

A BRIEF ACCOUNT OF CROWHURST CHURCH, SURREY, AND ITS MONUMENTS.

By GEORGE RUSSELL FRENCH, Architect.

CROWHURST CHURCH is situated on an eminence commanding an extensive view of charming scenery, and, although a small structure, it possesses features of great interest in its architecture and monuments.

The Church, dedicated to St. George, consists of a nave and chancel, and a small South aisle. The only entrance is through a porch on the South side. At the West end of the nave a slender wooden belfry, with a neat broach spire, rises out of the roof.

The length of the nave is 33 feet 6 inches, and of the chancel 21 feet 3 inches.

The width of the former is 17 feet 9 inches, and of the chancel, 13 feet 9 inches.

The Aisle, part of which serves for the vestry, is 17 feet 3 inches long, and 8 feet 9 inches wide, and is divided from the nave by a single arch.

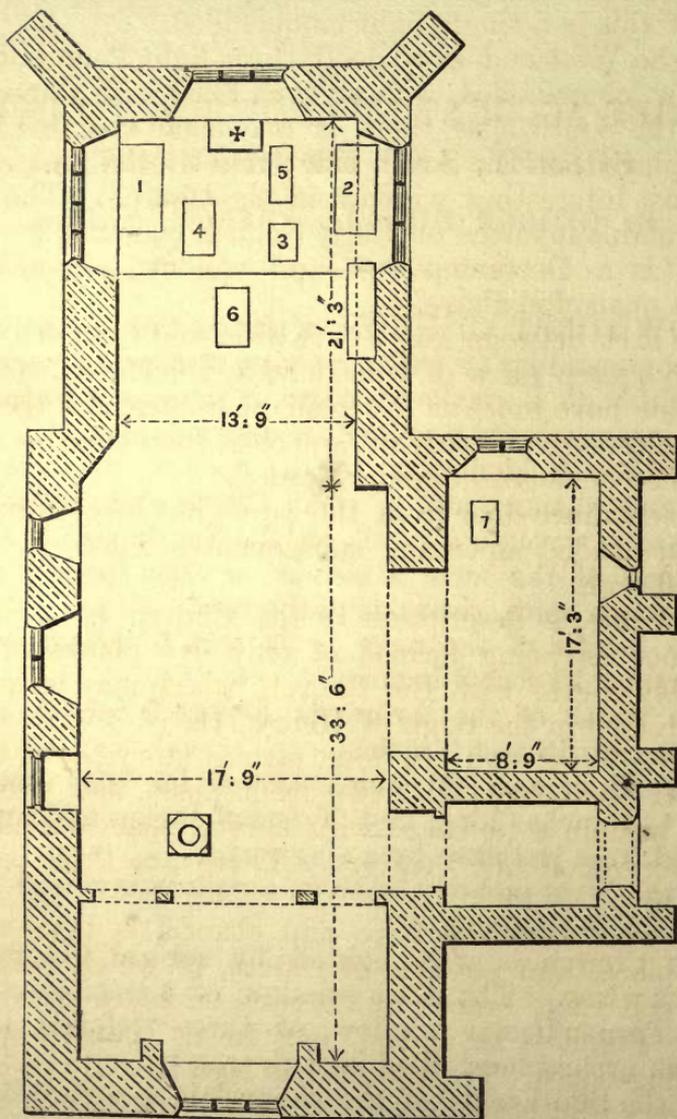
At the West end of the nave, a gallery is raised a few steps, for the singers.

The Church is well lighted by several windows of various sizes. The East window of the chancel is a good Perpendicular window, of three trefoiled lights, with an arched head filled in with tracery.

On the South side of the chancel is a square-headed four-light window, cinquefoiled. There has been, west of this, a single light, of which the remains can be seen on the outside.

On the North side of the chancel, is a square-headed three-light window, the heads four-centred, without featherings, and a small single-light window.

PLAN OF CROWHURST CHURCH, SURREY.



REFERENCE TO MONUMENTS.

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. John Gaynsford, sen. | 4. John Angell. |
| 2. John Gaynsford, jun. | 5. William Angell. |
| 3. Anne Forster. | 6. Richard Cholmley. |
| 7. Anne Gaynsford. | |

On the North side of the nave is a good two-light Perpendicular window, under an arched head;—on each side of this is a single light cinquefoiled.

At the West end is a good three-light Perpendicular window, cinquefoiled, with an arch filled with tracery.

In the South aisle there is one small trefoiled light, well splayed, on the South side; and at the East end is the most interesting window in the Church. The head is circular, supported on Early English columns, between which is a Decorated two-light window, cinquefoiled, with a quatrefoil above.

The arch between the South aisle and the nave, rests on two square piers of considerable thickness, the caps of which have much of Norman character, and the arch itself, although pointed, will, on close inspection, seem to have also once been circular-headed.

The entrance door from the porch has been through a circular-headed opening, subsequently filled in by a pointed arch.

In Aubrey's description of the Church he mentions the door as being formed of only five planks of oak, probably coeval with the Church, which may have been first erected in the reign of Henry III.

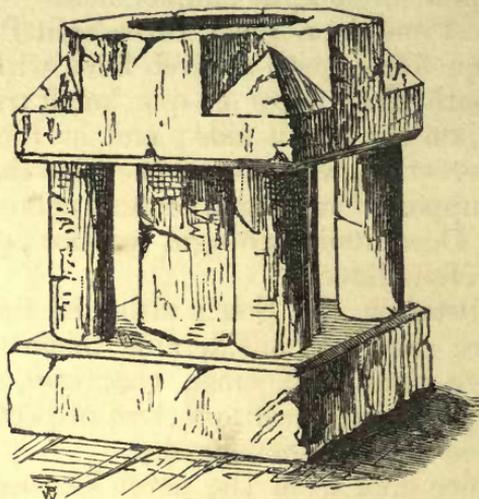
At the West end are four strong story-posts, which support the belfry; the two front posts, and two wall posts, sustain a tie-beam, with curved spandrils filled in with very good open tracery. There are three bells in the belfry.

The roof over the nave and chancel is open to the ridge-piece, and consists of rafters, of which each pair has a collar and braces, and it rests on ashlar quarters.

The Pulpit is hexagonal, in "linen" panels, with a sounding-board. The Church has been recently re-pewed with very neat seats.

The Font, coeval with the earliest part of the building, is very simple, and entirely without any moulding; the basin is a square, 2 feet 5 inches across, setting off to an octagon by broaches; it rests on a central cylinder 12 inches in diameter, and $18\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, with four smaller plain shafts, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter at the angles;

the plinth is square, with a chamfer. The basin, circular within, is lined with lead, and has a drain.



