

A LIST OF MONUMENTAL BRASSES IN SURREY.

COMPILED BY

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(Continued from Vol. XXIX, page 139.)

LINGFIELD.

The brasses to the Cobham family were repaired and the missing portions restored in 1865-6 under the supervision of the late Mr. J. G. Waller, F.S.A. For an account of the monuments and of the Sterborough branch of the family see the *Collections*, II, 115, 224, III, 354, and V, 186.

- I. *Effigy [of Lady Elizabeth, daughter of Ralph, Earl of Stafford, and first wife of Sir Reginald de Cobham, second Baron Cobham of Sterborough, 1375], partially restored, inscription and shields lost. On floor of north chapel.*

A large full-length effigy, 67½ inches in height, of the Lady Elizabeth, full face, with her head resting on two tasselled cushions. She wears the nebule or reticulated head-dress with the ends of the hair falling on the shoulders and rolled in balls, a close-fitting kirtle with tight sleeves buttoned underneath, a sideless cote-hardi edged and flounced with fur, and a mantle fastened across the breast with a short cord passing through two round brooches. Her feet, which are small and pointed, rest upon a dog with a collar of bells. This is the earliest brass to a lady in the county and the only one showing this form of costume. The cushions and hair, except one small piece of the latter on

the right-hand side, are restorations, for which evidence was found from the indent on the stone. There is no record either of the inscription or of the shields.

The brass, in its original slab, 94 by 39 inches, is on the floor of the north chapel. It is illustrated in the *Rev. H. Haines' Manual of Mon. Brasses*, p. clxix (hair conjecturally restored) and *Surrey Arch. Colls.*, II, 127 (ditto and erroneously attributed to Isabel Cobham of Gatwick (No. X)). The brass is not noted either by Aubrey or Manning and Bray.

Lady Elizabeth, daughter of Ralph, Earl of Stafford, widow of Fulk le Strange, Lord Strange of Blackmere, and afterwards of John, Lord Ferrers of Chartley, was the first wife of Sir Reginald de Cobham, second Baron Cobham of Sterborough (No. II). From the inquisition taken after her death it appears she died 7 August, 1375, and that she held for her life the manor of Wrokwardine, Salop, with remainder to the heirs of John le Strange of Blakemere; also that she held for her life the manor of Broughton, Wilts., and (jointly with John de Ferrers, her late husband) the manors of Teynton and Bicknore, Gloucestershire; and that Robert de Ferrers was son and heir of the said Elizabeth and John. It is also stated that Reginald Cobham, chivaler, was her husband. The late Mr. J. G. Waller was the first to assign the brass to the Lady Elizabeth, and to point out its resemblance to the one in Cobham church, Kent, to Maud, the wife of Sir Thomas Cobham of Roundall, who died in 1380. As regards the figure, the one is a complete counterpart of the other, and probably came from the same workshop.

II. *Effigy of Sir Reginald de Cobham, second Baron Cobham of Sterborough, 1403, in armour, two shields and marginal inscription; partially restored. On high tomb in north chapel.*

This fine figure, 68 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches in height, is an interesting example of the transition from the camail period to complete plate. Except for the camail and various gussets of mail at the joints, the figure is in complete plate armour.

Sir Reginald is represented full face, with moustaches, his head resting on his helm, which bears the Cobham crest, *a saracen's head wreathed round the temples*. He wears an acutely-pointed bascinet, encircled with a jewelled orle, and attached to the camail by laces, which are clearly shown on each side of the face.

His body armour consists of a breastplate to which is attached a short skirt of taces, shoulder-pieces of overlapping plates, moderate sized elbow-pieces, and the usual brassarts and vambraces on the arms. The gauntlets have rounded cuffs with gadlings or spikes on the knuckles, and over the body armour is worn a close-fitting jupon, the fringed edges of which appear at the armpits and below the taces. The legs are covered with thigh- and shin-pieces of plate, and the knee-pieces have plates above and below. The feet, which rest on a collared hound, are encased in long pointed sollerets composed of overlapping plates, and have large rowel spurs buckled over the insteps. Gussets of mail appear at the armpits, knees, and insteps. Encircling the hips is a richly-worked horizontal bawdrick supporting the sword and dagger, the scabbards of both being also richly decorated. On each side of the figure is a shield of arms, $6\frac{1}{2}$ by 5 inches, the dexter bearing Cobham of Sterborough, (*Gu.*), *on a chevron (or) three estoiles (sa.)*, and the sinister, Cobham impaling Maltravers, (*Gu.*), *a fret (or)*, the arms of his second wife.

The whole is enclosed by a marginal inscription, 82 by 31 by $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches, in ten Latin verses in raised black letter with ornamental devices between the words:

De Steresburgh domin' de Cobham sic Reginaldus
 Hic iacet hic ualidus miles fuit ut leopardus
 [Sagar in gueris satis audax onibz] horis
 In cuntis terris famam predauit honoris
 Dapsilis in mensis formosus moregerosus
 Largus in expensis impeteritus generosus
 Et quando placuit messie qd' moreretur
 Expirans obiit in celis glorificetur
 mille quadringeno [terno Julii numeres tres]
 migrabit celo sit sibi vera quies. Amen. Pater noster.

The words in brackets are a restoration, as are also the crest, the two shields, the hilt of the dagger, the pommel, a portion of the handle and the end of the quillon of the sword. The brass, in its original slab of Purbeck marble, 95 by 39 inches, rubbed down and re-polished, lies on a high tomb with quatrefoil panelling against the north wall of the north chapel. Originally it was on the south side at the head of his father's monument, but the date of its removal is unknown. Aubrey (III, 57) refers to it vaguely as "in the north ile of the chancel." Illustrations of the brass may be found in the *Rev. C. Boutell's Mon. Brasses and Slabs*, 60 (eff. only); *Brayley and Britton's Hist. of Surrey*, IV, 167 (poor, before restoration); *The Builder*, LIX, 462, Dec. 13, 1890; *Surrey Arch. Colls.*, II, 140 (from Brayley and Britton); and *J. G. and L. A. B. Wallers' Series of Mon. Brasses*, pt. VI (before restoration).

Sir Reginald de Cobham, second Baron Cobham of Sterborough, eldest son of Sir Reginald, the first Baron, by Joan, daughter of Thomas de Berkeley, Lord Berkeley, born in 1348, was one of the foremost men of his day. He was frequently summoned to Parliament and distinguished himself in the French Wars. In 1387 he was appointed one of the fourteen commissioners to undertake the government of the kingdom, for which, being condemned in the Parliament held at Shrewsbury in 1397, he was obliged to quit the realm. Taking refuge in Brittany, he met with Henry of Bolingbroke, Duke of Hereford, and returned with him in 1399. Shakespeare, *Richard II*, Act 2, Scene I, refers to their meeting and its results, when the Earl of Northumberland reports to the Lords:

"I have from Port le Blanc,
A bay in Brittany, received intelligence
That Harry Hereford, Reignold Lord Cobham,

All these, well furnished by the Duke of Bretagne,
With eight tall ships, three thousand men of war,
Are making hither with all due expedience,
And shortly mean to touch our northern shore."

Sir Reginald was twice married, firstly to Elizabeth Stafford (No. I), by whom he had no issue, and secondly to Eleanor, daughter of Sir John Maltravers and granddaughter of John, Lord Maltravers, and widow of Sir John Arundel, Lord Arundel. He died 6 July, 1403, being succeeded by his eldest son Sir Reginald, the founder of the college at Lingfield. By will (Lambeth, *Reg. Arundel*, I, 203, printed in full, *Surrey Arch. Colls.*, II, 183), dated 8 September, 1400, and proved 13 July, 1403, he desires to be buried in the parish church of Lingfield behind the head of my very honourable lord and father. His widow, who did not long survive him, was buried in the priory church of Lewes with her first husband.

III. *Effigy of John Hadresham, 1417, in armour, foot inscription and two shields of arms. On floor of north chapel.*

John Hadresham is represented by a full-length effigy, 32 inches in height, in complete plate armour, with his feet resting on a lion. He wears moustaches and is armed in a slightly-pointed bascinet with cheek-pieces, a gorget of plate, shoulder-pieces of overlapping plates with roundels protecting the armpits, fan-shaped elbow-pieces, gauntlets with round cuffs, breastplate, and skirt of taces finishing with a fringe of mail. The thighs and shins are protected by the usual plates, the knee-pieces are small with narrow plates above and below, and the feet are encased in long pointed sollerets with rowel spurs buckled over the insteps. A plain narrow belt crossing the taces diagonally supports the sword on the left side, whilst on the right is the dagger, the hilt and pommel lost, but with no attachment visible.

