

MEMOIRS
OF
GOTHIC CHURCHES.



HASLELEY CHURCH, OXFORDSHIRE.

MEMOIRS
OF
GOTHIC CHURCHES.

READ BEFORE THE

Oxford Society for Promoting the Study of
Gothic Architecture.

HASELEY—DORCHESTER.

SECOND EDITION.

OXFORD,
JOHN HENRY PARKER;
AND 377, STRAND, LONDON.
MDCCCLXVIII.

OXFORD :
PRINTED BY I. SHRIMPTON.

SOME REMARKS

UPON THE

CHURCH OF GREAT HASELEY,

OXFORDSHIRE.

READ AT A MEETING OF THE OXFORD SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING THE
STUDY OF GOTHIC ARCHITECTURE, NOVEMBER 19, 1889,

TOGETHER WITH

EXTRACTS FROM DELAFIELD'S MS. IN THE BODLEIAN
LIBRARY, ENTITLED "NOTITIA HASLEIANA."

by
Thomas William Weare



SECOND EDITION.

OXFORD:

PUBLISHED FOR THE SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING THE STUDY OF
GOTHIC ARCHITECTURE,

BY JOHN HENRY PARKER.

M DCCC XLVIII

KE 9980



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ADVERTISEMENT

TO THE FIRST EDITION.

THE following "Remarks" were read at a meeting of the Oxford Society for promoting the study of *Gothic Architecture* on the 19th of November, 1839. They are now printed by desire, and for the use of the members of the Society. It will be perceived that but little alteration has been made since their delivery, as it has been thought expedient to deviate as little as possible from that simple form in which the paper was first presented to their notice.

Considerable additions have however been made. These have for the most part been thrown into an Appendix, and for them the "Paper" is indebted to the MS. History of the Parish of Haseley, written about the year 1740 by the Rev. Mr. Delafield, and which is now preserved in the Bodleian Library.

In Brewer's "Beauties of England and Wales," vol. xii. part 2, the following notice occurs of Mr. Delafield. "This writer was born at Haseley in 1690, of humble parents, and was sent to the village Free School among the other poor children of the parish. There was then no house appropriated to the master, and the boys were taught in the church. In play hours he improved himself in reading, by conning the inscriptions on the tombs; and thus originated a love for antiquities. He afterwards was put to school at Great Milton, where he collected an account of the successive rectors and curates of that parish. In 1717, after having vainly attempted to obtain the Mastership of Haseley Free School, he commenced a private academy on a limited scale. He was subsequently Master of the School at Stokenchurch; and having entered into Holy Orders, became Curate of Fingest, Bucks, and Vicar of Great Milton.

"He compiled a History of Haseley, which, if printed, would make about one quarto volume.

"His papers were purchased by the late Mr. Gough, and are now in the Bodleian Library.

“He appears to have possessed invincible industry; but he was unfortunate in having selected a subject of very limited interest.”

Since the MS. account of the Parish of Haseley thus owed its compilation to a pure love of antiquity, and to a feeling of attachment to the place of his birth, we have every reason to place confidence in the historical notices connected with the Manor, &c., which Mr. Delafield has handed down to us, and by which much light has been thrown upon the early history of the church.

T. W. WEARE.

CHRIST CHURCH, OXFORD,

JUNE 18, 1840.

A D V E R T I S E M E N T

TO THE SECOND EDITION.

It is with no little reluctance that the writer of the following "Remarks," &c., has acceded to the request of the Committee to send forth a second edition. The account of Haseley church was originally drawn up for the purpose of being read at one of the *earliest* meetings of the Oxford Architectural Society, at a time when the Society numbered comparatively very few members, and the subject of ecclesiastical architecture was in a great degree a new one, especially amongst the undergraduate members of the University, for whose especial advantage, amongst other objects, the "Oxford Society for promoting the Study of Gothic Architecture" was established.

During the last few years, however, a great change has taken place, both with regard to the circumstances of the Society and the general diffusion of architectural knowledge. The Oxford Architectural Society, from a small beginning, has expanded into one of the most numerous and in-

fluent bodies in the country; and from the example first exhibited at Oxford in 1838^a, it may be truly said, an impulse was given to the study of ecclesiastical architecture, which has since led to the foundation of the many societies, with similar or kindred objects, which at present exist throughout the country; and all of which (though independent each in its own sphere) may now be considered to be in union, as corresponding bodies, with each other, and with the one large and central society established in the metropolis, the Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland.

It is felt therefore that the plain and simple account of the architectural features of a country church, however it may have been originally calculated for distribution amongst the younger members of a society just springing into existence, is but little worthy of the present position and acknowledged name of the body under whose auspices it is now again sent forth to the world; whilst the want of sufficient leisure, and other weighty occupations have prevented that due amount of care and attention being bestowed upon the Memoir by which the writer would gladly have endeavoured to

^a See *Archæological Journal* for September, 1845, No. 7, p. 305, Report of the proceedings at the Annual Meeting of the Archæological Institute at Winchester; and the speech of the Rev. the Master of University College, Oxford, to whom the Oxford Architectural Society is so much indebted. Also the *Quarterly Review*, No. 137, vol. 69. p. 113.

render it more worthy of reappearing in a second edition.

He is only, therefore, willing to assent to its reappearance at all, from the same hope which originally led to its publication, that it may be of some use as a guide or hand-book to some of the younger members of the University, who from time to time may enrol themselves as members of the Oxford Architectural Society, and for the use of whose predecessors, as stated above, it was originally printed.

With regard to the description of the church itself but very few alterations or additions have been made, and on the whole the "Paper" retains the same simple form under which it was originally laid before the Society at the meeting of Nov. 19, 1839.

The Appendix, however, consisting of historical and other notices connected with the parish, the manor, and the sepulchral memorials of the church, has been considerably enlarged. The authorities from whom these notices have been collected are mentioned on each occasion. The object in drawing up these historical and genealogical memoranda has been, not to present a *complete* history of the many families and the great names of old connected with the parish, (the province rather of a county history,) but to give simply a brief sketch of those

successive families, amongst which are to be found most probably the individuals to whom the various parts of the church owed their erection or decoration. And although in the search for information on this head no *precise* evidence has been discovered, (except in the case of *Rycote* chapel,) of the names of those who were actually the founders or benefactors on this or that occasion, still it is an approximation towards such discovery to arrange in chronological order the names of those who from their wealth, their position, and influence, would be likely to be forward in offering gladly of their abundance.

In conclusion, it remains to be stated that in 1841, partly in consequence of attention being called to this interesting church by the publication of the first edition of this Memoir, the restoration of it was undertaken, under the sanction of the Oxford Architectural Society.

The repairs of the nave and aisles cost . . .	£204	8	6
The open seats of oak throughout the church . . .	350	9	7
The new roof and ceiling to the chancel, with necessary alterations	511	10	3
Expended, total	1066	8	4
The total amount of subscriptions received up to 1843 was	514	18	6
In 1847 was received from the executors of the Hon. and Very Rev. Dr. Hobart, dean of Windsor, the late rector, the sum of . . .	25	0	0
Received, total	539	18	6

The fund collected for effecting the restoration of the church, which has cost much more than the original estimate, is still therefore deficient to the amount of £526. 9s. 10d.^b Whatever proceeds may result from the sale of this Memoir will be placed to the credit of the fund, towards the liquidation of the above debt.

Finally, his best thanks and acknowledgments are due by the writer of these "Remarks" to many friends who have kindly assisted him with information or useful suggestions, particularly to the Rev. John Baron, Vicar of Waterpery, the author of the *Heraldic Memoranda* in the memoir of Dorchester Abbey Church; the Hon. and Rev. F. Bertie, Rector of Albury; Mr. I. H. Parker, of Oxford; and the *Gentleman's Magazine* for August, 1840.

T. W. W.

LITTLE DEAN'S YARD, WESTMINSTER,
JUNE 3, 1848.

^b See the Statement, p. xiii.

STATEMENT PUT FORTH IN BEHALF OF
HASELEY CHURCH, OXFORDSHIRE,
IN 1843.

ATTENTION having been called to the neglected and dilapidated state of this fine church, by the publication (in 1840) of Mr. Weare's paper read before the "Oxford Society for promoting the Study of Gothic Architecture," the inhabitants were very desirous that the church should be restored, and for this purpose the farmers of the parish *unanimously* agreed to a rate of eightpence in the pound, producing about £140, which was raised and expended upon the substantial repair of the roofs of the nave and aisles. The principal landowners and parties connected with the parish also subscribed to the amount of £325; but the sum raised being insufficient, they are compelled to request the aid of such of their friends and well-wishers as are able and willing to assist in this good work. The restoration has been conducted by J. M. Derick, Esq., Architect, under the direction of the "Oxford Society for promoting the Study of Gothic Architecture."

The plan originally proposed was to remove the flat plaster ceiling of the chancel, cutting away the beams, making the ends of them into hammer beams, and leaving the outer roof untouched: this plan has been lately carried out with success in St. Nicholas' church, Abingdon, at an expense under £200. A contract was taken for Haseley church on this plan at £480, including the new seats in the nave and aisles; and this sum

STATEMENT, ETC.

was raised. Unfortunately, when the ceiling was removed, the outer roof, put on about thirty years ago, was found to be chiefly of poplar wood and quite decayed, so that it was impossible to carry out the plan, or to throw open the beautiful head of the east window, without an entirely new roof: and the work had gone too far to be stopped.

Statement of the Account for the restoration of Haseley Church, Oxfordshire, June 1, 1848.

RECEIVED.

LANDED PROPRIETORS.

The Earl of Abingdon	-	-	-	£100	0	0	
Walter Long, Esq.	-	-	-	100	0	0	
Sir James Flower	-	-	-	20	0	0	
The Dean and Chapter of Windsor	-	-	-	50	0	0	
T. P. Shaw, Esq.	-	-	-	25	0	0	
H. Hamersley, Esq.	-	-	-	10	0	0	
Lady Mary Long	-	-	-	10	0	0	
Rev. W. Birkett, Perpetual Curate	-	-	-	10	0	0	
						<hr/>	
Collected in Oxford, 1841	-	-	-		325	0	0
Ditto, 1842	-	-	-		83	9	6
Ditto, 1843	-	-	-		72	19	0
Ditto, 1843	-	-	-		33	10	0
1847.—Received from the executors of the Hon. and Very Rev. Dr. Hobart, dean of Windsor, late rector	-	-	-		25	0	0
							<hr/>
					539	18	6
Present deficit	-	-	-		526	9	10
							<hr/>
					£1066	8	4

EXPENDED.

New roof of Chancel and repairing windows, &c.	-	-	-	511	10	3	
(The contract was for £120. 18s. 10d.)							
New open seats of oak in old style, according to contract	-	-	-	350	9	7	
Subsequent alterations of ditto, caused by moving the Font and Pulpit	-	-	-	20	3	6	
Repairs of Nave and Aisles, new doors, &c.	-	-	-	136	7	4	
Removing western gallery, throwing open tower-arch, and repairs of Tower	-	-	-	47	17	8	
						<hr/>	
					£1066	8	4

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HASELEY CHURCH.

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SOME REMARKS

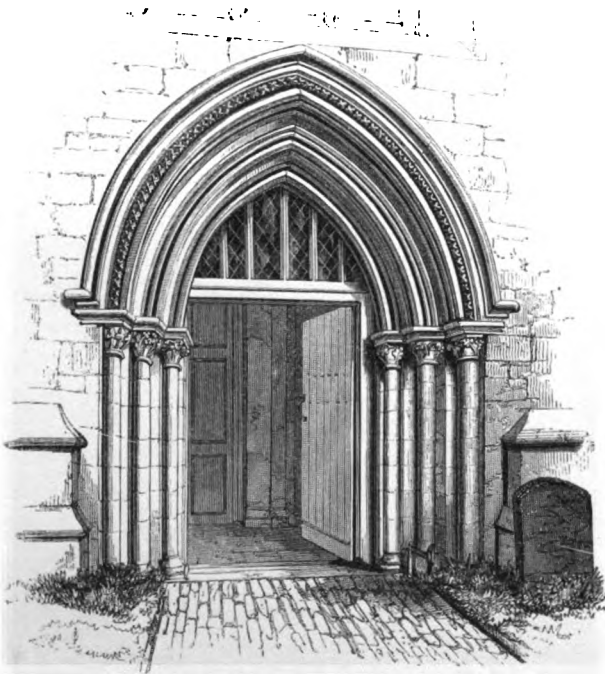
ON THE

CHURCH OF GREAT HASELEY,

OXFORDSHIRE.

B

WEST DOOR, c. 1220



EARLY ENGLISH.

GREAT HASELEY.

CHURCH DEDICATED TO

PATRONS,
THE DEAN AND
CANONS
OF WINDSOR.

St. Peter.

DEANERY
OF CUDDSDEN.
HUNDRED
OF EWELME.

THE village of Great Haseley is situated about ten miles to the eastward of Oxford, and about a mile and a half to the south of the old London road, by way of Tetsworth and High Wycombe.

The church consists of a nave with aisles, and a chancel; with a tower at the west end.

The west doorway, which is in the tower, is a very beautiful specimen of the Early English style, and apparently of the very earliest period of that style, for it retains some characteristics of the preceding^a. The arch, as in the Norman and Transition period, is recessed—consisting, in this instance, of three principal divisions, or concentric arches, placed within and behind each other^b. They

^a See plate 4.

^b From the middle of the thirteenth century, the *separate* arches, forming together one concentric system, are less

are ornamented with edge mouldings and deep hollows^c. These arches severally rest upon shafts with capitals of Early English character, but with *square* abaci, a feature which is generally a characteristic, in this country, of Norman and Transition work, though frequently found in Normandy and other parts of the continent at a much later period^d.

strongly marked. Compare the north doorway of Great Milton church. "Guide to the Archit. Antiq. in the Neighbourhood of Oxford," p. 310.

^c See the section, plate 5.

^d The *abacus* is a very important feature in Gothic architecture, and it is interesting to trace the influence which its successive forms (square, octagonal, and round) exercised in the gradual development of the *vertical* principle, upon the decline of the Romanesque, or *horizontal* style of building. Wherever the *square* abacus has been retained in buildings of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, (as in the *continental* churches mentioned beneath, and in many others, though seldom if at all in *English* churches of those centuries,) it at once, from its prominence, strikes the eye as an obstruction to the *upward* tendency of the principal lines of sight, as formed by the piers and pillars, and their accompanying mouldings. See Whewell on "German Churches," third edition, pp. 111, 321.

Examples of late instances of the *square* abacus.

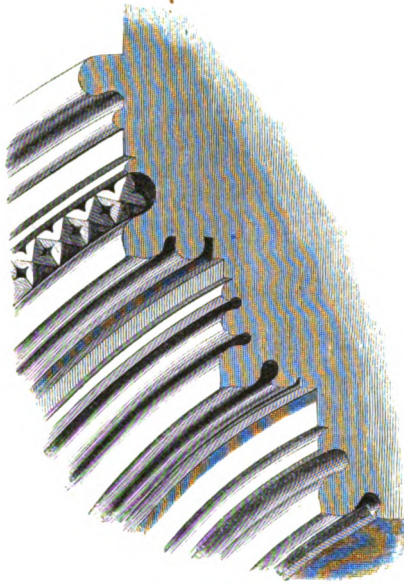
The choir of S. Etienne, Caen, nearly throughout.

The choir of S. Pierre, Caen: here some of the abaci are square, others octagonal, and others again circular. The style of this choir is that of the end of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries.

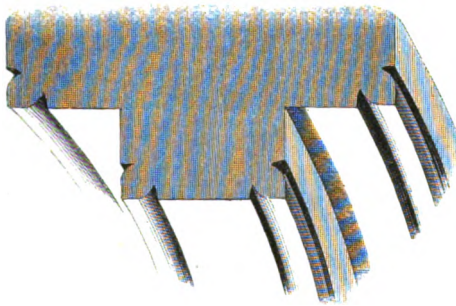
The choir of Bayeux cathedral; here square abaci occur under equilateral and acutely pointed arches of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries.

The nave of Coutances cathedral has also square abaci: in the choir they are circular.

WEST DOOR:



CHANCEL ARCH.



EARLY ENGLISH

The presence of this peculiarity, therefore, in this instance, would perhaps warrant us in assigning this doorway to the *earliest period* of the Early English style, or about A.D. 1200. The tooth ornament also occurs in the hollow of the mouldings of the outermost of the three arches; the small pyramids of which it is composed are not here so acute as in many later instances of Early English work^e.

The doorway, however, and the great arch in its eastern side, are the only parts of the western tower

The nave of Rouen cathedral: the pillars of the triforium gallery of the choir have them also.

The chapter-house of S. George de Bocherville near Rouen, and many others.

^e The origin of the tooth ornament may be traced from the chevron or zigzag moulding so common in Norman buildings; a slight variation from this would immediately lead to the form which, from a supposed resemblance, has been called the *tooth* moulding. Compare plates 53, 54, 56 and 58 of the third edit. of the "Glossary of Architecture," where the connection is easily traceable between the Norman chevron, indented, lozenge, pointed arched, and star mouldings, and those of the Early English period, as exhibited at Glastonbury, Cuddesden, Ketton, and St. Cross.—See also the beautiful engraving (from a drawing by Mr. Twopeny) of the interior of Barfreston church, Kent. A *very early* example of the dog-tooth moulding is given in Willis's "Canterbury Cathedral," p. 82; and a *very late* instance occurs at Lichfield in the mouldings of a *Tudor* arch. [See Petit's "Ch. Archit." i. p. 215.] The *tooth* ornament is almost peculiar to *England*; but Mr. Petit mentions it as occurring on one of the doors of the church of *Bacharach* on the Rhine. [Ibid. i. p. 147.]

which are of an early character; the tower itself having apparently been cased during the Perpendicular period. There are two other doorways^f on the north and south sides of the nave, nearly similar in character to this one in the tower, though plainer, and not equal to it in elegance. That, however, at the west end of the north aisle, appears to belong to the fourteenth century, much later than the other two.

^f *Two* doors are frequently found at the western end of churches, one in each aisle, fronting north and south. Where this is the case, that part of the church was sometimes called the *Parvise* (*Parvisum*). "Here people passed through to say their prayers *not in service time*, children were taught, [whence the name a *parvis* pueris ibi edoctis,] and sometimes courts temporal were held." Staveley, "Hist. of Churches," p. 157. He quotes Chaucer, Prologue, ["Cant. Tales," l. 312.]

"A serjeant at Law, ware, and wise,
That had often been at the Parvise."

Also Judge *Fortescue* "de laudibus Leg. Ang.," cap. 51. "Placitantes tunc se divertunt ad Parvisum, consulentes cum servientibus ad Legem."

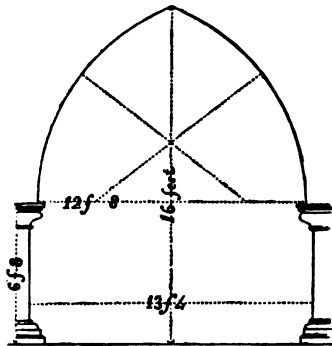
The name *Parvisum* is still retained in the *testamur*, or document given to each member of the University on passing his first examination. Lord Lindsay, in his "Sketches of the History of Christian Art," speaking of the symbolism of Gothic architecture, refers to an "Essai sur les Légendes Pieuses du Moyen-Age," by M. Alfred Maury, who says of the *parvise*, "le portail des églises offrait . . . l'image du Paradis, *paradisus*, nom qui fut donné pour cette raison sans doute à l'aire du portail, et qui fut changé plus tard, par corruption, en celui de *parvisium*, parvis." This view is inconsistent with that which supposes the *chancel* symbolically to represent *heaven*. See page 12, note m.

THE NAVE



THE ARCH EARLY ENGLISH. C. 1100

THE NAVE of the church has four arches on each side: the piers are about seven feet high. They are of single cylindrical shafts, with bases. These bases consist of circular roll mouldings, (in *classical* architecture, the *torus*,) resting on a square plinth. The hollows between the mouldings are deep, and owing to the projection of the outer roll are capable of holding water, a peculiarity which is held to be a characteristic of about the year 1200; whilst at the diagonals of the base the *foot ornament* so often found in Norman work projects to each of the four angles of the plinth. The capitals are quite Norman in character, and bear a very strong resemblance to those in Christchurch cathedral.—See plates 2 and 3.



ARCH OF NAVE.

Here also, as at Christchurch, the abaci are large

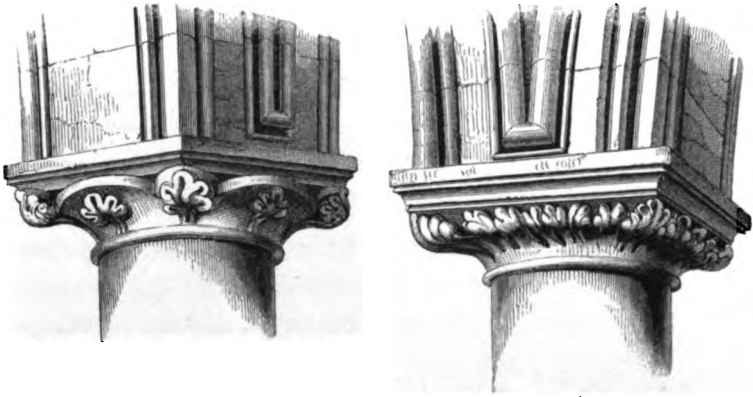
and *square*, and projecting. But we must not on this account refer these piers to so early a date as those of Christchurch cathedral^g, notwithstanding the strong resemblance between them. There is a comparative slenderness or lightness about these of Haseley church, and an absence of that solidity and massiveness so strongly characteristic of Norman work, as exhibited by the latter. The pier arches too, with which they seem to be contemporary, are pointed, and bear every mark of the style which prevailed at the close of the twelfth and commencement of the thirteenth century, when the struggle was at its height between the Norman and Pointed styles.

The pier arches are of considerable span. (See plate 2.) The arch mouldings consist of an edge moulding very similar in shape to a pear or heart, with the point turned outwards^h. The presence of this characteristic, which is often found in the Decorated style of the fourteenth century, but never before the Early English, together with a double

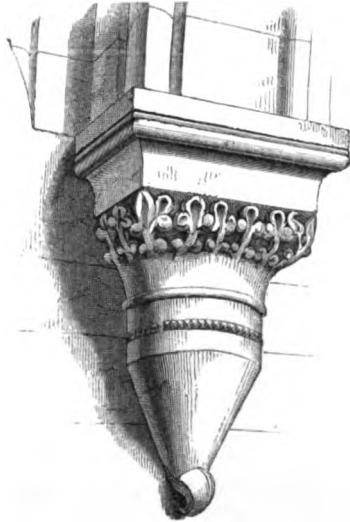
^g The Norman portions of Christchurch cathedral were completed, it seems, *before* 1180, under the superintendence of the second prior Robert of Cricklade, or Canutus, and under the auspices of Pope Adrian IV.—See “Memorials of Oxford,” vol. i.

^h For this form see also plates 57 and 59 in the third edition of the “Glossary of Architecture,” and Whewell’s “Arch. Notes,” third edition, page 261, where it is said to be “common in Early English.”

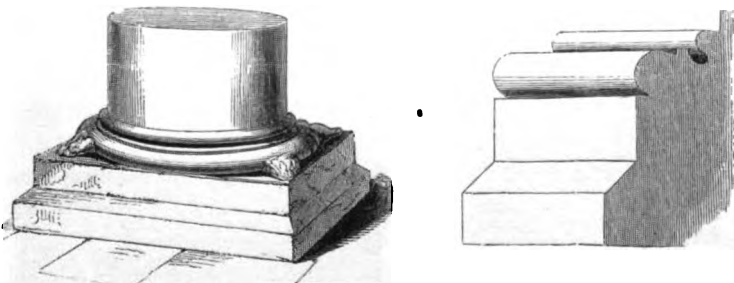
CAPITALS IN NAVE



CORBEL OF ROOD ARCH, (or CHANCEL ARCH.)

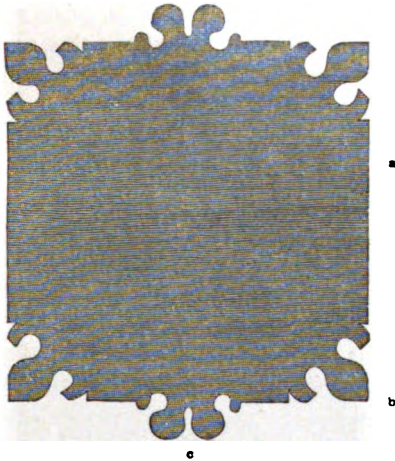


BASE AND SECTION



EARLY ENGLISH, c 1200

continuous dripstone¹, which runs all round without interruption, will be another reason for attributing the erection of this portion of the church to a period not earlier than the commencement of the thirteenth century. And yet we find a strong characteristic of Norman work continued even to this late period, in the squareness of the soffit, or interior surface of the arches.



a Soffit, or interior surface of the arch.
 b Edge-mouldings
 c Continuous dripstone or label-moulding.

SECTION OF PIER ARCH AT THE SPRINGING.

The edges alone are ornamented with the above-mentioned moulding, and there is no attempt, as

¹ The *dripstone* continued and running horizontally as a *string course*, outside the church, is mentioned by Whewell ["Arch. Notes," third edition, page 292] as a strong characteristic, amongst others, of the *simplest* kind of Early English architecture.

in the fully developed Pointed style, to round off the edges of the arch by means of *numerous* mouldings, with their attendant hollows, and thus to break the squareness of the mass of wall. We shall not, therefore, be far wrong if we assign those of the piers and pier arches, which are of the above character, to the commencement of the thirteenth century^k.

^k A subsequent examination of Delafield's MSS. in the Bodleian Library very nearly confirms this supposition. It appears from his researches that no notice occurs in Domesday-book of a *church* at Haseley. This survey was commenced in 1082 and finished in 1086. The first notice of Haseley *church* occurs in the year 1219, when "In the third year of Henry III., and the tenth of the episcopate of Hugo Wellas, or Welles, bishop of Lincoln, William de Newent was collated to the vicarage of Haseley —." This fact Delafield had ascertained from the Lincoln register, [from which an extract is given at page 43,] to which diocese Haseley belonged previous to the formation of that of Oxford in 1542.— [See Dodsworth's Coll. MSS. 5048. fol. 5, and Delafield MSS. 19, p. 42. —]

Mr. Delafield, from whose MSS. much interesting information regarding the history of the church and manor has been collected, was a singular exception to the apathy which so generally pervaded all ranks in the last century, both with regard to the antiquities of our country, and the circumstantial and local history of bygone days. Many of his observations do him great honour; but it is impossible to refrain, whilst bearing testimony to his merits as an antiquary, from expressing regret that the ignorance of the times in which he lived, in all matters of architectural taste and knowledge, extended itself even to him. His account of the manor, and his history of the parish, are most full, while his attempts at architectural description are but scanty and incorrect.

