietur deus Amen."

(3). *Richard Sander, gent.*, 1480, and *wife Agnes*, 1485.

Aubrey (IV, 256), in the south aisle, "on another brass plate fixed to a gravestone, was this inscription, now lost":

"Hic iacet Ricardus Sander gentylman qui obiit anno dni MCCCCLXXX et Agnes uxor eius que obiit vii die Januarii Anno dni MCCCCLXXXV cuius anime propicietur deus Amen."

(4). *James, third son of Richard Saunder, gent.*, 1510.

Aubrey (IV, 257), in the south aisle, "on another brass plate fix'd to a gravestone was this inscription, now lost":

"Here lyeth buried James Saunder the third son of Richard Saunder of Charlewood gentleman which James dyed the 19 of Febr. Anno MCCCCCX."

CHEAM.

Church rebuilt on a new site in 1864. The brasses are now in a detached building known as the Lumley chapel. This chapel was erected by John, Lord Lumley, in 1597, on the north side of the chancel of the old church and was allowed to remain standing, having been completed as a separate building by the erection of a west wall in brickwork. All the brasses were detached from their original stones, which were mostly destroyed, and are now set in concrete slabs without any attempt at a proper arrangement. For an account of the brasses when taken up, see a paper by the late Major Heales, F.S.A., in the *Surrey Arch. Colls.*, III, 337.



A CIVILIAN, c. 1390.
CHEAM, SURREY.
(One-ninth full size.)

I. *Effigy of a civilian, date about 1390, a piece from the centre and the inscription lost. Relaid.*

Full length effigy of a civilian, of date about 1390, with short hair, moustaches and forked beard. He wears a close-fitting tunic reaching to the knees and girt round the hips by an ornamented belt from which hangs a long anelace. A piece, $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length,¹ is lacking from the centre of the figure, but the edge of the belt can just be seen on the upper part and its metal tag on the lower; the anelace is also to be seen on the lower portion hanging between the legs.

At the wrists appear the closely-buttoned sleeves of the under-dress, whilst the hood round the neck is fastened to the tunic by buttons. His legs are clothed in tight hose with pointed shoes having straps over the insteps. The figure as relaid measures $51\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height and is now in a concrete slab, 72 by 36 inches, on the north side of the chapel. The upper half is reproduced in *G. Clinch's Old*

¹ According to Major Heales, but as relaid the gap is 10 inches.

English Churches, 224, and in *E. R. Suffling's English Church Brasses*, 168. In the Powell MS. (Minet Public Library), fol. 41, is a pencil sketch, dated 20 December, 1810, showing the figure perfect and the indent for the inscription. Apparently not seen by Aubrey, but noted by Manning and Bray (II, 476) as "in the south aisle, a large brass of a man, his hands joined in prayer. The inscription lost." According to Major Heales the slab showed the indent for a short inscription at the feet of the figure.

II. *Half-effigy of a civilian, date about 1390. Relaid. Effigy of wife and inscription lost.*

A small half-effigy, of date about 1390, twelve inches in height, representing a civilian with short hair, round beard and no moustaches. He wears a tunic with short sleeves, a cape reaching halfway down the arms, and a hood. On the fore-arms appear the closely-buttoned sleeves of the under-dress. Found under the woodwork at the destruction of the church and now relaid, together with No. V, in a cement slab, 18 by 24 inches, on the south side of the chapel. The original slab, 28 by 36 inches, still remains on the floor of the chapel and shows an indent for this figure and one for the half-figure of a lady of similar size, with a narrow inscription plate, $33\frac{1}{2}$ by 2 inches, below.



A CIVILIAN, c. 1390.
CHEAM, SURREY.

(One-fourth full size.)

The effigy of the man is engraved in the *Surrey Arch. Colls.*, III, 338, and in *Trans. St. Paul's Ecclesiological Society*, III, 192. Not noted by either Aubrey or Manning and Bray.

III. *Effigy of John Yerde, esq., died 1449, in armour with livery collar, very small, much worn and slightly mutilated at the feet, with two shields, one palimpsest, now separately relaid. Effigy of wife Dame Anne, died 1453, and foot inscription lost, but known from extant rubbing. Brass engraved later, c. 1470-80.*

Of this interesting little brass, the smallest adult figures known, only the male effigy, nearly effaced, and two shields of arms, one much worn, now remain, and they have been separately relaid. Fortunately, the late Mr. J. G. Waller made a rubbing in 1837 when the figure of the lady and the greater part of the inscription were, although nearly effaced, still in existence in their original slab. This rubbing is now in the collection of the Society of Antiquaries of London.

The figure of John Yerde, $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches in height, originally on the sinister side of the stone, is so worn that hardly any of the details of the armour can be made out. He is represented as slightly inclined to the left, standing on a small mound, bareheaded with long hair and wearing a livery collar once inlaid with colour. His shoulder pieces appear to have differed in shape, the left having an upright guard, his elbow pieces are large, and to the breastplate is attached a skirt of taces with tuiles. The knee pieces are also large and appear to have had plates above and below. The sollerets are long and pointed, and on the left side is a long heavy sword hanging perpendicularly to the body. A portion of the right foot is now lost, but is shown perfect in Mr. Waller's rubbing. The general style of the figure points to its having been engraved between the years 1470-80, nearly thirty years later than the date of death. The outline of the effaced figure of his wife on the dexter side of the stone confirms this date, as she is

shown with a fully developed butterfly head-dress, a style which did not come into fashion before the year 1470.



JOHN YERDE, Esq., 1449, and Wife
DAME ANNE, 1453.

Brass engraved about 1470-80.
CHEAM, SURREY.

(One-fifth full size.)