Below the figure is a four-line inscription in black letter, on a plate, 12¼ by 5 inches:

Hic iacet Johes Hadreshm qui
 obiit in festo Aplor' Symonis
 & Jude Anno dni Millō. CCCC.
 xlvii^o. cui' aie ppicietur ds Amē.



JOHN HADRESHAM,
1417.
LINGFIELD, SURREY.

(One-tenth full size.)

Above the head and below the inscription are shields of arms, $5\frac{3}{4}$ by $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches, both alike, bearing Hadresham, . . . a fess . . . between three leopards' faces in chief and three fishes haurient in base (or). In the lower shield the leopard's face on the dexter side is a restoration. The brass, in its original slab, 71 by 23 inches, is on the floor of the north chapel. Mr. Waller (*Surrey Arch. Colls.*, V, 198) says, "originally this monument was an altar tomb, and attached to the wall of the north aisle, for, upon raising it from the floor to place it where it now is, in the north chapel, a moulding was found upon three sides of the slab, the other side (the north) being arranged to enter into the wall." There is a good engraving of the brass in the *Rev. C. Boutell's Series of Mon. Brasses*.

John Hadresham died on the feast of the apostles Simon and Jude (October 28), 1417. The family appear to have held property in Lingfield, and a John Hadresham, possibly this man, represented the county in various Parliaments between 1378 and 1399.

IV. *Effigy of Dame Eleanor, daughter of Sir Thomas Colepeper, and [first] wife of Sir Reginald Cobham of Sterborough, 1420, under canopy with banner of arms above, four shields of*

arms, and marginal inscription with the symbols of the evangelists at the corners; partially restored. On floor of north chapel.

A neat and well-engraved brass. The restored portions are the head of the lady, the banner and shields of arms, the bases of the canopy, the symbols of SS. Matthew, Mark, and John, and the words "Dña Eleonora" in the inscription. Dame Eleanor is represented full face, wearing the horned head-dress with richly-ornamented side cauls and large veil covering the forehead and falling upon the shoulders, a close-fitting kirtle with tight sleeves, and a mantle lined with fur and held in position by a short cord passing through two circular brooches. As a rule, the cord has long tasselled ends, as at Kingston and Leigh, but in this case a short ornamental chain takes its place. At her feet are two small dogs with collars of bells. The canopy, which, as at Beddington (No. II, 1432), is square-headed, is composed of a cusped arch supporting an entablature of pierced quatrefoils with battlements above. The spandrels of the arch are filled with tracery, and the band above ornamented with roses. The side shafts are buttressed and divided into three niches, each with a crocketed finial. From the battlement rises a banner charged with the arms of Cobham of Sterborough impaling Colepeper. Above and below the canopy are shields of arms, the upper dexter bearing Cobham of Sterborough, (*Gu.*), *on a chevron (or) three estoiles (sa.)*, the upper sinister Colepeper, (*Arg.*), *a bend engrailed (gu.)*. The lower dexter is blank as no authority could be found for its charge, and the lower sinister bears . . . *a fess between two chevrons . . .*, possibly for Fitzwalter.

A marginal inscription in black letter with the symbols of the evangelists at the corners encloses the whole:

(*St. John*) Hic iacet Dña Eleonora (*St. Matthew*) quondam uxor
 Baginaldi Cobhm Militis filia Thome Colepeper Militis que obiit
 (*St. Mark*) quinto die mens' Nouembris (*St. Luke*) Anno dñi Millimo
 CCCC^o II^o cuius anime ppicietur deus Amen.

The effigy is 40 inches in height, the canopy measures $49\frac{1}{4}$ by $19\frac{1}{4}$, the banner 8 by 5, and its pole 15 in length, the shields $5\frac{3}{4}$ by $4\frac{3}{4}$, and the marginal inscription 86 by $30\frac{1}{2}$ by $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The brass, in its original slab, 91 by 35 inches, is on the floor of the north chapel, where it was noted by Aubrey (III, 58) and by Manning and Bray (II, 359). It is illustrated, before restoration, in *Surrey Arch. Colls.*, II, 146, and from the same block in *Trans. St. Paul's Ecclesiological Society*, III, 191. Mr. Waller (*Surrey Arch. Colls.*, V, 193) says, "the colouring of this brass can yet be made out. It is red, green, and black, disposed in the architectural members of the canopy."

Dame Eleanor, daughter of Sir Thomas Colepeper, of Bayhall, in the parish of Pembury, Kent, by Eleanor, daughter of Nicholas Green, of Exton, Rutland, was the first wife of Sir Reginald Cobham. She died 5 November, 1420. Sir Reginald subsequently married Anne, daughter and co-heir of William, Lord Bardolf. He died in 1446, and is commemorated by a fine high tomb in the chancel bearing the effigies of himself and his widow.

V. *Half-effigy of Katherine Stoket in mantle, undated, c. 1420, and inscription. On floor of north chapel.*

A small half-effigy, 6 inches in height, representing Katherine Stoket in veil head-dress, kirtle with cuffs reaching half-way up the hands, close-fitting overgown with tight sleeves, and mantle held in position by a narrow cord across the breasts.

Below is a one-line inscription in black letter on a narrow fillet $12\frac{1}{4}$ by $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches:

Orate pro aīa Katerine Stoket

The brass, in its original stone, $21\frac{1}{2}$ by $21\frac{1}{2}$ inches, is on the floor of the north chapel, where it was noted by Aubrey (III, 50) and Manning and Bray (II, 357). It is illustrated in *Surrey Arch. Colls.*, II, 129, and from the same block in *Trans. St. Paul's Ecclesiological Society*,

III, 190 ; the head only in *Surrey Arch. Colls.*, XVI, 51. Katherine Stoket appears to have been principal chamber-woman to the Lady Joan Berkeley, wife of Sir Reginald de Cobham, first Baron Cobham of Sterborough, who died in 1369, and is several times mentioned in her will. She is to receive for her advancement 20 marks, or, in case she has been advanced, then 10 marks. To the two principal damsels and to Katherine Stoket, or to her who shall for the time being be my principal chamber-woman, my three best furred mantles. Also to the two damsels and to Katherine Stoket, or to those persons



Orate pro aīa katherine stoket,

KATHERINE STOKET, c. 1420. LINGFIELD, SURREY.

(One-fourth full size.)

who at the time of death shall be the damsels and chamber-woman, a coffer with all the attire for my head. An Eleanor Stoket, possibly a sister, has a bequest of 40s. if still in the testator's service. The Stokets were an Oxted family, where there is still a manor known by their name.

Nearly adjoining the little brass to Katherine Stoket is a stone, $17\frac{1}{2}$ by $17\frac{1}{2}$ inches, bearing indents for a similar figure, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height, and an inscription plate $12\frac{1}{2}$ by $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The indents are now filled by blank plates. It probably commemorated another servitor of the family.

- VI. *Effigy of a priest, c. 1440, in mass vestments, mutilated and nearly effaced, inscription lost. On floor of chancel, under the choir stalls.*

Full-length effigy of a priest in mass vestments, nearly effaced, the head, right foot and inscription lost. In its present mutilated condition the figure is $14\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height.

The brass is in its original stone on the floor of the chancel, but under the choir stalls in 1915. It has been attributed to John Acton, the first master of the college at Lingfield founded by Sir Reginald Cobham in 1431, but for this attribution there is no evidence.

- VII. *Half-effigy of John Wyche, [second] master of the college, 1445, in mass vestments, and inscription. On floor of chancel.*



Hic iacet dñs Johannes Wyche quondam magister istius collegii
 sñ petri in Winfeld. qui obiit. xxii. die mensis. augusti. A.
 dñi. m. cccc. l. v. Anni. aie. p̄p̄ietur. Deus Amen.

JOHN WYCHE, 1445. LINGFIELD, SURREY.

(One-sixth full size.)