The two arches nearest to the east end of the nave, (one on either side,) are however of a later character. The piers are more lofty, and octagonal, or, to speak more correctly, the internal surfaces on either side are semi-octagonal. The capitals are also of the bell shape, with semi-octagonal abaci composed of three members. These two arches are more obtuse than the others, and are plain, consisting of merely one hollow and flat. They may perhaps have been alterations, or insertions, about the time of the erection of the tower, perhaps the middle of the fifteenth century. These arches have been mentioned here in their order of local position, and not in that of chronological arrangement: and we may here also notice, for the purpose of dismissal, the clerestory windows of the nave, of which it may be sufficient to say, that they are amongst the very worst specimens of the de-based Gothic style, and evidently inserted at a much later period.

Between the nave and chancel there is an Early English arch. The arch is recessed, and consists of two members¹. The arch mouldings are the simple edge-roll moulding with attendant hollows, and the arch itself rests upon corbels, projecting from the main walls, with capitals of late Norman character and abaci *square*. These latter circum-

¹ See the section of this arch in plate 5, and one of the corbels in plate 3.

stances would point out the beginning of the thirteenth century as the date of *this* portion of the church^m.

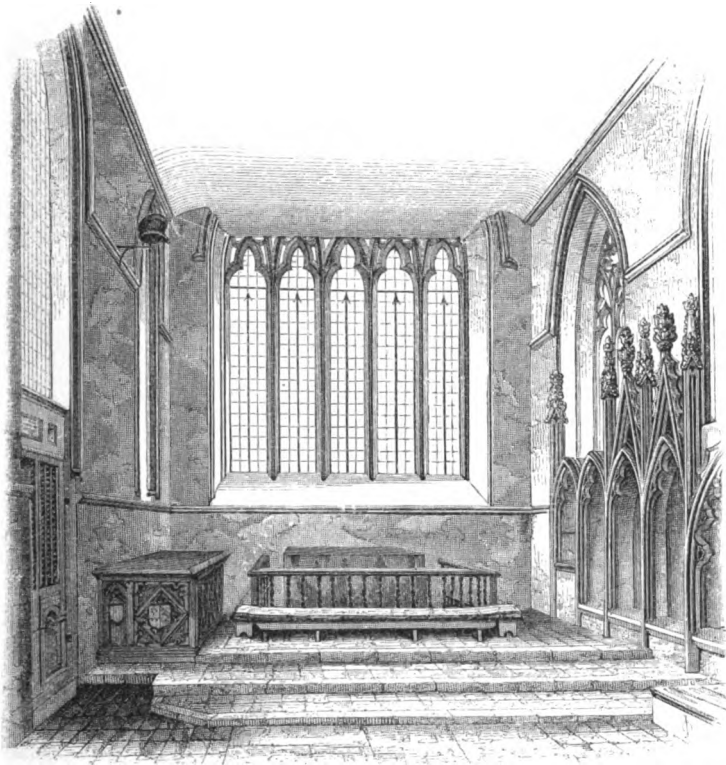
On the south or right hand side looking towards the altar, and just before we pass under the above-mentioned arch into the chancel, there are tracesⁿ in the main wall of a round-headed doorway. This no doubt was the entrance to a staircase in the wall which led up to the rood-loft. Of the rood-loft itself, however, there are not the slightest vestiges remaining^o.

^m **ROOD-SCREEN.** It appears that in Delafield's time (about 1740) the rood-screen was still remaining. He says, "The chancel is parted from the nave by a screen of wood, in which is a small double folding door. Just over it was the rood-loft, which the ancient ritualists say was placed there not without a mysterious signification.—Staveley, 'History of Churches,' p. 199, says, 'the body of the church was said to represent the Church militant, and the chancel the Church triumphant, and those that would pass out of the former into the latter, must go under the rood-loft, that is, they must go under the cross and suffer affliction.'"—See also "Sparrow's Rationale;" the chapter on "Chancels, Altars, Fashion of Churches." "Wheatly on the Common Prayer," ch. ii. sect. 2. Lord Lindsay, ["Sketches of the History of Christian Art," vol. ii. 20.] speaking of the changes consequent on the rise of Gothic out of Lombard architecture, says, "a lofty stone screen, symbolical of the transition through death from the Church militant to the Church triumphant, was interposed between the chancel and the nave."

ⁿ Since the repairs of the church this doorway has been re-opened.

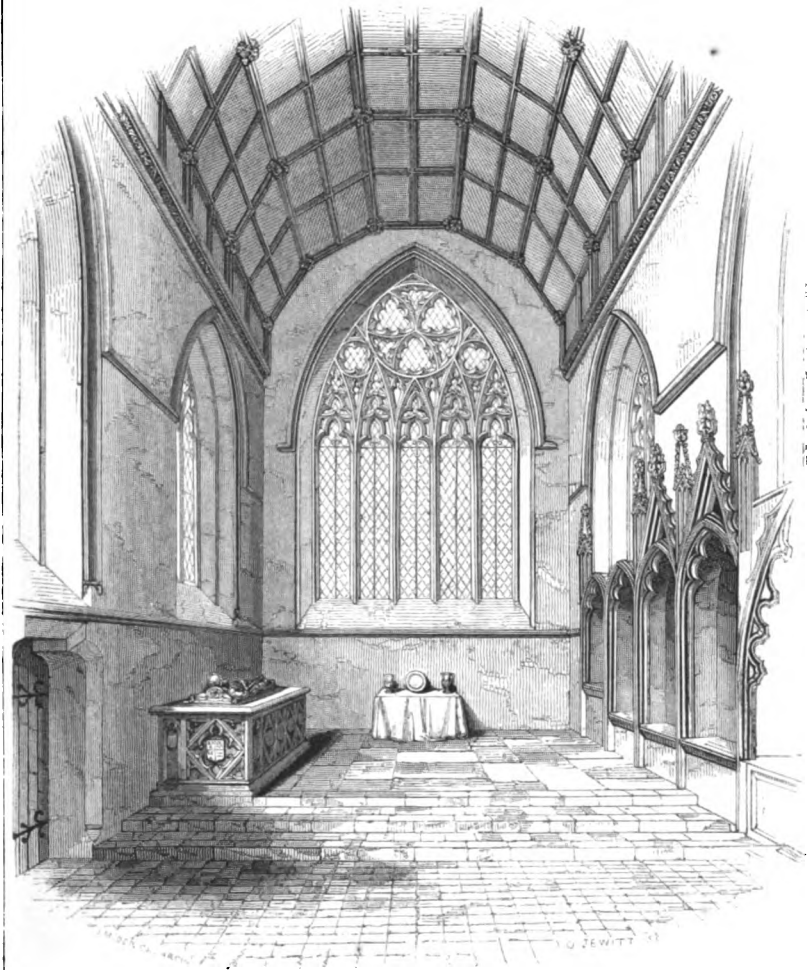
^o **THE ROOD-LOFT.** Delafield states that "fifteen steps in

THE CHANCEL, BEFORE THE ALTERATION.



EARLY DECORATED, c. 1200

THE CHANCEL, AFTER THE ALTERATION



EARLY DECORATED c. 1200

THE CHANCEL^p. The most interesting part of Haseley church, however, is the chancel, both from the beauty of the general design, and the elegance with which the stone-work is executed. It well deserves the encomium of the antiquary Leland^q, who in his *Itinerary* styles it, "the *fair chauncelle*

the south wall led up the rood-loft. The Saxons wrote it rood or rode. It is of frequent occurrence in Chaucer, who calls the cross of the crucifix the roode-tree, and the floor on which it was raised the roode-beam. So Chaucer's 'Wife of Bath,' [Cant. Tales, line 6078, edition 1847,] describing the particular place of her husband's burial, says,

'He lith ygrave under the rode-beem.'

"The festival of the invention of the cross (May 3) in our calendar, and still retained, is vulgarly called rood-mass, or crouch-mass day, or holy cross day; but is much better known by the name of holy-rood. Upon a late review (says Delafield) I find the doorway stopped up, and the wooden-work (of the rood-loft), which was a large and stately frame, quite gone. And as I said before of the expunging of the image of death, [see Appendix,] and the Scripture sentences against the walls, I think without any addition to the solemnity of the church. 'He that hewed timber afore out of the thick trees, was known to bring it to an excellent work. But now they break down all the carved work thereof with axes and hammers. They have set fire upon Thy holy places, and have defiled the dwelling place of Thy name, even unto the ground. Yea, they said in their hearts, Let us make havoc of them altogether: thus have they burnt up all the houses of God in the land.'"—Psalm lxxiv.

^p See the exterior in the frontispiece, and the interior in its present state (1839), in plate 6.

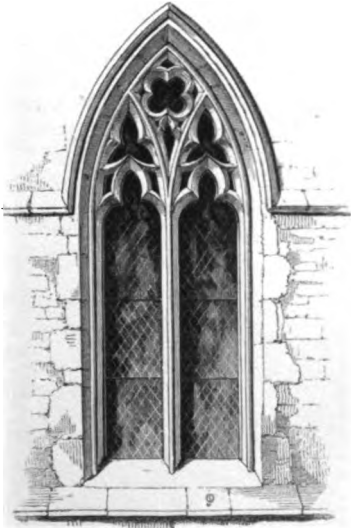
^q The famous antiquary Leland was *Rector* of Haseley, in 1542. See the List of Rectors in Appendix.

of Haseley Chirch.” The chancel has three windows on each side, with a large east window over the altar. The side windows are of two lights, and of the purest Decorated style. The arches of the windows are acutely pointed; the single mullion by which they are divided into two, separates at the usual height into two branches; each of these, continuing onwards, abuts against the window side or frame, preserving nearly the same curve with that of the great arch of the window^r. These two separate lights, thus formed, are trefoiled in the head; above these are acute trefoils perforated, and between the heads of the two lights a quatrefoil and other perforations: the whole effect produced being that of great simplicity, lightness, and elegance. The workmanship and execution of these windows are no less to be admired than the design. There is a sharpness in the cutting and carving, and a proportionate lightness preserved throughout, which has seldom been surpassed even in churches of greater pretensions.

There is, throughout, a very strong resemblance between the windows of this chancel, including the east window, and those of the choir of Merton

^r See the second Essay on Gothic Architecture in Froude's "Remains," where the gradual change in the form and arrangement of the window mullions is ably set forth. Both the Essays will well repay perusal, and contain some most interesting and original remarks on the origin and progress of *Pointed* architecture.

EARLY DECORATED



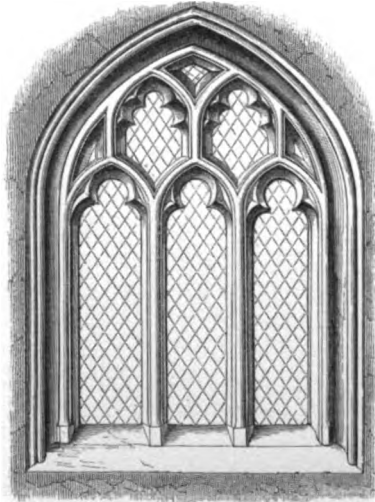
SOUTH SIDE OF CHANCEL. c. 1300.

LATE DECORATED



WEST END OF NORTH AISLE. c. 1350.

PERPENDICULAR.



EAST END OF NORTH AISLE. c. 1400.

College chapel. Those of Merton chapel, however, belong to the period of geometrical tracery, and would appear to be rather earlier than these of Haseley church, although the general design of the latter, as we should expect in a smaller edifice, is more simple;—for instance, the side windows of Merton chapel are of three lights; here they are of two^a;—the tracery there is more formal and regular; whilst here we have an elegance in the flow of the tracery lines, which would seem to point out the period immediately preceding the establishment of the complete or flowing Decorated style, as that in which these windows were executed. We may perhaps, therefore, assign them and the whole chancel to the age of Edward the Second, or the beginning of the fourteenth century, the Decorated style reaching its completion about the middle of that century, and during the long reign of the Third Edward^t.

^a See one of the side windows in plate 8, and its section in plate 9.

^t The evidence adduced in the “Memorials of Oxford” with regard to the choir of Merton chapel, points to the latter part of the reign of Edward the First as the date of its construction. A later examination, however, of the bursar’s rolls of the college has shewn that the *high altar* was dedicated in the year 1277, thus fixing the date of the choir to an earlier year than the commonly received account. [See the “Glossary of Arch.” and the “Archæological Journal,” No. VI. page 137.] Whilst therefore we attribute Merton choir to the above-mentioned date, (1277,) we may refer perhaps the chancel of Hase-

The east window is of considerable size ; it is of five lights, and of great span ; the subdivisions are trefoiled in the head, and above these is a large circle or wheel embracing three spherical triangles, and other foliated perforations^u. The whole chancel, and particularly this east window, from their strong resemblance to the choir and east windows in Merton College chapel, would perhaps warrant

ley to a few years later, or possibly to the commencement of the fourteenth century ; but, on the other hand, there is one feature which would appear to point out Haseley as the earlier of the two. The chancel buttresses of Haseley church are quite of Early English character, and similar to those of Salisbury cathedral ; they are the earliest variation from the plain Norman, and are merely plain buttresses, graduated into steps, with the stones at each step overlapping each other (see plate xvi. "Glossary of Architecture") as tiles ; the whole above dying into the wall, without any finish of a cap or pinnacle. Those of Merton chapel seem to belong to a more finished style, and are capped with the triangular head, the source of the pinnacle finish in the next age.

From a reference however to the facts which the MSS. of Delafield has placed in our hands, it appears that in the twenty-eighth year of Henry the Third, (1244.) and in the ninth year of Robert Grosstête, or Greathead, bishop of Lincoln, the vicarage and parsonage of Haseley were united, and in 1292 were valued together at thirty-three marks, and a pension of two and a-half marks paid annually to the abbot of Bec in Normandy. (*See Appendix.*) As it is the duty of the rector to keep the chancels of churches in repair, it is not unreasonable to suppose that the present chancel was built soon after this union of the parsonage and vicarage, probably *about* 1280 or 1290, or a few years later than Merton choir.

^u See the frontispiece and plate 6, also the section in plate 9.

a conjecture that the two chancels may have been designed and constructed under the same superintendance. Nor is this resemblance to be seen only in the general design;—the workmanship in both cases seems identical; and the employment of similar ornaments and mouldings in similar positions could not well be accidental*.

But it will excite no little surprise and regret amongst the true lovers of architectural beauty, and those who venerate our ecclesiastical edifices, to hear that the head of this beautiful window, as seen from within, is quite lost to the eye, owing to a flat modern ceiling, with which the taste of the last century has thought fit to ornament the chancel. This ceiling has been so managed as to cut off the window horizontally, exactly at the commencement of the tracery, which, in consequence, is only to be seen entire from the outside of the church†.

* The section of the mullions of Merton chapel is given in plate 63 of the "Glossary of Arch."—those of Haseley chancel are identically the same; and it may be remarked that the simple roll or cylinder moulding, in both these instances, standing single and alone, without any set-off, is not of frequent occurrence.

† See plate 6. This is not the only loss sustained by the presence of this miserable ceiling. Delafield says, "The roof was of vaulted wainscot, framed into square panels or partitions, and was heretofore painted with the forms of clouds, the sun, moon, and stars, to represent the furniture of the sky. But the clouds have vanished within these few years, the sun

Nor is this the only sad instance of the barbarism of the last century. From one of the beautiful windows on the north side of the chancel the tracery has been entirely cut away^a, to open the view into a mausoleum of brick-work, which, at this point, has been attached externally to the chancel; and which contains within a choice specimen of the Italian or *quasi-classical* sepulchral monuments, which were so universally admired till within these last few years.

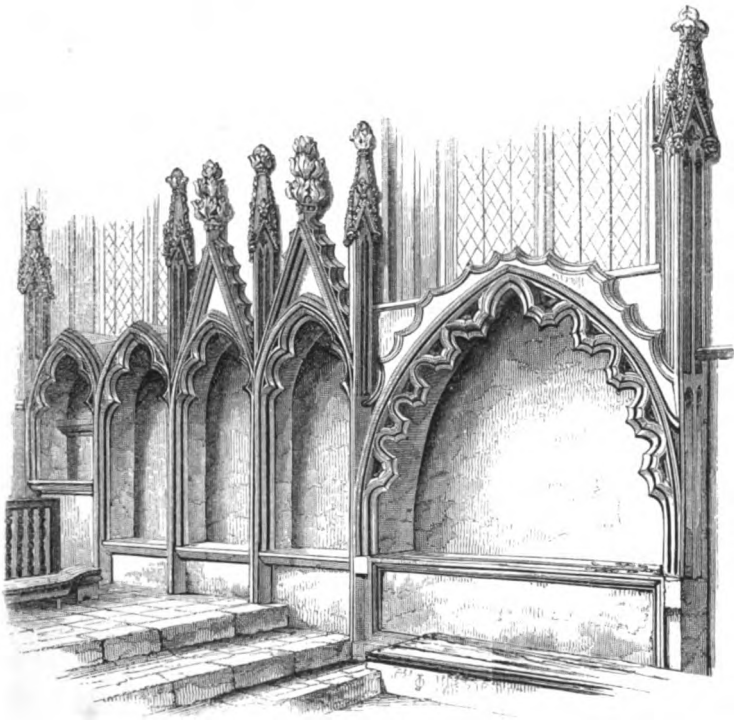
The chancel has several other objects of interest, which well deserve inspection. In the southern wall, near the altar steps, are three sedilia, with a piscina adjoining^a. Near these is a large tomb recessed in the wall. These are all of early Decorated character. Two of the sedilia, the arches of which are acutely pointed and ornamented with cinquefoils, &c., have straight-sided canopies over

is under an eclipse, the moon and the stars are fled, and all by virtue of the white-wash, wherewith they have lately beautified the church. Ah! the great improvements a judicious and refined corrector may produce!" The church has, since 1839, been repaired throughout, and this ceiling replaced by a vaulted timber panelled roof, thus restoring to view the very beautiful east window.

^a This window has since been restored at the expense of Walter Long, Esq., of Haseley Court, the present lord of the manor of Haseley, and the representative of the family by whom the mausoleum was erected.

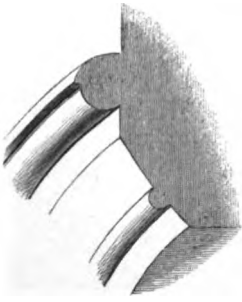
^a See the sedilia, piscina, and sepulchral recess, in plate 7, and the section of the shaft in plate 9.

PISCINA, SEDILIA, AND SEPULCHRAL RECESS

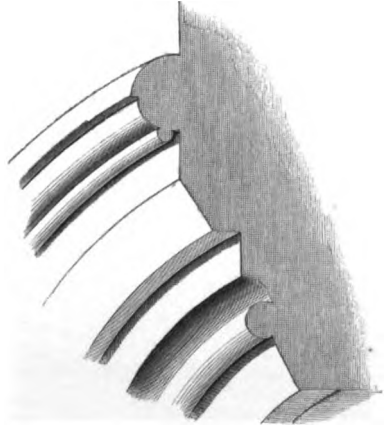


EARLY DECORATED, c. 1200

WINDOW, SOUTH SIDE OF
CHANCEL.



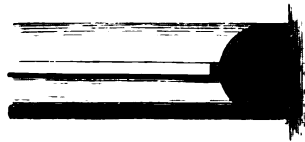
EAST WINDOW.



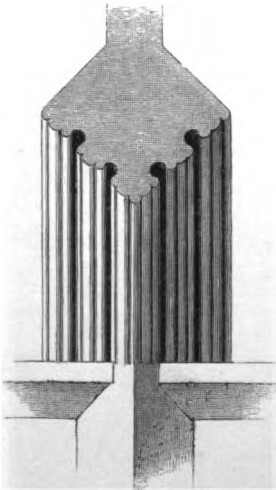
STRING MOULDINGS, CHANCEL.



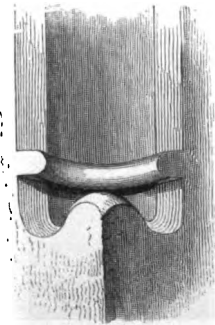
SHAFT OF SEDILIA



CHAMFER ON THE WINDOW SIDES,
CHANCEL.



EARLY DECORATED



them, surmounted with finials of very good workmanship. Here also is a very peculiar substitute for the crockets which usually set off the exterior surface of canopies: an ornament is attached, consisting of a double waving line drawn to a point at the vertices of the waves, and exactly similar to that form which in the language of heraldry is expressed by the term *engrailed*. The formal character of this ornament agrees well with the general style of these sedilia, with their mouldings and other ornaments.

The tomb adjoining the sedilia consists of a large and deeply-recessed arch, over a stone coffin. The arch is ornamented with a trefoiled hanging border, or pendent fringe, attached to its interior surface, and a similar border running round above, as a set-off instead of crockets.

From its prominent position and elaborate workmanship, this tomb would appear to be that of the builder of the chancel. There are traces of a large cross on the lid of the stone sarcophagus. This cross is much defaced, but yet would seem to point out the spot, as the tomb of the founder of this part of the church, it being often the custom to decorate such tombs with crosses, although the deceased may not have belonged to any ecclesiastical order^b. The priest's door to the westward of

^b See Bloxam's "Monumental Architecture," first edition, page 124 and 131. Delafield states that there was in his time

the above tomb, is plain and small, with a segmental arched head.

a similarly ornamented tomb near the pulpit in Great Milton church, Oxon, and also at Turfield and Aston Rowant. He adds that the cross on the tomb at Haseley seemed to him to resemble the sceptre of Richard, earl of Cornwall, and king of the Romans, brother of Henry III., as represented on his seals. [An engraving is given of the seal of Richard, earl of Cornwall, and king of the Romans, in Speed, edition 1632, page 617, with inscription, 'Ricardus Dei gratia Romanorum Rex semper Augustus.'] There were neither arms nor inscription on the tomb in Delafield's time. He says, "I find an intimation that it might be for the sepulchre of Robert de Gaston, abbot of Abingdon, who was elected in 1328, and died in 1331, and was here buried."

The circumstances of the tomb do not, however, appear to bear out the above. Bloxam, "Mon. Arch.," states, that towards the end of the thirteenth century the upper slabs or lids of coffins were fashioned of equal width throughout, whilst during the earlier part of that century, and the whole of the preceding, they were formed so as gradually to diminish in width from the head to the feet. He elsewhere observes, that previously to the commencement of Edward the First's reign, the sides of tombs were unornamented, and that inscriptions are exceedingly rare in the thirteenth, though they become more frequent in the succeeding century.

This tomb being in shape a trapezium, cannot be much later than about the year 1250, or 1260, whilst again its plain, undecorated sides, and the absence of any traces of an inscription, would seem to point it out as at least anterior to the close of that century. If these surmises be correct, it can hardly be the tomb of the abbot of Abingdon, who died in 1331. The architectural character of the arched recess over the tomb appears, moreover, to be earlier than the period of the abbot's death.

If it be the tomb of the founder of the chancel, the above date would be nearly verified, the chancel having been most

On the north side, and opposite to the sedilia, there is a large tomb, abutting on and projecting from the wall^c. This appears to be of the age of Henry VIII. The ornaments are shallow, and are evidently an imitation of the panel-work so much admired in the sixteenth century. The mouldings also are poor, casting but little or no shadow, owing to the want of depth in the hollows which accompany them^d.

We must now return to the aisles of the nave.

THE NORTH AISLE has at its western end two windows^e, which but for the ogee-headed lights,

likely built, as shewn in note t, p. 15, about the close of the thirteenth century. The abbot's name according to Stevens, was Robert de Garford. See Stevens's "Addition to Dugdale's Monasticon," vol. i. p. 510. Browne Willis also ("Hist. of Mitred Abbies," i. p. 7) has the same name and dates; but in his Adenda, i. p. 51, he says, "In the church of Great Haseley, Oxon, in a MS. taken of the tomb there anno 1582, I meet with this inscription—Hic jacet Richardus de Gardford quondam Abbas de Abendon, bonus et mansuetus, cujus anime propitiatur Deus. Amen." The MS. he quotes is that of the celebrated antiquary *Francis Thynne*. See in Appendix an extract from his MS. which is preserved in the British Museum. (Cotton MSS. Cleopatra, c. iii.) His testimony is decisive as to the name of the occupant of the tomb, and as, from Stevens and Willis, it appears that the abbot died in 1331, we must of necessity look upon the style &c. of the tomb as a *very late* specimen of that peculiar shape.

^c See plate 6.

^d See Appendix. This tomb, we learn from Delafield, is that of Sir John Barrendyne, high sheriff of Oxon, in the reign of Henry VIII. See List of Monuments, &c.

^e See plate 8.

into which they are divided, present, from their simplicity, an appearance of an earlier date than that to which we must assign them, when we take into consideration the above-mentioned peculiarity, and the form of the mouldings, both of which are of decidedly *late* Decorated character^f.

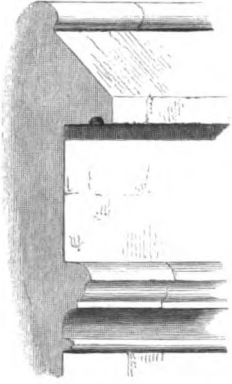
At the eastern end of this aisle is a small chantry or chapel, belonging of old to some family^g. There are here evident marks in the masonry, both internally and externally, of subsequent additions or alterations which must have taken place in this part of the church. A small doorway, with a depressed pointed arch, with straight sides, gave admission of old to this private chapel, and still remains though blocked up. Here are also two very good Perpendicular windows. (See plate 8.) The arches of these windows are depressed, being constructed from four centres, a form which is said to be a mark of the Tudor period, though frequently found before the time of Henry VII.^h The mouldings bear much resemblance to those of the chancel windows ;—here also, as there, is seen the

^f See the sections in plates 10 and 11. The ogee and reversed ogee mouldings, as here found, are almost peculiar to the end of the fourteenth and the fifteenth century.—See “Gloss. of Architect.,” p. 148.