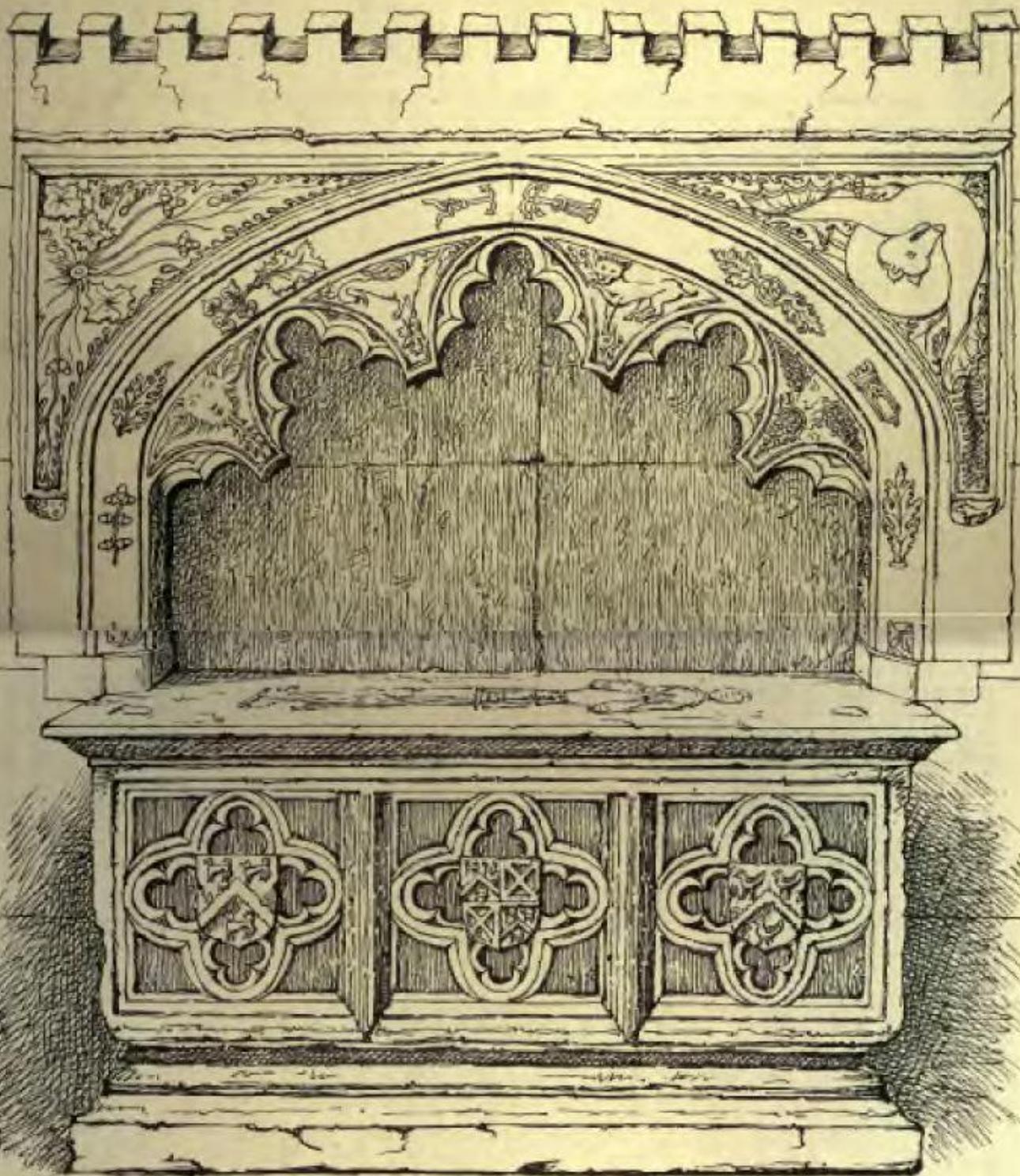
A tie-beam across the West end of the chancel is probably in the place of an arch, once forming the separation from the nave.

An entry in the Parish Register shows that the Church was repaired in 1652 :—“On the twentieth, one and two and twentieth daies January, 1652, part of y^e Body of Crohurst Church, which had lien in heaps a long time was made plain & repaired.”

MONUMENTS.

The Monuments are numerous, and relate principally to the families of Gaynesford and Angell; the former were owners of Crowhurst Place for many generations, and the latter lived in a mansion opposite the Church.

The earliest Monument is on the North side of the Chancel; it is a raised, or “Altar Tomb,” of Purbeck marble, with quatrefoil panels in front, within which are shields, but without any charge thereon. On the top is a whole-length figure of John Gaynesford, “Senior,” in brass. He is in plate armour, with sword and dagger, spurs with large rowels, his feet resting on a lion; his hands are



*Tomb of John Gainsford, Junior.-
Crowhurst Church, Surrey.*

joined in prayer, and his head, which is bare, rests on his tilting helmet, of which only the lower half remains. On a brass tablet a Latin inscription in black letter records "Here lies John Gaynesford, Sen^r. Esquire, who died July 19, A.D. 1450. On whose soul may the Lord have mercy. Amen." (See Appendix A.) On a brass shield let in at the left hand of the figure, is a coat of arms, viz., quarterly, 1 and 4, a chevron between three greyhounds, statant, for GAYNESFORD; 2 and 3, a saltire within a bordure of pellets, for POYLE. John Gaynesford's mother was Margaret, daughter of Poyle, of Poyle, a manor near Guildford. This effigy is given in Boutell's Brasses.

On the South side of the Chancel is a Monument to the son of the above John Gaynesford, of the same name, who may be called "Junior," by way of distinction. This is also a raised tomb of Purbeck marble, with quatrefoil panels in front. On the top is the effigy in brass; the figure like the former is in plate-armour, the hands joined in prayer; he is bareheaded, his sword by his side, and his feet, having large rowel spurs, rest on a buck. A Latin inscription in black letter records,—"Here lies  John Gaynesford, Esquire, and Anne his wife, daughter of Richard Wakehurst; the said John died in the Feast of the Translation of S^t. Thomas the Martyr, A.D. 1460. On whose souls may the Lord have mercy." (See Appendix B.) On the shields in front of the Tomb are carved three Coats of Arms; viz., 1st. The Arms of GAYNESFORD; 2nd. The Arms of GAYNESFORD quarterly with those of POYLE, as before described. On the third shield is a chevron engrailed between three falcons, for WAKEHURST. On the top of the slab is inserted a brass plate, which has evidently belonged to another Monument: it consists of two coats quarterly, the first being GAYNESFORD and POYLE impaling. 2ndly, 1 and 4, three Lions rampant for FIENNES; 2 and 3, three escallops for DACRE. This Tomb stands partly under an arch of cinquefoils trefoiled; and in the spandrils are grotesque heads of men and animals, and in the border round the arch various devices are sculp-

tured, the chief being the Gaynesford badge, a grapnel of double flukes, with a cable twined round the stem.