A well-engraved half-effigy, $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height, in mass vestments. Below is a three-line inscription in black letter on a plate measuring $17\frac{1}{2}$ by 4 inches:

Hic iacet dñs Johes Wyche q^ondm̄ Magist' isti' Collegii
 Sc̄i petri de Lynfeld qui obiit xxii^o die Mens' Maii A^o
 dñi M^o CCCC^o xlv^o Cuius aīe ppicietur deus Amen.

The brass, in its original stone, 63 by 26½ inches, is on the chancel floor, on the south side near the vestry door. Aubrey (III, 61) and Manning and Bray (II, 360) note it as in the south aisle.

John Wyche was the second master of the college, and died 22 May, 1445.



A LADY, c. 1450. LINGFIELD, SURREY

(One-fourth full size.)

VIII. *Effigy of a maiden lady with flowing hair, c. 1450, foot inscription lost. On floor of chancel.*

Small full-length effigy, $14\frac{1}{4}$ inches in height, representing a maiden lady with long flowing hair bound round the forehead by a narrow fillet ornamented with three metal bosses. She wears a kirtle with tight sleeves, and a high-waisted over-gown with V-shaped opening in front edged with fur, and with full sleeves also fur-edged. An ornamented girdle encircles the waist, and round her neck is a chain with pendant. At her feet is a small dog with collar of bells. (*See p. 71.*)

The indent for the lost inscription measures $11\frac{1}{2}$ by $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The brass, in its original stone, 60 by 23 inches, is on the floor of the chancel, on the south side. Not noted by Aubrey.

The head of the lady is illustrated in *Surrey Arch. Colls.*, XVI, 51. Other examples of maiden ladies with long flowing hair occur at Barnes, 1508, and Blechingley, c. 1470, respectively illustrated in *Surrey Arch. Colls.*, XXV, 50 and 78, and at Shere, c. 1520.

IX. *Half-effigy of James Veldon, a priest of the college, 1458, in mass vestments, and inscription. On floor of chancel.*

Small half-effigy, $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches in height, in mass vestments, with a two-line inscription in black letter on a plate measuring $13\frac{1}{4}$ by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches:

Hic iacet dñs Jacobus Veldon q̄ndā presbit' isti' collegii q̄ obiit
xxix^o die Maii A^o dñi M^oCCCC^olviii Cui' aīe ppiciet' de' amē

The brass, in its original slab, $16\frac{1}{2}$ by 17 inches, is now on the floor of the chancel on the south side. Noted by Aubrey (III, 61) and by Manning and Bray (II, 358) as in the south aisle.

James Veldon, a priest of the college, died 29 May, 1458.



Hic iacet dñs Jacobus Veldon quia p̄sbit' ist' collegij q' obiit
 xx die may A dñi m̄ cccc lxxviii Cui' aīe p̄ciat' de amē

JAMES VELDON, 1458. LINGFIELD, SURREY.

(One-fourth full size.)

- X. *Inscription. Effigy lost, now replaced by a blank plate of brass. Isabel, wife of Reginald Cobham, esq., of Gatwick, 1460. On floor of north chapel.*

The indent for the effigy, now filled by a blank plate of brass, shows the figure of a lady, 35 inches in height, wearing a mitred head-dress. Below is a two-line inscription in black letter on a plate measuring 24 by 3 inches:

Hic iacet Esabella Cobham nup uxor Reginaldi Cobhā de Gatwyck
 Armig' que obiit ii die Aprilis A^o dñi M^oCCCC^olx^o Cui' aīe
 p̄ciat' de amē

The brass, in its original stone, 76 by 37 inches, is on the floor of the north chapel, where it was noted by Aubrey (III, 50), the figure then lost, and by Manning and Bray (II, 357).

Isabel, wife of Reginald Cobham, of Gatwick, died 2 April, 1460.

- XI. *Effigy of John Swetecok, [fourth] master of the college, 1469, in mass vestments, feet lost, and foot inscription. On floor of chancel.*

Full-length effigy, 25 inches in height without the feet, in mass vestments, with stiff upright amice and plain

it was loose. It is illustrated in the *Rev. C. Boutell's Series of Monumental Brasses*.

John Swetecok was the fourth master of the college, and died 19 May, 1469.

XII. *Effigy of John Knoyll, [sixth] master of the college, 1503, in mass vestments, with mouth scroll and foot inscription. A representation of the Trinity lost. On floor of chancel.*

Full-length effigy, 19 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches in height, in mass vestments, the amice, orphreys of the chasuble, &c.,



Here litye maister John Knoyll sumtyme maister of
this colledge which maister John deceasid the viij day of
July the yere of oure lord thousand $\text{M} \text{CC} \text{ III}$ y
on whose soull Jhu have mercy amen $\text{✠} \text{✠}$

JOHN KNOYLL, 1503. LINGFIELD, SURREY.

(One-sixth full size.)

ornamented with a lozenge pattern. From the mouth is a scroll, 8 by $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches, inscribed,

Sctā trinitas un' de' miserere nobis,

the centre portion of which is a restoration.¹ Below the figure, on a plate measuring $19\frac{3}{4}$ by $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, is a four-line inscription in black letter:

Here lyth Master John Knoyll sumtyme Master of
this colleg which Master John decessid the iijij day of
July the yere of oure lord thousand CCCC iii
on whose soull Jhu haue mercy amen.

The brass, in its original stone, 52 by 34 inches, the surface much perished, is on the floor of the chancel on the north side. For many years it was hidden under the choir stalls, but was again exposed to view in 1915. Noted by Aubrey (III, 60) and Manning and Bray (II, 358). Aubrey says, "above his head is drawn the Trinity, sc., God the Father, Christ on the cross before him, and the Dove for the Holy Ghost over them both." The indent for this has perished.

John Knoyll was the sixth master, admitted 12 Dec., 1491, died 4 July, 1503.

LOST BRASSES.

- (1). *Inscription.* Joan, daughter of John Symond and wife of William Gainsford, esq., 1453.

Aubrey (III, 61), "on another stone is the following inscription":

"Hic jacet Johanna nuper uxor Willielmi Gainsford armigeri filia Johannis Symond et Margarete uxoris ejus filie Johannis Gobyon armigeri que quidem Johanna obiit iii die Junii A° dni MCCCCLIII cujus anime propicietur deus Amen."

¹ An old rubbing in the writer's possession, dated 1848, shows the scroll complete, but broken into three pieces. Another, undated, shows the centre piece missing.

- Manning and Bray (II, 358), "not found in 1808."
- (2). Aubrey (III, 60), "in the chancel another monument of purbeck marble and brass, [a person in priestly habit], but the inscription is lost." Possibly No. VI.
- (3). Aubrey (III, 61), "below the steps lies buried another priest, under a marble gravestone, but the inscription is lost."
- (4). Manning and Bray (II, 358), "in the nave (west of the high tomb) is a small female figure in brass; her hands joined, her mantle fastened by two roses on her breast. The inscription is lost." Possibly an erroneous description of No. VIII.

MERSTHAM.

Nos. I, III, and IV suffered severely at a "restoration" of the church in 1860, when they were removed from their original slabs, which were destroyed, and then simply relaid on the paving stones of the chancel. In the case of No. IV, the man and his wife were divorced; the man, together with the inscription placed lengthways beside him, was attached to a stone on the north side, whilst his wife was placed on another stone on the south side. Several pieces disappeared at the same time, namely, a portion of the inscription and a shield belonging to No. IV, also two shields belonging to No. III. Fortunately the three shields have been recovered; they were found hidden behind a stone effigy when it was moved into its present position in 1896. Unfortunately, however, the shield belonging to No. IV has been relaid in the slab of No. II, and the two belonging to No. III have been placed on the wall of the north chapel. In 1911 No. V was removed from its original slab, the missing figure of Peter Best, in swaddling clothes, renewed, and the whole relaid on a white marble slab attached to the wall of the south aisle.

- I. *Effigies of John Ballard, 1463, in civil dress, and wife Margaret, with foot inscription, relaid. On floor of chancel.*

Small full-length effigies, the man 14½ and the woman 13½ inches in height, both full face.

John Ballard is represented clean shaven, with short hair, standing on a grass-covered mound. He wears the civil gown, with moderate sized sleeves, edged and lined with fur, tight hose, and boots laced up the sides. The



JOHN BALLARD, 1463, and WIFE MARGARET.
MERSTHAM, SURREY.