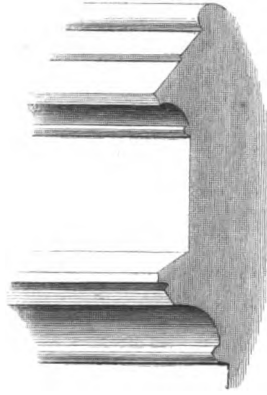
^g “The possessors of Rycote have for a long time (says Delafield) had here the right of seat and sepulture.” The aisle is still called the *Rycote* aisle. See Appendix.

^h See examples cited in the “Gloss. of Architect.,” p. 18.

PARAPET, NORTH AISLE.



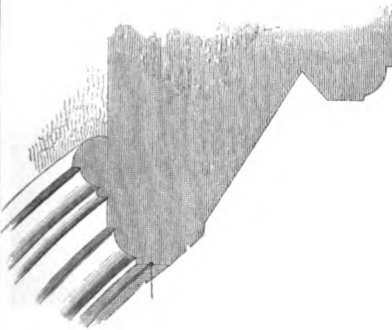
PARAPET, SOUTH AISLE



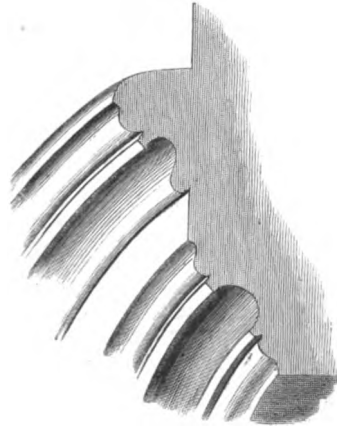
DRIPSTONE TERMINATION, WINDOW, WEST END OF NORTH AISLE



WINDOW, WEST END OF NORTH AISLE.

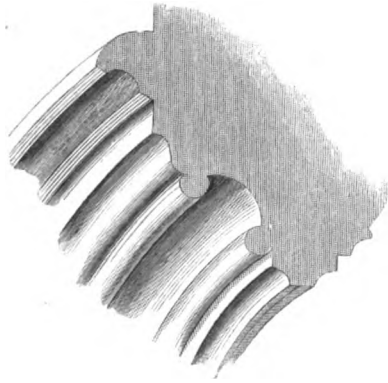


DOOR, NORTH AISLE

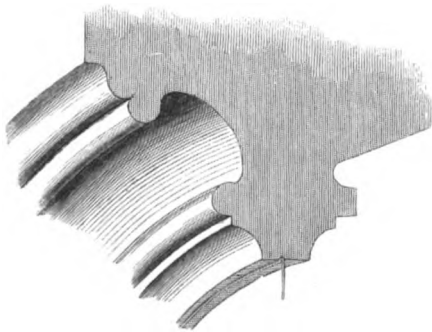


DECORATED

WINDOW, NORTH AISLE.



WINDOW, EAST END OF NORTH AISLE.



EARLY PERPENDICULAR

simple roll or cylinder moulding, but in this latter instance resting on a base of greater diameter than itself. The character of the mouldings is altogether of a bolder cast than that of those in general use at the end of the fifteenth century, and on the whole, notwithstanding the so called Tudor arches, we may refer the windows of this chantry to a much earlier period, possibly as early as the end of the fourteenth century¹. On either side of the eastern window of this chantry are plain brackets, the mouldings of which appear to be of Early English character—the capitals are bell-shaped, and the abaci octagonal—the whole very chaste in execution^k. The piscina and aumbry also still remain; the former has a shelf, slightly differing from its ordinary arrangement. Both are of the same age with the brackets above mentioned, and are evidently the remains of the chantry which

¹ See the section in plate 11.

^k “In the front (east) window of the north aisle was the effigies of the patron of the chapel—some Roman Pontiff—painted in the glass; the head was remaining till of late years, as I well remember. It was drawn in a three-quarter view, bearing a youth look, without a beard, the hair short, with the rays of glory in a long pointed stream surrounding the head, which was covered with a triple crown, called by the heralds an *infula*, and such as the Popes were ordinarily drawn in. But the body was quite demolished before, and the head hath since followed.”—Delafield’s MSS. The *triple crown* will be some guide to the date of the glass painting, having been *first* worn by Benedict XII. (A.D. 1334—1342.) See note, p. 306, 2nd edition of Dr. Wordsworth’s “Letters to M. Gondon.”

existed previously to the alterations at the close of the fourteenth, or early in the fifteenth century, which have left the Rycote chantry as we now see it.

In the north wall of this chantry is a large sepulchral recess. The arch is very flat, and has a slight ogee at the vertex. The chief moulding is the double ogee, and the whole appearance of the tomb forbids its being referred to an earlier period than the fifteenth, or latter part of the fourteenth century. The measurements of this sepulchral recess *very nearly* agreeing with those of an effigy of a cross-legged knight, which is at present¹ lying neglected in the vestibule under the tower, and which will be noticed hereafter, (see Appendix, G,) would at first appear to warrant a *suspicion* that the two have some connection, and that the figure at some period may have been removed from this its proper resting place^m. But if the above date to which the tomb has been referred, be correct, they can have no connection whatever, for the armour of the knight cannot be assigned to a later date than the middle, or at the very latest the end, of the thirteenth century. It is possible, however, that the recess as it at present appears, may

¹ This effigy has been removed, since 1839, to the *Barendyne* altar-tomb in the chancel for want of a more appropriate and convenient resting place.

^m See note z, Appendix G.

be but the representative of one previously existing on the same spot; and that the ogce arched vertex and the mouldings of late date, alluded to above, may have been alterations of later times. If this be not the case, a great difficulty remains as to what situation in the church the effigy is to be referred. It can scarcely have been brought to this church from the chapel of Rycoteⁿ, or indeed from any other sacred edifice; and no arch in the church even approximates in measurement to it, except the one in question.

In the wall of this chantry, as well as in that of the south aisle, there is a large perforation, looking obliquely through the wall, towards the altar^o. These holes or perforations were no doubt intended to enable those in the chantries to see the high altar during the time of divine service^p.

ⁿ The present chapel at Rycote (and there is no evidence to shew the existence of a prior structure) is of the style of the latter part of the fifteenth century. (2nd edit. See Appendix I. where it is seen that *Richard Quatermain* and *Sibill* his wife, who died both in 1460, were the *founders* of this chapel, on the authority of the Harleian MS. 245.)

^o See the ground plan, plate 14. These oblique openings are called *squints* in some districts. See "Archæological Journal," No. XII. Art. 3.

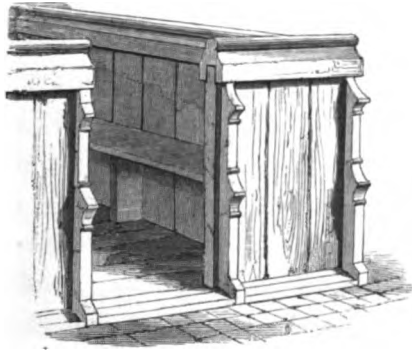
^p Delafield thinks that "the holes were designed for lancets to convey the voice of the priests officiating at the high altar to penitents who were under ecclesiastical censure, and therefore not admitted (while thus bound) to the full and complete partaking of and joining in the offices of religion." The common

In this chantry, lying neglected on the ground, is another mutilated figure of a knight. The armour (edge-mail) would lead to the conclusion that his age is that of Henry III. or perhaps earlier.

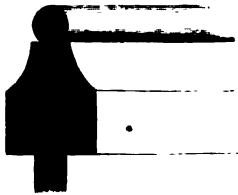
The ancient pews, or, as they are more commonly called, open seats, in this church are worthy of notice, as affording good examples of plain seats for imitation. Such seats might be made at but a small expense, while the boldness of the mouldings produces a good effect notwithstanding their general plainness⁷. They belong to a class which is fortunately still very common in this part of the country, but less so in many other districts. On comparing the ridge mouldings of the seats with the mullions of the east window of the north aisle, which has been already described as early *Perpendicular* work, it will be seen that the section is

nave by a screen of tracery work, now nearly gone. The one at the north aisle, which was more curiously wrought, hath been removed to make room for a late pew for the manor-house of Little Haseley." It is mainly owing to the tasteless and unsightly custom (to say the least of it) so prevalent in modern times, of building large and lofty pews, that so much of the beautiful carved work, once existing in our churches, whether bench-seats or screens, has been removed. The love of luxury and comfort, and what is no less to be condemned, the love of distinction and exclusiveness under the sacred roof of the church, cannot be too highly deprecated.

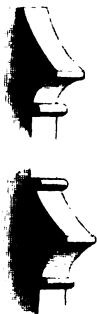
⁷ Working drawings of these seats have since been published by the Society, and have been copied in many places, as well as in the new seats in this church.



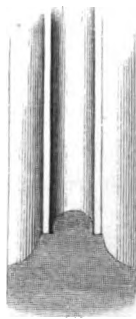
OPEN SEAT.



UPPER MOULDING OF OPEN SEAT



SET-OFFS OF BUTTRESS OF OPEN SEAT.



MULLION OF WINDOW.

precisely the same. This amounts almost to a proof that they are of the same age, the beginning of the fifteenth century. Pews of this description are frequently to be attributed to this age, sometimes perhaps to an earlier, though rarely; much more frequently however to a later, as the same fashion, with a slight variation in the mouldings, was continued throughout the whole of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, and a considerable part of the seventeenth. It is not uncommon to find pews of this description with the date upon them of the time of James I. or Charles I. Sometimes they have the ends raised, forming a sort of poppie, but this does not affect their general character. *Enclosed pews* are very rarely to be found of a date previous to the Great Rebellion, about which time they appear to have been introduced, and gradually to have crept into general use. We occasionally find indeed a single large pew enclosed for the family of the lord of the manor, and patron of the church, of the time of Elizabeth or James I.; but this had usually a canopy over it, and is altogether of a different character from the modern high enclosed box-pews. There are a few instances of two^z such pews in the same church where there

^z As at Rycote chapel, where probably the large pew on the south side was erected for the accommodation of the Princess Elizabeth, when detained at Rycote in the custody of Lord Williams of Thame. The style of the pew on the north

have been two great families in the parish, or from other causes ; but it would be difficult to meet with a single instance of more than two *enclosed* seats of this period in one church. . Prior to the time of Elizabeth the custom seems to have been for any great family to build an aisle or a chantry-chapel attached to the church, which was fitted up for their own use : but not so as to enclose a part of the church itself, and take possession of it, or purchase a *faculty* which no one has any right to sell.

The PULPIT^a is of the style and fashion prevalent in James the First's time. The FONT is plain, round, and massive, of early character apparently, but with no particular features.

On finishing our survey and on comparing the various parts of Haseley church with each other, the great variety in their general aspect and character cannot fail to arrest attention. For this reason this church may be recommended to especial notice, in that it presents almost a complete succession of architectural styles, from the Tran-

side appears to be later than 1555, being a complete specimen of fully developed Renaissance, or quasi-classic art.

^a Pulpits in this neighbourhood are commonly of the time of James I. or Charles I., sometimes of Elizabeth. The reading-desks, or more properly, enclosed reading pews, very rarely bear any marks of the same age, being generally much more modern.

sition or Early English nave and west doorway of the commencement of the thirteenth, down to the debased Gothic of the sixteenth century.

The nave, whilst it still retains something of the grand, massive, and stern simplicity of the Norman style, yet in its pointed arches and diminished^b proportions, displays the germ of the perfect Gothic, which was so soon to burst forth into maturity, as exhibited in the beautiful chancel.

If the dates assigned above to the nave and chancel be correct, (and there seems to be no reason for supposing them to be in error more than a few years at the farthest,) how great, how surprising beyond all calculation, was the march of architectural skill and excellence in the thirteenth century. The last few years of the twelfth, and the commencement of the thirteenth century, saw the erection of the cathedral of Christchurch, and the nave of the church in question, (to refer to examples close at hand,) together with most of the late Norman and Transition churches throughout

^b Burke ("Sublime and Beautiful") defines the beautiful to consist not only in proportion but in a great measure in smallness; that is, proportionate smallness. The "diminishing in thickness" of the pillars is mentioned as one of the features of the change of Norman into Gothic, or Pointed Architecture, by Whewell, "Arch. Notes," third edition, p. 87. "I judge that beauty and sublimity be but the lesser and the great, sublime, as magnified into giants, and beautiful, as diminished into fairies." Tupper's Proverbial Philosophy, on "Beauty."

the country. At the end of the thirteenth, and commencement of the fourteenth century, nothing remained to be added with effect, and our ancestors beheld the full and perfect developement of architectural beauty and expression, in the cathedrals of York and Salisbury, &c., but above all, in Westminster abbey; and, on a smaller scale, in the choir of Merton College chapel, and the chaste and beautiful chancel of Haseley church.

“Ecclesiastical buildings of the best age, (observes Mr. Petit^c;) are evidently designed upon certain principles of proportion, most difficult to investigate or explain, but of which the architects of that day seem to have had intuitive knowledge. There is a manifest propriety, a careful adjustment, and a remarkable gracefulness of composition, which pervades the whole, from the humblest and plainest village church to the most magnificent structures.”

One of the great leading principles, above spoken of by Mr. Petit, as aimed at by the architects of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, seems to have been, to endeavour in *all* their religious edifices, not only in those of greater pretensions, but even in their village churches, as far as so small a scale admitted so boundless a thought to be suggested to the mind, to express at one and the same time the ideas of *unity* and *infinity*^d.

^c Petit's "Remarks on Church Architecture," vol. i. p. 6.

^d In an admirable address delivered to the Oxford Archi-

The late distinguished philosopher Coleridge has told us the impression produced upon *his* mind by the contemplation of the interior of a Gothic cathedral. "The principle," he remarks, "of Gothic architecture is *infinity made imaginable*." Indeed all persons, even those of far less acute æsthetical perception than the above-named gifted author, feel more or less the impression of which he speaks. The mind, on entering any of our great cathedrals, is at once drawn away from all recollection of the world without, its limited range of thought, its busy but narrow pursuits; and is forced, as it were, to contemplate the infinite expanse of eternity, so vividly typified by the material building around^e. A feeling of deep awe, and a sense of

tectural Society, some years ago, by the Rev. Professor Sewell, Fellow of Exeter College, the above great and distinguishing feature of *Gothic* architecture, and the several characteristics of the Egyptian, Greek, and Roman styles, were dwelt upon in a manner which made a lasting impression upon all who were present on that occasion. See the "Quarterly Review," No. 137, vol. 69, p. 123; and the "English Review," No. 4, pp. 402, 403.

^e "It was a noble idea to dedicate to the service of the Infinite Creator a temple apparently *indefinite* in its extent, through which the eye might range without discerning the limit or measure." Petit's "Remarks," ii. 24. See also Willis's "Remarks," cap. ix. "Ce fut par la grande élévation que les hommes cherchèrent à imprimer une haute idée de la majesté divine, en frappant les yeux d'étonnement par la hauteur prodigieuse qu'ils donnèrent à leurs tours." M. Gilbert, "Notice de l'Eglise Cathédrale de Beauvais."

the great mysteries of our religion, and of the life which is to come, are strongly impressed upon the mind. But together with this feeling of awe, this partial glimpse into the boundless range of eternity, sufficient almost to overwhelm the mind of man, whose utmost powers are but limited and finite, there is an *elevation*^f of the soul, a sublime feeling of hope, of comfort, and faith, that humble though we are, and but as a speck amidst the grandeur of the temple of the Everlasting, a mere "worm" in the presence of the Almighty, who seems to be in all around, we are yet within the pale of His Church, and safe under His protection; and shall hereafter, when the things of earth shall have passed away, and the type shall have been succeeded by the reality, "see Him as He is," and "know, even as now we are known."

We must only look, it is true, for the perfect expression of these great ideas to our great cathe-

^f "The upward spring, the vertical tendency, is the key to the whole; whether, as in the pyramids and obelisks of Egypt, it imply the natural yearning of the human heart to the 'blest abodes' of an uncovenanted futurity; or faith, better assured, in the resurrection of the Redeemer, and of the Church in His person; or the joyful anticipation of that continual upspringing approximation towards the fount of wisdom, the divine vision, which we are warranted to look forward to as the bliss of eternity." Lord Lindsay, "Sketches of the History of Christian Art," ii. 22. See Dr. Whewell's "Architectural Notes," &c., third edition, pp. 20, 240; "Quarterly Review," No. 137, vol. 69, pp. 133, 134; and Article vii. "English Review," No. 4.

drals, where the one uniform though extensive ground-plan, and the yet ever varying proportions of the details^s, the retiring aisles, (often double, sometimes even treble,) and still beyond them the numerous chapels attached externally, all however bound into *one great whole* by their continuous periphery, and their common roof, suggest an indefinite, boundless range of extent, far greater than the real space occupied.

^s Scarcely any two of the main arches, or main piers, of Westminster abbey, are *exactly* identical in their proportions, or their subsidiary parts, such as side shafts, mouldings, &c. Even the two sides forming one arch are in many cases of slightly dissimilar curves. In a Grecian temple any deviation from *exact* correspondence of all the parts to each other, would be fatal to the general effect. In a Gothic edifice, on the contrary, the details *may*, and *should*, vary infinitely. Hence the former building well expresses the idea of *unity*, but that of unity alone. Whilst the latter not only expresses this idea, equally well with the Greek style, but suggests the still grander thought of *infinity*. A passage in his "Notes from Life," by the author of *Philip Van Artevelde*, though intended to apply to the power and character of female beauty, is equally applicable to that of Architecture. "Lord Bacon has said 'that there is no excellent beauty, without some strangeness in the proportion,' from which I infer (remarks Mr. Taylor) that the beauty which had individuality was alone excellent in his eyes; and I believe this to be so far prevalent amongst mankind, that whilst the name of beauty is given to perfection of symmetry, the power of beauty is felt in a slight deviation from it, just sufficient to individualize without impairing. It is this peculiarity, this 'some strangeness,' which lays hold of the imagination." See "Quarterly Review," No. 137, vol. 69, pp. 137, 138.

But although we cannot expect to be impressed in this manner by a contemplation of the generality of our village or country churches, throughout England, still all of them, even the humblest, display in their several degrees the *germ* of the great principles above alluded to; and no less interesting is it to trace the gradual unfolding of these great leading thoughts of the architects of old, as displayed by their humbler buildings, than to contemplate their full development, as exhibited by their cathedrals and abbey churches. The latter, however, appears for years past, to have almost exclusively absorbed attention. Numerous are the works which have been put forth, at various times, to illustrate the architecture and antiquities of our cathedrals and larger churches; whilst, on the other hand, the village churches of England have been comparatively neglected; and most undeservedly so; for, in addition to the interest called forth in tracing, on a smaller scale, the principles above spoken of, it is from a survey of the *latter* that we may hope to arrive at definite notions of the *general* character of each age^h. It can hardly be doubted that much light would be thrown upon the ecclesiastical history of our country, in each

^h "The relation of country churches to large and elaborate cathedrals, is in all Christian countries interesting and instructive." Dr. Whewell, "Architectural Notes," &c., third edition, p. 238.

succeeding century, by a careful examination of the rise and progress of architectural science, and a comparison of the *general character* of each period with that of others. It can scarcely be conceived that the religious and ecclesiastical character of the times of Henry III. and the three Edwards, can be identical with that of Queen Anne's reign, still less with that of the age which beheld the erection of the red brick chapels of the latter half of the last, and the stuccoed churches of the commencement of the present century.

These remarks may be concluded with an earnest recommendation to the younger members of this Society to visit and examine the church of Great Haseley. It will well repay their attention, and will serve moreover as a good practice-ground for those of us who are desirous of practically applying what we read in the many excellent and elaborate works on Architecture with which our library abounds. For without personal examination, and the habit of observation, the characteristics of the various styles, as they succeed each other, are not easily appreciated or retained in the memory; much less the true principles apprehended of Gothic or Ecclesiastical Architecture.

The great object of our Society is to encourage the study of Gothic Architecture in Oxford. That this object has, in no inconsiderable degree, been

alreadyⁱ attained, is open to observation. An impulse has already been given, in this place, which has directed attention to the study of a science, which, connected as it is so intimately with all that the mind holds sacred, and with the ecclesiastical and civil history of our country, cannot fail (when the difficulties which of necessity meet us on the threshold are overcome) at once to charm and arrest attention; and to improve the mind, and lead in time to practical results, in the revival of that which has so long been suffered to fall into decay.

Much may be done by individuals. Observation and comparison are the handmaids of knowledge. By the exertions of the members of this Society we may hope, in process of time, to collect together a mass of evidence drawn from a survey of our village and other churches. By recording and preserving in our library accurate and technical descriptions of these, together with whatever observations the examination and comparison^k may suggest, we place it within the reach both of ourselves and others, to see at a glance the state of architecture in any district^l.

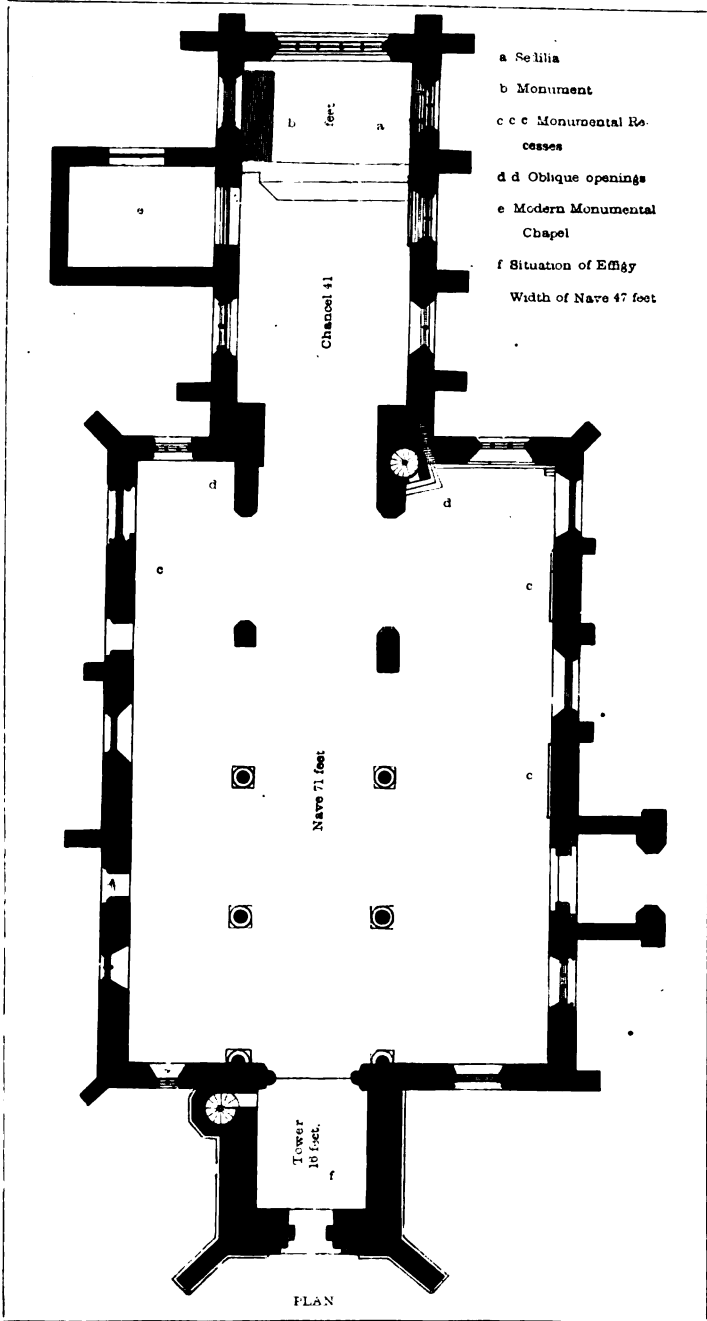
ⁱ This refers to the early part of the year 1840.

^k "It is only by comparison of resemblances and differences that our observations become either instructive or interesting." —Whewell's "Architectural Notes," third edition, p. 40.

^l The architectural observer by "recording the peculiarities [of churches] may contribute to throw light upon the history

This habit of committing to paper the architectural results of our vacation rambles will be of the greatest service, not only to ourselves from the knowledge we shall acquire in the examination, but also to the Society, and we may hope to the Church at large, by contributing to preserve what yet remains of a better age ; and by thus extending the knowledge of the principles of the science, as carried out into operation by our ancestors, encouraging imitation of what is confessedly beautiful, though it be old, rather than the adoption of our own views, and the dictates of modern taste.

of architecture ; for in this study, as in all others, any sound speculation must be founded on the accurate knowledge of an extensive collection of particular instances." Ibid., p. 133.



A P P E N D I X A.

“THE church of Haseley is a parochial mother church, having produced two chapels within her precincts ; viz. that of Rycote, and the chapel of Haseley Court. But the mother hath survived one of her daughters, the last being demolished, and a *kitchen** erected on its site ; ‘egregium opus, capella destructa, culina est erecta ; quam sapimus relligionem !’ and the other hath almost forsaken and forgotten the mother.”—Delafield’s MS.

Dimensions of Haseley church according to Mr. Delafield.

“The church is in length 126 ft. ; [24 ft. shorter than the length of King Solomon’s temple at Jerusalem, after Prideaux’s reckoning ;] of this the tower is 16 ft. The chancel from the screen under the rood-loft to the east wall 40 ft., and in width 19 ft. The nave, in breadth from the south door to the north side, is 45 ft. The tower is 60 ft. high.”

Dimensions of Haseley church according to late measurements.

Total interior length of the church from inside the west door to the eastern wall of the chancel, 127 ft. 9 in. :—of this,

* The chapel of Haseley Court has been in some degree restored to a better use. It is now the library of the mansion, and its fine open timber roof has been carefully restored by the present owner, Walter Long, Esq. The east window remains perfect, and is in the style of the early part of the fourteenth century, agreeing very closely with one in the church. The side windows are square headed, and of no very decided character, but some of them may be of the same age, though others are evidently later.

The tower is 13 ft. 6 in. in interior length, and 12 ft. 3 in. in interior breadth; its eastern wall (pierced with the arch) is 4 ft. 2 in. in thickness; its western wall (in which is the entrance doorway) is 4 ft. 4 in. thick.

Nave—interior length, (exclusive of the tower,) to the steps under the chancel-arch, 63 ft. and 3 in.: total interior width 46 ft. and 1 in.; of this the north aisle is 11 ft. 5 in. wide, the south 15 ft. 11 in., and the piers in transverse thickness 2 ft. 4 in., leaving 14 ft. 1 in. for the width of the nave, exclusive of aisles, and the thickness of the pier arches.