Below the figures was a black letter inscription originally in four lines, but broken as shown in the illustration and almost obliterated on the left-hand side. The authority for the fourth line is Aubrey (II, 119) who gives the words "quorum animabus propicietur deus amen" in full, but the tops of the letters on the broken line prove that the words were in a contracted form. To our member Mr. J. Challenor Smith, F.S.A., the writer is indebted not only for the careful restoration of this line but also for tracing the inscription, a most difficult and delicate task owing to the faintness of the rubbing

or rather dabbling on tissue paper. The inscription reads thus:

..... Iohēs Yerde Armig' ⁊ Anna ux' ei' quondam ux' [dñi]
 milit' qui quide Iohēs Yerde obiit xliij^o [die]
 A^o dñi MCCCC^o xlix^o Et dñā Anna obiit [. . .]
 [..... A^o dñi MCCCC^o liii^o q^oru aiabz ꝑpiciet' de' amen].

Reference to the will of John Yerde makes it certain that he died in the month of February, and that the year should be 1450 and not 1449, as the will is dated 22 February, 1450 (29 Hen. VI),¹ and proved 11 March

following. The dexter shield, now much worn and defaced, originally above the lady, bears the arms of Courtenay impaling a coat now almost illegible except for a portion of a chequy field with apparently a chief, which may be intended for the arms



PALIMPSEST SHIELD.
CHEAM, SURREY.

of the lady's first husband. The sinister shield, originally above the figure of John Yerde bears Courtenay, (*Or*), *three torteaux and a label of three points (az.)* impaling Yerde (*Gu.*), *a chevron (or) between three yard sticks (arg.)*, and records the lady's second marriage. This latter shield is palimpsest, having on the reverse a merchant's mark of simple design which may be intended to form the initials T. H. It is now fastened down.

The effigies were both $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches in height, the inscription plate measured $13\frac{1}{2}$ by 4, and the shields are 4 by $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The figure of the man is now relaid on the same concrete slab as Nos. IV, V, VII, and the inscr. of VIII and the shields on the smaller slab with the shields of No. VIII. Both sides of the palimpsest shield are figured full size in *Surrey Arch. Colls.*, III, 339, and on a smaller scale in *Trans. Monumental Brass Society*, IV, 278.

¹ 29 Hen. VI. 1 Sept. 1450—31 Aug. 1451.

Aubrey (II, 119) notes the brass as "in the south ile" and gives portions of the inscription but misreads the name as "Fromonde." Manning and Bray (II, 476) follow Aubrey, adding "the part between hooks (*i. e.*, the last line) is now lost, but at p. 473 they say "at the end of the south aile is a small chancel or chapel called Fromond's where that family are buried. It is dedicated to St. Mary and was built before 1449, as John Yerde in his will of that date directs his body to be buried therein. His tomb is still to be seen and there are small figures of himself and his wife Anne, whose head-dress resembles that of Margaret Gaynesford at Carshalton. Anne Yerde died 1453."

John Yerde, a member of the Yerde or Earde family of Denton, near Elham, Kent, was of Cheam. In his will (Reg. *Stafford*, fol. 188 v) dated 22 February, 1450 (29 Hen. VI) and proved 11 March following, he is described as John Yerde, esquire, of Cheam, and desires to be buried within the church of Cheam in the chapel of the B. V. Mary there. Mentions his wife Anne, his sons Thomas and John, and his daughter Margaret. The residue is left to his wife Anne, who is also appointed executrix. The heraldic evidence points to his wife having been a member of the Courtenay family, and being of superior rank she reverses the usual order of things and impales her husband's arms with her own. That she was the widow of a knight when she married John Yerde is proved by the inscription which reads—"quondam uxor [domini] militis," but unfortunately neither the christian nor the surname can be deciphered on the inscription. Beyond this nothing is known of the lady, except the date of her death, 1453, which is recorded on the inscription.

IV. *Half-effigies of John Compton, died 1450, in civil dress, and wife Joan, died 1458, with foot inscription, small. Date of brass, 1458. Relaid.*

Small half-effigies. John Compton is represented clean shaven with short hair, and wears a tunic edged with fur at the neck and wrists, having moderately wide

sleeves and girt round the waist by a plain belt. The close-fitting sleeves of an under-dress appear at the wrists. His wife wears a small horned head-dress and veil, an under-gown with tight sleeves and a high-waisted over-gown edged with fur at the neck and wrists, having narrow sleeves and a plain belt encircling the waist.



JOHN COMPTON, 1450, and Wife JOAN, 1458.
CHEAM, SURREY.

(About one-sixth full size.)

Below is a black letter inscription in three lines :

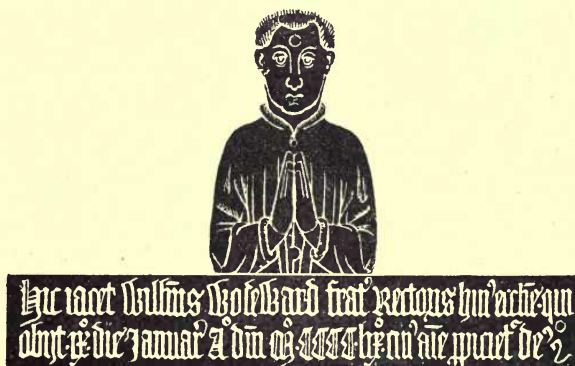
Hic iacent Iohes Compton qui obiit xvi^o die Januarii anno
dñi millmo cccel Et Johanna uxor eius que obiit Sexto
die mens' Septembr' A^o dñi M^o cccc^o lviij^o q^{or} aiabz ppiciet^r de' amē.

The male figure is 9½, the female 9 inches in height and the inscription measures 22 by 4 inches. Now relaid in the same slab as Nos. III, V, VII, and the inscription of VIII, but the inscription separated from the effigies. Noted by Aubrey (II, 119) as "in the cross ile." Manning and Bray (II, 476) say "not now found," and Major Heales notes "the brass lay at the west end of the north aisle."

John Compton died 16 January, 1450, and his wife Joan 6 September, 1458.

V. *Half-effigy of William Wodeward, brother of the rector, 1459, in civil dress, with foot inscription. Relaid.*

A small half-effigy, $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches in height, similar to No. IV, but with narrower sleeves and no belt.



WILLIAM WODEWARD, 1459.
CHEAM, SURREY.

(One-fifth full size.)