(One-sixth full size.)

close sleeves of an under-dress appear at the wrists, and a plain girdle encircles the waist. His wife wears a small horned head-dress with veil reaching to the shoulders, a high-waisted gown with close sleeves, edged with fur at the neck and wrists, and with a plain girdle round the waist. The close-fitting sleeves of the kirtle appear at the wrists. In both figures the hands are very clumsily drawn.

Below is a two-line inscription in black letter, on a plate measuring $18\frac{1}{2}$ by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches:

Hic iacent Johes Ballard qui obiit xxi^o die Martii Anno dñi
Millmo .CCCC. lxiij^o. Et Margareta ux' ei' q^or' aiabz ppiciet' de' amē

Relaid on the paving stones in the centre of the chancel. Noted by Aubrey (IV, 235) as "on the south side of the altar," and by Manning and Bray (II, 262) as "within the rails of the communion table, partly covered by them."

- II. *Effigies of Isabel, daughter of Nicholas James, mayor and alderman of London, 1472, and Anne, daughter of John Prophete, gent., wives of John Elmebrygge, a group of seven daughters belonging to the first wife, three mouth scrolls, foot inscription, and one shield of arms. The effigy of John Elmebrygge, esq., 1473, in civil dress, a group of four sons belonging to the first wife, and three shields lost. On a high tomb in the north chapel.*

The indent for the lost figure of John Elmebrygge, esq., $17\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height, shows him to have been in civil dress. From the mouth is a scroll, still in place, bearing the words *Sancta Trinitas*.

His two wives, each 17 inches in height, are exactly alike. Both wear the mitred head-dress, kirtle, high-waisted over-gown, open above the waist, trimmed and edged with fur, the sleeves close and of uniform width with large fur cuffs. Round the waist is a broad ornamented girdle. From the mouth of the first is a scroll inscribed *Anus Deus*, and from the second one bearing *Miserere Nobis*. The scrolls vary in length, the man's and the first wife's are $7\frac{3}{4}$ by 1, and the second wife's only $6\frac{1}{2}$ by 1 inches.

Below the figures is a four-line inscription in black letter, on a plate measuring 21 by $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches:

Hic iacet Johes Elmebrygge armiger qui obiit viii^o die februarii A^o dñi
M^o CCCC^o lxxiii^o Et

Isabella uxor eius que fuit filia Nichi Jamys quondā Maioris Et
Alderman london que

Obiit huius die Septembris A^o dñi M^o CCCC^o lxxii^o et anna uxor ei'
 que fuit filia Johis prophete
 Gentilman que obiit A^o dñi M^o CCCC^o quoru animabus
 ppicietur Deus.

Below the first wife is an indent, $5\frac{1}{2}$ by $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches, for a group of sons, probably four in number.¹ A group of seven daughters, 5 by $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches, still remains; all are alike, wearing small butterfly head-dresses and close-fitting gowns open at the neck. This group is illustrated in *R. F. D. Palgrave's Handbook to Reigate, &c.*, 1860, p. 127.

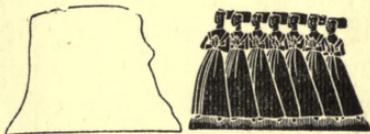
At the four corners of the slab were shields of arms, $5\frac{1}{2}$ by $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, but only one, the upper sinister, remains; it bears Elmebrygge, *Chequy (arg.) and (sa.)*.

The brass is on a high tomb under an arch in the north wall of the north chapel, the front panelled with quatrefoils enclosing shields now blank. The top slab or table of the tomb, which is of Sussex marble, measures 77 by 27 inches. Noted by Aubrey (IV, 233), the figure of John Elmebrygge then lost; also by Manning and Bray (II, 263).

The Elmebrygge or Ellingbridge family—the name is spelled in a variety of ways—originally came from Elmbridge, in the parish of Dodderhill, Worcestershire. John Elmebrygge, who died 8 February, 1473–4, was twice married, firstly to Isabel, daughter of Nicholas James, alderman and, according to the inscription, mayor of London,² by whom he had a large family.

¹ Aubrey (IV, 233) says eleven sons, but this is probably an error, as there does not seem to be room for so many in the indent. He is probably confusing the total number of children, viz., four sons and seven daughters. His reading of the scrolls is also very inaccurate; he turns "Unus Deus" into "Sancta Anna," and "Miserere Nobis" into "Mater Salvatoris."

² Nicholas James never was mayor; he was sheriff in 1423. In his will (P. C. C., 18 *Luffenham*), dated 24 April, 1432, and proved in 1433, he is described as citizen and ironmonger of London, and desires to be buried in the church of St. Botolph, adjoining Billingsgate, where the bodies of his sons lie buried, before the pulpit of the said church. Mentions his wife Joan and his daughters Isabel and Anne, then unmarried.



JOHN ELMEBRYGGE, 1478, and WIVES ISABEL, 1472,
and ANNE. MERSTHAM, SURREY.

(One-ninth full size.)

She died 7 September, 1472. His second wife was Anne, daughter of John Prophete, gent., and widow of Ralph St. Leger, of Ulcombe, Kent, who died 11 November, 1470.¹ She afterwards married Sir William Peche, of Lullingstone, whom she also survived.² Some time about 1472 or 1473 the manor of Albury, in Merstham, was conveyed to John Elmebrygge, who settled it upon his second wife, Anne, who is described as daughter of John Prophete and widow of Ralph St. Leger. One of his sons, Thomas, who died in 1497, and one of his daughters, Joan, who married Henry Burton and died in 1524, have brasses at Carshalton, and the armed figure at Beddington to Roger Elmebrygge, 1437, may have been his brother. He appears to have been succeeded at Merstham by his grandson Thomas (No. IV).

III. *Effigy of John Newdegate, esq., lord of the manor of Harefield, Middlesex, 1498, in armour with livery collar, foot inscription, and two shields of arms. The effigy and inscription on floor of chancel, the shields on wall of north chapel.*

A curious and badly-proportioned effigy, 17 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches in height, representing John Newdegate in armour, his head resting on a helmet and his feet on a small mound. He is bareheaded with long flowing hair, and with bare hands, and wears a livery collar without pendant, possibly of SS., once inlaid, but no detail now remains. His armour consists of a standard or collar of mail, plain breastplate, shoulder-pieces differing in shape, the left or bridle arm having an upright ridge, elbow-pieces of uniform size ornamented with rosettes, a narrow skirt of taces divided into small plates, and a short skirt of mail over which are buckled four small tuiles, two in front and two at the side. The legs have the usual thigh- and shin-pieces, the knee-pieces have plates above, below,

¹ There is a good brass at Ulcombe to Ralph St. Leger and his wife Anne. It is reproduced in *W. D. Belcher's Kentish Brasses*, II, p. 139.

² Sir William Pecche died in 1487, and has a brass at Lullingstone, reproduced in *Belcher*, I, p. 75.

and at the sides, and the feet are encased in broad round-toed sabbatons, with rowel spurs screwed into the heels. Gussets of mail appear at the insteps and at the right armpit. The sword is placed perpendicularly on the left, whilst the dagger is in an horizontal position behind the body on the right side, but there is no belt nor any visible means of attachment for either.



JOHN NEWDEGATE, Esq., 1498. MERSTHAM, SURREY.

(One-sixth full size.)

Below is a three-line inscription in black letter, on a plate measuring 15½ by 3 inches :

Hic iacet Johes Newdegate Armiger nup dñs de herfeld
 in com Midd' q' obiit xxi^o die mens' februarii A^o dñi M^o
 ccclxxxviii^o ⁊ A^o regni reg' henr' viii^o xiiii^o cui' aie ppiciet' de'

An old rubbing in the collection of the Society of Antiquaries, taken when the brass was in its original slab, shows the ring, now lost, at the bottom of the helmet, and also proves that the two shields now on the wall of the north chapel were originally at the head of the slab. They are also mentioned as in this position by J. G. Nichols in his memoir on the Newdegate family in *Surrey Arch. Colls.*, VI, 236. The dexter bears the arms of Newdegate, (*Gu.*), *three lions' gambes erect and erased (arg.)*, and the sinister those of Swanland, (*Gu.*), *three swans (arg.)*, *on a canton (arg.) a chevron (gu.) within a bordure engrailed (sa.)*. The arms in the canton are those of Bachesworth, whose heiress married Simon Swanland. The Swanland coat and the Harefield property came into the possession of the family through the marriage of Sir John Newdegate with Joan, sister and co-heir of William Swanland. The shields measure $4\frac{1}{2}$ by 4 inches.