The north and south aisles are respectively 67 ft. 6 in., and 62 ft. 10 in. in interior length.

The chancel-arch is 3 ft. 8 in. in thickness.

The chancel itself, in length, from the interior of the east wall to the steps under the chancel-arch, is 43 ft. 2 in.: in width, at the eastern end, it is 19 ft. 5 in., at the western end, 19 ft. 8 in.

Delafield gives the following dates and inscriptions on the six bells in the church tower, in his time.

1. 1658.
2. Honour the King. 1641.
3. Thomas Plater and Roger Hurst, church-wardens, William and Robert Cor. 1710.
4. Fear God. 1641.
5. Love God. 1641.
6. William Hinton and Thomas New. 1708.

APPENDIX B.

LIST OF RECTORS OF THE PARISH OF HASELEY, &c.

“DORCHESTER^b was under the Saxons a place of some importance, being the first episcopal see erected for the kingdom of the West Saxons. The first bishop was St. Birinus, who came to this country only forty years after the mission of St. Augustine, in A.D. 634^c.” Haseley was, therefore, at first subject to Dorchester, but after a continuance of more than 450 years the see was removed to *Lincoln*, (in 1092,) and Haseley became subject to the new ecclesiastical jurisdiction. Accordingly it is in the “*Lincoln Register*” that we meet with the first notice of the vicarage or parsonage of Haseley. In 1542, the bishopric of Oxford was taken out of that of Lincoln, when Haseley again changed its allegiance.

Extract^d from the register of Hugh de Welles, bishop of Lincoln; who presided over the diocese from 1209 to 1234-5, when he died.

“Dies Mercurii proxima post festum beatæ Marie Magdalene;” [the year not given.]

“Eadem die apud Bannebiriam contulit Dominus Episcopus auctoritate concilii Willelmo de Newent vicariam ecclesiæ de Haseleia, et ipsum in ea vicarium

^b For the history of the diocese of Dorchester, &c., see the Memoir of Dorchester Abbey Church, p. 54, &c.

^c *Beds Eocl. Hist.*, vol. iii. p. 7.

^d The Memoir is indebted to Edward James Willson, Esq., of Lincoln, for the above extract. The arms of the bishop were formerly to be seen in the church windows. See list, No. 4, p. 90.

instituit. Consistit autem dicta vicaria secundum provisionem per Archidiaconum Oxoniensem factam in omnibus obvencionibus Altaris tam de Matrici ecclesia quam capellis et in omnibus minutis decimis totius parochiæ et trecesima acra de dominico Rogeri Pipard cum decimis bladi cotariorum, et in terra, quæ vocatur Buttas inter Bilewell et Guidiche ad mansum ibi faciendum, et in omnibus decimis garbarum de tota villa de Rucot Fulconis excepto tantum rationabili Fulconis dominico. Consistit etiam in omnibus decimis garbarum de toto dominico Roberti de Columbes et omnibus terris datis pro servicio capellarum, scilicet de terra quam Rogerus vicecomes de Leu tenuit de Roberto persona de Heseleia et in terris quas Walterus Wudrou et Hugo filius Serlonis et Osbertus carpentarius et Agnes cancellaria tenuerunt de eodem et omni Mariecrofta et omnibus pertinentibus et servitiis ad dictas terras spectantibus. Addidit autem dominus episcopus huic provisioni ut proprium illius ecclesiæ hospitium Archidiacono faciat et vicarius sinodalia solvat. Admissus est idem."

The above institution of William de Newent must have taken place *before* the year 1223, from which date Bishop Kennett [Par. Ant., vol. ii. p. 325. edit. 1818, Oxon.] gives the following list*.

RECTORES ECCLESIE DE HASELEY, Com. Oxon.

A. D.

1223. Rob. de Wichford acolitus ad eccl. de Hesell ad pres. Rog. Pippard, facta prius inquis. per Archid. Oxon. *Rot. Hug. Welles, pont. anno 13.*
1227. Will. de Pochleya subdiac. ad eccl. de Haseleya

* Bishop Kennett's list was most probably taken from the Lincoln Register. Sir Henry Ellis has kindly communicated some *excerpta* from the same source, with which the bishop's list very nearly coincides, though the latter is rather more full.

- ad pres. procuratoris Willⁱ Pipard. *Rot. Hug. Welles. an. 18.*
1243. Anno 9 Rob. Grosthead, 7^o Id. Nov. consolidata est vicaria eccl. de Hasel personatui.
1260. Hen. de Bakepuz. subd. ad eccl. de Hasseley vac. per mort. Willⁱ ad pres. dñi Rad'i fil. Nich'i. [*sic in Kennett's List, query 'fil. Nigelli,'*] milit. *Rot. Ric. Gravesend Episc. Linc. anno 3.*
1273. Hen. fil. Joh^a. fil. Nigelli subd. pres. per. dñum Rad. Pipard milit. ad eccl. de Hasele vac. per mort. Henrici 10^o Kal. Jan. *Rot. ib. an. 16.*
1305. Will. de Handlo pres. per Hug. le Despenser^f milit. &c. *Reg. Dalderby.*
1318. Rob. de Hanlo p'b'r. pres. per dom. Hug. le Despencer sen. milit. *Ibid.*
1337. Thomas de Maldon, cl'icus pres. per dom. Joh. Engayne mil. attorn. general. dñi Willⁱ Bohun^f Comit. Northt. *Reg. Burghersch.*
1340. Permutatio inter Tho. de Maldon rector. eccl. de Hasele et Ric'um Lee rector. eccl. de Bradewell Linc. dioc. *Ibid.*
1349. Ric. Gerland cl'cus pres. per dom. Will. de Bohun^f Com. Northt. et constabular. Angliæ ad eccl. de Haselee. *Ibid.*
- Reg. Berners cl'cus pres. per W. Bohun Com. Nor. et Const. Ang. *Ibid.*
1350. Permutatio inter Reginaldum Berners rect. eccl. de Haselee et Nic. de Neuton rect. eccl. de Depeden Lond. dioc. *Ibid.*
1355. Permutatio inter dom. Nich. de Newenton rector, eccl. de Hasele Linc. dioc. et mag'rum Joh. de Sayceio rector. eccl. de Martley Wigorn. dioc. et Canonicum prebendalem ecclesiarum Exon. et Glasneye Exon. dioc. *Reg. Ginewell.*

^f See list of lords of the manor, p. 66.

1360. Rob. de Walsham pres. per Regem ad eccl. de Hasele admiss. 15 Kal. Jan. *Ibid.*
1368. Permutatio inter Tho. Strete de Knesworth thesaur. S. Pauli Lond. et Henr. Wakefeld rector. eccl. de Hasele et prebendar. prebendæ S. Pancratii in eccl. S. Pauli Lond. et prebendar. de Keten in Maldon in eccl. S. Martini Magni Lond. *Reg. Bokyngham.*
1385. Permutatio inter d'num Tho. Strete rectorem de Hasele et prebendar. de Keten in eccl. S. Martini Magni Lond. et d'num Will. Lye rect. eccl. de Hadham Lond. dioc. *Ibid.*
1386. Permutatio inter Will. Lye rect. eccl. de Hasele et mag. Joh. Prophete rect. eccl. de Adesham Cant. dioc. *Ibid.*
- Raymundus Pelegrine Canon. Linc. prebendar. de Mylton manerii pres. per d'num Tho. Ducem Glouc.^s ad. eccl. de Haseley per resign. Joh. Prophete ex causa permutationis de ipsa cum dicta preb. de Mylton. *Ibid.*
1404. Permutatio inter Walt. Nicoll rect. eccl. de Haseley, et Laur. Staunde Vicar. Eccl. de Leuknore.
1412. Joh. Collys p'b'r. pres. per dom. Will. Burgchier mil. at Annam^s comitissam Stafford consortem suam ad eccl. de Haseley per mort. mag'ri Joh. de Haseley^h. *Reg. Reppyngdon.*
1453. Joh. Parys cl'icus pres. per Margaretam^s Reginam Ang. filiam Regis Siciliæ et Jerusalem ad

^s See list of lords of the manor, page 67.

^h The parish of *Haseley* appears to have given its name to a family. The Joh. de Haseley mentioned above is not the only one of the name recorded in the annals of the time. At the battle of Azincourt (1415) a *George Haseley* was, together with Thomas *Gresele* and Mons. Wm. *Huddleston* chevalier, (all connected with the parish,) in the retinue of Sire Raulfe Shyrley.

- eccl. de Haseley per resign. Nich. Neuton. *Reg. Chedworth.*
1468. Permutatio inter Mag. Rob. Kaynell decr. doct. rectorem eccl. de Northwrothale Sarum dioc. et mag'rum Joh. Parys LL.B. rect. eccl'ie de Haseley magna una cum Capella de Reycote* eidem eccl'ie annexa, et ab eadem dependente de patronatu Elizabethæ Reginæ Angliæ. *Ibid.*
1472. 15 Maii. Dom. Tho. Boteler¹ rector eccl'ie S. Botielphi extra Bishopsgate Lond. et Magister Rob. Kaynell decr. doct. rect. eccl. de Haseley Linc. dioc. permutant. *Reg. Rotherham.*
1494. Mag. Joh. Morgan decr. doct. pres. per Decanum et Canonicos de Wyndesor ad eccl. de Haseley per mort. m'gri Tho. Boteler. *Reg. Russel.*
1496. Mag'r Nich. Beaumont, A.M. pres. per Decan. et Capit. liberæ Capellæ regiæ S. Georgii infra castrum de Wyndesor ad eccl. de Haseley per cessionem mag'ri Joh^{is} Morgan. *Reg. Smyth. Ep. Linc.*
1504. Mag. Tho. Haropp A.M. p'b'r pres. per Decan. et Canon. de Wyndesor ad eccl. de Haseley. *Ibid.*
1522. Rog. Lupton decr. Doct. per mort. ult. Incumb. ad pres. Eorundem. *Reg. Longl.*

“Rector *Roger Lupton* was Provost of Eton College.”
Delafield.

Bishop Kennett has a notice of four other rectors, (given below,) but Delafield's MS., which commences its account of the rectors with the name of *Thomas Butler*, (see above sub. an. 1472,) and which seems very uncertain until about 1630, has no notice of them. The two accounts have therefore been kept separate.

* This confirms the date of the chapel; see p. 142.

¹ See the engraving of Rector *Thomas Butler's* brass monument, p. 72.

1573. 29 Nov. Vincent Twke cl'ic' institutus in eccl'ia de Magna Haseley per resign. Joh. Apleton ad pres. Decan. et Canon. Windesor. *Reg. Parker. Arch. Ep. Cant.*
1597. 3 Maii. Geo. Lawson. A.B. ed. eccl. de Haseley magn. per resign. Walter Hayle per concess. a Decano et Canon. Wyndesor. *Reg. Whitgift. Arch. Ep. Cant.*

LIST OF RECTORS FROM DELAFIELD'S MS.

“The earliest account that I can gather (says Delafield) of the rectors of this church is but little more than 200 years standing; and even since that period it is not complete.”

Roger Lupton, LL.D. provost of Eton college, resigned the rectory of Haseley in 1525.

JOHN LELAND, rector of Haseley, 1542, died 1552.

“J. Leland was the famous antiquary, whom Camden (Britt. App. p. 16) calls ‘antiquarius doctissimus.’ He was born in London, and educated at St. Paul’s school: then at Christ’s college, Cambridge: then at All Souls’ college, Oxford; travelled, made friends of learned foreigners, viz. Budæus, Faber, Paulus Emilius, and Ruellus, took orders, became chaplain to King Henry VIII., by whom he was encouraged in his antiquarian researches, and was made rector of Haseley, April 3, 1542, and about the same time was made one of the canons of the college, (now Christ Church,) founded at Oxford by Cardinal Wolsey, and in 1545 his name appears with those of the other canons to an instrument under their common seal, to surrender up that college into the commissioners’ hands for King Henry VIII.”

OWEN OGLETHORPE, S.T.P., rector of Haseley, 1552, resigned — ? “Dr. Oglethorpe was elected pre-

sident of Magdalen college, Oxford, 1535, of which office he was deprived Sept. 27, 1552, but in 1553 he was restored and held it until 1555, when he finally quitted that post. In 1554, being then dean of Windsor, president of Magdalen college, and rector of Haseley, he was selected as one of the divines to dispute with Archbishop Cranmer, Bishops Latimer and Ridley at Oxford. (See Fox, 'Acts and Mon.,' vol. iii. p. 44.) In 1556 he was consecrated *bishop of Carlisle*, and however pertinacious of his own principles, or conscientious to reduce Protestants by arguments and conviction, he was far from that sanguine and violent spirit of persecution which raged in those days. For Fuller ('Worth.,' p. 218) has left this note on record to the honour of his humanity. 'In the reign of Queen Mary there were no martyrs in the county of Cumberland, because such as favoured the Reformation were connived at by Dr. Owen Oglethorpe, the courteous bishop of Carlisle. Upon Queen Mary's death, Sunday, Jan. 15, 1558-9, he had the honour to crown that peerless princess Queen Elizabeth, according to the order of the Roman Pontifical; he being the only man among the bishops, that could be brought upon by her to perform that office, the rest refusing to assist at the solemnity. He was, however, afterwards one of the dissenting bishops to the *act of supremacy*, and was one of the nine Romish bishops and divines who maintained in Westminster abbey the doctrines of Rome against the same number of Protestants.' (Burnet's 'Reform.,' ii. 388.) In 1559, he and the rest of the Romish bishops were *deprived* for refusing to take the oath of the queen's supremacy."

RICHARD MARTINDALE, rector of Haseley, died 1555.

- JOHN BROWN, S.T.B., rector of Haseley, died . . . ?
- JOHN HARDING, S.T.P., rector of Haseley, 1597, died 1610. "John Harding was elected president of Magdalen college, Oxford, Feb. 22, 1607, in which year, he with the rest appointed for that great work entered on the new *translation of the Bible*, by the appointment of King James I."
- CHARLES SUNNIBANK, S.T.P., rector of Haseley, died 1638. (See No. 4. List of Monuments, p. 80.)
- CHRISTOPHER WREN, D.D., rector of Haseley, 1638, ejected . . . ? "was younger brother of Dr. Matthew Wren, bishop of Ely." The son of the rector of Haseley, "of the same name, was the famous *architect*, Sir Chr. Wren."
- THOMAS SOAME, D.D., rector of Haseley, 1645, died 1649. See Fuller's "Worthies of Suffolk," p. 74.
- EDWARD CORBETT, D.D., rector of Haseley, 1649, died 1657. "Dr. Corbett's was the fifteenth signature of the fifty-nine clergymen, who having acted for the parliament, yet signed a protest against King Charles's murder, being then minister of Croydon." (See List of Monuments, No. 6. p. 81.)
- ANTHONY STEPHENS, rector of Haseley, 1657; ejected 1660.
- PETER WENTWORTH, D.D., rector of Haseley, 1660; died 1661. "He was dean of Armagh, but fled on the rebellion breaking out in Ireland, and would not return thither."
- BRUNO RYVES, D.D., rector of Haseley, 1661, died 1677. "In 1635 he was domestic chaplain to King Charles I., and afterwards dean of Chichester; in 1660 he was appointed chaplain in ordinary to King Charles II., and dean of Windsor.
- JOHN DUREL, D.D., rector of Haseley, 1677, died 1683: "was born in Jersey. Wood says of him, ('Fasti,'

vol. ii. p. 180,) 'a judicious and laborious advocate for the Church of England both in word and deed.' In 1661 he was minister of the *French* church in the Savoy, and in 1677 was made dean of Windsor." See Wood's "Athenæ," vol. ii. p. 732, from which the following is an extract. "He was a person of unbiassed and fixed principles, untainted and steady loyalty, as constantly adhering to the sinking cause and interest of his sovereign in the worst of times, who dared with an unshaken and undaunted resolution to stand up and maintain the honour and dignity of the English Church, when she was in her lowest and most deplorable condition. He wrote much; the most celebrated of his works is his *Vindiciæ Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ* in opposition to Baxter and the other non-conformists. He was besides the translator of the *Liturgy* into Latin, dedicated to King Charles II., the just character of which Liturgy the translator thus gives in his dedication.

—' Mihi certe dubium non est, si omnes Ecclesiæ quæ Christum generis humani Redemptorem profitentur, in unam eandemque S. Liturgiæ formam consentirent, (quod optandum,) quin hæc nostra reliquas omnes quæ apud varias ecclesias in usu sunt, multis suffragiis vinceret, ut sola deinceps ubique obtineret, si quid apud illas valerent cum puriore venerandaque antiquitate conformitas, et aurea inter extrema mediocritas. In ea enim ipsi Pontificii nihil desiderare, in ea nihil culpæ Reformati cujuscunque confessionis, jure possunt; adeo est a partium studio aliena; adeo ad accendendum zelum erga Deum, et charitatem erga proximum, adeo ad humilitatem et delictorum penitentiam ingenerandam apta nata; adeo deni-

que ad genuinam Christianæ pietatis indolem, quæ nec nimio ceremoniarum apparatu obrui, nec omni earum adminiculo, modo absit superstitio, prorsus destitui debet, hinc illinc attemperata.”

JOHN de SAUMEREZ, rector of Haseley . . . ? died 1697 : “was born in Guernsey. He was made dean of Guernsey by King Charles II., and canon of Windsor, 1671.”

GREGORY HASCARD, D.D., rector of Haseley, 1697, died 1708, “was rector of St. Clement Danes in London, when that church was newly built; he was installed dean of Windsor, Sept. 29, 1684.”

THOMAS MANNINGHAM, D.D., rector of Haseley, 1708, resigned . . . ?

*JOHN ROBINSON, D.D., rector of Haseley, 1709, resigned . . . ? “was often employed by King William III. and Queen Anne in foreign negotiations, being as eminent a statesman, as he was an ecclesiastic. He was one of the two British plenipotentiaries at Utrecht. In 1711 he was made Lord Privy Seal, having previously been consecrated *bishop of Bristol*, holding the deanery of Windsor and rectory of Haseley *in commendam*. In 1713 he was translated to London.”

*GEORGE VERNEY, *Lord Willoughby de Broke*, rector of Haseley, 1713, died . . . ?

*PENNISTON (or Penyston) BOOTH, D.D., dean of Windsor, and rector of Haseley, 1729, died 1765. He was rector of Haseley at the time Mr. Delafield wrote his history of the parish, &c.

*The Hon. FREDERICK KEPPEL, bishop of Exeter, and dean of Windsor, rector of Haseley, 1765, died 1777.

*The Hon. JOHN HARLEY, dean of Windsor and rector of Haseley, 1778, died 1788.

- ***JOHN DOUGLAS**, bishop of Carlisle, dean of Windsor and rector of Haseley, 1788, translated to Salisbury, 1791.
- ***The Hon. JAMES CORNWALLIS**, bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, dean of Windsor and rector of Haseley, 1793. He succeeded as fourth Earl Cornwallis 1823.
- ***CHARLES MANNERS SUTTON**, bishop of Norwich, appointed dean of Windsor and rector of Haseley in 1794, archbishop of Canterbury, 1805.
- ***Hon. EDWARD LEGGE**, dean of Windsor and rector of Haseley, 1805; bishop of Oxford, 1815.
- ***Hon. HENRY HOBART**, dean of Windsor and rector of Haseley, 1816; died May, 1846.

(*By an act passed in the reign of Queen Anne, the rectory of Haseley was united to the deanery of Windsor, having been first conveyed by exchange to the crown. In this act it was provided that as the dean could not reside permanently at Haseley, he should nominate a curate to the bishop, whom it endowed with an annuity or rent-charge on the glebe and tithes. He was therefore a perpetual endowed curate. When the act of 3 and 4 Victoria for giving effect to the fourth report of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners was passed, a clause was introduced separating the rectory of Haseley from the deanery of Windsor, and giving to future deans as compensation a second canonry at Windsor; and as the queen had given up the patronage of the rectory to carry out the recommendations of the commissioners, and the dean was compensated by an additional canonry, there was no one with a claim to the living but the perpetual curate, the Rev. William Birkett. The act therefore reserved the first presentation to him, should he be

curate when it became vacant, giving the advowson afterwards to the dean and canons of Windsor.

In May, 1846, the living became vacant by the death of the Hon. Dr. Hobart, dean of Windsor, and in the July following the REV. W. BIRKETT was instituted to the benefice by the bishop of Oxford*.)

Delafield sums up the history of the advowson of Haseley in these words: "From the Conquest to the year 1482, (22 of Ed. IV.,) its advowson was in the patronage of the particular lords of its lands, viz., Milo Crispin, the Bassets, the Bigods, Thomas de Brotherton, the Bohuns, Thomas de Woodstock duke of Gloucester, Stafford earl of Buckingham, King Henry IV., &c. &c., King Edward IV.; since which time, till 1708, by virtue of a grant made to them by that king, the parsonage and perpetual advowson of the rectory have been in the dean and canons of the free chapel of St. George within the castle of Windsor. In 1708, by an act of parliament then passed, it was for ever annexed to the *deanery* of Windsor: and a perpetual resident curate established, to be appointed by the dean."

It appears, however, from the Lincoln register, and from Bishop Kennett's list, given before, that Mr. Delafield is not quite correct in his above statement. The PYPARD family appear to have presented to the living in the year 1223, in 1227, and again in 1273. Hugh le Despencer (see List of Lords of the Manor, p. 66) appears as the next patron; then the Bohun family, (see

* The memoir is much indebted to the present rector of Haseley, the Rev. William Birkett, who has kindly furnished the above statement. The rectory house has lately been restored, preserving the ancient hall, which has a handsome oak roof. Some encaustic tiles were found during the restoration of the house, apparently of the age of Henry III.

p. 66.) The presentation in the year 1360 appears to have been by King Edward III., though the Bohuns were still lords of the manor. In 1386, Thomas duke of Gloucester, who married Eleanor de Bohun, (see p. 67,) presented. In 1412, Anne countess of Stafford, the daughter of the duke of Gloucester and Eleanor de Bohun, was the patroness. In 1453, Margaret (queen of Henry VI.) presented; then Elizabeth Woodville (queen of Edward IV.) in 1468; after which date the dean and canons of Windsor appear as patrons.

APPENDIX C.

LIST OF LORDS OF THE MANOR OF HASELEY, &c.

Compiled principally from Delafield's MS. and corroborated by other authorities.

WEEVER in his book on "*Funeral Monuments*," says, "In the register of the Gray Friars in London I find this definition of a funeral monument; '*monumentum est quasi monens mentem.*'" and he quotes St. Augustine, "who says (he remarks) in his booke '*de cura pro mortuis*,' '*monumentum eo quod moneat mentem, id est admoneat, nuncupatur*¹.'"

A brief consideration therefore (in connection with the architectural description of the churches of Haseley and Rycote, and their sepulchral records) of the few memorials left of so many generations long ago called away to their great account, cannot altogether be without profit. The slight sketch given below of the history of the lords of the manors of Haseley and Rycote gives us a partial insight into the busy occurrences of *their* day; their profitable and unprofitable works. They

¹ The whole passage is as follows:—"Sed non ob aliud vel memoriam vel monumenta dicuntur ea quæ insignita fiunt sepulcra mortuorum, nisi quia eos qui viventium oculis subtracti sunt, ne oblivione etiam cordibus subtrahantur, in memoriam revocant, et admonendo faciunt cogitari: nam et memoriam nomen id apertissime ostendit, et monumentum eo quod moneat mentem, id est, admoneat, nuncupatur. Propter quod et Græci *μνημεῖον* vocant, quod nos memoriam seu monumentum appellamus: quoniam lingua eorum memoria ipsa qua meminimus *μνήμη* dicitur."—S. Aug. de cura gerenda pro mortuis, cap. iv.

have all passed away, and now is *our* day. We too of the present generation, ere many years shall have elapsed, shall be of "those that are past;" and may perchance become a subject of enquiry to our successors, even as now we are anxious to collect all the particulars of those our predecessors, to whose piety and munificence the churches of England, and the two churches under consideration in particular, owed their erection and decoration. May *we*, of the present day, leave behind us a memorial, which may in truth be a *monument*, such as will carry out to the full the definition of St. Augustine above given, "that men may see our good works, and glorify our Father which is in heaven."

Mr. Delafield's reflections on this subject may well here be inserted, both in justice to the memory of the historian of Haseley, and as instructive to ourselves. Speaking of the illegibility of grave-stones after a few years, he remarks, "they are as perfectly unknown as if they had never been: their names being as much out of remembrance, as their bodies out of sight:" and he then quotes, as expressive of his own thoughts, a passage from Henry of Huntingdon, (ii. 320,) "*Vide, Lector, et perpende, quanta nomina quam cito ad nihilum devenerint. Attende, quæso, et stude, cum nihil hic duret, ut adquiras tibi substantiam illam quæ non deficiet, nomen illud et honorem qui non pertransibit, monumentum illud et claritatem quæ nullis sæculis veterascet. Hoc præmeditari summæ prudentiæ est, adquirere summæ calliditatis, adipisci summæ felicitatis.*"

The following account of the "Lords of Haseley," &c., has been principally compiled from Mr. Delafield's MS.; corroborated, however, by reference to other sources. It was found upon examination that his account was

almost entirely a translation from, or based upon, Matthew Paris, Roger Hoveden, Speed, and other early chroniclers. His statements may, therefore, be considered as theirs, and as resting on their authority. Frequent reference to these annalists has borne testimony to the care and diligence of the writer of the MS. history of Haseley; and a few passages from the original sources have been added below, as well to exhibit his accuracy, as to give the younger members of the Society (for whom, it cannot be too often repeated, these "Remarks on Haseley Church" have been put together) a specimen of the Latinity, and style of our earliest English historians.

For the *arms* of the several families connected with the parishes of Haseley and Rycote, and those formerly existing in the church, see p. 72.

LORDS OF THE MANOR OF HASELEY.

IN Domes-day Book^m, MILO CRISPIN was possessor of Haseley: about 1105 he gave the manor of Swinescomb, Oxon, and the tithes of his demesne lands, within the honour of Wallingford, to the abbey of Bec, in Normandyⁿ. (Kennett, P. A. i. 95.)

The BASSETS were the next lords of Haseley.

^m *Domes-day Book*. This general survey of all parts of England, except the three most northern counties, was commenced in the year 1082. King Alfred had previously caused a register, called *Dome-boc*, to be made, when he divided England into counties, hundreds, and tithings; which being kept in the church at Winchester was called *Codex Wintonensis*.—(See Kennett's "Parochial Antiq.") Hence some suppose the name to have been derived from the *Domus Dei* where the register was preserved. Others again have called it *Dooms-day Book*, "from its giving final judgment in the tenure of estates, &c., from whence its Latin name *Liber Judicialis*."