In the South aisle is a marble slab, of which the brasses are lost, with the exception of one half of a tablet, which was whole in Aubrey's time, and of which the inscription in Latin is thus recorded: "Here lies Anne Gaynesford, formerly the wife of John Gaynesford, of Crowhurst, in the County of Surrey, Esquire, daughter of Sir Thomas Fynes, Lord Dacre, on whose soul may the Lord have mercy. Amen." (See Appendix C.) Aubrey alludes to her effigy, and says, "On her robes is her Coat of Arms quartered, three scallops, and three lioncels." There were also other shields, one of which must have been the shield placed on the Tomb of John Gaynesford, Junior, to show her connection with the family. Anne Fiennes was the third of the six wives of Sir John Gaynesford, who was buried at Guildford in 1543, and possessed the Manor of Poyle before alluded to.

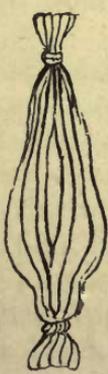
A remarkable monumental record exists within the Altar-rails, viz., a cast-iron slab, embossed with the kneeling figures of two boys, above whom are the letters W. R., and two girls; in the middle is a person in a winding-sheet, with this inscription in raised Roman capitals, of a mixed character:—

Her : lieth : Ane : Forst (e)
 r : daughte : and :
 Heyr : to : Thomas :
 Gaynsford : Esqvier :
 deceased : XVIII : of
 Januari : 1591 : leaving
 Behind : her : II : sones :
 and : V : daughters :

This inscription, appropriate in a church, over the last resting-place of the deceased, is actually found in other parts as a fire-back. The F is turned topsy-turvy wherever it occurs, and the letter S is reversed in the inscription and its duplicates.

Within the Church, and in the churchyard are Monuments to the later branches of the Gaynesford family; as also to other families.

HER: LIE TH· ANE: LEORST
 R: DAVGH TTER· AND:
 HEYR: TO: THOMAS:
 GAYN 2EORD: 3E 2QVIER
 DECEA 2ED: XVIII: OF
 IAN VARI: 15 91: LEAV YNG
 BEHIND: HER: 11: 2ONE 2
 AND: V: DAVGH TTER 2.



Inside the Altar-rails is a black marble slab with a long Latin inscription to the memory of John Angell, with an allusion to his Evangelic name and surname, recording his virtues, and that he was "Provisor," commonly called "Caterer," to James I., and Charles I. and II., and chief porter at Windsor Castle. By his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Robert Edolph, he had twenty children, of whom six sons and three daughters survived him. He died October 23, A.D. 1670, in the 78th year of his age, and "bequeathed his soul to God, his body to the earth, his faith to the Carlists, and his example to his children." (See Appendix D.)

On another black marble slab, within the rails, is a Latin inscription, to the memory of William Angell, of Crewhurst (*sic*), who died December 7, 1674, in the 52nd year of his age; his sorrowing wife surviving, Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Robert Gosson, of Binfield, Berks, by whom he had William, only son and heir, and two daughters, Elizabeth and Frances: "Do not seek further for the deceased, since he flew an Angel to Heaven." (See Appendix E.) The Arms of ANGELL, three fusils in fess, over all a bend, impaling GOSSON; a fess embattled between three boars' heads coupé, are on the top of the slab.

On the South wall is a black marble tablet, "enchased in white," with a Latin inscription to the memory of Justinian Angell, fifth son of John Angell, of Crowhurst, who married Elizabeth, eldest daughter of John Scaldwell, of Brixton Causeway, Surrey. He had two sons and one daughter, and died 1680, in the 47th year of his age. The Arms of ANGELL impale those of SCALDWELL, viz. a cross patée fitchée. (See Appendix F.)

On the North wall is a black marble tablet with Ionic columns, having a Latin inscription to the memory of Thomasine, wife of Richard Marryott, of St. Clement's Danes, London, and daughter of John Angell, of Crowhurst, who died July 21, A.D. 1675, leaving two sons, John and Henry, and an only daughter, Elizabeth, who, "unwilling to be left behind her dearest parent," died the 13th of October following, and was buried in her

tomb, in the 12th year of her age. On a shield is the Coat of MARRIOTT, barry of six, Or and Gules, impaling ANGELL. (See Appendix G.)

In front of the Altar-rails is a gravestone, with an inscription in Latin to the memory of Richard Cholmley, who was butler, "Pincerna," to James I. and Charles I. He died August 13, in the year of Salvation 1634. "His brother John placed this record of his affection." (See Appendix H.) Above the inscription is the Coat of Arms; viz., two helmets in chief, and a garb in base, borne by the old and knightly family of CHOLMLEY, in Cheshire.

There are also monuments to the memory of the wife of Nicholas Gainsford, who was a BUTLER, and died 1691 (see Appendix I); and of James DONOVAN, Esquire, of Chellows Park, in this parish, who died 1831, and of his wife Margaret, who died in 1826.

STAINED GLASS.

There are a few remains of stained glass. In the last window of the Chancel, in the left-hand light, is a shield, Gules, a chevron between three crosses, Or, and two eagles for supporters; in the right-hand light is a Coat of Gainsford and Poyle quarterly, impaling Gules a fess (Ermine) between three martlets Or. This Coat belongs to the family of COVERT, of Kent, Surrey, and Sussex, and Katherine, daughter of William Covert, was the first of the six wives of Sir John Gaynsford.

In the middle light are the armorial bearings of the late James Donovan, Esq., ob. 1826, of Chellows Park, Crowhurst; viz., Argent, a mailed dexter arm holding erect an old Irish sword, a serpent twined round the blade, impaling Argent three Moors' heads proper. Crest, a falcon. Motto, "Adjuvante Deo in hoste."

In the north window of the Chancel some fragments relating to the Gaynesfords remain; viz., GAYNESFORD impaling a Chevron Sable between three roses, Gules, for POLIVER; Johanna, daughter of John Poliver, was the fourth wife of Sir John Gaynsford.

Also GAYNESFORD impaling POYLE. Also Gules three escallops Argent, for WARHAM: the sixth wife of Sir John was Grace Warham. Also GAYNESFORD impaling Gules a fess Argent between three martlets Or, COVERT, for Katherine Covert, Sir John's first wife.

COMMUNION PLATE.

The Communion service of silver is of neat and simple character. The earliest piece of plate is the CHALICE, which has a circular taper bowl, $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, on a thick stem with circular foot; underneath is inscribed, "*Crowhurst Church in Surrey, An^o 1638.*" The plate-mark is the small black letter *a* on shield, which answers to the year 1638; with the lion passant, and leopard's head, and the maker's initials, R. W. The cover, which serves for the PATEN, is plain and circular, $4\frac{3}{8}$ inches in diameter, with the same plate-marks.