The effigy and inscription have been relaid on the paving stones of the chancel. The two shields, as before mentioned, are now on the wall of the north chapel. Aubrey (IV, 232) notes the brass as "within the altar rails and partly covered by them." Manning and Bray (II, 262) say, "shield of arms gone," probably only covered by the rails.

How John Newdegate, who was the head of the Harefield branch of the family, came to be buried at Merstham is a matter for conjecture. It is possible that he died here whilst either going to or returning from a visit to his relatives at Newdegate.

IV. *Effigies of Thomas Elmerugge alias Elyngbrigge, esq., son and heir of Thomas Elmerugge, 1507, in armour, and wife Joan, foot inscription mutilated, and one shield of arms (now under No. II). Two groups of children and three shields lost. On floor of chancel.*

Full-length effigies, badly proportioned and of a common type, slightly turned towards one another. Thomas Elmerugge is bareheaded with long hair and



THOMAS ELMERUGGE, Esq., 1507, and WIFE JOAN.
 MERSTHAM, SURREY.

(One-sixth full size.)

with bare hands. He is armed in a collar of mail, breastplate, shoulder-pieces of similar size except that the left has an upright ridge, small elbow-pieces, a short skirt of taces, and a long skirt of mail over which are buckled three pointed tuiles. The knee-pieces are large with pointed plates above and below, and the sabbatons are broad and round-toed without spurs. Gussets of mail appear at the insteps and armpits, and the sword hangs diagonally behind the body from a plain, narrow belt. The feet rest on a small mound. His wife wears the pedimental head-dress with plain lappets, and a close-fitting gown with tight sleeves ending in large fur cuffs. Round the waist is buckled a broad ornamented girdle with long pendant and terminating in a metal tag from which hangs an open-work ornament shaped like a flower.

Below is a two-line inscription in black letter, the beginning and end now missing, but the former supplied from an old rubbing and the latter from Aubrey:

[Hic iacent Thom̄s Elmerugg]e armiger alias dict' Thom̄s Elyngbrigge
filius et heres Thom̄e Elmer[ugge et]

[Johanna uxor ei' qui quidem] Thomas obiit xxvii die marcii A^o dñi
M^oCVIII quorū aiabus ppicietur d[eus amen]

Originally there were either three or four shields of arms, but only one remains, the lower dexter, bearing Elmerugge or Elyngbrigge, *Chequy (arg.) and (sa.) impaling Lozengy . . . and . . . , on a chief . . . a saltire . . . charged with five bezants.* This shield, now unfortunately relaid in the slab of No. II, is shown in position on an old rubbing in the collection of the Society of Antiquaries. Manning and Bray (II, 263) record "three plates of arms (one lost)," apparently all alike.

The male effigy is 27½ inches in height, the female 26½. The inscription plate measures in its present condition 23½ by 3, but when perfect about 35, and the shield 6 by 5 inches. The brass is now fixed to the paving-stones of the chancel, but the man is divorced from his wife; he, together with the inscription which is placed lengthways beside him, is on the north side, whilst she

is on the south. It was originally on the floor of the north chapel, where it was noted by Aubrey (IV, 234), who says "underneath are six children, three boys and three girls," and by Manning and Bray (II, 263), in whose time the end of the inscription was missing.

Thomas Elmerugge, son and heir of Thomas Elmerugge, of Carshalton, appears to have succeeded his grandfather (No. II) at Merstham, and died 27 March, 1507. He married Joan, apparently from the arms a lady of the family of Overton, by whom he had six children, all of whom, with the exception of a daughter Anne, died young. By will (P. C. C., 22 *Adeane*), dated 26 March, 1507, and proved 23 April following, he desires to be buried "in the north chauncell wⁱⁿ the church of Merysham afore the pictur of Mary Magdalen," and leaves his estates to his wife. The estates eventually passed to the Dannet family through the marriage of Anne, his daughter and heir, with Sir John Dannet, of Dannet Hall, Leicestershire. Dame Anne died 17 March, 1577, and was buried at Merstham. From a sentence on the will (Lambeth, *Register Warham*, 15) it appears that Joan had married into the Ashby family, as the sentence states that Joan Elmerugge alias Assheby is the relict and executrix, and that Gerard Danet, esq., is guardian of Anne Elmerugge the daughter and heir. For this note I am indebted to Mr. J. Challenor Smith, F.S.A.

V. *Effigies of Peter*, 1585, in swaddling clothes (stolen about 1845, renewed in 1911), and *Richard*, 1587, in ordinary dress, sons of Nicholas and Elizabeth Best, with inscription, relaid. Now on wall of south aisle.

Two small and interesting figures of children. Peter, 8 inches in height, is a good example of a child in swaddling clothes, with hood, small ruff and plaited bib, the pins fastening the hood and bib being clearly shown. This costume indicates that the child died during its infancy. Sometimes a child was swathed in its chrisom, and was itself termed a chrisom until it was a month old; if it died before it reached that age, its chrisom

served as its shroud. Richard, $9\frac{1}{4}$ inches in height, appears in the ordinary dress of a child of this period, wearing a small ruff and a close-sleeved gown fastened round the waist by a narrow girdle, to which is tied a large handkerchief.



Here lyeth the bodies of peter Best & wycheard Best
his brother, Sonnes of Nicolas Best & Elizabeth his
wyfe of Aldersted in p^{re} parryshe of Merstham in the
Countie of Surrey, w^{ch} peter deceased the xx^{ij} day
of August A^o Dⁿⁱ. 1585. And the said wycheard his
brother deceased the xxijth of June A^o Dⁿⁱ. 1587

PETER, 1585, and RICHARD BEST, 1587.
MERSTHAM, SURREY.

(One-fifth full size.)

Below is a six-line inscription in black letter, on a plate measuring $18\frac{1}{2}$ by 5 inches:

Here lyeth the bodies of Peter Best & Wycheard Best
his brother, Sonnes of Nicolas Best & Elizabeth his
wyfe of Aldersted in p^{re} parryshe of Merstham in the
Countie of Surrey, w^{ch} Peter deceased the xiith day
of August A^o Dⁿⁱ. 1585. And the said Wycheard his
brother deceased the xxiith of June A^o Dⁿⁱ. 1587.

The little figure of Peter was stolen about the year 1845, but fortunately rubbings are in existence, and

from one in the collection of the Society of Antiquaries the accompanying illustration has been prepared. In the year 1911 the figure was renewed by Dr. Edwin Freshfield, who also had the brass removed from its original stone and remounted on a marble slab, 20 by 24 inches, fixed to the wall of the south aisle with the following inscription cut on the slab:

THIS MONUMENT WAS ERECTED BY
EDWIN FRESHFIELD, ESQ., LL.D., OF THE MINT, CHIPSTEAD.
A.D. 1911.
WHO ALSO REPLACED THE STOLEN BRASS IN THE CHRISOM
ROBE.

The original stone, 50 by 26 inches, still remains on the floor of the south chapel, where it was noted by Aubrey (IV, 231) and by Manning and Bray (II, 263). The two figures are illustrated in the *Rev. H. Haines' Manual of Mon. Brasses*, p. ccxix, and from the same blocks in *G. Clinch's English Costume*, p. 135.

Peter and Richard were sons of Nicholas and Elizabeth Best, of Alderstead, in Merstham. The parish register records the baptism of Peter on 3 July, and his burial on 12 August, 1585. Richard was baptised 6 August, 1586, but there is no entry of his burial. According to the inscription, he died 22 June, 1587.

MERTON.

LOST BRASS.

(1) *Inscription.* *Katherine, wife of William Lok, mercer, of London, 1537.*

Aubrey (I, 224), "in the chancel, on a brass plate in a marble gravestone, is this inscription":

"Pray for the soule of Kateryn Lok sumtyme the wife of William Lok mercer of London who decessed the xiii of October Anno xv^o. xxxvii On whose soule Jhesu have mercy Amen."

Manning and Bray (I, 261), "now lost."

MICKLEHAM.