ⁿ Hence the payment to that abbey, as noticed p. 16, note.

RALPH BASSET^o was justiciary^p to Henry I. (Sir Harris Nicolas's "Synopsis of the Peerage.") He was buried at Abingdon. (See note o.)

GILBERT BASSET, his son, 12 Henry II., was enfeoffed in seven knights' fees in the honour of Wallingford, "of which, as I think," says Delafield, "Haseley was one." This Gilbert Basset sided with the Empress Maud against Stephen, being feudatory tenant to Brian Fitz Comit, lord of Wallingford, who inclined to the same cause.

THOMAS BASSET, his son, was sheriff of Oxfordshire, 10 Henry II., a post of very great authority in those days. In 21 Henry II.^q he was made one of the king's justices of his court of judicature, and in 1179 he was appointed one of the itinerant judges for Hampshire, Wilts, Oxfordshire, &c. &c. He married Alice de Dunstanville. (See Harleian MS. 245.)

GILBERT BASSET, his son, succeeded in 1182. He founded a monastery of black canons of the Augustine order at Burcestre, (Bicester,) endowing it with the churches of Burcestre, Ardington, Compton Basset in Wilts, &c. &c. With his two

^o The Harleian MS. 245 gives a pedigree of the *Basset* family, and its several branches of Welden, Drayton, de Chedle, Hedington, and Wicomb.

^p The "chief justicier" of England was next to the king in power and authority, and in his absence governed the realm as viceroy. If the king was not present in person, in *curia regis*, he was the chief judge both in criminal and civil causes.—For an account of the principal officers of state under the Norman and Plantagenet monarchs, see Rapin's "History," note to p. 178, vol. i. sub an. 1079; also Collier, "Ecl. Hist.," vol. ii. p. 406.

^q "Anno MCLXXVI Regis Henrici II. 22^o, post natale festum Domini in festo conversionis S. Pauli venit Dominus *Rex pater* usque Notingham, et ibi celebravit magnum concilium de statutis regni sui, et coram *Rege filio suo*, et coram Archiepiscopis, Episcopis, Comitibus, et Baronibus regni sui, communi omnium concilio divisit regnum suum in sex partes, per quarum singulas tres justitios itinerantes constituit."—R. Hoveden.

brothers, Thomas and Alan, he sided with John; but afterwards, in 1194, purchased King Richard's pardon for himself for eight pounds, and for his brothers for four pounds each! In 1200, Gilbert Basset was sheriff of Oxon, and in this year also (2 John) he attended that monarch into Normandy, and was also one of his train at the famous interview between John and William, king of Scotland, at Lincoln. This Gilbert Basset was also a benefactor to the Knights Templars, by the gifts of divers lands and rents at Charing to that fraternity. He married Egilina daughter of Reginald Courtenay, (Harleian MS. 245,) and died 1203, being succeeded by his brother.

THOMAS BASSET. In 3 John he was constituted governor of Oxford castle; and by the king's writ, dated August 2, 1203, he succeeded to his brother's lordship of Hedenden, (or Hedington,) to be held at the service of one knight's fee, and twenty pounds yearly; "and at the same time, I presume," says Delafield, "he had possession of the other lands held of the crown, and amongst them of Haseley." For six years successively, from the 10th to the 16th of John, he was sheriff of Oxon. In 1212 he "stood stiffly with John,

* This Gilbert Basset, from his liberality to that order, may be supposed to have been a Templar himself; if so, the figure under the tower of Haseley church may possibly be his effigy. The arms, however, *formerly* apparent on the shield, bear a nearer resemblance to the *Bigod* coat than to that of the *Basset* family. See List of Arms, Appendix, p. 87. The earlier parts of the church were built about his time.

† The Harleian MS., 245, says of this Thomas Basset, "huic Rex Johannes dedit Baroniam de *Hedington*: duxit Philippam filiam Willelmi Baronis Vici Malbami." See also *Camden*, "Oxfordshire:" and *Sir Harris Nicolas*, "Syn. Peer."

when under the pope's interdict, and would not submit, as a great many of the barons did, to that ecclesiastical tyranny." June 5, 1215, he was one of those who appeared, on the part of King John, at *Runnymede*. He died 1231, and was succeeded by his youngest brother.

ALAN BASSET^t succeeded in 1231 and died in 1233.

At his death he left 200 marks (a great sum in those days) to the University of Oxford for the maintenance of two chaplains and scholars.

GILBERT BASSET, his son, succeeded in 1233. His estate was seized by Henry III. for encouraging disaffection against the throne. He was afterwards reconciled to the king. He died out hunting in 1241^u, and was succeeded by his next brother, Fulco.

FULCO BASSET, afterwards bishop of London^r. He was elected bishop against the will of the king, (Henry III.,) and the opposition of the king deferred his consecration for three years, till 1244. In the year 1255, "when Rustand, the pope's legate, held a convocation in London to impose on the clergy an insupportable exaction by the

^t "Huic [Alano Basset] dedit Henricus II. Baroniam de *Wicomb*."—(Harl. MS. 245.) And the same MS. has this statement, "Ego Walterus de *Dunstanville* [see last page; his mother was of that family] dedi Alano Basset manerium de Winterborne," &c. See also Sir H. N., "Syn. Peer.," vol. i. p. 45.

^u Matt. Paris, sub an. 1241. "Eodem anno prædictus *Gilbertus Basset* cum equo suo in quodam nemore cum venatum iret in Autumno, stipite offendiculum faciente, corruit, et dissipatis ossibus et nervis dissolutis, protractis paucis diebus, animam exhalavit, hæreditate ad *Fulconem Basset*, Decanum Eboracensem, fratrem dicti Gilberti devoluta."

^r Matt. Paris, sub. an. 1241. "Elegerunt canonici Londinenses in Episcopum et Pastorem animarum suarum magistrum *Fulconem*, Decanum Eboracensem, virum discretum et circumspectum, moribus compositum, et genere præclarum: contra tamen Regis voluntatem."

pope's command, this Fulco, bishop of London, first of all the assembly openly opposed it, declaring that he would sooner lose his head than consent to have so great an injury and oppression done to the Church." And when the legate complained to the king of the bishop's opposition, the king declared that neither the bishop nor any of his family were ever friends to the crown, and threatened the resentment of the pope to the bishop. "The latter is said," says Delafield, "to have returned answer to those that told him of it,—'The king and pope, who are stronger than I, may take from me my bishopric, which yet they cannot do by right. They may take away my mitre, but my helmet will be left'.'"

In 1257^a, Richard, the king's brother, going into Germany on invitation to be elected *King of the Romans*, left Fulco^a Basset the chief overseer of all

^y Matt. P., sub an. 1255. "Ad quod Episcopus [Londinensis]—'auferant Episcopatum, quem tamen non possunt de jure auferre, Papa et Rex, qui me fortiores sunt. Tollant *Mitram, galea* remanebit.'" It appears that at length the king's eyes opened to the real character of the popish pretensions, for the annalist proceeds, under the year 1245, "Tunc vero, licet sero, Dominus Rex Anglorum cæpit detestari Romanæ curiæ insatiabilem cupiditatem, et totius Regni, immo etiam et Ecclesiæ per eam factas injurias occupationes, illicitasque rapinas. Composita igitur per Regni universitatem epistola, in qua extortiones Papales nimis execrabiles, et exactiones multiformes Legatorum ejus, &c., continebantur: cum qua viri nobiles ac discreti ad Concilium destinantur," &c. The present bishop of St. Asaph, (Dr. Short,) in his History of the Church of England, has remarked that the vices of the sovereigns of England were the principal causes which led to the establishment of the papal influence in this country. See also Weever, "Fun. Mon.," edit. 1631, p. 363.

^a See "Guide to the Archit. Antiq. near Oxford," p. 212, for a sketch of the means employed by the earl of Cornwall to secure so high an honour, &c. And Collier's "Ecc. Hist.," vol. ii. p. 544.

^a Some encaustic tiles still remain (1848) in Haseley church, displaying the *spread eagle*, the badge of the "king of the Romans." Bishop

his possessions in England. The bishop died of the plague in 1258, and was buried in his own cathedral of St. Paul, on the north side of the choir.

The last of the Basset family^b, who was lord of Haseley, was *Philip*, fourth son of the Alan Basset above mentioned. In 28 Henry III. this "*Philip Basset*, with Roger Bigod, then marshal of England and earl of Norfolk, John Fitz Geoffrey, William de Cantalupe, Ralph Fitz Nicolas, (uncle to Ralph Pypard, of the same family that afterwards became possessed of the lordship of Haseley,) and Master William Powerick, clerk, were appointed (Matthew Paris, 579) the six commissioners to represent and declare to the council of Lyons the insupportable burdens of the kingdom of England, by reason of the pope's exactions of tribute, to which the whole nation never consented."

In 1258, he had summons to attend the king at Chester against the Welch, and in 1259, upon the death of his brother Fulco, the bishop of London, he had livery of his whole inheritance, and of Haseley amongst the rest. In 1260 he was made governor of Oxford castle, and in the next year he was created justiciary of England against the will of the barons. In 1264, after a fruitless treaty between the barons and the king, both parties prepared to decide their disputes with the sword. The siege of Northampton ensued, at which Philip Basset attended the king.

Fulco Basset, when lord of Haseley, may possibly have ornamented his church with them, in honour of his patron and friend. See "Guide," &c., p. 237, and the representation of some encaustic tiles found at Woodperry, p. 232.

^b The recessed tombs in the south aisle, which appear to be of the thirteenth century, may be the resting places of the Basset family, who flourished during that period.

This was followed by the battle of Lewes^c, (in Sussex,) in which King Henry was made prisoner, and sent to Dover castle. In 1270, King Henry styles him, "amicus noster specialis."

Philip Basset married thrice; his third wife was Ela, daughter of William Longespèe, (son of King Henry II. by Rosamund Clifford,) who became earl of Salisbury, by his marriage with Ela the heiress of the earldom, and which lady afterwards *founded the abbey*, and eventually became *abbess of Lacock*, in 1240^d. The third daughter of the countess of Salisbury, of the same name with her mother, married first Thomas de *Newburgh*^e, earl of Warwick; and secondly, after his death in 1242, the above *Philip Basset*. Leland speaks of the great wealth of the countess of Warwick, and the "Hist. of Lacock Abbey" states that "she was returned in 1285, as holding the manor of Hoke Norton, in Oxfordshire, *in capite* by the *sergeantry of carving before our lord the king on Christmas-day*, when she had for her fee the king's *knife* with which she cut. She lived during her widowhood at *Headington* near Oxford^f." She died about 1300^g, and "was buried

^c A curious specimen of ancient satire is afforded by the antique ballad of "Richard of Almaine," written soon after the battle of Lewes. See Percy's "Reliques of Ancient Poetry," vol. ii. p. 1. edit. 1844.

^d See Bowles's "Lacock Abbey," pp. 39, 149; Leland's "Collectanea," vol. i. part 2; "Memoir of Dorchester Church," p. 111; and Percy's "Reliques of Ancient English Poetry," vol. i. pp. xxxv., lxxx. (edit. 1844) for a sketch of the early adventures of the countess of Salisbury.

^e See Harleian MS. 245, which, however, speaks of the Lady Ela as the "relicta Th. Bellocap: [Beauchamp] co. Warwick." Bowles's "History of Lacock Abbey" agrees with the Delafield MS. in the name *Newburgh*.

^f For her arms, see List of Arms, *Basset* family. Engravings are given in the "Hist. of Lacock Abbey" of her two seals, one for each of her widowhoods.

^g Leland, "Collect." sub. an. 1300. "*Ela Comitissa de Warwike obiit, et Oseine sepelitur.*" The "Hist. of Lacock Abbey," however, gives the year 1297 as that of her death.

at the head of the tomb of Henry Oilly, in Oseney church. She was a great benefactress to Merton college, Oxford, also to the monks of Reading, to the canons of Oseney, and to the nuns of Godstow," &c. : she was also an especial friend to the University of Oxford, to which, in 1293^h, she gave a common chest, and put therein 120 marks, out of which such as were poor scholars might, upon security, at any time, borrow something gratis for the supply of their wants. "The money being received by the chancellor and proctors, by a public decree, amongst other orders, it was commanded that when the mass priest and public servant of the University should circuit the schools every year according to the manner, and in their circuiting recite the names of the benefactors thereunto, should in the same recitation nominate *Ela, countess of Warwick*, next to the name of King Henry III., being his kinswoman; that also two masters should be yearly chosen for the custody of it, to keep accounts and take security; which masters being chosen in the beginning of summer, the chest was numbered among the summer chests. The benefactress had a mass yearly celebrated for her on St. Clement's day with a deacon and sub-deacon, and so it continued, although her benefaction is lost, to the Reformation^h." This chest was still in being in Edward IV.'s time, and was called by the name of the Warwick chest.

Philip Basset died 1271^k; his sole daughter and

^h See Wood's "Oxford," by Gutch, vol. i. p. 344.

^k Kennett, "Par. Ant.," sub. an. 1271. "The said *Philip Basset* was possessed of the manors of Kertlington, Chefield, and Hunington, which with the manors of *Haselee*, *Ascote*, and *Peryton*, passed to *Roger le Bigod*, earl of Norfolk, and Mareschall of England, who had married *Aliva*, the sole daughter and heir of the said *Philip Basset*." (Dodsworth MSS., vol. lxxxii. f. 10, b.)

heiress, "*Alicia seu Anna*," (Harleian MS. 245,) or "*Aliva*," (Sir H. Nicolas, "Syn. Peer.,") married, first, Hugo Le Despencer, justiciary of England, and secondly, Roger le Bigod, earl of Norfolk, and earl marshal of England; to the latter the lordship of Haseley passed¹.

1305. After ROGER BIGOD'S death, all his lands passed to Edward I.^m by his will, who granted the lordship of Haseley to his son (by Margaret of France) THOMAS DE BROTHERTON, (so called from the place of his birth in Yorkshire.) Haseley remained in his possession for twenty years. Thomas de Brotherton was created earl of Norfolk by his half brother, Edward II., and he obtained all the Bigod lands.

1332. Thomas de Brotherton surrendered all his lands, and amongst them Haseley, to the king, Edward III.ⁿ, who bestowed them the same year upon WILLIAM DE BOHUN, earl of Hereford and Northampton, who had frequently fought with him, and who, afterwards in 1346, with Richard Fitz-Alan, earl of Arundel, commanded one of the three divisions of the English army on the field of Cressy, the king and the Black Prince commanding the other two^o.

¹ It was about this time, the close of the thirteenth century, that the present *chancel* of Haseley church was built. (See p. 15.) The bearing once visible on the shield of the effigy of the Knight Templar (see p. 112) being so nearly the same with that of the *Bigod* family, seems to point to the above Roger le Bigod, who became lord of Haseley in right of his wife, as probably the person commemorated by the sepulchral figure; but we learn from Weever ("Fun. Mon.," edit. 1631, p. 830) of this Roger le Bigod, that "he was the last of his family, and together with his first wife *Alina*, *Aliva*, or *Adeliza*, daughter of Philip (Lord) Basset, was buried in *Thetford* church, Norfolk."

^m Hence the royal arms occur frequently amongst the many that formerly decorated the windows of Haseley church.

ⁿ Kennett, "Par. Ant.," sub. an. 1332.—Dodsworth MSS. 84. folio 25.

^o See Rapin's "Hist.," sub. an. 1346.

HUMPHREY DE BOHUN, son of the above, succeeded him in his lands, (and in the lordship of Haseley amongst them.) He died without male issue in 1372^p. Haseley then passed as dowry to his wife Joan; she held it till her death in 1420^q, when the estates were divided between his two daughters, Eleanor and Mary, coheiresses^r. *Eleanor*, the eldest, (who is buried in Westminster abbey,) married *Thomas Plantagenet de Woodstock*, duke of Gloucester, son of King Edward III. Their daughter Anne married Edmund earl of Stafford. *Mary*, the youngest daughter of Humphrey de Bohun, having married Henry Plantagenet, afterwards HENRY IV.^p, became the mother of *King Henry V.*, to whom, on her death, the manor of Haseley, with others, descended^s. The above-mentioned *Thomas de Woodstock*, duke of Gloucester, afterwards succeeded as lord of Haseley, and his daughter Anne, countess of Stafford, presented to the living in 1412.

About 1440, the PIPARD or PYPARD family became possessed of the lordship of Haseley^t. The male line of this family became extinct in 1482, 22 Edward IV. Haseley, and the patronage of the rectory, was then given to the college of Windsor.

^p See Sir Harris Nicolas's "Synopsis of the Peerage"—"Earls of Hereford," &c.

^q Kennett, however, ("Par. Ant.," vol. ii. p. 181. sub. an. 1397,) says, "*Humphry*, the good duke of Gloucester, basely murdered at Calais on Saturday after the feast of St. Bartholomew, was possessed of the manors, Kirtlington, *Great Haseley*," &c. &c.

^r Kennett, "Par. Ant.," sub. an. 1420—"by which division there fell to the king's share in Oxfordshire, the manor of *Great Haselee*, valued at x^l; Kirtlington valued at xiii^l vi^s viii^d, vii boves," &c. &c.—(Dodsworth MS. vol. lxiii. f. 148.)

^s See note m, p. 66.

^t The *Pypards* appear to have been connected with Haseley long before 1440. The earliest presentation to the living, (A.D. 1223,) which is on record, was by one of that family. (See List of Rectors, p. 44.)

The daughter and sole heiress of the Pypards married William *Lenthall*, or *Leynthall*, of a good family in Herefordshire. "Though it hath been said (remarks Delafield) by one of the heralds that this William Lenthall married Katharine daughter of John *Badby* by *Jane* his wife, daughter and heiress of Richard Pypard." This William Lenthall was the *founder* of the *Oxfordshire Lenthalls*; he died in 1497, and is buried in their chapel (south aisleⁿ, see the inscription, p. 84) in Haseley church, under a flat grave-stone. Lachford manor (in Haseley parish) belonged for more than 200 years to the family of Lenthall, and was the usual place of residence of the father of the famous *William Lenthall*, *Speaker of the House of Commons* in Charles I.'s time.

The next family in possession of the lordship of Haseley is that of *Cutler*, (see List of Arms, p. 89.) Delafield speaks of a *Sir John Cutler*. The next in succession were the families of *Roberts* (earl of Radnor, see List of Arms, p. 89,) and *Blackall*, (List of Arms, p. 89.)

The present possessor of the lordship of Haseley is *Walter Long, Esq.*, of Haseley Court, (see List of Arms, p. 89.)

ⁿ "The south aisle of Haseley church is called the *Leynthall* aisle, from the family, as is the north aisle after the *Rycote* lordship, which belonged to the Pypard family."—Delafield.

^v Haseley parish register begins A.D. 1538, from which date to 1587 the baptisms have this heading, "Infantium nomina ex aqua et Spiritu Sancto renatorum." The following is the entry of *Speaker Lenthall's* baptism, "W^m. Lentall son of John Lentall Esq. was baptized y^e 4 of July in y^e year 1591.—paid 1 shilling." He died Sept. 3, 1662, and was buried at Burford Priory, in Oxfordshire.

APPENDIX D.

EXTRACT FROM LELAND'S ITINERARY, vol. ii. folio 7, 8^r.

"HASELEY is thus divided into Grete-Haseley, Litle Haseley, Lacheford and Ricote.

"Great Haseley was of auncient tyme a lordship longging by many descentes to the PYPERDES, whose maner place was there wher now is the ferme place by the chirch longging to Windesor college.

"These Piperdes were men of fair possessions, and the name of them as in the principal maner flourish'd onto Edward the Thirde dayes, about the which tyme Piperdes maner place and the patronage of the benefice of Haseley was gyven to the college of Windesore.

"The armes of Piperd apere yn the est window of the fair chauncelle of Haseley chirch.

"Litle Haseley, wher Master BARETINE^r hath a right fair mansion place, and marvelous fair walkes *topiarii operis*, and orchardes, and pooles, holdith, as I lernid, of the maner of Piperdes by knight service.

"Lacheforde about the beginning of Edward the Thirdes tyme was parte of the Piperdes Landes. Then it chauncid for a younger sun of Piperdes of Haseley to do so valiauntly in batelle agayn the Scottes that he was made knight: and having no lande, bycause that his elder brother was heire, desirid to have sum smaull portion of land; wherapon his father gave hym Lache-

* Edit. Oxford, 1744. Leland was rector of Haseley: he was presented to it by Henry VIII. April 3, 1542. See List of Rectors.

† "Sir William Barantyne," correction by the famous antiquary, Francis Thynne.

ford to hold by knight service of the maner of Piperdes in Great Haseley.

“The stook of this yong Piperd knight remaynid in Lacheford onto 80. yeres ago: when the last of these Piperdes lefte a doughter and heire, that was maried to one LENTHAUL, a gentilman of Herefordshir, whose sunne now dwellith in Lacheforde.

“Ricote longid to one FULCO DE RICOTE.

“After it cam to one QUATERMAINS.

“The house of the Quatermains in Oxfordshir hath beene famose and of right fair possessions. Their chief house was at Weston by Ricote, wher Mr. Clerk now dwellith.

“And Shirburne withyn a mile of Wathelington chirch, wher is a strong pile or castelet, longid to Quatermains: sins Fowler: and by exchange now to CHAUMBRELEIN of Oxfordshir.

“About King Henry the vj. dayes dyvers brethren dyed of the Quatermains one after another, and by a great onlykelihod al the landes descendid to one Richard, the yonggest of the brethren, that was a marchant of London, and after customer there.

“This Richard² had a servaunt caullid THOMAS FOWLER² his clerk, a toward felaw that after was Chauncelar of the Duchy of Lancastre.

* This Thomas Fowler may have been connected by marriage with Richard Quatermain, for Glover (Harleian MSS. 245) states that the two daughters and heiresses of Sir John Englefield, (lord of Ricot,) Sibell and Cicely, married respectively, the first Richard Quatermains, Esq., the second William Fowler, Esq. Leland (vol. viii. folio 50, a) has another reference to these two families. “Quatermayne founded an hospitall at Tame in Oxfordshire. One of the Quatermaynes is buried in Tame churche. The Quatermaynes were men of faire lands in the quarters of Oxford, Buckingham, and Barkshire. The last of the Quatermains left most of his lands to one Fowlar, whose sune was after Chauncelar of the Duchye of Lancaster, and the Chauncelar's sonne sold away all. Ricote was one of Quatermain's manor places.”

“Richard Quatermains bare great favor to this Thomas.

“Richard was god-father to Thomas sunne, and namid hym Richard Quatermains Fowler.

“Richard Quatermains lay at Ricote : and caussid Thomas Fowler to lay at Westun.

“Richard Quatermains made Richard Thomas Fowler sunne heir of most part of his landes, by-cause he had no children.

“Richard Quatermains godfather to Richard Fowler made a right goodly large chapelle^a of ease hard without the manor place of Ricote, and foundid ther 2. chauntre prestes to sing perpetually for his soule, enduing the cantuaries with good landes : and made a fair house for the prestes therby^a.

“This fundation was begon in Henry the 6. dayes : and endid yn Edward the 4. tyme.

“This Richard founded also a cantuarie in Tame paroche chirche a 2. miles from Ricote, wher he in a chapelle is buried undre a marble stone.

“This Richard foundid ther also an hospitale by Tame chirche endowing it by landes.

“Richard Fowler, heir to Quatremains was a very onthrift, and sold al his landes leving his childern ful smaull lyvinges.

“SYR JOHN HERON, treasurer of the chaumbre to Henry the vij. and the viij. bouthe the reversion of the lordship of Ricote, and Giles his sunne possessid it a while.

“GILES HERON wise in wordes but folisch yn deades, as Syr Richard Fowler was, sold Ricote to JOHN WILLYAMS, now knighte, (in 1542.)

^a Confirmed by Glover. See Harleian MSS. 245. folio 30, and List of the Lords of the Manor of Rycote, p. 142.

APPENDIX E.

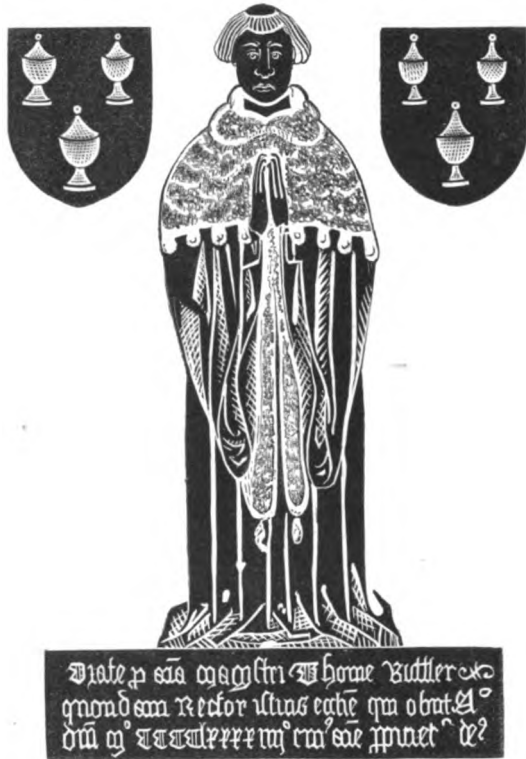
LIST OF MONUMENTS, BRASSES, ARMS, &c.

AT PRESENT OR FORMERLY IN THE CHURCH; TOGETHER WITH THOSE OF
THE SUCCESSIVE

LORDS OF THE MANOR, &c.

HERALDRY has been called a "silly science." If the remark be true, the same may surely be said of numismatics, apart from the consideration of the coins as *works of art*. And yet it is allowed on all hands that history derives no little illustration from the contemporary records of families, individuals, and events, which coins afford. By a successive series of coins of any nation, a constant register, as it were, is exhibited, not only of the rise and progress of that particular branch of art amongst them, an object in itself very interesting, but also of the various political changes, manners, customs, costume, and religious observances, prevailing at each particular period of their history^b.