The FLAGON is circular, taper-sided, $10\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter, on broad circular foot. On the front is engraved a coat of arms; viz., quarterly,

I. Or three fusils in fess Sable, a bend Gules.

ANGELL.

II. Sable a bend engrailed between six cinquefoils Or. POVEY.

III. Ermine on a bend, Sable three cinquefoils Argent. EDOLPH.

IV. Argent a cross patée fitchée in an orle of mullets. Azure. SCALDWELL.

Motto, "VIRTUS SUI PRÆMIUM." Crest, a demi-Pegasus on a ducal coronet.

On the other side is inscribed,

"The Gift of William Angell, of the Middle Temple, London, and Binfield Place, in the County of Berks, Esq^r, one of the Verderers of the Forest of Windsor, eldest son of John Angell, of Stockwell, in the County of Surrey, Esq^r. An^o. Dom. 1736."

The flagon has a bow handle, raised cover, and tall purchase. The plate-mark is the small *a* on shield of

1736, with lion passant, and leopard's head crowned, and the maker's initials, I. S.

The SALVER for the BREAD is $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter, on a foot 2 inches high, engraved with the crest, as on the flagon. The plate-mark is the Roman capital G on shield, for 1723, with lion passant, leopard's head, and the maker's initials, I. W.

It is very desirable that an account of the Sacramental Plate should be included in the description of churches, recording the marks by which the date can be ascertained.

CHURCHYARD.

Aubrey states, "On a black marble tomb is a chevron between three greyhounds current, and the following inscription :

"Here lieth the body of Erasmus Gainsford, of Crowhurst Place, Esq^{re}., eldest descendant of that Familie, Residing there long before the Norman Conquest, who lived honestly, and died piously, the 19th of September, 1672." (See Appendix K.)

It would take up too much time at present to enter upon the history of the Gainsfords, who held a good position in several parts of this county, serving the honourable offices of Sheriff and Knight of the Shire. The subject will be discussed in a paper which will appear in the Society's publication. Merely pausing to direct attention to the ancient yew-tree, and the delightful prospect around this pretty country church, I will not longer detain you from your trip to the ancient seat of the Gaynesfords, where our friend Mr. Charles Baily, who may be said truly to have architecture and construction at his fingers' ends, will interest you with an account of timber houses, of which Crowhurst Place is a good example.

Read at Crowhurst, *October 15th, 1862.*

APPENDIX.

(A.)

THE Latin inscription on the tomb of the elder Gaynsford is as follows, in three lines :

Hic jacet Johannes Gaynesford Senior Armiger qui
obijt xix die Mens Julij Anno Dñi Millmo cecc
quingagesimo cuius dñe ppicietur deus. Amen.

(B.)

The inscription on the tomb of the younger Gaynsford is as follows :—

Hic jacet ~~(sic)~~ Johẽs Gaynesford Armig. et Anna uõ eĩ filia
Riçi Wakeherst qⁱ quid̄ Johẽs obijt ĩ festo Tĩslaõns
Sçi Thome Marturis A° Dñi Mccce^olx qu aiãbs ppi ciet^r dš.

(C.)

Aubrey gives the entire inscription, of which at present only the first half of the brass plate remains, as indicated below ; the whole was in black letter text :—

Hic jacet Anna Gaynesford nu de Crowhert in coñ Surr. ffynes milit dñi daker cuius	per uxor Johannis Gaynesford Armig filia Tho. anime propicietur Deus. Amen.
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It may be remarked that Aubrey (and Brayley copies him) calls Anne Gaynsford's father, the Lord Dacre, "Taker," but the word "Daker" is quite distinct.

Anne Fiennes, wife of John Gaynesford, was daughter of Thomas Fiennes, eighth Lord Dacre of the South, by his wife Anne, only daughter and heir of Sir Humphrey Bourchier, who was slain at the battle of Barnet, fighting for the Yorkists, by his wife Elizabeth, widow of Sir Thomas Howard, Kt., and daughter of Sir Frederick Tilney, Kt. Humphrey Bourchier was eldest son of Sir John Bourchier, K.G., and Margaret, daughter and heir of Richard Berners, which Sir John, summoned to Parliament 33 Henry VI., 1455, as "John Bourchier de Berners, Chevalier," was the fourth son of Sir William Bourchier, Constable of the Tower of London, created Earl of Ewe, in Normandy, by Henry the Fifth, and who married Anne Plantagenet, daughter and eventually sole heiress of Thomas of *Woodstock*, the youngest son of King Edward the Third. Anne Gaynesford, therefore, had a royal descent by her mother's side; her father was the grandson of Sir Richard Fiennes, who marrying Joan Dacre, only daughter and heir of Thomas, ob. vitâ patris, eldest son of Thomas, sixth Lord Dacre of Gillesland, was created Baron Dacre by Henry the Sixth, in 1459, and from him is descended, through Lennard and Brand, the present Lord Dacre. Thomas, sixth baron, whose wife was Philippa Nevill, daughter of Ralph Nevill, the great Earl of Westmoreland, was the son of William, fifth Lord Dacre, by Joane, daughter of James, Earl of Douglas, and whose grandfather, Ranulph de Dacre, marrying Margaret, only daughter and heir of Thomas de Multon, Baron Multon of Gillesland, was summoned to Parliament as Baron Dacre, 15 Edward II., 1321; and his three sons, William, Ralph, and Hugh (father of William, fifth lord), were in succession barons Dacre and Multon. The family of Multon were feudal lords of that place, co. Lincoln, from the time of Henry the First, and one of them, Thomas de Multon, acquired the lordship of Gillesland by his marriage with Maud, only daughter of Hubert de Vaux, who was descended from a family of great antiquity and influence in Normandy, some of whom ranked as sovereign princes. The Multons were a warlike race, and Sir Walter Scott, in his delightful tale, "The Talisman," has introduced one of these great northern barons, the blunt but warm-hearted attendant in Palestine of Richard Cœur-de-Lion, who familiarly addresses his faithful friend as "Thom of the Gills," who was so stalwart a knight that he was a match even for his heroic master in the tournament, having on one occasion returned a violent attack from the King with such vigour that Richard lost his stirrups, and recovered himself with some difficulty. In the ancient poem, called "Cœur-de-Lion," there is a description of a tournament, in which King Richard runs three courses, each time in a different suit of armour, which acted as a disguise: one of these jousts was with Sir Thomas de Multon. The poem describes the assault of the heroic king:—

"In hys stirope up he stode,
And smote to hym with irefull mode,
He set hys stroke on hys yren hat,
But that other on hys sadell sat,
Hastely, without words mo,
Hys mase to take in hys hande too,

That was made of yoten brass,
 He wondryd who that it was,
 Suche a stroke he hym lente
 That Richard's feet out of hys styropes wente,
 For plate ne for hacketon,
 For hauberke, for campeson,
 Such a stroke he had none ore,
 That dydde hym halfe so moche sore."