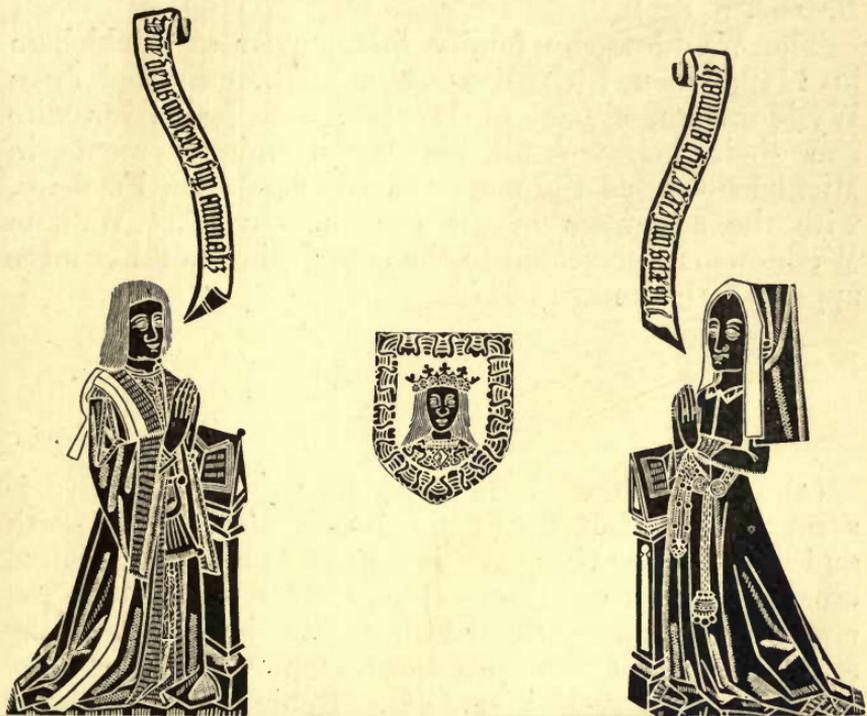
- I. *Effigies of William Wyddowsoun, citizen and mercer of London, patron of the church, in civil dress, and wife Joan, 1513, kneeling, with mouth scrolls, foot inscription, and arms of the Mercers' Company. A representation of the Trinity and two shields lost. On the back of a high tomb in the north chapel.*

A neat and well-engraved brass showing the two figures kneeling at prayer desks on which are open books. John Wyddowsoun is represented clean shaven and with long hair, wearing an embroidered tunic reaching to the knees, and a gown, open in front, edged with fur, and with deep full sleeves also edged with fur and having openings or slits half-way up the arms, over the right shoulder is thrown the hood with its long scarf reaching to the ground and once inlaid in colour, a late instance of the use of this appendage. To the girdle is attached a large pouch, and from his mouth is a scroll inscribed in raised black letter, *Dñe deus miserere sup animabz*. His wife wears the pedimental head-dress, the front lappet of which has been once inlaid in colour, and a close-fitting gown edged with fur at the bottom and with tight sleeves ending in fur cuffs. Round the hips is an ornamented girdle fastened by two large round buckles from which hangs a chain terminating in a metal pomander. A rosary also hangs from the girdle, and rings are shown on the first and third fingers of the right hand. From her mouth is a scroll inscribed *h̄s x̄ps miserere sup animabz*.

Below is a three-line inscription in raised black letter :

Here lyth the body of *Wylliam Wyddowsoun Cytizen & Mercer of London* & of *ye parych chyrch of Mickleham* late patorne & allsoo here lythe *ye* body of *Jone* hys wyfe the wyche dyssesyd the *xxvii* day of *Septēbr* the *vth* yere of *Kyng hary* the *viij* on whos soullys god haue mercy amē.

Between the figures is a shield bearing the arms of the Mercers' Company, (*Gu.*), a *demi-virgin coupéd below the shoulders, issuing from clouds all ppr., vested and crowned (or), her long flowing hair wreathed with roses, all within a bordure of clouds ppr.* A representation of the Trinity



here lyth the body of wylliam wyddowsoun citizen & mercer of london & of y paroch church of
 mickleham late patroner & allso here lyth the y body of joan wyddow the wyche dyssleped the
 xxv day of septembre the v yere of kyng henry the viii on whos soules god have mercy amen

WILLIAM WYDDOWSON and WIFE JOAN, 1518.
 MICKLEHAM, SURREY.

(One-sixth full size.)

above and between the figures, and two shields below the inscription are lost. The indents are now filled in with plaster.

The effigies are $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height, the inscription plate measures 27 by $3\frac{1}{4}$, the scrolls $8\frac{1}{2}$ by 1, the shield

5 by 4, and the indent for the Trinity 7 by 5 inches. The brass is fixed to the back panel of a high tomb in the north chapel, where it was noted by Aubrey (II, 291) and by Manning and Bray (II, 659). It is illustrated in *P. F. Robinson's Mickleham Church*, 1824, and the figure of the lady only in the *Rev. H. Haines' Manual of Mon. Brasses*, p. ccxli.

The Wyddowsoun family first appear at Mickleham in 1449, when Richard Horton, gent., enfeoffed John Wyddowsoun, citizen of London, and Isabel his wife and their heirs of all his lands and tenements in Mickleham called the manor of Mikelam alias Frydeles, with the advowson of the church. In 1492 William Wyddowsoun presented to the church, but nothing more appears to be known of him.

CASEMENT.

(A) On the floor of the cross passage of the nave is a much-worn slab, 80 by 30 inches, now placed north and south, showing an indent for a fine floriated cross rising from three steps. The length of the cross is 68 inches, the width of the head 15, of the stem 1, and of the lowermost step 3 inches. Date late-14th or early-15th century. Robinson, pl. 8, shows the slab on the chancel floor, and in pl. 9 on the nave floor. It was probably shifted during the restoration in 1824, and may have commemorated an early rector.

LOST BRASS.

(1). *Inscription and three Latin verses. John Stydolf, esq., 1576.*

Aubrey (II, 292), "on a plate of brass, upon a gravestone, at the entrance into the chancel, is the following inscription":

“Here lyeth buried under this stone the body of John Stydolf, esqr., which deceased the 8th day of May in the yere of our lord a thousand five hundred seventy syx.”

“Inveni portum, spes et fortuna valete
 Nil mihi vobiscum, ludite nunc alios
 Quocunque ingrederitur sequitur mors corporis
 umbram.”

Manning and Bray (II, 659), “now lost, a shield of arms remains, viz., a chevron between 3 impaling Or, a chief 2 lions passant, and below Or, a cross vert.” The Stydolf arms were *Quarterly of six*, I and VI. *Arg.*, on a chief *sa.* two wolves’ heads erased or, for Stydolf. II. *Gu.*, two lions passant or, for Darkenoll. III. *Arg.*, a chevron *az.* between three eagles displayed *sa.*, for Wimbledon. IV. *Barry of six ermine and gu.*, for Hussey. V. *Or*, a cross *vert*, for Hussey.

MITCHAM.

LOST BRASSES.

Church rebuilt in 1821. Manning and Bray (II, 503), “all gone.”

(1). *Effigy and inscription.* Joan, wife of John Roche, seneschal to Queen Katherine, wife of Henry V, 1430, and daughter Joan.

Aubrey (II, 145), “in the middle ile, under the figure of a woman, in brass, is this inscription”:

“Hic jacet Johan: Roche quondam ux: Johannis Roche sanfri dne Katharine regine Anglie ⁊ Johan: filia ejusdem que obierunt in festo sancte Cecilie Virginis An: dni MCCCXXX quorum animabus propicietur deus Amen.”

The word given by Aubrey as "sanfri" is possibly an error for a contraction of "senescalli."

(2). *Inscription (effigies lost). Richard Illingworth and wife Alice, daughter of Sir Thomas Stalbroke, 1487.*

Aubrey (II, 144), "in a north ile, on a tomb, have been the figures of two persons in brass, now lost, the inscription thus":

"Orate pro animabus Rici Illyngworth et Alicie uxor: ejus filie Thome Stallroke milit: que quidem Alicia obiit XIX die Julii Anno dni millimo CCCCLXXXVII^o Quorum animabus propicietur deus Amen."