^b Witness the many works in every age on coins, both national and family. By the discovery of a very large number of coins, found within these last fifteen years in various parts of Afghanistan, but particularly at Begraum, near Cabul, (supposed to be the site of *Alexandria ad Caucasum*), an outline of the history of the Græco-Bactrian kingdom, founded by Alexander, and of its subordinate kingdom established south of the Indian Caucasus, (now the Hindu Kosh range,) has been brought down from B.C. 120 (from which time the learned author of the "Fasti Hellenici" could previously find no evidence of its continuance) to so late a date as A.D. 200. See Professor H. H. Wilson's work on the above coins, and Clinton's "Fasti Hellenici," vol. iii. p. 315, notes.



BRASS IN CHANCEL.

* See the engraving of the incised slab to Sir "John le Botiler," in St. Bride's Church, Glamorgan-shire: Bontell's Mon. Brasses, &c., p. 159. This slab, which is apparently of the end of the thirteenth century, exhibits the same coat of arms with the above brass.

Now all the above several points of interest derive their illustration merely from the design and composition of the device exhibited on the coins; combined with the more precise application of the images presented there, which the *legend* &c. may afford.

Heraldry may therefore assuredly be said to illustrate genealogical and even national history, (for the latter is always very closely connected with the former,) *in its degree* no less effectually than numismatics. By the precision of its rules, its laws of arrangement, its various means of expressing clearly, and *visibly* as it were, the most complicated combinations of family connection, it affords no slight aid to the historical student in traversing the mazes of the early records of our country, and in unravelling the successive changes whether of dynasty, of families, of property, or local history. At any rate *antiquity* may be pleaded in its favour. It will be sufficient merely to allude to the "*standards*" by which the tribes of Israel, and even their several families, were distinguished^c: to the devices on the shields of the "seven chiefs against Thebes^d:" and to the statement of Herodotus^e, who says that the Greeks received the custom of *distinguishing* the shield from the *Carians*, one of the *oldest* of the semi-Greek nations of Asia Minor, who *invented* the custom, (for such is the expression,) or were the

^c Numb. i. 52, "And the children of Israel shall pitch their tents, every man by his own camp, and every man by his own standard throughout their hosts." And chap. ii. 2, "Every man of the children of Israel shall pitch by his own standard, with the ensign of their father's house."

^d Æsch. S. c. Th. 419, and Eurip. Phœnissæ, 1107—

ἐπίσημ' ἔχων οἰκειῶν ἐν μέσφ' σάκει, (Parthenopæus,) &c.

Even *mottoes* on the shield are as old as this memorable siege—e. g. "*πρήσω πῶλον*," on that of *Capaneus*, in allusion to the device thereon, a torch with flames. See Boswell's "Life of Johnson," sub. an. 1772.

^e Herodotus, vol. i. p. 171.

first (i. e. the first known to him) who introduced *σημήια ἐπὶ τὰς ἀσπίδας*.

So much then with regard to heraldry in general. With respect to its connection with the subject of the present "Remarks on the Church of Great Haseley," and its architectural features, it will at once be seen that no notice of a church can be considered in any degree complete, which does not embrace some record of its sepulchral memorials, and thus at once lead to heraldry, as one of the languages by which such memorials hand on to posterity the particular history of the deceased commemorated.

But in as much as heraldic memorials equally with the other portions of the sacred edifice, of which they thus form a subordinate part, are liable to decay or obliteration, it may possibly be of some use to transfer to paper what accounts still remain to us of such memorials, when they are no longer in existence, or when tending towards decay; whilst their being detached from the more immediate subject of consideration, will withdraw them from a too prominent position, and prevent undue interference with the main object of the Oxford Society for Promoting the Study of Gothic Architecture.

Delafield, speaking of Wood's MSS., and the same custom just alluded to of committing heraldic and other memorials to writing, says, "This may be one and no contemptible argument in favour of such kind of accounts, that when monuments themselves decay, inscriptions wear out or are defaced, marble broken, brass plates unfixed or thrown aside out of sight, or perhaps returned to the founder, or sold to a tinker; when effigies, arms, and inscriptions in glass, &c. are broken, mangled, and disappear, the contents of them may be preserved in a sheet of paper *monumentum ære peren-*

nus." The above reasons, therefore, it is hoped will be a sufficient apology for the insertion of the following lists of *arms*, &c. and *brasses*, some of them at present, and others formerly, existing in the church of Haseley, which appears to have singularly abounded in heraldic remains, in times past, the result of its long connection with so many great families into whose hands the *lordship* successively passed. No less than 180 different coats of arms (many of them repeated two or three times) must have at one time filled the windows of Haseley church, and at least ninety those of its daughter chapel of Rycote. Of these perhaps one fourth remained until the middle of the last century, when Mr. Delafield drew up an account of them; at present *not one single coat remains in the windows of either church.*

Several different authorities have been referred to, from whose notices the following list has been compiled.

The *earliest* of these is a MS. by *Richard Lee*^f, who visited Haseley and Rycote in his heraldic capacity in the year 1574, and whose notes of arms, then in the church, are still preserved.

The celebrated antiquary *Francis Thynne* also visited the same churches in 1582, and his notes, dated Sept. 25 in that year, still exist^g. They are less copious than those of Lee.

^f Lee's MS. is preserved in the Ashmolean Museum, (Wood's MSS. D. 14.) See note a at p. 105 of the "Memoir of Dorchester Abbey Church," where it is stated on the authority of the present Rouge Dragon, (T. W. King, Esq., F.S.A.,) that "the county of Oxford was visited in 1574 by Richard Lee, who was Portcullis Pursuivant, and marshal and deputy to Robert Cooke, then Clarenceux King at Arms. Lee became Richmond Herald in 1585, and Clarenceux in 1594, in which office he died in 1597, when he was succeeded by the famous *Camden.*"

^g Cotton MSS. Cleopatra, c. iii. in the British Museum.

Wood^b again has a list of arms in both these churches, perhaps copied from Lee's account, for they appear very nearly to agree.

A MS.¹ of an unknown author and date, in the British Museum, gives a long list of the arms, and their *position* in both churches.

Glover^k, Somerset Herald about 1585, has again supplied some coats, whilst *Mr. Delafield* in his MS. history of the parish gives us a list of those remaining in his time, 1740.

Very great assistance in assigning *family names* to the several coats of arms has been derived from the valuable publications of Sir Harris Nicolas, and from other sources, amongst which the obligations of the writer of the present account must be particularly expressed to the author of the very interesting Memoir of Dorchester Abbey Church, from the appendix of which the greatest assistance has been derived in identifying several bearings, &c.

The several authorities have been appended to each coat, under the abbreviations of L. for Lee, T. for Thynne, W. for Wood, H. for the Harleian MS., G. for Glover, and lastly D. for Delafield.

MONUMENTS, TOMBS, &C. IN THE CHANCEL OF
HASELEY CHURCH.

No. 1.—The *Barrendyne* altar-tomb, on the north side of the communion table; (noticed by L. T. H. W.)

^b Wood's MS. E. i. Ashmolean Museum.

¹ Harleian MSS. No. 6365.

^k "Glover, Somerset Herald, was so eminent a master of his profession, that, in Sir William Dugdale's opinion, Mr. Camden and he were the two greatest men that had ever been of the College" (of Heralds). See "Life of Camden," prefixed to Gibson's edition of the "Britannia," edit. 1695.

and D.—*H.* remarks “*no inscription.*”) The arms on the tomb are,

- I. *Barrendyne*—Sable, three spread eagles argent.
 II. Quarterly, i. *Barrendyne*.—ii. *Drayton*, Azure, a bend between six cross crosslets fitchèe or.—iii. *Popham*, Argent, on a chief gules two stags’ heads cabossed or.—and iv. *Maylyngs*, or *Molyngs*, Ermine, on a fesse gules three stags’ heads cabossed or. (*Thynne* says “three *billets.*”)
 III. per pale, I. Quarterly, *Barrendyne*, *Drayton*, *Popham*, *Maylyngs*.
 ¹ II. ? on a chevron ?
 3 leopards’ heads, in canton a cross botonnée.

IV. No. I. repeated.

V. No. II. repeated.

VI. No. II. impaling, Quarterly, *Reade*, Gules, on a bend wavy argent three coots sable; and *Alphen*, Argent, a fesse between three boars’ faces coupèe sable.

“Over all a helmet with banners worne out,” (remarks *H.*)—The helmet still remains, (1848.) The banners no longer exist. Of this tomb *Delafield* remarks; “This was doubtless for a Barrendyne and a knight; and therefore perhaps for Sir William Barrendyne, the last of that name here, and who had been high sheriff of the counties of Oxford and Berks three times in the

¹ Much trouble has been taken to obtain a proper blazon of the several coats, by collating the separate authorities; but not always with the success desired. Neither *Lee* nor *Thynne* give the third coat on the Barrendyne tomb as fully as might have been expected. *Thynne* gives for the dexter half of the shield a *blank*; whilst *Lee* omits the *field* of the sinister half, and speaks merely of a *cross* in the canton; the peculiar *kind* of cross, the Harleian MS. 6365 supplies, but no *name* is given. *Lee*’s MS. does not generally give the *locality* of the several coats he records, an omission which *H.* supplies.

reign of Henry VIII. Of the name, the arms still appearing at the end of the tomb are a proof, being—Sable, three spread eagles or: (argent, *Thynne*;) and his degree may be gathered from his helmet yet hanging high over on the wall, as his cross-belt, a spur, a gauntlet, and a pennon sometime did; but for want of proper inspection they are since lost. This custom of hanging up armour in churches is said to have come from King *Canute* offering his crown, and setting it on the head of a crucifix. And as knights anciently received their swords from the altar, it might probably be the usage at death to bequeath them thither again: from whence the custom might arise of hanging up their military habiliments in consecrated places. We know it was an ancient practice, when persons laid down any employment, to dedicate the proper instruments of their profession to the deity that was the patron thereof:—‘*hic victor castus artemque repono.*’ Virg. *Æn.* v. 484.—‘*armis Herculis ad postem fixis.*’ Hor. *Epist.* I. i. 5.”

To these we may add—‘*militavi non sine gloria: Nunc arma, defunctumque bello Barbiton hic paries habebit, Lævum marinæ qui Veneris latus Custodit.*’—Hor. *Od.* III. 26.

Of the *Barrendyne*, [or *Barentine*,] family, Leland, vol. viii. fol. 114, has the following notice:—“One *Barentyne*, a yongar brother of the chefe house of the *Barentines*, was a goldsmythe of London, and becam wonderfull riche, and purchasid fayre lands, and dyenge, as it is sayde, without heires, gave parte of his lands to a yongar brother of the *Barentyns* called *Drew*, [see below,] and he had many children, but in continuance they dyed, and it cam then to the chefe house of the *Barentynes*. The parsell of lands that *Drew* left to his name was *Little Haseley* in Oxfordshire, wher *Sir*

William Barentyne now dwellethe." Leland was presented to the rectory of Haseley by King Henry VIII. in 1542. This Sir W. Barentyne is no doubt the *knight* spoken of above by Delafield, and whose tomb is under consideration. * * * * "The chefe howse of the Barentynes florished in Henry I., in Henry III., and Kyng Edward the III. dayes. The heyres of the Barentynes from Edward III. tyme tyll nowe were *nepotes*."

The *Roll of Arms* of Henry III.'s time records that *Dru de Barantine* bore Sable, 3 eagles, "de or"—agreeing with Delafield, and not with Lee and Thynne. That of Edward II., however, states, under the head of "Bokinghamshire," that "Sire *Dru de Barentin*" bore for his arms "de Sable, a vj egles de *argent*." (See Sir Harris Nicolas's editions of both rolls, published in 1828 and 1829.)

No. 2.—A brass still existing, (1848,) of which the following is the inscription:—

Here lieth p^r body of Marie Huddleston daughter of
Sir William Barrentyne knight and wife to Anthony
Huddleston Esquier a gentlewoman of soche vertue
wisdomme and godlines as wee have great cause to thank
God for her and to have suer hope p^r shee is exalted to a
Crown of glorie. She died p^r 15th Daie of Maie. 1581.

Thynne gives, as existing in his time, her paternal coat of 4 quarterings, viz. *Barrentyne*, *Drayton*, *Popham*, and *Maylyngs*: but omits her husband's coat, viz. *Gules, a frette argent: Huddleston*. In the roll of Edward II. p. 6, "Sire Johan de *Hodelestone*" has the bearing, *gules, fretty argent*; and at p. 60, Sir Adam, Sir Richard, and Sir Richard "le neveu," of the same name, have the same arms with certain *differences*. At the siege of the castle of Carlaverock, A.D. 1300, one of the same family was amongst the combatants, and bore the same arms, (see Sir H. N.'s

translation of the contemporary poem, p. 11,) whilst, a century later, the "Roll of men at arms in the English army, at the battle of Azincourt" (A.D. 1415) mentions no less than *four* of the name as sharing in the glories of that battle-field. (See Sir H. N.'s edition of the above "Roll," &c.) On that occasion, *Sir Wm. Hodelston*, who had previously been one of King Henry's retinue on his "first voyage" in the third year of his reign, was one of those who were "made *knights* at the battle of Azincourt," whilst "*Monsieur Wm. Hudelston, chevalier*," is mentioned as having been in the retinue of "*Sir Raulfe Shyrley*;" *Richard Hudleston* in that of the "*Sire de Harington*," and lastly another *Wm. Hudelston* in that of *Nicholas Merby*.

No. 3.—A brass, which still remains, to *Thos. Butler*, rector; (see engraving at p. 72.) His arms, according to *Delafield*, were Gules, 3 covered cups or. But neither *Lee* nor *Wood* give this bearing, whilst both record a coat very similar as being in the windows of the aisles, though they give no name, viz., Gules, crusilly and 3 cups covered or. The *H. MS.*, *Wood* and *Delafield*, mention the arms of *Quatermain* as occurring in the windows of the south aisle, and underneath the following inscription—"Orate pro aīabus Bawdewini Boteler et Mabell ux. ejus, et pro bono statu Dñi Thōe Boteler . . . rector . . ." The Butlers were connected with the Quatermain family, he thinks.

No. 4.—"On a stone on the ground this engraven" [*H.*] viz. "Carolus Sunnibank, S.T.D., hujus ecclesię rector, Windsorīensis Canonicus, quod mortale habuit hic deposuit, 14^o Oct. 1638. 'Veni cito Domine Jesu.'" [See List of Rectors, p. 50.]

No. 5.—"On another like the former this engraven" [*H.*] viz. "Here lyeth the body of William Welles, [or Wellin,] gentleman, Master of Arts, who dyed the 27th

day of September, 1626. 'Resurgam.'" (See List of Arms, p. 90.)

No. 6.—The *H. MS.* mentions another stone with inscription,—“Hic Edvardus Corbett * * * * the remainder not finished:” and on another,—“Hic Margareta Corbett dormit, MDCLVI:” and on the same stone at the bottom,—“Hic Robertus Corbett dormit, MDCLV.” Upon these Wood remarks (*Wood's MSS. E. 1.*), “These two stones were laid by the care and charge of Edward Corbett, D.D., rector of this church, [see List of Rectors, p. 50,] sometime fellow of Merton college in Oxon, who died in London 5th January, 1657, and was buried here on the 14th of the same month, but nobody took care to put on or fill up the inscription to the said stone. He was born at Pontsbury in Shropshire, and descended from the ancient family of the Corbetts there. His arms at his funeral were, *Or, 2 ravens in pale sable.* Margareta Corbett was his wife, and daughter of Sir Nath. Brent, Warden sometime of Merton college. She was buried by [near] her little son Robert, 5th March, 1656.”

No. 7.—A brass to *Nicholas Englefield.* (See List of Lords of the Manor of Ricote, p. 140.)

Hic jacet Nichūus Englefeld Armig' quondā s'biens Dom'
 Computor' in hospitio dñi Ric'i nup' Reg' Angl' qui obiit 1°
 die Aprilis A° Dñi M.CCCC.XV. cju' aie ppicietur Deus. Amen.

The greater part of the brass was lost in Delafield's time; the inscription, however, still remains, and is at present (1848) placed upright against the south wall of the chancel. (For the *arms* of Englefield, see List, p. 103. In the Roll of Arms of Edward II. a “Sire Roger de *Yngelfeld*,” of “Barkshire,” is recorded as bearing very nearly the same arms with those given at p. 103.) *Lee* has in *MS.* in reference to the above

inscription, "sometime controller of the house to Kyng Richard, ob. 1st April, 1415."

No. 8.—Thynne records the following—"Of your charytye praye for the sowle of *Nicholas Grene*, the w^{ch}e Nicolas decesed the 17 daye of Septemb. in the yere of our Lord God 1431, one whose sowle and one * * * * [? Christian] sowles Jesus have mercye."

Wood mentions "a stone in chancel with inscription for *Nich. Grene*, who died 1529." It is possible that Thynne may have accidentally made a mistake as to the year, and that Wood's date is the correct one; the style of the inscription is more in accordance with those of the sixteenth than those of the early part of the fifteenth century. *Lee*, however, has in his MS. "Nicholas Grene, ob. 1529," which is conclusive.

No. 9.—"Hic jacet *Richardus de Gardforde*, Abbas de Abendon, bonus et mansuetus, cujus anime propitietur Deus. Amen." *Thynne* merely gives the inscription, but does not speak of its position in the church. If the arched tomb, adjoining the sedilia in the chancel, be the resting place of the abbot, which on the whole seems very probable, from the traces of the cross still visible, the date of the tomb and sedilia (which appear contemporary) is brought down thirty years lower than their general style would suggest. The Abbot Gardforde died in 1331^m. (See note at p. 19.)

No. 10.—In the Blackall mausoleum in the chancel is the following inscription on a handsome mural tablet, (for its style,)—"Subter depositus est Georgius Blackall, armig. uxoris amantissimus, pauperum perpetuus fautor, omnibus flebilis, obiit 27^o die Maii, 1709." (See List of Arms, p. 89.)

^m See Stevens' addition to Dugdale's "Mon.," edit. 1722, vol. i. p. 510. Brown Willis's "History of the Mitred Parliamentary Abbeys," vol. i. p. 7. Addenda, p. 51 of edit. of 1718.

MONUMENTS, &C. IN THE NAVE.

No. 11.—On a grave-stone, “Robert Greening, died August 17, 1652.” [D.]

No. 12.—On another stone, “Anne Smith, died July 17, 1652.” She was sister to the above Robert Greening, observes Delafield.

No. 13.—“S. I. Rev^{dm} Johēs Whistler, A.M. olim e Coll : Trin : Oxon : Soc : Com :—cuj : memoranda probitas, sobrietas, lenitas, (et præ aliis cura pro relig : reformat :) exemplum vitæ tibi sit. Nat : 1^o Renat : 8^o Janu : 1636. Denat : 1^o Feb : 1720. Ac etiam D^{na} Elizā Whistler fidissima uxor ejus ; quæ obiit 15^o Maii, 1729. ætat : 77. ‘Currite ut obtineatis.’” [D.] For arms, see p. 101.

No. 14.—The *H. MS.* states that “in the middle ile on a marble stone on y^e ground is this inscription engraven. ‘Hic sepultus est Johannes Whistler civitatis Oxon : recordator, in quatuor parliament : burgus, in Grays Inne London assessor, vere doctrinæ amator et patronus, in lege et Evangelio constans et fidelis.’” Of this *Wood* remarks, “This seems to have been laid by himself, or at least made.”

No. 15.—The *H. MS.* adds, “on y^e like stone hard by, this—‘Here lyeth the body of Hugh Whistler.

‘In vertue, old age, and paternity,
Is truest honour and nobility.’”

No. 16.—Delafield gives the following inscription, but does not mention its position :—“Hic jacet Margareta uxor Andreae Durell. Hic sepulta fuit Martis die 3^o 168^o. ‘Deus, qui me illa privavit, justissimus, sanctissimus, cur murmuravi?’” (See List of Rectors, p. 50.)

No. 17.—Lee gives the following, but does not spe-

cify its locality. "John Grynyng also his wife * * * *
John ob : 12 June, 1523."

IN SOUTH AISLE.

No. 18.—A brass, which still remains: the inscription of which is recorded by *Thynne*, and the Harleian MS. [H.], though they slightly vary in their reading. *Thynne* has in the second line "quod es," the H. MS. "quod sis." The latter appears, from an inspection of the brass, to be the true reading.

Quisquis eris qui transieris sis prospice plora
Sum quod eris fueram quod sis pro me precor ora.
Hic jacet Willm Lenthall de quondam dominus de
Tachforde qui obiit 28^o die mensis Junii
R^o Dⁿⁱ M^oCCCC lxxxviii. a^oq. a^oq. p^oictet' B^r.

'He had three sonnes, and thre daughters,' adds *Thynne*. The brass, in addition to the above inscription, represents a man in his winding sheet, with a scroll at his mouth with the words, 'O bone Jesu * * * Jesu miserere mei.' (See List of Lords of the Manor, p. 67, and List of Arms, p. 89.)

The "Roll of the battle of Azincourt," (Sir H. Nicolas's edit. pp. 128, 381,) records that *Sir Rowland Lenthall* was one of the chief persons in the English army; in King Henry's retinue he was attended by 12 men at arms and 36 foot archers; and at the battle he had "8 Lances and 33 archers" as followers. (The Appendix to the Roll, p. 17, mentions that Sir Rowland L. "received a quantity of plate in security for his wages, as did many others," on that occasion.)

No. 19.—"On a stone this engraven." [H.] 'Here lyeth the body of Luke Taylor, who was buried May y^e 25th Anno Dni 1647, who hath left by will a very considerable estate for the poor of Haseley for ever.'

No. 20.—On a mural tablet, (1848.) "William

Woolfe died January 15, 1739, aged 63; and Frances his wife died January 1, 1751, aged 65; their son John Woolfe died June 11, 1764, aged 57; and Elizabeth his wife died Nov. 13, 1755, aged 45; and their children, William Cosmas Woolfe, died March 24, 1764, aged 24, and Charles Woolfe died Sept. 13, 1768, aged 20." (See List of Arms, p. 100.)

IN NORTH AISLE.

No. 21.—A brass, of which the following is the inscription.

Here lieth buried the body of dame Julian Fowler sometime wyfe of Sir Richard Fowler of Rycote Knyghte y^e which Deceased y^e 12 Dai of August in y^e yere of o^r lorde God M. D^o. xxviii o^r w^hos' soule Jhu have merry. Amen.

Issuing from the mouth of the figure, on a scroll, is the following prayer.

Belicta subentur' mee et ignorantias meas ne memineris
Sed libera me Dñe De morte eterna in die illa tremenda.

The arms on Dame Julian Fowler's tomb were as follows, on the authority of Lee and Thynne.

Two coats. I. Quarterly, i. Argent, three wolves' heads erased gules, within a bordure or, [azure, *Thynne*,] charged with castles azure, [or, *Thynne*,] FOWLER, [though Lee gives the name BRECKNOCKE.] ii. Ermine, on a canton gules an owl . . . ? Lee and Wood give this coat, as well as the preceding, to the name FOWLER. [The Gentleman's Magazine for August 1840, p. 171, gives the name BARTON.] See Wood's MSS. 14. D. and E. 1. iii. Barry of six, argent and gules, a bend of the second; on a chief or a lion passant azure; ENGLEFIELD. And iv. Vairè, argent and gules, GRESLEY; with, over all, an inescutcheon, Gules, a fesse argent between four dexter hands coupèd or; QUATRE-

MAIN. The foregoing coats form the *Baron* side of the shield. II. [Impaled by I.] the paternal coat of Dame Julian Fowler, viz., Quarterly, 1st and 4th, Argent, (?) a chevron between three lozenges ermine; SHAA, SHA, or SHAW. 2nd and 3rd,? a fesse engrailed, between six quatrefoils, (mulletts?)? ILAM.

Thynne has the following note in reference to the above inscription. "This Juliane was daughter to Sir John Sha, mayor of London; [in 1502.] This Sir Richarde had two wives, whereof this Julian was the seconde, by whome he had John, Thomas, and Margaret w^{ch}e Christofre Wighott married. By his first wyfe he had George an ideot, Edwarde of w^{ch} Edwarde the Fowlers of Bedfordshyre did come, for he that Fowler w^{ch} died in Bedfordshire a^o 1582 was sonne to this Sir Richarde Fowler that was [*space left blank by Thynne*] of the Duchye of Lancaster; who married the daughter and heyre of Richard Quatermayne of Ricot Esquire and of Sybell his wife."

Compare *Leland's* account of the *Quatermayne* and *Fowler* connection at p. 70. He supplies the word which Thynne left *blank* in the above remarks, viz., 'Chancellor' of the duchy of Lancaster.

No. 22.—"In this aisle also *Wood* mentions a monument, (observes *Delafield*,) or gravestone, to Sir Richard *Brecknocke* and *Sibila Fowler* his wife." *Lee* is the only one of the other authorities who alludes to the name of *Brecknocke*. He records a coat of arms (see List, No. 117, p. 102.) impaling the coat which both he and *Wood* assign to the name *Fowler*, (viz., Ermine, on a canton gules an owl or;) but to which in the notice of Dame Julian Fowler's tomb above the name of *Barton* has also been attributed, on the authority of the Gentleman's Magazine for August, 1840, p. 170. Annexed to his sketch of the coat he adds in manuscript, "*Rich.*

Brecknocke son of Rob. Brecknocke Esq. and Sibill his wife: ob: y^e 28 May 1485, on a grave stone."

FAMILY NAMES,

THE ARMS OF WHICH FORMERLY EXISTED EITHER IN STAINED GLASS IN THE WINDOWS, OR ON THE MONUMENTS, OF HASELEY CHURCH.

I. LORDS OF THE MANOR OF HASELEY.

BASSET.—*Argent, three bars undèe gules.* [H. D.ⁿ]

L. records a coat as in the church windows, viz., *Barry nebulé of six, or and gules*, which in Collins's "Peerage," viii. 502, is assigned to the *Basset* family. The Roll of Arms of Edward III. (p. 40) gives the *first* of these bearings to the name—" . . . Basset, *port une daunsy d' argent et goules de vj peeces,*" exactly as exhibited formerly in the church windows; though in the same roll another Basset has the bearing, (p. 21.) *Ermine, on a chief indented gules two mullets argent.* Very similar coats to this last were borne by two brothers, Sir Edmund and Sir John Basset, at the *siege of Carlsruerock*, A.D. 1300°. They were knights of the county of Gloucester, but one of their coats (see No. 35 in general List of Arms) was formerly to be seen amongst those in Haseley church windows. Another coat, different from any of the above, is given in the Roll of Henry III. (p. 12) to "Rauf de Bassett," viz., "*d'or a trois peles de gouls ung quartre de ermyns;*" and the same coat again occurs in that of Edward II. (p. 8) as that of a "Sire Rauf Basset," whilst (at p. 93 of the same roll) a "Sire Wm. Basset" bore, *Argent, two bars azure, in chief three chaplets of roses gules.* The Harleian MS., 245, again gives another coat, under Glover's authority, to "Radulp' Basset," viz., *Paly of six, or and gules, a border azure bezantée:* being *differenced* from that assigned by the Rolls of Hen. III. and Edward II. (mentioned just above) to the same name. If these several persons of the name were of the *same*

ⁿ The several authorities are appended, as before mentioned. See p. 76.