This doughty baron, called by Sir Walter, de Vaux, as well as Multon, seems to be identified as the son of Maud, the heiress of Gillesland. The third son of Thomas, sixth Lord Dacre, was Humphrey Dacre, who attached himself to the cause of Edward IV., by whom he was summoned to Parliament in 1482, as Baron Dacre, of Gillesland; by his wife Maud, daughter of Sir Thomas Parr, Kt., he had a son, who succeeded him in 1509, Sir Thomas, second Lord Dacre of Gillesland; he served under the famous Earl of Surrey, at Norham Castle, and subsequently at the celebrated field of Flodden, where he commanded a large body of horse as a reserve. Sir Walter Scott speaks of him in "Marmion :"—

"Lord Dacre, with his horsemen light,
 Shall be in rearward of the fight,
 And succour those that need it most."

When Marmion is brought in wounded, his pennon having been taken, he bids his attendants to redeem it :—

"To Dacre bear my signet-ring;
 Tell him his squadrons up to bring."

Canto VI., s. xxiv.

(D.)

The inscription on the slab to the memory of John Angell is as follows :—

Quo virtutum gazas indagaturus
 Peripatetice vagaris Lector?
 En sub hac fodina tegitur
 Ingens ille sui sæculi Thesaurus
 Virorum Vir ille consummatus
 Evangelicum prænomen nomenque de cælo
 Vendica(n)s JOHANNES ANGELUS
 de CROWHURST, Armiger,
 Cujus Integritas, Pietas, Prudentia, Fidesque
 Illum
 Merito JACOBI et CAROLI primi necnon secundi Famulatio
 Prefecerunt Quorum in aula
 Regum

Provisor publicus (quod vulgo Caterer
 Audit) et itidem Windsorii Castri su-
 premus Janitor eminuit,
 In uxorem duxit Elizabetham,
 Filiam Roberti Edolph de Cantio Militis,
 Per quam viginti liberos suscepit,
 Sex filios et tres filias
 tantum proviventes (vi^x),
 Gulielmum, Johannem, Robertum, Jacobũ,
 Justinianum, Thomam, cum Maria, Thomasina,
 Francisca, sic vir integer ille scelerisque purus sæcularis
 Octobris vicessimo tertio A.D. MDCLXX.
 A^o ætatis LXXVIII. secesset.
 Animam Deo, corpus humo, Fidem Carolistis,
 Exemplumque liberis ablegavit.

(E.)

The following is the inscription to the memory of William Angell:—

Hic jacet Gulielmus Angell de
 Crewhurst in Comitatu Surriæ
 Armiger, filius et hæres Johannis
 Angell de Crewhurst, Armigeri, qui
 obiit Septimo die Decembris, Anno
 Dni Millesimo sexcentissimo septuagessimo
 Quarto, ætatis suæ quinquagessimo
 secundo, mœstissimam linquens uxorem
 Superstitem Elizabetham, filiam et
 Hæredem Roberti Gosson de Bingfield
 in Comitatu Bercheriæ, Armigeri,
 per quam liberos habuit Gulielmum
 filium unicum et hæredem,
 Elizabetham et Franciscam, filias.
 Nil amplius hic quæras de mortuo,
 Siquidem in Cælum evolvavit
 Angelus.

(F.)

The following is the inscription on the tablet to the memory of Justinian Angell :—

In propinquo jacet humatum Corpus
 JUSTINIANI ANGELI, Generosi
 filii natu quinti Johannis Angeli
 de Crowhurst in Comitatu Surrey,
 Armigeri, qui duxit Uxorem ELIZABETHAM
 primogenitam filiam Johannis
 Scaldwell de Bristow-Cawsway
 in Comitatu predicto Generosi, Ex
 qua prædictus Justinianus genuit
 duos filios, nempe, Johannem et
 Justinianum, et unam filiam,
 nomine Elizabetham, quæ obiit
 Infantula unum annum nata
 vivente adhuc Patre, Qui obiit
 47 ætatis suæ, anno tertio die
 Octobris, Anno Dni 1680.

(G.)

The inscription to the memory of Richard Marriott's wife is as follows :—

Morare paululum, Viator,
 Ubi te longum brevi fata sistent,
 ac disce,
 Et Mortuam, et Mori,
 Juxta hoc Monumentum reponitur
 Corpus Thomasinæ, Uxoris Richardi
 Marryott de Parochia S^{ti} Clementis
 Dacorum, in Com. Midd^x. Armigeri, et filia
 JOHANNIS ANGELL de Crowhurst,
 in Com. Surriæ, Armigeri, quæ obiit
 vicesimo primo die Julii, uno prius
 quam septies septenos complessit
 annos, A^o D^o 1675, duos relinquens
 filios, JOHANNEM quatuordecim,
 HENRICUM decem circiter annorum,
 filiamque unicam ELIZABETHAM, quæ
 a charissima Parente noluit esse
 derelicta, sed decimo tertio die Octobris

proxime elabente, duodecimo ætatis
 suæ anno fato concessit, eodemque
 cum Matre inhumata est tumulo
 atque ut illa Sexum ita hæc ætatem
 Prudentia, Modestia, Pietate longe
 superavit: Illam virtutum Parentem
 hanc ipsam dixisse Virtutem; quæ
 ut cum Matre centavit et occubuit
 ita etiam coronabitur.

(H.)

The inscription on a brass plate let into the gravestone of Richard Cholmley runs as follows:—

Indubitata spe Resurrectionis futuræ
 In hac Ossuaria requiescit Richardus
 Cholmley, quondam Jacobi sacræ Memo-
 riæ et Caroli, Regum Angliæ pincerna, cu-
 jus et Probitatem & Pietatem olim (dum
 in vivis esset) approbavit vox publica.
 Obiit xij Augusti Ao. Salutis 1634.
 Monumentum hoc amoris ergo posuit
 Johannes Cholmley Frater Mœstissimus.

(I.)

Under an Achievement on the north side of the Church, near the pulpit, is this inscription:—

“In Memory of Nicholas Gainsford, of Crowehurst Place, in the County of Surrey, Gentleman (who married Margaret, Daughter & Heir of William Butler, in Northamptonshire, Esq^r). He departed this Life, January the 25th. Anno Domini 1705, aged near 80 years.”

On another Achievement, under the former, is this inscription:—

“Near this Place lieth interr'd the Body
 of Mrs. Margaret Gainsford, late Wife
 to Nicholas Gainsford, of Crowhurst
 Place, Gent., Daughter of W^m. Butler of
 North: Esq^r. She departed this Life, Aug.
 19. 1691, aged 82 Years.”

(K.)