Below, on a plate $15\frac{1}{2}$ by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, is a two-line black letter inscription:

Hic iacet Willms Wodeward frat' rectoris hui' eccle'ie qui
obiit x^o die Januarii A^o dⁿⁱ M^o CCCC lix cui' aie ppiciet' de'

The effigy is relaid on the same slab as No. II, whilst the inscription is on the large slab with Nos. III, IV, VII, and the inscription of VIII.

Noted by Aubrey (II, 119) as "on a brass plate, bearing a busto, near the south door, is this inscription." Manning and Bray (II, 476) add, "two shields lost."

VI. *Inscription. Michael Denys, esq., 1518. Relaid.*

A black letter inscription in three lines, on a plate measuring $15\frac{1}{2}$ by $14\frac{1}{4}$ inches:

Orate p aia Michis Denys Armig'i qui obiit
xv^o die Januarii anno dⁿⁱ millmo cccc^o
decimo octavo Cuius aie ppiciet' deus.

Relaid on the same slab as Nos. III, IV, V, and the inscription of VIII. Noted by Aubrey (II, 121) as "over the holy-water place, on a brass plate, on a gravestone, on the north wall," and by Manning and Bray (II, 476) as "on a gravestone at the east end of the south chancel."

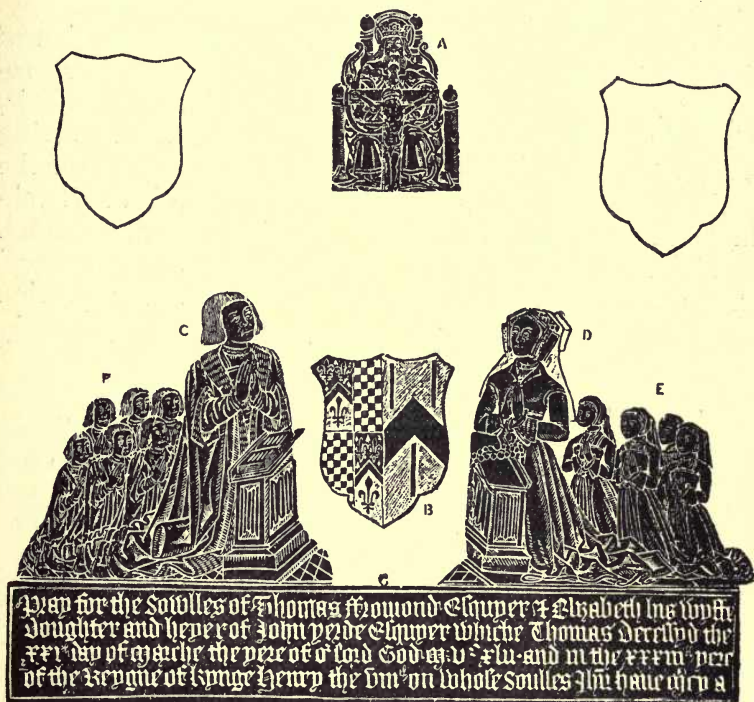
Michael Denys died 15 January, 1518. By will (P. C. C., 15 *Aylloffe*) dated 10 January, 1518 and proved 14 March following, he desires to be buried in the chapel of St. Katherine within the parish church of Cheam. Mentions his wife Margery, who is appointed executor, his sons Michael, Richard, Thomas, and his brothers Philip, Henry and Sir Thomas Denys, knight.

VII. *Effigies of Thomas Fromond, esq., 1542, in civil dress, with six sons, and wife Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of John Yerde, esq., with four daughters, all kneeling, foot inscription, representation of the Trinity and one shield of arms. Two other shields lost. All palimpsest. Now in a wooden frame.*

A neat, well-cut brass, entirely palimpsest, being built up from no fewer than seven earlier brasses, all of English workmanship and no doubt spoil from the destruction of the monastic houses. The obverse or later side, excluding the two lost shields, consists of five pieces, Thomas Fromond and his sons, the lady and her daughters, the inscription, the Trinity and the shield.

Thomas Fromond is represented in civil dress, clean shaven and with long hair, kneeling at a desk whereon is an open book. He wears a doublet, cut square at the neck to show the under vest, with close sleeves finished with frills at the wrists, and an ample fur-lined gown having long false sleeves with slits in the centre for the passage of the arms. Behind him are the kneeling figures of his six sons in similar dress but with plain gowns. His wife Elizabeth also kneels at a desk over which hangs a rosary. She wears the pedimental head-dress with the side lappets turned up, a gown with close-fitting sleeves with fur cuffs and frills, and a short

sleeveless cape open at the neck to display the partlet. Round her waist is a belt fastened in front by a large rosette. Behind her are the kneeling figures of her four daughters; all wear caps with lappets behind and close-fitting gowns with plain frilled cuffs.



THOMAS FROMOND, Esq., 1542, and Wife ELIZABETH.
CHEAM, SURREY.

(One-sixth full size.)

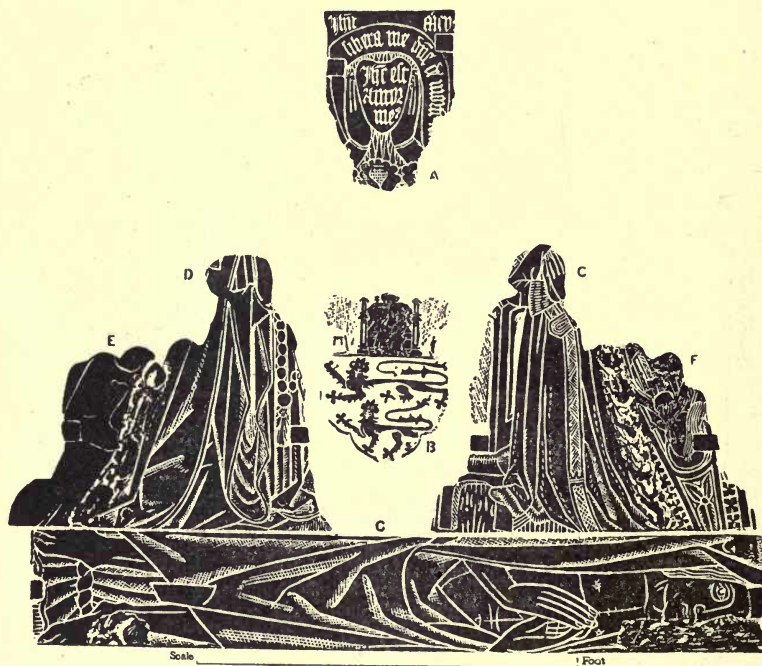
Below is the inscription in four lines in black letter:

Pray for the sowles of Thomas Fromond Esquyer & Elizabeth
his wyffe
Doughter and heyer of John Verde Esquyer whiche Thomas
Decessyd the
xxith day of Marche the yere of o^r Lord God Mⁱ v^e xlii and
in the xxxiiith yere
of the Kynge of Kynge Henry the viiith on whose soules Ihū
haue m^ecy a.

Between the figure is a shield bearing the arms of Fromond, *Quarterly*, I and IV. *Per chevron erm.* and (*gu.*) *a chevron between three fleur-de-lys (or)*, for Fromond II and III. *Chequy (arg.) and (sa.)*, for Ellingbridge impaling (*Gu.*), *a chevron (or) between three yard staves (arg.)*, for Yerde.

Above and between the figures is a representation of the Trinity, in which God the Father, crowned, is represented seated on a throne in the form of a large chair, his right hand raised in benediction, his left supporting a crucifix upon which the dove is alighting. All have the plain nimbus. A somewhat similar example is at Bletchingley, dated 1541, but with God the Father uncrowned.

The reverse of the figure of Thomas Fromond (c) shows the right elbow, the hands and lower portion



REVERSE OF FROMOND BRASS.
CHEAM, SURREY.

(One-sixth full size.)

of a lady kneeling at a desk. She wears a gown with close sleeves and fur cuffs, with a broad girdle with long end terminating in a metal tag. On the reverse of the sons (F) is a small piece of canopy work with the upper half of a figure of St. John the Evangelist. The reverse of the figure of Elizabeth Fromond (D) shows the lower half of a kneeling civilian in mantle with rosary. On the reverse of the daughters (E) are a few engraved lines in the form of a face, probably a waster. The shield (B) has been cut out of a slightly larger shield bearing a fine example of the arms of the see of Lincoln, and the Trinity (A) from a plate on which are two hands issuing from clouds and holding a heart inscribed *Ħc est Amor mē* in black letter. This is again encircled by a scroll with the words *libera mē dñe de mort . . .* and in the upper angles the words *Ħu m'ry*, both in black letter. On the reverse of the inscription (G) is an almost complete figure of a man in a shroud. The two figures, which may have been a pair, and the shrouded figure, may be dated to 1500, the shield and St. John to about 1420 and the hands and heart to the last half of the fifteenth century.

The plates bearing the effigies and children each measure 9 inches in height by 10 inches in width, the inscription, 23 by 3½, the shield, 5½ by 4, and the Trinity, 6 by 4 inches. The brass is now mounted in a wooden frame which hangs on an iron stand so that both sides can be examined. The original round-headed panel for this brass, much perished and defaced, still remains on the floor at the east end of the chapel. It measures 28 by 27 inches.

The brass is illustrated in *J. P. Malcolm's Views round London*, 1800; *Surrey Arch. Colls.* III, 340 (obverse and reverse of shield), 342 (St. John and obverse and reverse of Trinity), XV, 33 (complete, obv. and rev.), and XVI, 44 (head of lady); *Transactions St. Paul's Ecclesiological Society*, III, 194 (St. John); and in the *Portfolio*, I, pt. IV, pl. 5, and *Transactions*, IV, 279, of *The Monumental Brass Society*, both complete with obverse and reverse.

Noted by Aubrey (II, 120) as "in the chancel, on the south side call'd Petre's or Fromonds' chancel, on the south wall." This was the chapel of St. Mary at the east end of the south aisle.

Thomas Fromond, son of Richard Fromond, by Joan, daughter of John Ellingbridge (see Carshalton, No. V), married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of John Yerde, by whom he had six sons and four daughters; and died 21 March, 1542.

VIII. *Inscription and two shields of arms. Bartholomew Fromoundes, 1579. Relaid. The shields palimpsest, but now fastened down.*

Inscription in three lines in black letter, on a plate measuring 15 by $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches:

Barthus fromoundes filius et heres Thome
fromound' nuper de Cheghm in Com Surr'
gen obiit septimo die Julii Anno Dni. 1579.

The two shields, $5\frac{1}{2}$ by $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, one being much worn, bear the arms of Fromoundes, *Per chevron (erm.) and (gu.) a chevron between three fleur-de-lys (or).* Both are palimpsest and have been cut out of larger shields, each charged with *two bends*. The inscription is now relaid on the same slab as Nos. III, IV, V, and VII, the shields on a smaller slab with the shields of No. III.

The original stone still remains on the floor on the north side of the chapel, and shows the indents for three shields, two (the existing ones) in the upper part and one, slightly larger, 6 by 6 inches, in the lower. In the centre is the indent for another inscription plate, 17 by $8\frac{3}{4}$ inches, with below it the indent for the existing inscription.

Noted by Aubrey (II, 121) as "in the middle of the ile below the steps, on a brass plate."

Bartholomew Fromoundes, eldest son of No. VII, married Elizabeth, daughter of Nicholas Mynne, by whom he had a numerous family, and died 7 July, 1579. By will (P. C. C., 39 *Bakon*), dated 3 August, 1577,

and proved 20 October, 1579, he desires to be buried in the chapel of the church of Cheam. Mentions his sons William, Henry, Thomas, Nicholas, and daughters Elizabeth and Elinor, also his brothers, John and William.

IX. *Inscription.* Edmund Barret, esq., serjeant of the wine cellar to Charles I, 1631, aged 65, and his eldest son Thomas Barret, gent., clerk of the wardrobe to Charles I, 1632, aged 36. Now fixed to the east wall of the chapel.