Harl. MS. 1397, fol. 43, and Lansdowne MS. 874, fol. 156, give a trick of a shield of arms, Illingworth, *Quarterly, I and IV. Arg., a cross flory gu. between three escallops sa. II and III. Sa., a fess between three mullets arg., impaling Stalbroke. Az., a bend nebuly gu. and or between two storks' (or lapwings') heads erased arg.*

Thomas Stalbroke, sheriff of London in 1467, was knighted 20 May, 1471, by the King on his return from the battle of Tewkesbury.

Richard Illingworth by will (P. C. C., 6 *Fetiplace*), dated 24 November, 1511, proved 20 February, 1511-12, bequeaths his body to be buried in the chapel of Our Lady on the north side in the parish church of Mitcham. Mentions his son William and his daughter Blanch.

(3). *Inscription (effigy lost). Ralph Illingworth, esq., 1572, had two wives, Alice and Ellen.*

Aubrey (II, 144), "in the same [north] ile, under the figure of another person (now lost from the gravestone) is this inscription":

"Here lyeth buried the body of Raphe Yllyngworthe esquier who decessed the laste daye of June in the yere of our lorde god a thousand fyve hundryth threscore and twelve, whiche had two wyfes Alice and Ellin."

Harlean MS. 5830, fol. 20, and Lansdowne MS. 874, fol. 156, give a trick of a shield of arms, Illingworth, *Quarterly, I and IV. (Arg.), a fess flory (gu.) between three escallops (sa.). II and III. (Sa.), a fess between three mullets (arg.).*

(4). *Inscription and shield. John Hedge, grocer, of London, son of Henry Hedge.*

Aubrey (II, 146), "at the entrance into the bellfry, on a brass plate with these arms, a chevron gules, is this inscription":

"John Heege, groc: of London, the sonn of Harry Heege."

The arms were no doubt those of the Grocers' Company, (*Arg.*), *a chevron (gu.) between nine cloves (sa.).*

EAST MOLESEY (ST. MARY).

Church rebuilt in 1864-5.

Inscription and shield of arms. Anthony Standen, gent., third son of Edmond Standen, esq., cupbearer to the King of Scotland, sometime Lord Darnley, father to King James now of England, and sworn servant to his majesty, 1611, aged 71; his widow, Elizabeth, placed the brass. Now on wall of nave.

Inscription, 19 $\frac{1}{4}$ by 9 inches, in twelve lines in Roman capitals:

HERE LYETH ANTHONIE STANDEN GENT: THIRD SONE OF
EDMOND
STANDEN ESQ: W^{CH} ANTHONIE WAS CVPBEARER TO Y^R KING
OF SCOTLND
SOMETyme LO: DARLEY, FATHER TO KING IAMES NOW OF
ENGLAND

AND ALSO SWORNE SERVANT TO HIS MA^{TIE}: WHO AFTER MVCH
 EXPERI-
 ENCE OF Y^E VARIOVS STATE OF HVMANE THINGS, MARYING,
 BEQVEATH'D
 HIMSELFE TO A PRIVATE & QVIET LIFE, WHERE NOT WTH
 STANDING, EVER-
 MORE ENDEVORING (ALTHOUGH WTH HIS OWNE COST) TO
 MAKE PEACE
 BETWEENE THOSE THAT WERE ATT DEBATE, PROMOTING Y^E
 POORE
 MANS CAUSE OFTEN WTH HIS OWNE EXPENCE, AND FVLL
 OF OTHER
 PIOUS WORKES, DEP'TED THIS LIFE THE 10TH OF MARCH.
 1611. IN THE
 71. YEARE OF HIS AGE. THIS STONE ELIZABETH HIS WIDDOWE
 HATH PLACED FOR A REMEMBRANCE OF HIM.

Above, on a rectangular plate, 7 by 6 inches, is a shield enclosed within an ornamental border and charged with the arms of Standen, (*Arg.*), *on a chief indented (az.) a lion passant (or); in fess point a mullet . . . for difference.*

Noted by Aubrey (I, 257) and Manning and Bray (I, 477*) as on the floor in the middle aisle. The plates are now fastened on the wall at the east end of the nave on the north side.

WEST MOLESEY.

Church, except tower, rebuilt in 1843.

Inscription, achievement, and shield of arms. Thomas Brende, esq., of West Molesey, 1598, aged 81, and wives, Margery, 1564, by whom he had four sons and six daughters, and Mercy, 1597, by whom he had four sons and four daughters, but only one son and five daughters living at his death. On floor of chancel.

Inscription in eight lines in Roman capitals, on a plate measuring 25 by 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches:

HERE LYETH BVRIED THE BODY OF THOMAS BRENDE OF
 WESTMOLSEY
 ESQVIRE . WHO HAD BY HIS TWO WIVES EIGHTEENE CHIL-
 DREN VI-
 DELICET BY MARGERIE HIS FIRST WIFE FOVRE SONES & SIX
 DAUGHTERS
 WHO DYED THE SECOND OF IVNE 1564 . BY MERCIE HIS
 LAST WIFE
 HE HAD FOVRE SONNES AND FOWER DAUGHTERS SHE LEFT
 HER LIFE THE
 XIII OF APRIL 1597 . AND LYETH HERE BVRIED HE LIVED
 THE AGE OF
 FOVRESCORE AND ONE YERES AND DEP'TED THIS WORLDE
 THE XXI OF
 SEPTEMBER 1598 AND LEFT ONE SONĒ & FIVE DAUGHTERS
 AT HIS DEATH.

The achievement, $8\frac{1}{2}$ by $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches, bears the arms and crest of Brende, (*Or*), a chevron between three dexter hands couped (*sa.*). Crest, out of a coronet (*or*), a cockatrice's head (*gu.*) between two wings (*arg.*), with the usual helmet and mantling. The arms and crest were granted to Thomas Brende in 1591. The shield, $6\frac{3}{4}$ by $5\frac{3}{4}$, bears Brende impaling (*Sa.*), on a chevron between three hinds (*arg.*) as many annulets (*of the field*), for Collett.

Noted by Aubrey (III, 105) as "in the chancel, within the altar rails." Also by Manning and Bray (II, 784). The brass is still in its original stone, 54 by 30 inches, but has been shifted westwards, outside the rails.

By will (P. C. C., 30 *Kidd*), dated 15 June, 1597, Thomas Brende, gent., of West Molesey, gives his body to be buried in such place as it shall please God to take him to his mercy. Bequeaths to his son Nicholas a great salt with a cover all gilt, twelve spoons of silver with "wreedends" acorn fashion, two cushions of gold with tassels of gold, and "my ring of gold that I wear with my name graven in the same." Mentions his daughters, Anne, Judith, Mercy, Katherine Seares, and Mary Mayland. Also his brother, Thomas Brende, and

his nephews, Francis Brende and Ralph Bauldwin. His daughter Anne is appointed executrix, and his two sons-in-law, George Seares and John Bodley, and his cousin, John Bodley, overseers. A codicil adds: "I have stricken out my son to be one of my executors, in consideration that he did marry without my knowledge or consent." However, on 8 May, 1599, commission issued to Nicholas Brend, son of the deceased, to administer, &c., in accordance with the above will, the executrix named renouncing. On 21 May, 1606, a further commission issued to Sir Sigismund Zinzan, Knt., and Dame Margaret Zinzan, *alias* Brende, his wife, late relict of the said Nicholas Brende, deceased, to administer the goods, &c., by him left unadministered, during the minority and to the use of Matthew, John, Jane, Mary, and Francis Brend, children of the said Nicholas. Finally, on 26 June, 1621, commission issued to the abovesaid Jane Brend, the last commission having expired by the coming of age of the said Jane.

The son Nicholas Brende married Margaret, daughter of Sir William Plumer, Knt., and died in 1601. In his will (P. C. C., 82 *Woodhall*), dated 10 October and proved 6 November, 1601, he mentions his wife Margaret, who is appointed executrix, his son John, his daughters Jane, Mercy and Frances, all under sixteen, and his sisters, Katherine Saires and Mary Maylande, widow. Sir Matthew Browne, of Betchworth, and John Bodley, of Streatham, overseers. His widow afterwards married Sir Sigismund Zinzan.

LOST BRASSES.