Aubrey also states, "At the west end of the same tomb, on a brass Plate, in capitals, is this inscription:—

Hic jacet juxta positus Johannes
Gainsford, Frater ejusdem Erasmi
e tribus secundis, vermes pascens,
quibus in pabulum datus erat
vicesimo die Augusti, Anno Domini,
Millesimo sexcentesimo octogesimo
quarto; ætatisque suæ septuagesimo
nono, cujus animæ propitiatur
DEUS. AMEN.

Aubrey further states, "At the *East* end of the Cœmtery, in a black marble tomb, supported with brick, in capitals, is this inscription:—
"Elizabeth, a Daughter of Richard Dayne, of the antient family of that name, in Lingfield, in the County of Surrey, the wife of Erasmus Gainsford, Esq^r. (here lye interred) who bore unto him 2 sons and 9 daughter (*sic*) dece^{ed} 24 March, A.D. 1678."

Aubrey also records another memorial of the Gainsfords, "On a brass plate, on a small fragment of marble, is this inscription:—

Hic jacent Thomas et Reginaldus, filii Johannis Gaynsford,
et Margarete, Uxorij ejus. Cujus animabus propicietur Deus.
Amen."

These were the second and third sons of John Gaynsford "senior," who died in 1450.

The same worthy historian gives us the following record of departed persons, probably of the parish, in the early part of the sixteenth century. He says, "On a brass plate, fixed in a Grave Stone, is this Inscription:—

"Pray for the Sowles of John
Harlyng, Agnes, and Thoma-
syn his Wyfes, the which
John dyed the xth Day of
March, the Yere of our
Lord God, Mv^c and v. on
whose Sowles Jhesu have
Mercy. AMEN."

The following extracts from the Parish Registers, relating to the Gainsford and Angell families, have been kindly furnished by the Rev. George Wheelwright:—

GAYNSFORD.—“Francies Gaynsford the daughter of Erasmus Gaynsford, gentleman, was baptized the 9th day of September, 1568.”

“The 14th day of November was baptized Joyce Gaynsford, daughter of Erasmus Gaynsford, Gentleman, 1573.”

“The 30th day of January was born Erasmus Gaynsford, sonne of Erasmus Gaynsford, Gentleman, 1675.”

“The 24th day of June was baptized Gyles Gaynsford, the sonne of Erasmus Gaynsford, 1577.”

“The 21st day of March was buried Joyce Gaynsford, the daughter of Erasmus Gaynsford, Gentleman, 1580.”

“The 26th day of Aprill was buried Erasmus Gaynsford, gentleman, 1582.”

ANGELL.—“Mr. John Angell y^e sonne of Mr. John Angell was buried Feb^r. y^e 12th Anno 1619.”

“..... Angell second sonne of Mr. John Angell was buried 1620.”

“William y^e sonne of Mr. John Angell Esquier was baptized y^e 3rd day of May, Anno Domini 1623.”

“Robert Angell the son of John Angell Esq^r. was baptized the 5th of August Anno Domini 1629.”

“Elizabeth Angell the daughter of John Angell Esq. was baptized the 17th day of Decemb. An. Dom. 1630.”

“James Angell the son of John Angell Esq^r. was baptized the third of January An. Dom. 1630.”

“Elizabeth Angell y^e daughter of John Angell Esq^r. was baptized y^e 14th of Februar, 1631.”

“Justinian Angell y^e son of Mr. John Angell Esq. was baptized y^e 5th Novemb: An. Dom. 1633.”

“Baptized, Simon the son of Mr. John Angell Esq. January 17th 1635.”

“Baptized, Thomas the son of Mr. John Angell Esq. April 6th 1637.”

“Buried, Simon y^e son of Mr. John Angell Esq. August y^e 29th 1637.”

“Baptized, Richard y^e son of Mr. John Angell Esq. June 28th 1638.”

“Baptized, Frances the daughter of Mr. John Angell March 12, 1639.”

“Buried, Richarde, the son of Mr. John Angell—May 7—1639.”

GAINSFORD.—“Elizabeth and John Gainsford the daughter and sonne of Erasmus Gainsford of Crowhurst Place were born upon the twelfth eve 1647 being Wednesday the 5th of January, just at the day breake.”

“Anno 1644, Joane the daughter of Erasmus Gaynsford Esq. and Elizabeth his wife was baptized February the eleventh.”

- “1646. Anna and Susan the twin daughters of Erasmus Gaynsford Esq. were both baptized Nov. 28th 1646.”
- “1650. Erasmus the son of Erasmus Gaynsford Esq. baptized August 22.”
- “1651. Jane the daughter of Erasmus Gaynsford Esq. baptized Septemb. 21. being St. Matthew’s day.”
- “1652. April 17th. Erasmus the sonne of Erasmus Gainsford Esq. buried at Cro-hurst Church. A childe.”
- “1652. April 30th. Mildred Baker servant to Erasmus Gainsford Esq. buried in Crohurst church yard, an ancient mayde.”
- “Buried Anno Dom. 1652, March 15, Frances daughter to Erasmus Gainsford Esq.”
- “Christened, Ano Domⁱ 1653, July 31 Marie daughter to Erasmus Gainsford Esq.”
- “Anno Domini 1656, Frances daughter to Erasmus Gainsford Esq^r. was borne the ninth & baptized the twelfth day of July.”
- “The Right worshipfull Mistresse Jane Gainsford Widdow was buried the twentieth day of September, Anno Dom. 1658.”

ANGELL.—“Buried, Ano Dom. 1653,

July 14 { Mrs. Elizabeth Daughter to
John Angell Esq^r”

- “July 24. William Hillyer sonne to — Hillyer of Bingfield in Barkshire whoe coming as a stranger to Mr. Angell’s house in Crowhurst dyed: by whome being carefully attended by physiteans and others in his sicknes and decently and in good fashion buried, the father of the sayd William Hillyer refused to paye one farthing for his physitean and buriall like an unnatural father.”
- “1667. Jan^y 2nd were married Mr. Robert Mellish of London, Merchant, and Frances Angell y^e daughter of John Angell Esq^r”
- “1670. October y^e 28th, buried John Angell Esquire, y^e worthy and prudent Impropiator of this p^{sh} of Crohurst.”

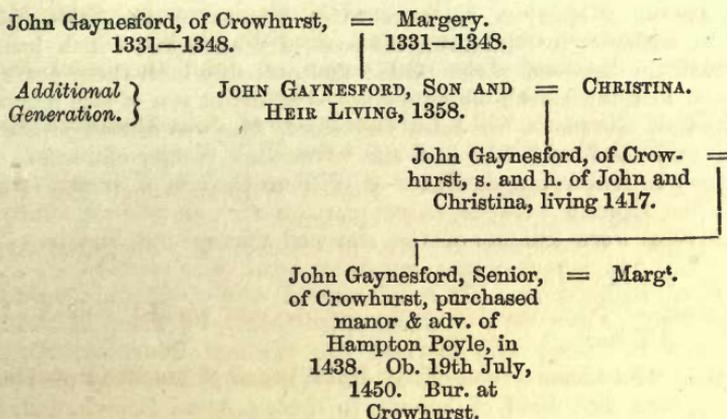
GAINSFORD.—“1667. August y^e 29th, was buried Mrs. Elizabeth Gainsford the daughter of Erasmus Gainsford Esq. of Crowhurst.”