* Sir H. N., "Carlav. Poem," pp. 82; 363.

family descent, the remark elsewhere made (p. 117) that coats of arms had scarcely become *family* distinctions at the commencement of the 13th century, will apply even to so late a period as the reign of Edward II. (See List of Lords of the Manor, pp. 58—65.)

DESPENCER.—*Quarterly, argent and gules; the 2nd and 3rd quarters fretty or; over all a bend sable.* [L. H. D.]

The above coat occurs in the Roll of Henry III. It was again borne by one of the family at the siege of Carlaverock; and finally it appears amongst those of Edward II.'s roll. (See List of Lords of the Manor, p. 65, and "Memoir of Dorchester Church," p. 115.)

Hugh le Despencer, son of the celebrated chief justiciary of England, was born about 1236; he married Aliva, heiress of the last of the Basset family, who was lord of Haseley.

BIGOD.—*Or, a cross gules.* [L. W. D.]

Delafield refers to this coat (as above blazoned) as being in *Westminster Abbey*; and Sir Harris Nicolas, in his edition of the Roll of Edward II., mentions the same coat, amongst others, as remaining in 1829 in the same edifice. The Roll of Henry III., however, mentions "Rafe Bigot" as bearing *d'or ung crois de goules, a les escalops d'argent en le croiz*; which latter coat again a "Sire Rauf Bygod" is recorded as bearing in that of Edward II.

ENGLAND.—*Gules, three lions passant gardant or.* [H. L. W.]

These arms were more than once repeated in the windows of the church, the result of its connection with King Edward I. and other successive sovereigns, or members of the royal family, as lords of the manor. (See pp. 65, 66.)

BOHUN.—*Azure, a bend argent, cotised or, between six lions rampant of the third.* [L. D.]

These arms occur in the Rolls of Henry III. and Edward II., and in the "Poem of Carlaverock."

PYPARD.—*Argent, two bars azure; on a canton of the second, a cinquefoil [or, star] or.* [L. H. D. The latter adds, “in the chancel window in my time.”]

LEYNTHALL.—*Argent, on a bend sable, cotised or, three mullets of the field.* [L. T. H. W. D.]

Delafield in giving the above coat to the first founder of the Oxfordshire Leynthalls, as testified by the “Brass,” (see List of Monuments,) observes that it is a “very different coat from that borne by his posterity here.” He speaks of a coat of arms in the “south chantry” as being that of the LEYNTHALLS, lords of Haseley, viz., *Sable, 4 lozenges in bend argent.* Lee, however, records *both* coats, assigning the first to the name Leynthall, and twice mentioning the second, as *quartering*, and *being quartered by* the first. (See No. 149, 151, List of Arms, p. 107.)

CUTLER. SIR JOHN CUTLER, lord of Haseley.—*Azure, three dragons' heads erased or; a chief argent.* [D.]

ROBERTS, EARL OF RADNOR, lord of Haseley.—*Azure, three estoiles and a chief wavy or.* [D.]

THE BLACKALLS, lords of Haseley. *Argent, a greyhound courant sable: on a chief dansettè, (or indented,) of the second, three bezants.*

THE LONGS, lords of Haseley. [1848.]—*Sable, a lion rampant between eight cross crosslets argent;—impaling, Or, a spread eagle displayed sable, charged with a crown of the first: in chief the word TRAFALGAR; being the arms of WALTER LONG, Esq., and Lady MARY LONG, his wife, the daughter of the earl of Northesk.*

II. GENERAL LIST

OF ALL THE COATS OF ARMS, FORMERLY IN HASELEY CHURCH, WITH FAMILY NAMES, AND THE POSITION OF THE COATS IN THE CHURCH, WHEN ASCERTAINED.

The several authorities are added, as before; L. for Lee; T. for Thynne; W. for Wood; H. the Harleian MS.; G. Glover; and D. Delafield.

The several coats are numbered throughout, and they have been arranged according to their *fields*, for more convenient reference. Those which occurred more than once in the windows of the church have the word *repeated* appended.

CHANCEL.

East Window.

No. 1. Or, three chevrons gules. [*repeated.*] [L. H. W.] De CLARE.

See "Dorchester Abbey Memoir," p. 120. A daughter of this house married *Hugh le Despencer*. See List of Lords of the Manor of Haseley. The arms of De Clare occur in the Roll of Henry III., in the "Carlaverock Poem," and again in the Roll of Edward II. They were still remaining in Westminster abbey in 1829, on the authority of Sir Harris Nicolas.

No. 2. Or, two bars gules, and in chief three torteaux. [H. G. W.] Lord WAKE.

See Rolls of Henry III. and Edward II., and "Dorchester Abbey Mem.," p. 46.

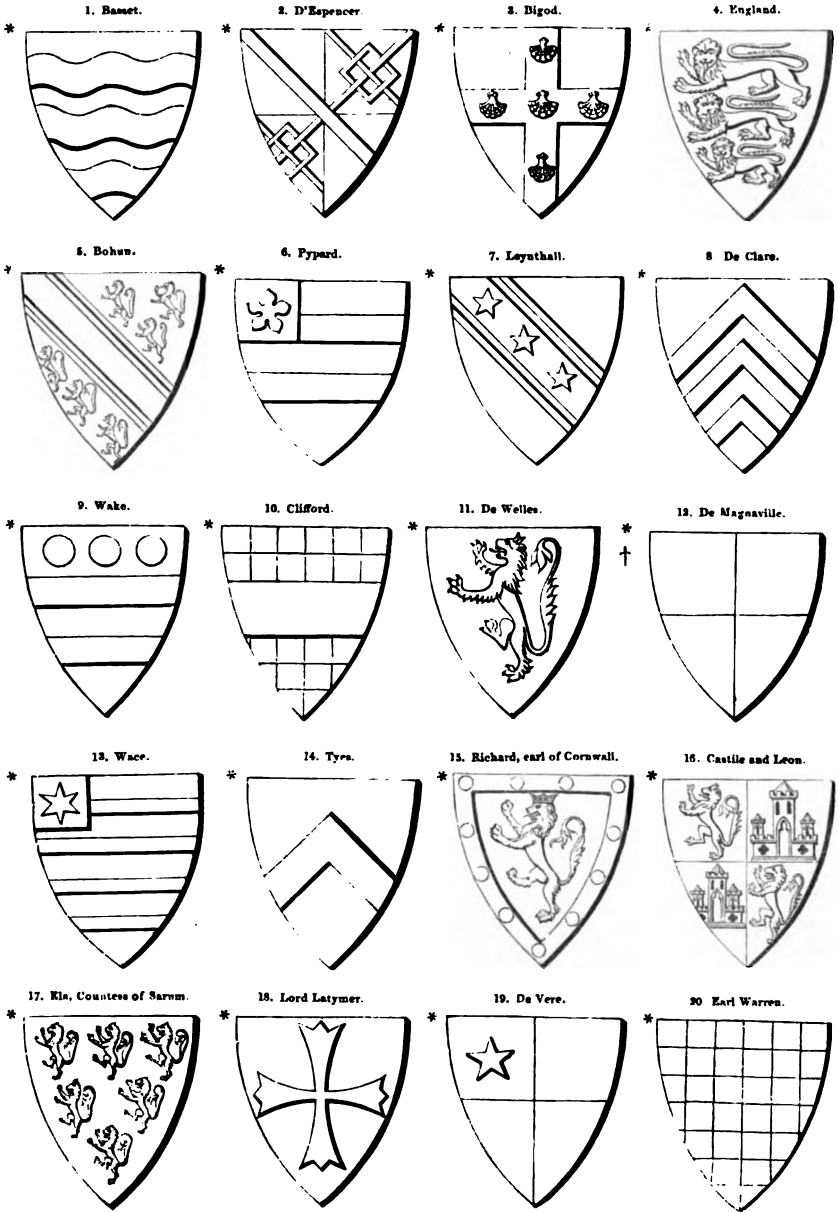
No. 3. Checquèe, Or and sable, a fesse gules. [L. H. W.] Lord CLIFFORD?

See "Dorch. Ab. Mem.," p. 117; "Carlav. Poem," and Roll of Ed. II. By the last two authorities the coat of Lord Clifford is blazoned, "*or and azure.*" Both L. and H. give "*or and sable,*" but very probably the *dark blue* colour of the glass was mistaken for *sable*, and the coat should have been blazoned, as the Rolls &c. have given it.

No. 4. Or, a lion rampant sable. [H. W.] De WELLES.

This coat is attributed to the above name, in the Rolls of Ed. II. and Ed. III., and in the "Carlav. Poem." *Hugh de Welles* was bishop of Lincoln from 1209 to 1234. See p. 43.

ARMS FORMERLY IN HASELEY CHURCH



* The coats marked thus were formerly in Haseley Church,—the first seven being those of the Lords of the Manor.

† Coats marked thus were formerly in Rycote Chapel.

* † Those thus distinguished, in both Haseley Church and Rycote Chapel.

OR IN RYCOTE CHAPEL.

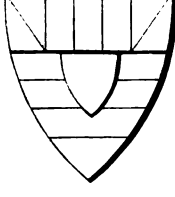
21. France and England.



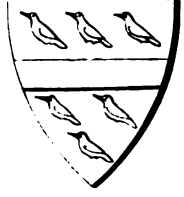
22. France.



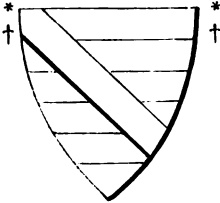
23. Mortimer.



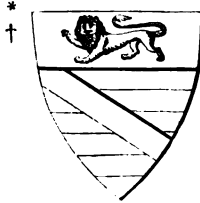
24. Beauchamp.



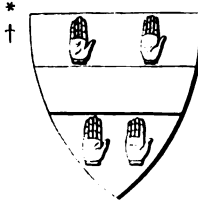
25. Grey of Rotherfeld.



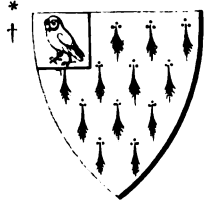
26. Englefeld.



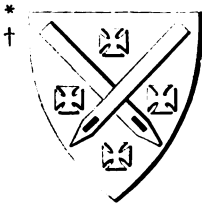
27. Quetremain.



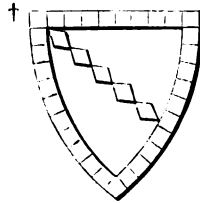
28. Fowler.



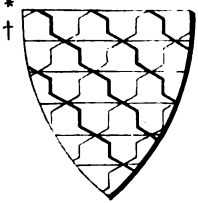
29. Lord William of Thame.



30. Adrian de Bardis.



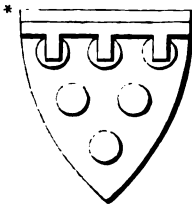
31. Gresley.



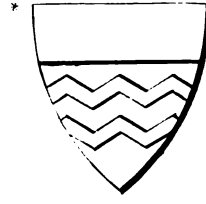
32. Lyttleton de Frankley.



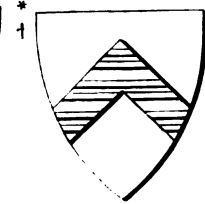
33. Pley.



34. Stonor.



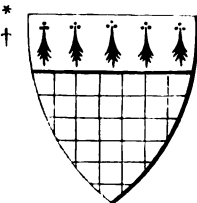
35. Throgmorton.



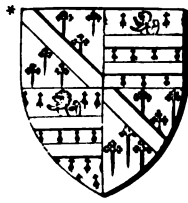
36. Giffard.



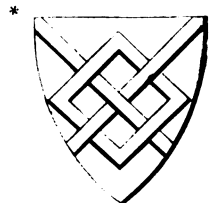
37. Tateshale.



38. Drayton.



39. Huddleston.



No. 5. Quarterly, or and gules. [*repeated.*] [H. W. D.]
De MAGNAVILLE.

See Camden, Middlesex, and List of Lords of the Manor of Rycote.

No. 6. Or, two bars gules. [H. W.]

This coat is thus given by H. It may possibly have been a partially defaced duplicate of No. 2.

No. 7. Argent, two bars azure, on a canton of the second a cinquefoil (? star of five points) or. [*repeated.*] [H. L. D. W.] PYPARD.

See List of Lords of the Manor.

No. 8. Argent, four bars gules, on a canton of the second a star of six [eight?] points of the first. [H. W. D.—L. has the "star" or.] WACE.

See Roll of Ed. II., "Guide to the Archit. Antiq. near Oxford," pp. 312, 316.

No. 9. Argent, a chevron gules. [*repeated.*] [L. H. W. D.] Lord TYES.

See "Carlaverock Poem," and the Rolls of Ed. II. and Ed. III., "Dorch. Ab. Mem.," p. 48.

No. 10. Argent, crusilly gules and three fleurs-de-lis sable. [L. H. W.]

No. 11. Quarterly, argent and gules, in the first quarter a mullet of the second. [W.]

No. 12. Argent, a lion rampant gules, within a border sable bezantèe. [*repeated.*] [H. L. W. T. The latter says, "a bordure or and sable."] RICHARD, (second son of King JOHN,) EARL of CORNWALL, and KING of the ROMANS.

See "Dorch. Ab. Mem.," p. 48, and Rolls of Hen. III. and Ed. II. This coat was very probably placed in the church by Bishop *Fulco Basset*, in honour of his friend and patron. See List of Lords of the Manor.

No. 13. Argent, two bars and a canton gules. [*repeated.*] [H. W.]

No. 14. Barry of six, argent and azure, a bendlet gules. [*repeated.*] [H. L. G. W.] Lord GREY of ROTHERFIELD.

See "Dor. Ab. Mem.," p. 47.

No. 15. Quarterly, argent and gules, the second and third quarters fretty or; over all a bend sable. [*repeated.*] [L. H. W. D.] Le DESPENCER.

See List of Lords of the Manor, Rolls of Henry III. and Ed. II., and "Poem of Carlav.;" also "Dorch. Ab. Mem.," p. 115.

No. 16. Argent, a border gobonated azure and or. [W. D.]

No. 17. Gules, three fleurs-de-lis argent. [L. H. W. D.]
See No. 137, p. 105.

No. 18. Gules, a castle triple towered or. CASTILE, quarterly with, Argent, a lion rampant sable. LEON. [H. L. W.]

See List of Lords of the Manor, King *Edward I.*, and "Dorch. Ab. Mem.," p. 118.

No. 19. Gules, two lions passant gardant [argent?], within a border indented argent [or?] [*repeated.*] [H. W.]

The above, except the border, is the coat of De la MARE. See "Guide, Arch. Antiq. near Oxford," p. 387. The coat of GIFFARD, *gules, three lions passant gardant argent*, is given in the Roll of Henry III.

No. 20. Gules, three lions passant gardant or. [*repeated.*] [L. H. W.] ENGLAND.

See List of Lords of the Manor, and the royal hands into which the lordship passed.

No. 21. Gules, a cross or. [*repeated.*] [H. W.] Lord LATYMER?

See "Dorch. Ab. Mem.," p. 46.

No. 22. Gules, a cross argent. [*repeated.*] [H. W.]

No. 23. Quarterly, gules and or. [H.]

No. 24. Quarterly, gules and or; in the first quarter a star of six points of the second. [L. H. W.] De VERE. H. *repeats* this coat, with the exception of the star, which is *argent*.

The "Poem of Carl.," and the Rolls of Henry III. and Edw. II., blazon this coat, *Quarterly, or and gules; in the first quarter a mullet argent*, which, according to modern rules, is false heraldry. See "Dorch. Ab. Mem.," p. 108.

No. 25. Per pale gules and argent, a fesse of the second. [*repeated.*] [H. W. The latter has * * a fesse counterchanged?]

No. 26. Gules, two lions passant gardant or; a chief paly of the field and azure. [W.]

No. 27. Azure, three bucks' heads cabossed or. [L. H. W. D.]

No. 28. Azure, semée of fleurs-de-lis or. FRANCE, quarterly with ENGLAND. [H. W.]

This coat may perhaps have been added to the others in Haseley church windows, in honour of *Margaret of France*, second wife of King Edward I. See List of Lords of the Manor, and "Dorch. Ab. Mem.," p. 114.

No. 29. Paly of six, azure and argent, on a bend gules three escallops or. [*repeated.*] [H. W.] Compare No. 122.

No. 30. Azure, an inescutcheon argent, within an orle of martlets or. [*repeated.*] [H. W.]

No. 31. Azure, a bend argent, cotised or, between six lioncels rampant of the third. [W.] BOHUN.

See List of Lords of the Manor, p. 67.

No. 32. Sable, a bend argent between six lions rampant or. [*repeated.*] [H. W.]

No. 33. Sable, semeè of crosses pateè fitcheè and three fleurs-de-lis or. [D.]

No. 34. Ermine, on a fesse gules three bucks' heads cabossed or. [*repeated.*] [L. D. T. H. The two latter have "three billets or," and W. supplies the name, MAYLYNGS, or MOLYNGS, to the latter blazon.]

This coat is quartered by *Barrentyne*. See List of Monuments, p. 77.

No. 35. Ermine, on a chief gules three mullets or. [*repeated.*] [H. W.]

A coat very nearly resembling the above was borne by Sir Edmund BASSET, at the siege of Carlaverock. See List of Arms of the Lords of the Manor, p. 87.

No. 36. Ermine, two bars gules. [*repeated.*] [L. H. W.]

This coat (with the addition of a *demi-lion rampant in chief gules*) is quartered by *Drayton*. See "Guide," &c., p. 328.

No. 37. [*Field doubtful*]? six annulets . . . ? [*repeated.*] [L. H. W. D.]

See the account of the PLECY arms at p. 119, "Dorch. Ab. Mem.," and the "Rolls" of Arms by Sir Harris Nicolas.

No. 38.? a lion rampant? [*repeated.*] [H.]

Possibly the arms of LEON. See No. 18.

No. 39.? three bars,? a canton ermine. [H. W.]

No. 40.? fretty of four azure, within every space a fleur-de-lis or. [W.]

Wood gives a coat as in the great east window, viz. Quarterly 1st and 4th, the above coat, N. 40; 2nd, England; 3rd, No. 26, as given before.

SOUTH WINDOWS.

- No. 41. Or, a cross gules. [L. W. D.] BIGOD. See List of Lords of the Manor.
- No. 42. No. 2. [*repeated.*] Lord WAKE. [H.]
- No. 43. De VERE, [*repeated;*] see No. 24. [H. W.]
- No. 44. PYPARD, [*repeated;*] see No. 7. [H. W.]
- No. 45. Argent, two bars sable; on a chief or, a demilion rampant issuant gules. [H. W.] See No. 99. W. gives nearly a similar coat as being in the "side aisles."
- No. 46. RICHARD, EARL of CORNWALL, and KING of the ROMANS: as before, No. 12. [H. W.]
- No. 47. Argent, a cross gules. [H. also in the "belfry window."'] ST. GEORGE.
- No. 48. Le DESPENCER, as before, No. 15. [H.]
- No. 49. No. 10. [*repeated.*] [H. W.]
- No. 50. WACE, as before, No. 8. [H. W.]
- No. 51. No. 17. [*repeated.*] [H. W.]
- No. 52. Paly of six, gules and or. [*repeated.*] [L. H. W.] The two last record a coat, identical perhaps with the above, viz., *Gules, three pales or*, as being in the north window of the chancel. See No. 75.
- No. 53. Sable, crossuly crossletty and two pipes in pile or. [L. H. W.] TRUMPINGTON.
See the engraving of the *brass* of Sir Roger de Trumpington, in Boutell's "Mon. Brasses and Slabs," p. 30.
- No. 54. Sable, three cups covered or. [*repeated.*] [H. L. and D. The two latter have, besides the above coat, *gules, &c. &c. &c.*] BUTLER. See List of Rectors, p. 47, and List of Monuments, p. 80.
The Roll of Hen. III. records that "Monsier Edmond le Boteler port d'asure a trois coupes d' or." The colour of the field may have been mistaken by L. The same bearing appa-

rently appears on the shield of a cross-legged effigy of *Sir John de Botiler*, c. 1285. See Boutell's "Mon. Brasses and Slabs," p. 159.

No. 55. No. 34. [*repeated.*] [H. W.]

No. 56. No. 35. [*repeated.*] [H. W.]

No. 57. Ermine, on a bend gules [or, L.] three chevrons or, [gules, L.] [*repeated.*] [L. H. W. The latter and Lee have *the bend or, and the chevrons gules.*]

Lee gives this coat as occurring in *Rycote* chapel, impaled by *Quatermayns*. Wood supplies the name, BREULEY.

NORTH WINDOWS.

No. 58. Checqueè or and azure. [*repeated.*] [L. H.]
Earl WARREN.

This coat occurs in the Rolls of Henry III. and Ed. II., and in the "Carlaverock Poem." It was still remaining in Westminster abbey in 1829. See "Dorch. Abbey Mem.," p. 106, and the remarks there on the *colours* of the coat. Lee has given the blazon in the case of Haseley church correctly, as above.

No. 59. Or, on a fesse gules six fleurs-de-lis of the field, a border of the second. [H.]

No. 60. De CLARE, as before, No. 1. [*repeated.*] [H. W.]

No. 61. WAKE, as before, No. 2. [*repeated.*] [H. W.]

No. 62. CLIFFORD? as before, No. 3. [*repeated.*] [H. W.]

No. 63. PYPARD, as before, No. 7. [*repeated.*] [H. W.]

No. 64. Lord TYES, as before, No. 9. [*repeated.*] [H. W.]

No. 65. Le DESPENCER, as before, No. 15. [H. W.]
[*repeated.*]

No. 66. E. of CORNWALL and KING of the ROMANS, as before, No. 12. [*repeated.*] [H. W.]

No. 67. No. 10. [*repeated.*] [H. W.]

No. 68. Argent, a bend *or* (?), between six cross cross-lets sable. [H. W.]

Lee records a coat somewhat similar to the above, as being in Rycote chapel, viz., *Argent, a bend between six fleurs-de-lis gules.* The blazon as given above, on the authority of H. and W., is false heraldry, according to modern rules.

No. 69. Argent, on a chevron sable five bezants. [*repeated.*] [H. W.]

Lee records a coat in Haseley church possibly the same with the above, viz., *Argent, a chevron or charged with pellets.*

No. 70. BASSET—Argent, three bars nebulé gules. [H. W. D.]

See List of Arms of Lords of the Manor.

No. 71. No. 19. [*repeated.*] [H. W.] DELAMARE, or GIFFARD.

No. 72. No. 23. [*repeated.*] [H. W.]

No. 73. De VERE, as before, No. 24. [*repeated.*] [H. W.]

No. 74. No. 52. [*repeated.*] [H.]

No. 75. Gules, three pales *or*. [H. W.] See No. 52.

No. 76. Sable, fretty *or*; on a chief of the second three pellets. [H. W. D.]

Lee records a coat the same most probably with the above, viz., *Sable, fretty or; on a chief of the second three torteaux.* See No. 143. p. 105. In the roll of Hen. III., the name MAUTRAVERS bears *Sable, fretty or.*

No. 77. Sable, a bend gules between six fleurs-de-lis *or*. [L.—The H. MS. W. and D. have the *fleurs-de-lis argent.*]

No. 78. Sable, an estoile *or*, within an orle of bezants. [H. W.]

No. 79. Sable, a fesse gules between six fleurs-de-lis or.
[D.]

No. 80. Sable, six fleurs-de-lis or, within a border gules.
[H. W. D.]

No. 81. MAYLYNGS, or MOLYNS. [*repeated.*] See No. 34, and the account of the *Barrentyne* tomb. [H. W.]

No. 82. Ermine, a chief or. [H. W.]

No. 83. ? crusilly crossletty, a fesse gules between six fleurs-de-lis or. [H. W.]

In the Blackall mausoleum, in the chancel, the following arms are to be seen at present (1848) exhibited on hatchments, and on the mural monument to "Georgius Blackall, Armig." who died in 1709.

No. 84. BLACKALL. Argent, a greyhound courant sable, on a chief dansettè [or indented] of the second three bezants.

No. 85. BLACKALL, impaling, Ermine, a squirrel gules.

Per pale	{	I. Quarterly i. and iv. <i>Blackall.</i>
		ii. and iii. Or, two bars gules frettè of the field, a chief dansettè of the second.
		II. Argent (?) three boars' faces ? issuant from as many cups or.

On the mural monument—

Per pale	{	I. Quarterly i. and iv. <i>Blackall.</i>
		ii. and iii. Argent, on a fesse, between three escallops (?) gules, as many cross-crosslets or.
		II. Sable, a chevron embattled or, between three white roses.

NORTH AISLE WINDOWS.

- No. 86. Argent, three wolves' heads erased gules. [L. H. D.]
Thynne blazons the first coat on Dame Julian Fowler's tomb, (see List of Monuments, &c.) thus :—*Argent, three wolves' heads erased gules, within a bordure azure charged with castles or.* The name FOWLER and BRECKNOCKE have both been attributed to this latter coat, the latter name by *Lee*. See below, No. 97.
- No. 87. Argent, two wolves [talbots?] passant gules. [L. H. W., the latter gives the name.] BRETTON, impaled by *Quatermayne*. See below, No. 90.
- No. 88. Vaire, argent and gules, GRESLEY, impaled by *Quatermayne*. [H.]
- No. 89. Gules, a fesse argent [*azure*, Glover; and if so false heraldry], between four dexter hands couped or. QUATREMAIN. [L. G. H. W. D.]
- No. 90. QUATREMAIN as above, impaling BRETTON. See No. 87. [H. L.]

SOUTH AISLE WINDOWS.

- No. 91. GRESLEY, [as No. 88.] impaling, Argent on a bend sable three martlets [mulletts?] or (?); in chief a canton? [H.]
- No. 92. QUATREMAIN, with *inscription* underneath.
 See notice of the brass to Thomas Butler, rector, No. 3. in List of Monuments.
- No. 93. GRESLEY, [as No. 88.] [D. mentions "in the west window."]
- No. 94. QUATREMAIN [see No. 89.] impaling GRESLEY, [D.]
- No. 95. GRESLEY, impaling, quarterly; I. Ermine, on a canton gules an owl or :—FOWLER; and, II. Argent,

on a bend [sable? H.] gules three martlets [or? H.]
vert—(?) DANVERS. [D.]