An inscription in twenty-two lines, partly in Roman capitals and partly in Roman text, on a plate measuring 18 by 20½ inches:

READER THIS MARBLE WILL CONSVME LIKE Y^E BODIES IT
COVERS

BVT WHILE IT ENDVRES, KNOW THAT IT PRESERVES Y^E
MEMORIE OF

A SAINT DEPARTED, EDMVND BARRET ESQ SERJANT OF
Y^E WINE CELLAR

TO KING CHARLES, WHO RENDRED HIS SOVLE TO GOD IN
Y^E 65

YEARE OF HIS AGE, AVGST: 17^o, 1631. & THIS PORTIO OF
SACRED EARTH

HATH RECEIVED HIS BODIE W^{CH}: IS SEQUESTRED FOR Y^E
RESVRRECTIO. HEE

WAS HAPPIE IN TWO WEDLOCKS, & BOTH WERE FRVITFVLL
TO HIM

HIS FORMER WIFE DOROTHIE APSLEY DID BEARE HIM
3 SONNS. THOM^S:

EDMVND & JOHN & ONE DAUGHT^R: CONSTANCE. HIS
SECOND WIFE

RVTH CAVSTEN BROVUGHT HIM 3 SONNS INTO Y^E WORLD
ROBERT

FRANCIS & EDWARD & 2 DAUGHT^{RS}: RUTH & MARGARET,
MANY

OF THESE HE LEFT BEHIND & A GOOD NAME TO HONOR HIM.

His eldest sonne Thomas Barret Geñt sometime Clerke
of y^e wardrobe

To King Charles bequeathed his spirit to Iesus Christ
& his bodie

To this same earth shortly after y^e decease of his Father.
For he

finished his dayes April 28, 1632, in y^e 36 yeare of his
age;

leauing y^e sorrow for his departure to many friends
cheifly to

his louing wife Mary Purton, by whom hee had no
issue.

Thus Father & Sonn are composed together in y^e graue
of corruptiō

Louing they were in there liues & in there death they
are not diuided

Reader praise god for y^e happy departure
of his faithfull seruants & fare thee well.

Now fastened to the east wall of the chapel. Noted
by Aubrey (II, 118) as "in the north ile," also by
Manning and Bray (II, 475).

Edmund Barret, serjeant of the wine cellar to King
Charles I, died 17 August, 1631, aged 65. He was
twice married, firstly to Dorothy Apsley, by whom
he had three sons, Thomas, Edmund, John, and one
daughter Constance, and secondly to Ruth Causten, by
whom he had three sons, Robert, Francis, Edward, and
two daughters Ruth and Margaret. His eldest son
Thomas, who died 28 April, 1632, aged 36, married
Mary Purton but left no issue.

CASEMENTS.

(1). Stone, for No. II.

(2). A stone, 72 by 42 inches, showing indents for the figure of a civilian, 18 inches in height, a foot inscription 15 by 2 inches, and four shields $5\frac{1}{2}$ by $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Fifteenth century.

(3). Stone for No. VIII.

All on the floor of the Lumley chapel.

LOST BRASS.

Aubrey (II, 120), "in the north ile, on a brass plate, is this inscription :

"Pray for the soule of Sir John Wyrley late person of Cheyhamm & all crysten soulles of your charite say a paternoster Ao. 1557."

Manning and Bray (II, 476) add "now lost."

CHERTSEY.

Church rebuilt 1806-8.

I. *An achievement of arms for Lawrence Tomson, 1608, with an inscription cut in marble. On wall of chancel.*

An achievement, on a plate $8\frac{1}{2}$ by $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches, with the arms and crest of Tomson, (*Sa.*), *a stag's head erased (arg.), attired (or), a chief per fess (or) and (arg.), thereon a crescent (gu.)*. Crest, *out of coronet a helmet*. Below, on a marble slab 22 by 14 inches, is a long inscription in Roman capitals to Lawrence Tomson, descended from the family of Tomson of Northants., educated at Magdalen College, Oxford, travelled in Sweden, Russia, Denmark, Germany, Italy and France, died 4 Kalends of April, 1608. His wife Jane and daughter Jane erected the monument.

Now on the south wall of the chancel at a considerable height from the floor level. Noted by Aubrey (III, 175) as "on the east wall of the chancel," and by Manning and Bray (III, 235) as "on the side of the chancel window." British Museum Add. MS. 6171, fol. 40, has a sketch of the monument then "upon the same wall into which the altar piece is fixed," and "whereon are the arms painted in their proper colours." At fol. 44 is another sketch and at fol. 44, v. The following note and a sketch of the slab, "under which monument would have remained a large ground stone had not the careless repairer as aforesaid contrary to justice or good manners removed it to the chancel door. There was formerly on it two figures of brass inlay'd as may appear from the marks made by our Crōwelians in raising them and the brass nails yet remaining, and just below y^e feet of them is now a brass plate containing this inscription: Here lyeth buried y^e body of Laurence Thompson whose monument is here fastened in the wall—, but whether the figures on it are he and his wife I know not." For a notice of Lawrence Thompson, a well-known politician, author and translator, see the *Dictionary of National Biography*.

II. *Inscription.* Edward Carleton, gent., 1618. On wall of chancel.

Inscription in four lines in Roman capitals, on a plate measuring 18 by 4½ inches:

HERE VNDER RESTETH THE BODY OF EDWARD
CARLETON GENT: LATE OF THIS TOWNE, WHO
DECEASED THE 26TH DAY OF NOVEMBER A^O D^NI
1618 AND IN THE 54TH YEARE OF HIS AGE.

Now fixed to the inner face of the chancel arch on the south side. Noted by Aubrey (III, 179) as "in the north ile" of the old church, and by Manning and Bray (III, 236) as "let into a white stone near the communion rail."

LOST BRASSES.

(1). *Inscription.* *Edward Carlton, gent.*, 1663.

Aubrey (III, 176), "on a brass plate on a gravestone, is this inscription":

"Here underneath lieth the body of
Edward Carlton gent., late of this
towne, who dyed 26 May 1663."