- “1671. March 3rd buried Mrs. Ann Gaynsford, the virtuous wife of Mr. John Gaynsford Jun^r. of Crowhurst place.”
- “1672. Septemb: 21. Buried Erasmus Gainsford of Crowhurst place Esq^r an Ancient Gentleman who all his life time had deservedly the comendation of being an honest, just, and worthy person.”
- “1673. March 24. Baptized John the sonne of Mr. John Gaynsford Esq^r”
- “1673. March 28th. Buried Susan the daughter of Erasmus Gaynsford Esq^r”
- “1673. April the 14th. Buried John the son of John Gaynsford Esq^r”

- “1674. January y^e 9th. Buried Jane the daughter of Erasmus Gaynsford Esq^r.”
- “1674. July 19th. Baptized Erasmus the son of Mr John Gainsford & Marsabella his wife.”
- “1676. May y^e 1st. Baptized Mirabella the Daughter of Mr. John Gaynsford Junior and Mirabella his Wife.”
- “1680. Baptized John the sonne of John Gaynsford Esq. & Mirabella his wife the 13th of August.”
- “1681. Baptized Giles Gainsford son of John Gainsford Esq^r & Mirabella his wife. August the 7th.”
- ANGELL.—“1674, Decemb: 8th. Buried William Angell Esq. Impro-
priator of this parish of Crowhurst.”
- “1680. Buryed the 6th day of October Mr. Justinian Angell,
sonne of John Angell Esq^r.”
- GAINSFORD.—“Nicholas Gainsford Gent. was buried Feb. 2. 170 $\frac{3}{4}$.
Affidavit y^e same day.”
- ANGELL.—“Justinian y^e son of Mr. John Angell of Stockwell was buried
Sep. 25th, 1704.”
- “John Angell, Gent. dyed y^e 24th, and was buried y^e 29th day of
January 1732. Affidavit made the 30th day of Jan. 1732.”
- “William Angell, Gent. dyed April y^e 30th, and was buryed
May y^e 8th 1736. Affidavit made the same day.”
- “William Angell Esq^r. dyed July y^e 31st, and was buryed August
y^e 11th 1736. Affidavit made the same day.”
- “Caroline the wife of John Angell Esq. dyed at Stockwell the
twenty first of April and was buryed at Crowhurst the seventh
day of May 1740.”
- “John Angell Esq^r. of Stockwell in this County died January the
25th, & was buried the 13th day of February 1750. Affidavit
made.”
- “John Angell Esq. from Stockwell was buried April 6th 1784.”

The last-named John Angell died possessed of very considerable estates in several counties, and left a remarkable will, devising them to such person as could prove *himself* descended from an ancestor of his, who lived in the time of Henry the Sixth. This will gave rise to many actions of ejectment, and a long course of litigation; the estates, however, are enjoyed by the representatives of John Angell's daughters.

THE FAMILY OF GAINSFORD.



The family of Gainsford appears to have occupied a highly respectable position among the gentry of Surrey from an early period. The first record of the name occurs in the reign of Edward the Third, when in 1337 John de Stangrave and Joan his wife granted to John Gaynesford and Margery his wife, the Manor of Crowhurst, with the rents and services of all the tenants in the county of Surrey, belonging to the Manor of Crowhurst, with the reversion of all the lands, and they levied a fine at York in Michaelmas Term (Harl. MS. 392, fo. 13, 6). Several generations of the Gainsfords had the same Christian name, John, in succession, which renders it sometimes a difficult task to distinguish one from the other. It would seem, however, that the John and Margery aforesaid had a son John (? grandson, see note*), who was living 7 Hen. IV., and whose wife was a daughter of Poyle of Poyle, to judge from the quartered coat of arms on the tomb of John Gaynesford, "Senior;" viz, 1 and 4 GAYNESFORD, 2 and 3 POYLE, which could not be for a wife. The third John, son of John Gainsford and Poyle's daughter, is the person whose table tomb is described, and who is thereon called "Senior" in the inscription. (See Appendix A.) He died in 1450; the name of his wife is not ascertained. Their son was fourth of the name, and may be called John Gainsford, "Junior," who was Knight of the Shire 31 Hen. VI., 1452; he was also buried, 1460, at Crowhurst, under a raised tomb, which is described (see Appendix B), with his wife Anne, daughter of Richard Wakehurst, of Wakehurst, co. Sussex, whose ancestor, Sir Richard Wakehurst, was

* *Herald and Genealogist*, i. 337, compiled from MS. book of Evidences there mentioned, and (among other authorities) from Harl. 392 (Gaynesford Carlutary), "which supplies a generation between 1348 and 1406, which is wanting in a later Herald's Visitations, and in the elaborate pedigree in Manning and Bray's Surrey, vol. iii. p. 174."

knighted by Edward I. at the siege of Caerlaverock, A.D. 1300. Their son was Sir John Gainsford, Knight of the Shire, 6 Edward IV., 1466, and who was buried at Guildford (near which is the Manor of Poyle) in 1491; his wife was Ann, daughter and heir of Otwell Worsley, whose arms, *Argent* a chevron between three falcons close *Sable*, much resemble, without the tinctures, the coat of Wakehurst, which has the same ordinary between three birds; and probably both these coats are represented on the marble monuments. The eldest son of this marriage was sixth of the name, Sir John Gainsford, who was Sheriff of Surrey in 1500 and 1517, and who had six wives and twenty children. His first wife was Katherine, daughter of William Covert, of Sussex (ARMS, *Gules* a fess Ermine between three martlets *Or*), an ancient family, of whom several were knights of the shire of Surrey and Sussex. The issue of this marriage was one daughter, Anne, who married Randall, of Badlesmere. Sir John's second wife was Ann, daughter of Richard Haut (ARMS, *Or* a cross engrailed *Gules*), by whom he had four daughters: 1. Mary, who married Sir William Courtney, Kt.; 2. Katherine, who became the wife of Sir William Finch, Kt., of Kent; 3. Anne, who was maid of honour to Queen Anne Boleyn, and, like her royal mistress, a Protestant. There is much romantic interest attached to Anne Gainsford's marriage in 1545, with George Zouch, of Codnor, who was one of the equerries to Queen Anne Boleyn; 4. Rose, who married first George Puttenham, and secondly William Sackville, of Bletchingley. Sir John's third wife was the nobly-descended Anne Fiennes, by whom he had no issue. Her father must be Thomas Fiennes, eighth Lord Dacre of the South (ob. 1534), whose wife was Anne, only daughter of Sir Humphrey Bouchier. (See Appendix C.)