- (1). *Effigies of a man and his wife in shrouds, c. 1510, known from an extant rubbing. Another wife, children, representation of the Trinity, and inscription gone.*

In the collection of the Society of Antiquaries is an old rubbing of two figures in shrouds, endorsed "chancel, West Molesey." The larger figure, 19 inches in height,

represents a man, full face, wrapped in a shroud, open at the head and feet, and knotted at the top and bottom. The smaller figure, also similarly shrouded, $16\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height without the top knot of the shroud which is gone, is that of a woman with long flowing hair and well-developed breasts. She stands on the left side of the man and is turned to the right so as to face him. Haines, in his *Manual of Mon. Brasses* (1861), p. 203, mentions the two figures as "loose at the clerk's house"; since then they have disappeared and all trace of them is completely lost.

Fortunately Manning and Bray (II, Adds. and Corrs., 808) have preserved an account of the brass, which, except for the inscription, appears to have been perfect in their time. They say, "just without the rails is a flat stone, on which remain the following brasses: four small male, six female, figures, with an appearance of having been more; in the middle a small figure of an old man in a gown reaching to his feet, a long beard, seated in an armed chair.

Below, three small whole-length females, hands joined in prayer; on the hands of two are upright caps like fans."

From this account it may be assumed that the "four small male, six female, figures," &c., represented the children of the man and his two wives, and that they were attired in ordinary dress. The "small figure of an



MAN AND WIFE IN SHROUDS,
c. 1510. Formerly at WEST
MOLESEY, SURREY.

(One-sixth full size.)

old man," &c., was a representation of the Trinity. Of the "three small whole-length females, on the heads of two are upright caps like fans," the two with "caps like fans" are the figures of the man and his first wife in shrouds, as shown on the rubbing, and the third figure was that of his second wife and widow, who was shown in ordinary dress, as Manning and Bray expressly state that only two of the figures have "upright caps like fans," by which they mean the top knots of the shrouds. Unfortunately the stone has now gone.

At Stone, Bucks., William Gurney, 1472, is represented in a shroud, whilst his widow Agnes is in ordinary dress, and at Newington-next-Hythe, Kent, is a similar brass to Thomas Chilton, 1501, and his widow Thomasin.

- (2). *Inscription. John Farrington, son of Richard Farrington yeoman, born at Dauley Court, Harlington, Middlesex, died 1605, aged 23. Once on floor of nave.*

From a rubbing in the collection of the Society of Antiquaries.

Inscription, 19½ by 5 inches, in five lines in Roman text:

Here lyeth the body of Iohn Farrington, sonne of Richard Farrington yeoman, borne at Harlington at Dauley court in the countye of Midlesex, who deceased the fifth day of August in the yeare of our Lord God 1605 and in the 23rd yeare of his age.

Noted by Aubrey (III, 106) and Manning and Bray (II, 784) as in the middle aisle.

In P. C. C., 77 *Hayes*, is a nuncupative will of a John Farrington, of West Molesey, yeoman, but dated 5 November, 1605, in which he leaves to Thomas Newman "twentye tegge," and to his sister Agnes Newman twenty ewes, to his father-in-law Arthur Lake £20, and the residue to his mother Elizabeth Lake. Admon. granted 14 November, 1605, to Elizabeth Lake at Farrington the mother.

MORDEN.

All the inscriptions are on the floor of the chancel, where they were noted by Aubrey (II, 133-9) and by Manning and Bray (II, 488-9). No. II is within the altar rails, and Nos. V, VI and VII are on one stone, now partially covered by a pew and by hot water pipes.

- I. *Inscription.* *Jane, daughter of Anthony Duffield, citizen and mercer of London, and wife of George Garth, gent., 1609, aged 40, left six sons and eight daughters.*

Inscription, $20\frac{1}{4}$ by $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches, in five lines in Roman capitals:

HERE LYETH IANE, ONE OF THE DAUGHTERS OF
ANTHONY DVFFELD CITIZEN & MERCER OF
LONDON, Y^E WIFE OF GEORGE GARTH GENT: TO WH^O
SHE LEFTE 6 SONNES & 8 DAUGHTERS & DIED:
THE 8 OF MAII 1609 IN Y^E 40TH YEARE OF HER AGE.

Jane, daughter of Anthony Duffield, was the wife of George Garth, of Morden, second son of Richard Garth, one of the six clerks of the petty bag, by his first wife Elizabeth, daughter of Nicholas Dixon, of London, goldsmith. George Garth died 19 April, 1627, aged 70, and was buried in the chancel.

- II. *Inscription.* *Robert Garthe, esq., 1613.*

Inscription, $16\frac{1}{4}$ by $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, in three lines in Roman capitals:

HERE LYETH THE BODY OF
ROBERT GARTHE ESQVIER, WHO
DYED THE XXVTH OF APRILL 1613.

Robert, eldest son of Richard and Elizabeth Garth, married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Benjamin Tichborne, and died without issue.

III. *Inscription.* Ann, daughter of Thomas and Ellen Hicks, 1623, aged $3\frac{1}{2}$ years.

Inscription, $14\frac{3}{4}$ by $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches, in five lines in Roman capitals:

HERE LYETH THE BODY OF ANN
THE DAUGHTER OF THOMAS & ELLEN
HICKS, WHO DYED THE 29TH DAYE
OF OCTOBER 1623 BEING OF Y^E
ADGE OF 3 & A HALFE YEARS OLD.

IV. *Inscription.* Dorothy, wife of Richard Garth, esq., 1628, aged 30.

Inscription, 18 by $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches, in five lines in Roman capitals:

HERE LYETH THE BODY OF
DOROTHY WIFE OF RICHARD
GARTH ESQVIER WHO DIED
THE 14TH DAY OF IVNE 1628 IN
THE 30TH YEARE OF HER AGE.

Dorothy, daughter of — Styles, was the wife of Richard, eldest son of George and Jane Garth. She died 14 June, 1628, aged 30, and her husband 23 November, 1639, aged 44.

V. *Inscription.* Thomas Hicks, merchant and citizen of London, 1634, aged 63; Ellen, his wife, interred 1667, subsequently added.

Inscription, about 24 by $10\frac{1}{4}$ inches, in five lines in Roman capitals; another line added later:

HERE LYETH THE BODY OF
 THOMAS HICKS MERCHANT &
 CITIZEN OF LONDON WHO DYED
 THE 29TH OF IUNE IN Y^E 63^D YEARE
 OF HIS AGE ANNO DNI 1634.

ELLEN HIS WIFE WAS ALSOE HERE INTERRED OCT: 4TH 1667.

Thomas Hicks, citizen and merchant of London, who died 29 June, 1634, married Ellen, daughter of George and Jane Garth. His widow subsequently married William Booth, rector of Morden (No. VI).

VI. *Inscription and shield of arms. William Booth, first rector, 1670, aged 75.*

Inscription, about 24 by 12 inches, in eight lines in Roman capitals:

HIC IACET ETIAM CORPVS GVLIELMI BOOTH
 (HELENÆ SVPER ASCRIPTÆ MARITI 2^D) QVI
 PRIMVS FVIT RECTOR HVIVS ECCLESIE IN QVA
 FIDELIS VERBI ET SACRAMENTORV̄ DISPENS-
 ATORIS OFFICIO FVNGEBATVR AC FRVEBATVR
 PER SPACIVM 47 ANORV̄ ET ALIQVID AMPLIVS
 OBIT 21 FEBR: ANNO DNI 1670.
 ÆTATIS 75.

Above is a shield, $7\frac{1}{2}$ by 6 inches, bearing the arms of Booth, (*Arg.*), *three boars' heads erect and erased (sa.)*.

William Booth, who was presented to the living by Richard Garth, is termed first rector in the inscription, that is he was first rector after the Reformation. About the year 1300 the living was appropriated by the Abbey of Westminster, and at the dissolution granted with the manor. In 1631 Richard Garth endowed the vicarage with the great tithes and 14 acres of glebe, from which time it has been deemed a rectory.

VII. *Inscription.* Edward Booth, rector, 1682, aged 59.

Inscription, about 18 by 9½ inches, in six lines in Roman text:

HIC JACET ETIAM CORPUS EDWARDI
BOOTH RECTORIS HUIUS ECLESIE, QUI
OFFICIO MINISTERII FIDELITER FUNGEBATUR
AC FRUEBATUR PER SPATIUM XI ANNO-
RUM OBIIT DECIMO DIE SEPTEMBRIS,
ANNO DNI 1682 ET ETAT: SUÆ 59.

Son of No. VI, presented to the living on the death of his father by George Garth.