Manning and Bray (III, 236) say "now lost." Aubrey (III, 177) notes "here (in the chancel) are several marble gravestones, whose brass inscriptions are gone." Manning and Bray (III, 237) add "in a copy of Aubrey which belonged to Le Neve is the following amongst other notes, 'in the middle of the late church was a dark grey stone, with the spaces for two brass figures, originally let in.'"

Add. MS. 6171, fol. 45, has a sketch of a slab with indents for an effigy, foot inscription and two shields; and of one with an indent for a shield only, with this note, "in ye chancel over against the altar are these two flat stones without any mannour of inscription or mark, but that there has been on that towards ye right side an escutcheon in brass and on that towards ye left a whole figure over a square plate in which before the plates were taken out I suppose was some inscription with two shields in chief." At fol. 46, "at the entrance into the chancel from the middle is a flat stone, in the middle of it a long hollow declaring that something was in which I believe was an inscription on brass," also a sketch of a stone showing indents for the figures of a man and woman, a foot inscription and four shields.

CHIPSTEAD.

Effigy of Lucy, daughter of Lactansius Roper and grandchild of Humphrey Huntley, citizen and ironmonger of London, 1614, aged 24, and foot inscription. On floor of chancel.

Small full length effigy, slightly inclined to the left and standing on a low circular pedestal, wearing a French hood, large ruff, peaked bodice and plain gown with flounce at the waist, close sleeves and small cuffs.



○ HERE LYETH TE BODY OF LVCIE ROPER Y DAUGHTER
OF LACTANSIVS ROPER & GRANCHILD TO HVMPHRIE
HVNTLEY CITIZEN AND IREMONGER OF LONDON WHO
DEPARTED THIS LIFE Y XXIIIITH DAYE OF FEBRVARY AN^O
1614 BEINGE ABOVE THE AGE OF XXIIII YEARES
○ CHRISTVS MIHI VITA MORS MIHI LVCRVM ○

LUCY ROPER, 1614.
CHIPSTEAD, SURREY.

(About one-seventh full size.)

Below is the inscription in six lines in Roman capitals:

HERE LYETH THE BODY OF LVCIE ROPER Y^E DAUGHTER
OF LACTANSIVS ROPER & GRANCHILD TO HUMPHRIE
HVNTLEY CITIZEN AND IREMONGER OF LONDON WHO
DEPARTED THIS LIFE Y^E XXIIIITH DAYE OF FEBRVARY AN^O
1614 BEINGE ABOVE THE AGE OF XXIIII YEARES
CHRISTVS MIHI VITA MORS MIHI LVCRVM.

The effigy is 12 inches in height and the inscription plate measures $20\frac{1}{2}$ by $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The brass is still in its original stone, 72 by 30 inches, on the floor of the chancel on the south side within the altar rails, where it was noted by Aubrey (IV, 225), but not mentioned by Manning and Bray (II, 247).

CHOBHAM.

Both brasses are now mounted on oak boards affixed to the east face of the eastern pillar of the south aisle. The original stones have disappeared.

I. *Inscription.* William Heith, esq., of Chobham, 15[69], mutilated.

A mutilated inscription, on a plate now measuring 14 by $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches, in three lines in black letter:

Here lyeth buried Willm Heith of Chabham
 Countye of Surrag Esquier who dyed y^e xix
 Nouember in the yere of our lorde God Mccc.

Noted by Aubrey (III, 202), "on a fragment of a brass, which was formerly fix'd on a stone, near the last mentioned (*i. e.*, Abp. Heith's slab in the chancel), is this mangled inscription." Manning and Bray (III, 199), quote Aubrey, but add "no part of which is now found."

William Heith is probably identical with the William Heythe, gent., of Chabham, Surrey, Worcester, etc., who made his will 1 July, 1567, and which was proved 3 February, 1569-70 (P. C. C., 3 *Lyon*). The parish register unfortunately only dates from 1654.

II. *Inscription.* William Loker, esq., barrister-at-law, with six Latin verses by Richard Massey, undated.

Inscription in nine lines in Roman capitals, on a plate measuring $15\frac{1}{2}$ by 7 inches:

IN OBITVM CLARISSIMI VIRI IVRISQ PERITISSIMI GVLIIH:

LOKER ARMIGERI HEXASTICHŌ.

VMBRA SVB HOC TAPHIO REQUIESCENS, HOS CAPE VERSVS:

HEC TIBI PRIMA FVIT LAVS: PERHONESTVS ERAS:

TE SCHOLA, TE DOCTRIX, ACADEMIA LAVDIBUS ORNANT:

FLVXIT & A LABRIS DVLCE POĒMA TVIS:

NEC LOCVPLES, NEC INOPS: QVOD DECVIT ERE VEL AGRIS

ARTIS ET INGENII CONDVPLICAVIT HONOS

PER RI. MASSEY.

Noted by Aubrey (III, 205) as "in the chancel, on a brass plate, fix'd to a grave stone," and by Manning and Bray (III, 199) as "within a corner of the communion rails."

A William Looker, probably this man, entered at the Inner Temple in November 1584, and was called 11 May, 1595, being described as of Basingstoke, Hants.; he is no doubt identical with the William Loker who by will dated 17 June, 1622, proved 15 February, 1624-5 (P. C. C., 24 *Clarke*), desires to be buried in the parish church of Chobham, bequeaths lands in Chobham and in Clyddesdon, co. Southants. (Cliddesden, near Basingstoke) and mentions his four daughters, Anne, Frances, Elizabeth and Olive, the two latter proving the will.

CLAPHAM, ST. PAUL.

I. *Inscription.* William Tableer, 1401. Now on wall of nave.

Black letter inscription in two lines, on a plate measuring 23 by 3 inches:

Hic iacet Willms Tableer qui obiit xiii^o die mens' Octobris

Anno dñi M^o CCCC^o p^{mo} cuius aie p^opicietur deus Amen.

Noted by Aubrey (I, 157) as "in the middle ile"; by Manning and Bray (III, 366) as "now fixed on the south wall." It is now fastened on the north wall of the nave near the western end.