Sir John Gainsford's fourth wife was Johanna, daughter of John Poliver, of London (ARMS, *Argent* a chevron *Sable* between three roses *Gules*), by whom he had three daughters: Dorothy, who married Carwithen, and Joan and Cicely, who became nuns; and one son, Thomas Gainsford, who married Agnes, daughter of William Ailoff, and had two children, John, an idiot, and Anne, who married William Forster, and whose remarkable monumental slab has been already noticed. She had for her share of the Gainsford estates the Manor of Chellows, in Crowhurst, and her son and heir, Sir John Forster, in 1612, sold this manor, which, after passing through several hands, at length was purchased by the family of Donovan, by whom it is now held.

Sir John's fifth wife was Etheldreda or Audrey, daughter of Sir John Shawe, Kt., and alderman of London, widow of William Ailoff, by whom he had five daughters, of whom Audrey married Sir George Harper, Kt., co. Kent; and one son, John, who died s. p.

Sir John Gainsford's sixth and last wife was Grace, daughter of Warham, co. Kent, by whom he had two daughters and three sons, of whom George and Arthur seem to have died without issue, and his eldest son by this marriage was Erasmus Gainsford, who settled at Crowhurst. Sir John died in 1543, and was buried at Guildford.

His son Erasmus married Jane, daughter of John Carleton, of Kent, and by her had several children, of whom his son John Gainsford mar-

ried Johanna, daughter of Richard Cholmley (whose epitaph is given in Appendix H), and by whom he had a son Erasmus Gainsford, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Dayne, of Lingfield, and by whom, as recorded on a tomb mentioned by Aubrey (see Appendix K), he had ten children, of whom the eldest son was John Gainsford, who married first, Ann Gape, by whom he had a daughter Elizabeth (ob. 1706), who became the wife of Henry Christmas (ob. 1706), and their children were, a son, Gainsford Christmas, who married, but died without issue, and a daughter, Mary Christmas, who became the wife of John Bates, and who agreed to sell the estate at Crowhurst, which, after some litigation, was purchased in 1722 by the famous Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough, widow of the hero of Blenheim and Ramillies.

The last-named John Gainsford's second wife was Mirabella, second daughter and co-heir of John Edge, lord of the manor of Merstham, by whom he had three sons, Erasmus, John, and Giles, who all died without issue, and one daughter, Mirabella, who seems to be the last descendant of the direct line of Sir John Gainsford.

A second branch of the family settled at Lingfield, in the same county, derived from William Gainsford, son of the third John Gainsford, "Senior," who died in 1450. This William married Johanna (buried at Lingfield, 1453), daughter of John Simons and his wife Margaret Gibion, by whom he had a son, Richard Gainsford, of Lingfield, who died s. p., and a second son, John Gainsford, of Blockfield, who had a son, also John Gainsford, of Blockfield, buried at Lingfield, 1580; his eldest son was William Gainsford, of Blockfield and Ford, buried at Lingfield, 1608; by his wife Susan, daughter of Jefferies, he had seven daughters and four sons, of whom the third, Sir Thomas Gainsford, became lord of Blockfield, buried at Lingfield, 1630; by his wife Margaret, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Howe, he had a son, William Gainsford, of Blockfield, buried at Lingfield in 1648, leaving by his wife Dorothy, daughter of Pearce, a son, William, of Blockfield, who died in 1679, leaving two daughters, his co-heirs, of whom the eldest, Margaret, buried at Lingfield, 1679, became the wife of Edward Johnson, whose son William was father of another William Johnson, who sold the estate and manor of Blockfield in 1727.

A third line of the family remains to be traced. The father of John Gainsford, "Senior," had three other sons, of whom Reginald and Thomas, second and third, died s. p., and were buried at Crowhurst. (See Appendix K.) The fourth son was Nicholas Gainsford, of Carshalton, an eminent member of the family. He was one of the four esquires of the body to Edward IV., an office of great trust, two of them being always in attendance on the royal person. He was Sheriff of Surrey in 1460, 1468, 1472, 1484, and lastly in 1485, 1 Hen. VII. He was also Knight of the Shire, 28 Hen. VI. His wife was Margaret Sidney, one of the gentlewomen to the Queens of Edward IV. and Henry VII.; to the latter King he was esquire of the body, and was one of the principal attendants upon his Queen in her procession from the Tower to Westminster, previous to her coronation. He had four daughters, of whom Margaret married Robert White, and Elizabeth became the wife of Thomas Ellenbridge, who was gentle-

man porter to Cardinal Morton ; he had also four sons, of whom the eldest was John Gainsford, of Carshalton, where there is in the church an "altar tomb of Purbeck marble, and over it a large slab of the same material inlaid with a brass figure of a man and woman at prayer. The man is in armour on one knee, with his gauntlets and sword at his feet ; and behind him are his four sons ; the eldest in armour is an esquire, the second habited as a priest, and the third and fourth as merchants. Before the woman is a desk with an open book upon it ; behind are her four daughters. Beneath is the following inscription, in black letter :—

" Pray for the soulys of Nicholas Gaynesford, sometime Escyer for the body of the most noble princes Edward the iii, and Henry the VII., and Margaret his wyfe, also one of the Gentilwymmen of the most noble p'ncesses Elizabeth and Elizabeth wyfes of the forsaid most noble p'nces kynges. The which Nicholas deceased the day of in the year of oure Lord God a^o mcccc , and the forsaid Margaret disceysed the day of in the yere of oure Lord God a thousand cccc On whose sowles J^hu have mercy. Amen."—(Brayley and Britton's *Surrey*.)

It is remarkable that the dates of the death of Nicholas and his wife should not have been filled in by their descendants. Their eldest son, John Gainsford (ob. 1492), married Johanna, daughter and heir of Reginald Moresby, and had issue Robert Gainsford, of Carshalton, who possessed also the manor of High Ashurst, in Mickleham, co. Surrey, and who, by his second wife Agnes, daughter of Thomas Barker, of Southampton, had several sons and daughters. Of the former, Henry Gainsford, of Carshalton, married Catherine, daughter of James Wilford, and had issue Robert Gainsford, of Carshalton, whose wife was Jane, daughter of Sir Richard Cawster, Kt., by whom he had three daughters and four sons, of whom Nicholas married Margaret Butler (see Appendix I) ; the eldest was John Gainsford, of Carshalton, whose wife was Mary, daughter of Jerome Hawler, of Bramborough, by whom he had a son John.

There does not appear to be, at the present time, any descendant, in the male line, of the Gainsfords.