- II. *Inscription.* William Glanvill, gent., merchant of Exeter, died of fever in London, 1647, aged 57. Now on wall of nave.

A rectangular plate, 24 by 16½ inches, with an inscription in ten lines in Roman capitals, four verses in italics and a shield of arms, (*Az.*), *three saltires, two and one (or)*, for Glanvill.

GVLIELMVS GLANVILL GENEROSUS
 MERCATOR EXONIENSIS
 FESSUS ITINERE (QUOD LONDINVM SVSCEPIT)
 NEC NON FEBRIS VIOLENTIA
 FATIGATVS HIC REQUIESCIT
 OBIIT 16 IVNII
 ANNO DOM̃
 1647
 ET AETATIS SVAE
 57

*Quis jacet hic queris sibi supra scripto leguntur
 At qualis vixit te sua fama docet
 Neglexit moriens jactans encomia marmor
 Nam bene qui vixit sat sibi laudis habet.*

Noted by Aubrey (I, 156) as "in the middle ile"; by Manning and Bray (III, 366) as "now fixed on the north wall." It is now fastened on the north wall of the nave above No. I.

COBHAM.

Aubrey (III, 133) says "at the east end are several stones pil'd up, with some brass plates, bearing effigies, but no inscriptions." No stones now remain, the floor being entirely covered with modern tiles.

I. *The Adoration of the Shepherds, c. 1500. Relaid on the wall of the chancel.*

A small rectangular plate, 6 by 4½ inches, once forming a part of some larger composition of which only this and the now lost group of fifteen sons are known.

This quaint little plate depicts the Adoration of the Shepherds and is the only representation of that subject known on a brass. In the foreground is the Virgin on a low wooden bed covered by a quilt and with her head resting on a diapered cushion with tassels at the corners.



THE ADORATION OF THE SHEPHERDS. COBHAM, SURREY.

(One-half full size.)

By her side in the manger, into which two oxen thrust their heads, is the naked figure of the Child. At the foot of the bed are the three shepherds, two in long tunics with capes and hoods drawn over their heads, the third is bareheaded and wears a short jacket. The bareheaded one carries a spade and one of the hooded ones a crook. At the head of the bed appear the head and shoulders of Joseph, drawn out of all proportion to the rest of the figures. He is represented bearded with long hair and apparently wearing a cloak. In the background is seen the byre, from which it must be supposed the side has been removed in order to show the scene within.

The plate has been set in a small cement slab, $7\frac{1}{2}$ by $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and fixed in the south wall of the chancel. It is engraved in the *Cambridge Camden Society's Illustrations of Monumental Brasses*, No. II, page 46, and reproduced in black and white in *E. R. Suffling's English Church Brasses*, 339.

- II. *Effigy of a man in armour, c. 1550, slightly mutilated at the right foot; palimpsest, on reverse the greater portion of a priest, c. 1510, in mass vestments holding an inscribed chalice and wafer. Now fastened to a pillar in the south chapel on a revolving pivot.*

Full length effigy, 24 inches in height, of a man in armour, slightly inclined to the right, bareheaded with



PALIMPSEST BRASS. COBHAM, SURREY. (One-sixth full size.)

short hair, long beard and moustaches, hands bare and frills at the neck and wrists. His armour consists of a plate gorget, breastplate with demi-placcate and tapul or projecting edge, shoulder pieces, the upright edges of which are scroll-shaped, small elbow pieces, short taces composed of three narrow lames and a skirt of mail divided in front. The thigh and shin pieces are plain, the knee pieces large and globular and the broad round-toed sabbatons are without spurs. His sword hangs perpendicularly on the left from a cord attached to the uppermost lame of the taces; another cord from the lowermost held the dagger now lost. The shoulder and knee pieces are ornamented with scrolls and the background between the legs has not been cut away.

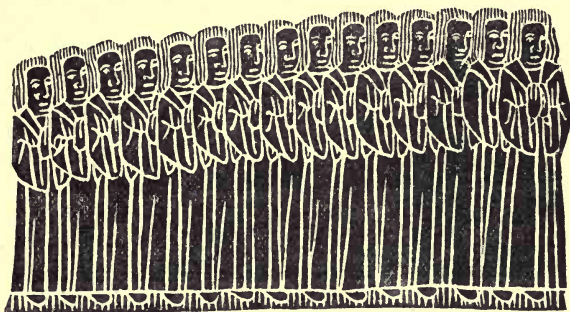
On the reverse of the figure is that of a priest, of date about 1510, in mass vestments holding a large chalice and wafer, the former inscribed *Esto m̃ Ih̃s, i. e. Esto mihi Iesus* and the latter *Ih̃s*, both in black letter. The brass is now fixed on a revolving pivot on the face of a pillar in the south chapel. The armed figure and the chalice of the priest are illustrated in *Brayley and Britton's Hist. of Surrey*, II, 408; and both sides of the plate in *H. Haines' Manual of Monumental Brasses*, xlv; *Transactions of the Monumental Brass Society*, IV, 281; *E. R. Suffling's English Church Brasses*, 290; and *Surrey Arch. Colls.*, XV, 34.

Noted by Manning and Bray (II, 738), "in the chest is preserved a brass with the figure of a man bare-headed, long beard"; to it they attribute the now lost inscription (2). This inscription is too early for the figure by twenty years. It is possible that the figure may represent one George Bigley, who by will (P. C. C., 14 *Noodes*) proved 1558, desires to be buried in the chancel and his name to be graven in brass. He bequeaths the office of the bailiwick of the manor of Coveham to his son-in-law (step son) James Sutton.

LOST BRASSES.

(1). *A group of fifteen sons, c. 1500.*

Mentioned in Haines' List, p. 199, as loose about the year 1860. A rubbing is in the collection of the Society of Antiquaries.



FORMERLY AT COBHAM, SURREY. (One-third full size.)

A plate, $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length and $5\frac{1}{4}$ diminishing to $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height, containing a group of fifteen sons all dressed alike in the usual civilian costume of the period. A portion from the same composition as No. 1.

(2). *Inscription. James Sutton, "bayle of this lordeshyppe," 1530, and wife Maud.*

Manning and Bray (II, 738), "in the chest" with No. II.:

"Of your charite pray for the soules of James Sutton tyme bayle of this lordeshyppe and Mawde his wyf which the XII day of July ye yere of o^r lord God MV^oXXX and the sayd M the ——— day of ——— the yere of our lord God MCCC"

COMPTON.

Effigies of Thomas Gennyn, in civil dress, and wife Margaret, both died 1508, with two sons and a foot inscription, all much worn. Two daughters and a shield lost. On floor of nave.

Two small full length effigies slightly inclined towards one another. Thomas Gennyn or Jennings is repre-

sented with long hair, wearing the usual fur-lined gown with deep full sleeves also edged with fur. To his girdle is attached a large pouch and his feet are encased in wide round-toed shoes. His wife Margaret wears the kennel-shaped head-dress with lappets in front and veil behind, and a close-fitting gown with tight sleeves and fur cuffs. Round her waist is a broad ornamented girdle with a large buckle and long pendent end terminating in a metal tag. The sons resemble the father except that their gowns are plain and they have no pouches. The two daughters are lost. Under the principal effigies is a black letter inscription in three lines, now much worn :

Pray for the sowlle of thomas gengen and Margaret hys wyffe
the whych decesyd in the yere of our lord MCCCCC
and viii on whos sowllis Jhu haue marcy Amen.

The effigies are 16 inches in height, the sons $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches; the inscription plate measures $17\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $2\frac{1}{2}$, the indent for the daughters $5\frac{1}{2}$ by 2 and that for the shield $5\frac{1}{2}$ by $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The brass is still in its original stone on the floor of the nave but much worn in places. The head of the lady is figured in *Surrey Arch. Colls.*, XVI, 44.

Noted by Aubrey (IV, 21) as in the nave, and by Manning and Bray (II, 12) who, however, give the arms as *Quarterly, I and IV. Arg., on a fess gu. three bezants. II and III. Gu., a bull's head cabossed arg., armed or*, and note the loss of the daughters. The arms are those of Jennings.

LOST BRASS.

Bennet Brocas, 1488, and wife Cecily.

Aubrey (IV, 21), "In the south ile of the church, on a brass plate fix'd to a gravestone, is this inscription":

"Hic jacent Benedictus Brocas et Cecilia uxor ejus qui quidem Benedictus obiit x die Aug. anno dni MCCCCLXXXVIII Quorum animabus propicietur deus Amen."

“On this was an escutcheon, now lost, but the clerk hath a leaden scutcheon which he thinks came from this gravestone, bearing two Lyons couchant, with a crescent for distinction.”

Manning and Bray (II, 12), “the whole lost before 1800.”

COULSDON.

Inscription. Anthony Boys, rector for twenty-two years, 1610. Now on wall of tower.

Inscription in ten lines in Roman capitals with quotation from *Psalm* cxviii, in Roman text, on a plate measuring 19 by 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches:

ANTHONIE BOIS THE SONNE OF THOMAS BOIS A MAN
OF ARMES IN CALAIS & CAPTAIN OF DELE CASTELL
& OF MALIN DAUGHTER OF NICOLAS LEIGH OF ADDIG-
TON ESQ: A MAN FOR HIS PIETIE, INTEGRITIE, MODESTIE,
CHARITIE TO THE POORE & MOST LOVINGE & KINDE
CARRIAGE TOWARDES ALL, SINGVLARLY BELOVED
WHILEST HE LIVED, AND AFTER HIS DEATH GENE-
RALLY DEPLORED OF THE WHOLE COVNTY, LIVED
PARSON OF THIS CHVRCH 22 YEARES & DIED THE
4TH DAY OF AVGVST IN THE YEARE OF OVR LORD 1610.
Non moriar sed viuum et narrabo opera domini: ps. cxviii.

Now fastened to the south wall of the tower. The original stone, 54 by 26 inches, much disintegrated, still remains on the floor below. It shows the indent for this inscription and for something above, no doubt the achievement or shield seen by Aubrey.

Noted by Aubrey (II, 86), as in the chancel, “on a brass plate, fixed to a gravestone, is a very bad figure of a griffin with his wings fretted, and in capitals this inscription.” This “griffin with wings fretted” is the well-known coat of Bois or Boys, (*Or*), *a griffin segreant*

per fess (az.) and (sa.), wings fretty (arg.) within a bordure (gu.) charged with crosses formy and acorns (gold), and appears on the brasses to Anthony's parents.

Anthony Bois, son of Thomas Bois, captain of Deal castle, by Malin, daughter of Nicholas Leigh of Addington, by Anne, daughter of Sir Nicholas Carew of Beddington, was instituted to the rectory of Coulsdon 22 January, 1587-8, on the presentation of Sir Francis Carew, and died 4 August, 1610.

His father died in 1562 and was buried at Upper Deal, where there is a brass to his memory. His mother Malin died at Oxford in 1584 and was buried in the church of St. Mary the Virgin, where is a brass to her memory erected by Anthony and her other children.

LOST BRASS.

Inscription. John Phippes, D.D., rector, 1640.

Aubrey (II, 86), in the chancel, "on another brass plate is this inscription in capitals":

“HERE LIETH INTERRED THE BODY
OF JOHN PHIPPES DOCTOR OF DIVINITY
SOME TIME RECTOR OF THIS
PARISH OF COULSDEN WHO
BEING OF THE AGE OF 57
YEARES DIED THE 28 DAY OF
APRILL ANNO DNI 1640.”

Manning and Bray (II, 455), "nothing is now legible except 1640." On the floor of the tower is a slab which may have contained this inscription, it measures 62 by 25 inches and shows an indent for a wedged shaped plate 15 inches in width at the top and gradually widening to 17 inches at the bottom, with a height of 8½ inches. John Phippes was instituted in 1639 on the presentation of Peter Pheasant and died 28 April, 1640.