See account of the brass monument to Dame Julian Fowler,
p. 85.

No. 96. WOOLFE. [on a mural tablet, 1848.] Gules, a
chevron between three wolves' heads erased or: with
an inescutcheon of pretence, gules, a lion (?) passant
or.

IN THESIDE AISLES, BUT NOT SPECIFIED IN WHICH.

No. 97. Argent, three wolves' heads erased gules, within
a border azure charged with castles or. [T. W. D.]
See above No. 86.

This was the *first* coat on the tomb of Dame Julian Fowler;
(see List.) In a notice of *Rycote* chapel, Wood gives the name
FOWLER to this coat, though Delafeld imagined it to be the
bearing of the family of *Brecknocke*. Wood, however, remarks
that the *Fowlers*, in addition to the above, "also bore an owl
on a canton, as in Haseley church." See below, No. 114.

No. 98. Argent, a fesse between three crescents sable.
LEE. [L. T. W.]

See *Rycote* arms, No. 30; and *Rycote* manor, p. 147.

No. 99. Argent, two bars sable; on a chief or, a demi-
lion rampant issuant gules; on a canton . . . ? a
cinquefoil . . . ? [L. H. W.] See No. 45.

No. 100. Gules, a fesse vairè argent and sable, between
three fleurs-de-lis or. [L. W.] See No. 136. p. 105.

No. 101. Quarterly, gules and or; a border vairè or
and sable. [L. Wood gives "argent and sable."]]

No. 102. Gules, crusilly or; a fesse between an unicorn
current in chief, and a cup covered in base of the
second. [L. W.]

Guy, earl of Warwick, at the siege of Carlaverock bore
Gules, crusilly and a fesse or.

- No. 103. No. 17. [*repeated.*] [L. T. H. W.]
- No. 104. Gules, crusilly and three covered cups or. [L. W.]
- No. 105. Azure, a pale gules; over all a key and sword in saltire argent, handled and hilted or. [L. W.]
Both Lee and Wood give this coat as above, though "metal upon metal" is not in accordance with strict heraldic rule.
- No. 106. Sable, a cinquefoil between six escallops or. [W.]
- No. 107. Sable, three spread eagles argent, BARRENTYNE. [L. T. W. D.]
See notice of the Barrentyne tomb, p. 77.
- No. 108. Sable, three chevrons argent, *impaled by Barrentyne.* [L. W.] See No. 145. p. 106.
- No. 109. No. 36. [*repeated.*] [L. H. W.]
- No. 110. *Sable . . . ?* six fleurs-de-lis or, within a border gules. [H. W. D.]
The *H. MS.* supplies the field, *Sable.*
- No. 111. ? six buckles, three, two, and one. [L. W.]
On a monument in the nave, Gules, a bend fusilly argent voided, between two greyhounds courant.
WHISTLER. (See List of Monuments, p. 83.)

IN THE BELFRY WINDOWS.

- No. 112. Argent, a cross gules. [W.]
- No. 113. Quarterly, FRANCE AND ENGLAND, a label argent.

OTHER COATS OF ARMS,

FORMERLY IN THE WINDOWS OF THE CHURCH, BUT THEIR EXACT
LOCALITY NOT SPECIFIED, INCLUDING THOSE ON THE
MONUMENTS, &c.

No. 114. GRESLEY, impaling per fesse, I. Ermine, on a canton gules an owl or, FOWLER, (which name *Lee* assigns to this coat, as well as to No. 97. in p. 100,) and II. Quarterly, i. and iv., Argent, on a bend sable, cotised or, three mullets of the field, LEYNTHALL; ii. and iii., Ermine, on a bend or, three chevrons gules. See No. 57. p. 96. [L. H. W.] See below, No. 127.

No. 115. Barry nebulè or and gules. BASSET.?

See account of the Basset arms, at page 87. The above, with the addition of a "baton, azure," are the arms of LOVEL. See Roll of Edw. II.

No. 116. Barry of six, or and azure; a chief paly, the corners gyronny; an inescutcheon argent. MORTIMER. [L.]

See the Rolls of Hen. III. and Ed. II., and the "Carlav. Poem;" "Dorch. Abbey Mem.," p. 122.

No. 117. Two coats, per pale—I. Quarterly, i. and iv., Argent on a chevron, between three gauntlets sable an annulet; BRECKNOCKE. ii. and iii. Barry, azure and or, a chief of the second; and II. Ermine, on a canton gules an owl or; FOWLER.

[L.] Appended to the tricking of the above coat, *Lee* has the following remark in MS. "Rich. *Brecknocke*, son of Robert Brecknocke Esq^{re}. and Sibill his wyfe, ob. y^e 28 May. 1485. On a grave stone."

No. 118. Argent, crusilly sable. [L.]

No. 119. Argent, a chevron between three lozenges ermine. SHAA, SHA, OR SHAW. [L. T.]

This coat quarterly with No. 146, forms the sinister half of that on Dame Julian Fowler's tomb. See List of Monuments, &c. p. 85.

No. 120. Argent, a chevron or charged with pellets. [L.]

No. 121. Argent, a bend gules. [L.]

No. 122. Paly of six, argent and azure; on a bend gules three escallops or. [L.]

The same coat with the exception of "three eaglets" for the "three escallops" appears in the "Carlaverock Poem" as that of GRANDISON. Compare No. 29.

No. 123. Argent, two bars gules.

One of Dame Julian Fowler's quarterings. See List of Monuments; this may be an imperfect blazon of the *Englefield* bearing. [Thynne.]

No. 124. ENGLEFIELD. Barry of six, argent and gules, a bend of the second; on a chief or, a lion passant azure.

Lee thus blazons this coat as impaled by Quartermain in the windows of *Rycote chapel*. (See p. 151.) In his notes and trickings of *Haseley Church*, he merely gives the name. "Inglefield, sometime controller of the house to Kyng Richard ob. y^e 1st April, 1415." (See List of Lords of the Manor of Rycote, p. 140, and List of Monuments, &c. p. 81.) *Glover* has given us a short pedigree of the *Englefield* family, exhibiting their intermarriages with the *Quartermain*, *Fowler*, and other families. (Harleian MS. 245.) His blazon of the *Englefield* coat is somewhat different, viz. *Barry of six, gules and argent; a bend azure; on a chief or a lion passant of the third*; and yet both *Lee* and himself took their descriptions from the same glass window at Rycote. *Wood*, again, gives a third blazon; his words are:—"In the said windows [of Rycote chapel] are the pictures of Richard Quartermayne kneeling in his armour,

with his armes on his back, and of Sibill his wife kneeling by him, with a certain garment on, according to the fashion of those times; and Quartermayne's and her arms impaled on her back also, which are these:—I. *Gules, a fesse azure* [L. and H. *argent*] *between 4 dexter hands coupéd or*: and II. *Barry of six, argent and gules; a bend azure; on a chief of the first a lion passant of the third,*" and a side note adds of the chief, "some have it *or*."

The Roll of Arms of Edward II., under the head of "Barkshire," has this notice:—"Sire Roger de Yngelfeld;—burlee de argent e de goules, od le chef de or a un lion passaunt de azur."

No. 125. *Argent, three fleurs-de-lis sable.* [L.]

No. 126. *Argent, a fesse between three boars' faces coupéd sable.* ALPHEN. [L. T. H.]

This coat, quarterly with *Reade*, No. 130, is impaled by *Barrentyne*. See List of Mon., p. 77.

No. 127. *Argent, on a bend sable, cotised or, three mullets of the field.* LEYNTHALL.

"Wm. Leynthall, sometime Lord of Lachford," [a manor in the parish of Haseley,] "ob. 29 July, 1497." [Lee.]

No. 128. *Argent, on a chief gules, two stags' heads cabossed or.* POPHAM. [L. T.] quartered by *Barrentyne*.

List of Monuments, &c. p. 77.

No. 129. *PYPARD, impaling LEYNTHALL, as above.* [L.]

No. 130. *Gules, on a bend wavy argent, three coots, [or choughs,] sable.* READE. [L. T. H.]

This coat, quarterly with *Alphen*, see No. 126, is impaled by *Barrentyne*. See List of Mon. p. 77.

No. 131. *Barry, gules and or; on a chief of the second three torteaux.* [repeated.] [L.]

Compare the WAKE arms, No. 2.

No. 132. *Gules, a frette argent.* HUDDLESTON.

See List of Monuments, p. 79.

- No. 133. Gules (?) six fleurs-de-lis sable. [L.]
- No. 134. Gules, three cups covered or; BUTLER. [D.]
See List of Rectors, p. 47, and List of Mon. p. 80.
- No. 135. Gules, a fesse between six fleurs-de-lis or. [L.]
The *Beauchamp* arms are the same as the above, with the exception of *martlets* for the *fleurs-de-lis*. See "Dorch. Abbey Mem.," p. 113.
- No. 136. Gules, a fesse vairèe azure and sable, between three fleurs-de-lis or. [L.]
Compare No. 100. p. 100.
- No. 137. Gules, three fleurs-de-lis or. [L.]
See No. 17. p. 92.
- No. 138. Quarterly, gules and or, a fesse argent. [L.]
- No. 139. Azure, a bend between six cross crosslets fitchèe or, DRAYTON, quartered by *Barrentyne*. [L. T. H.]
See List of Monuments, &c., p. 77, and "Guide," &c., p. 328.
- No. 140. Azure, a bend argent, cotised or, between six lions rampant of the third. BOHUN. [L. W. D.]
See List of Lords of the Manor, p. 67, and Rolls of Hen. III. and Ed. II.; "Carlaverock Poem," and "Dorch. Abbey Mem.," p. 108.
- No. 141. Azure, four crosses pateè, and in saltire two organ pipes or. [L.] JOHN, LORD WILLIAMS of Thame.
See List of Lords of the Manor of *Rycote*.
- No. 142. Sable, eight cinquefoils or, three, three, and two. [L.]
- No. 143. Sable, fretty or; on a chief of the second three torteaux. [L.]
See No. 76. p. 97. In the Roll of Hen. III. the name MAUTRAVERS has the bearing, *Sable, fretty or*.

No. 144. Two coats per pale. [L.]

I. Quarterly, i. BARENTYNE; ii. DRAYTON; iii. POPHAM; iv. MAYLYNGS or MOLYNS.

II.? on a chevron three leopards' heads, and in canton a cross.

The above forms the third coat on the Barrentyne tomb, see p. 77.

No. 145. BARRENTYNE, impaling, Sable, three chevrons argent. [L.] See No. 108. p. 101.

No. 146.? a fesse engrailed between six quatrefoils, [mulletts?]? ILAM.

This coat quarterly with Shaw, No. 119. p. 103, forms the sinister half of the bearing once displayed upon *Dame Julian Fowler's* tomb. See List of Monuments, &c. p. 85. The names *Shaw* and *Ilam* have been attributed to these two coats respectively, on the authority of the "Gentleman's Magazine" for August, 1840, p. 171.

No. 147.? on a chevron three leopards' heads, and in canton a cross . . .? impaled by *Barrentyne*.

See No. 144, above, and the third coat on the Barrentyne tomb. [L. T. H.]

No. 148. Argent [azure?] on a chevron sable (?) three fleurs-de-lis or. [L., who adds in MS., "on a stone."]

To apologize for the insertion of the following coats of arms, though not in the church, reference need only again be made to the words of Delafield, quoted at p. 74.

ARMS THAT FORMERLY APPEARED IN THE WINDOWS OF THE
MANOR HOUSE OF LITTLE HASELEY.

Mr. Delafield has recorded a few coats under the above heading. Lee and Wood have longer lists, the latter seemingly based upon the former.

- No. 149. { I. Quarterly i. and iv. Argent a bend engrailed between six martlets sable.
 Per pale { ii. and iii. Gules [Or?] crusilly and a cinquefoil in fesse or, [gules?] in dexter chief a crescent for difference.
 II. Quarterly i. and iv. Sable, a bend fusilly or.
 ii. Argent, on a bend sable, cotised or, three mullets of the field. LEYNTHALL.
 iii. PYPARD, as before, No. 7. [L. W.]
- No. 150. Quarterly, i. and iv. PYPARD; ii. and iii. Argent, three crescents sable. [L. W.]
 "Walter Hewet and Anne his wife," adds *Lee* in MS.
- No. 151. Quarterly, i. LEYNTHALL; ii. Barry of six, or and azure; iii. Sable, a bend fusilly argent, [or?] iv. Argent, three crescents sable. [L. W.]
 "The full armes of Hewet and Leynthall, as appears in the windows of Hampton [Court?] com. Hereford." *Lee*.
- No. 152. Quarterly, i. and iv. Argent, a chevron between three wolves' heads erased gules. Fox; ii. and iii. Quarterly, 1 and 4, Argent, on a bend sable three dolphins naiant or; 2 and 3, Per pale indented sable and argent, a pale in sinister . . . ? [L. W.]
 "Roger Fox, whose daughter, or sister, Lenthall married, temp. Hen. V." *Lee's* MS.
- No. 153.? a bend gules cotised sable, between six billets sable. [L.]
 "Arma Will^l. Lenthall ex parte matris." *Lee's* MS.
- No. 154. Per pale, I. BARRENTYNE; II. Per fesse, i. READE, [see No. 130,] ii. ALPHEN, [see No. 126.] [L. D.]

No. 155. Quarterly, i. BARRENTYNE; ii. DRAYTON; iii. Popham; iv. MAYLYNGS. [L. D.] See Nos. 34. 107. 128. 139, and p. 77.

No. 156. Per pale, I. BARRENTYNE; II. Azure, two bars dansettè or, a chief argent; STONOR. [L. D.]

In the Roll of Edward III. the bearing of Stonor is thus given: "Asure, une dauncelet d'or, une cheif d'or." See "Dorchester Abbey Memoir," p. 127, &c. At the battle of Azincourt, *Lord Camoys* commanded the left wing of the English army, having previously to the battle commanded the rear guard. (See Sir Harris Nicolas' "Battle of Azincourt, and Roll of Men at Arms in the English Army," p. 113.)

No. 157. Per pale, I. BARRENTYNE; II. per fesse; i. POPHAM, and ii. Gules, a chevron between three trefoils tailed or; DEYNE. [L. W. D.]

No. 158. Per pale, I. BARRENTYNE; II. per fesse; i. DRAYTON, and ii. Ermine, two bars gules; a demilion rampant in chief . . . ? SEGRAVE. [L. D.]

See "Dorchester Abbey Memoir," p. 131, for a notice of the connection of the Drayton and Segrave families.

No. 159. Per pale, I. BARRENTYNE; II. Or, a cross azure; BOHAN, or ROHAN. [L. D.]

No. 160. Per pale, I. per fesse; i. BARRENTYNE; ii. MAYLYNGS. II. Gules, on a chevron argent five bars gemelles sable. THROGMORTON. [L. D.]

By the Harleian MS. 245, a *Sir T. Englefield* married an *Elizabeth Throgmorton*.

No. 161. Per pale, I. BARRENTYNE; II. Azure, on a cinquefoil ermine, an eagle's head erased . . . ? [L.]

No. 162. Per pale, I. Argent, (?) two bars sable; in sinister chief a cross crosslet. . . . ? II. Quarterly, i. and iv. ALPHEN, [see No. 126,] ii. and iii. Argent, a chevron engrailed between three bugle-horns sable. [L., who adds in MS. "on a bason of silver."]

No. 163. Or, a bend fusilly gules, a border gobonated
of argent and azure. ADRIAN de BARDIS. [L.]
See Rycote Chapel, p. 150.

No. 164. Ermine, a cross fleury ?

APPENDIX F.

THE FIGURE OF A SKELETON, &C.

DELAFIELD (MSS. 21) states that "There is on the wall of the south aisle, between the first window and the west corner, the portraiture of a skeleton, to represent death, exactly drawn in the natural colour of dry bones; the left arm leaning on a spade, and having a dart in the right hand; an hour-glass over its head, and this inscription in a seeming painted table just over that—

' Man is as glass. Life is as water
Weakly walled about.
Sin brought in death. Death breaks the glass,
So runs this water out*.'

This figure and the inscription were expunged in his time. His lament and observations thereon are worthy of being recorded, and do him honour. It is to be feared that he found but few to sympathize with him in his day.

"On a late visit to the church I found this effigy with the lines expunged, but, I think, with no advantage. Such solemn memorials as carry with them any thing of antiquity, (as they certainly did,) and may serve to inspire sober and sedate reflections, and bring back to the mind a memento of mortality, looking better and more becoming a Christian church than bare

* The Clepsydra would seem by this to have been in use in modern times. See Beckmann's "History of Inventions," vol. i. p. 82. It was not invented, or re-invented, until *after* 1643. This wall painting, therefore, must have been of a date subsequent to that year.

unpencilled walls, though made ever so white or light-some with washing. I might say the same of well-chosen Scripture sentences, of which there were several on the walls of each of the aisles, in painted scrolls, properly adorned, and at due distance. But all these are now wiped out, though it be expressly required (Canon lxxxii.) that the Ten Commandments be set upon the east end of every church and chapel where the people may best see and read the same, and other chosen sentences written upon the walls of the said churches, &c.; and accordingly these things are often made articles of enquiry at some visitations. These select Scripture sentences against the walls of churches have doubtless an excellent use; that at all times, when the service is not carried on, the eye may direct such as can read to a noble entertainment of their thoughts. And even in time of the service, when they shall be unfixed, to recall them, by a kind of gentle admonition, to the business in hand. And I question not but many an one has remembered a text painted on the side of a church that has forgot the text and sermon of the preacher delivered there. In this defacing of *things set up by authority*, churchwardens certainly take too much upon themselves; and if they will not consult the ordinary, they should at least take the advice of their minister, before they make, or suffer to be made, such alterations in their churches."

APPENDIX G.

THE CROSS-LEGGED EFFIGY*.

THE figure rests on a stone slab, diminishing in width from the head downwards; this formed the lid of the coffin. The knight is represented in full armour^r; he wears a *hauberk* and *chausses* of *edge-mail*, with a surcoat^s over all: his head defence^t, or *camail*, is of the same edge-mail, and is connected with the hauberk covering the chin. Beneath the hauberk, and a little above the knees, appears the *haqueton*, or quilted under garment, intended to protect the body from the pressure of the mailⁿ. The strap which is generally seen encircling the head of effigies in this kind of armour, and by which the knight was enabled to dis-

^r See plate 13 and p. 24.

^s Compare the engravings of the brasses of *Sir John d'Aubernoun*, and *Sir Roger de Trumpington*, &c., in the beautiful volume, lately published, by the Rev. C. Boutell, on "Monumental Brasses and Slabs."

^t *Lee* states that the knight's "garments" were "full of escallops of gold."

ⁿ "The *camail* [cap-mail, or head-mail] was at first of one piece with that of the body. Early in Henry III.'s time we find the mail *flat* on the top of the head, and laced or tied above the left ear. The *basinet* was worn over the *camail*; but about 1330 the form of the latter was altered: it was no longer extended as a covering for the head, but *vervilles*, or staples, were introduced on the *basinet*, and the *camail* was fastened *outside* by means of these and a lace. After the change the *camail* was called *barbiere*, or *gorgerette*."—Stothard, "Mon. Eff."

^a See Percy's "Reliques of Ancient Poetry," Sir Cauline, line 65—

"His acton it was all of blacke,

His hewberke, and his sheelde,"

and the Glossary of Words, sub voc. Acton.

EFFIGY IN THE TOWER. c. 1200



engage his head from the *coif de mailles*, in this instance has an ornament attached to it, along its upper edge, resembling the small balls or knobs which form the distinctions in the coronets of peers at the present day. Possibly they may here have signified that the knight was of noble rank. The head rests on a small pillow, under which is the shield: this is a very unusual position for the shield to occupy, it being generally appended to the left arm. The shield itself is rather larger than that termed the *heater* shape, and slightly convex, but not so long as was usual in the earlier part of the twelfth century. The right leg is thrown over the left, a posture held by most antiquaries to be the distinguishing mark of a Crusader or Knight Templar; and the sword is drawn, (an unusual circumstance,) and, together with the scabbard, is pointed to the mouth of the lion or dog supporting the feet.

It appears from Sir Samuel Meyrick, Stothard, and Planchè, that the earliest armour of the ring kind in use in this country consisted of rings of steel sewed closely and singly to a thick quilted garment, as exhibited in the Bayeux tapestry;—to this succeeded, about the middle of the twelfth century, armour made of rings set up *edgewise*, still fastened singly and independent of each other: this kind of armour lasted during the reigns of Richard I., John, and Henry III. Early in the reign of the latter monarch, in consequence of the crusades which preceded, a new species of armour was introduced from the east, consisting of four rings connected with each other, and with a fifth in the centre²; this was called *chain-mail*. Chain-mail and

² Delafield quotes Statius ("Thebaid:" xii. 775.) for the ancient use of armour of the chain kind;

—"Subtemine duro

Multiplicem tenues iterant thoraca catenæ."

A good example of chain-mail is afforded by the brass of Sir John

edge-mail continued to flourish together during the latter half of the thirteenth and in the succeeding century. Very early in Henry III.'s reign, knee-caps of *plate* steel were introduced, and soon became prevalent; these were called *poleyns*, or *genouillières*, and together with elbow plates appear to be the only armour of the *plate* kind in use in the thirteenth century⁷. Early in the fourteenth century plate armour^{*} was used still more frequently in conjunction with edge and chain-mail, and finally the former prevailed entirely over the latter, so that in the fifteenth century chain and ring-mail "altogether ceased to be in general use, except as a secondary defence worn under the plate, or when introduced in small portions at those points where, in order to admit freedom of action for the limbs, it was essential." (Boutell's "Mon. Brasses," p. 45.)

With regard to the stone slab on which the figure rests, Bloxam ("Monum. Archit.") states that parallelogramic slabs, or lids, to coffins, superseded the form which gradually diminished from head to foot about the middle of the thirteenth century. The knight resting on a slab of the latter form would appear therefore to be of

d'Aubernoun, in Stoke d'Abernon church, Surrey. See an engraving of this, "the earliest brass known to be in existence," in Mr. Boutell's "Monumental Brasses and Slabs," published under the auspices of the St. Alban's Architectural Society, 1847.

⁷ "*Cuir bouilli* was much used in armour, but principally in the fourteenth century. The corselet, or body armour, superadded to the hauberk, was at first composed of it, and in the term *cuirass* we have etymological record that it was so employed. The term *plastron* also implies a defence of *leather*, sitting as close to the breast as a *plaister*. John of Eltham's monument in Westminster abbey is an example of plate and leather armour mixed."—Stothard, "Mon. Eff."

^{*} "*Plate* armour appears, from MS. paintings and monuments, not to have gained any ground until the fifth or sixth year of Edward III."—*Ibid.*

a date anterior to 1250. The armour of the knight would *generally* appear to be that which prevailed from about 1180 to 1230 or 40. He has no *poleyns*, or *genouillières*, which were common about 1230, nor has he any *chain-mail*, which was also about that time just beginning to come into use*, and, again, his *camail* is of one piece with the *hauberk*, a mark of the "early period" of this kind of armour, as remarks Stothard. (See note t, p. 112.) We may therefore suppose our knight to have flourished about the *commencement* of the thirteenth century, as near as may be.

As before remarked, (p. 24,) there is some difficulty in pronouncing confidently the *position* in the church formerly occupied by the effigy. Lee's remark (Wood's MSS. 14. D) is simply as follows: "Memorandum that there lyeth in this church a man in armour of stone cross-legged with his garments full of escallops of gold." The Harleian MS. (No. 6365) however is more precise as to the former locality of the figure. "Against the west wall of the church a Knight Templar lying, his head upon his shield: his armes, (as may be conjectured,) *a cross between four scallops or*. This was taken and removed out of an arch in the north ile." A. à Wood again, (Wood's MSS. E. 1,) remarks, "at the lower end of the church is an armed man, cap a pe, cut out from free stone, with his sword drawne, running it into a lyon's mouth, as it seems. All the armour, and the rest of the stone, hath been painted over with escallops. 'Tis supposed that upon his shield was painted *a cross between four escallops or*. This statue is of a large size, and supposed by some to have been taken from the arch in the north isle."

* A *very early* instance of chain-mail occurs in the case of the effigy of Robert de Vere, earl of Oxford: he died in 1221.—See Bloxam, p. 135.

If any confidence, therefore, is to be placed in the positive statement of the Harleian MS., above cited, it is not unreasonable to suppose, (as before suggested, p 24,) that the recessed arch in the north aisle, the measurements of which *nearly* coincide with those of the effigy, may have been altered from its original dimensions, when the additions to the Rycote chantry were made in the fifteenth century.

Now of the families connected in early times with the manors of Haseley and Rycote, we should rather expect that the latter would have connection with this figure ; that is, presuming the effigy, as we have supposed might possibly be the case, was once the occupant of the recessed tomb in the north, or Rycote aisle.

If this be so, we have, in the List of the Lords of Rycote, *Godfrey* or *Geoffrey de Magneville*. He was a Knight Templar, and his effigy still remains in the Temple church, London. His son, *William de Magneville*, who succeeded his brother Geoffrey in 1166, in addition to his other warlike achievements, added a *pilgrimage to Jerusalem*; this would at once entitle him to all the rights, privileges, and distinctions of a Crusader. It is probable that he lived till the close of the twelfth century ; at any rate, the circumstances of the slab and armour appear to agree exactly with his age.— See List of the Lords of the Manor of Rycote^b.

The List of Lords of Haseley furnishes another per-

^b The "Gentleman's Magazine" for August, 1840, in a notice of the first edition of this memoir, states that "Earl William, dying at Rouen, was buried at the abbey of Mortemer, near that city; and that, if he had died in England, his body would have been interred at the abbey of Walden in Essex, the foundation of his family." This latter opinion does not seem conclusive, for the earl's father *Geoffrey* was buried in the Temple church, London. It was, however, not unusual to erect sepulchral memorials in more than one place, as we shall see in the case of *Nicholas Englefield*, lord of Rycote, &c.

son who appears to have had some connection, if not with the Crusades, yet with the order of the Templars, viz., Gilbert Basset, lord of Haseley, who succeeded in 1182 and died in 1203. He was a great benefactor to the Templars, from which we may gather that he was probably of that order himself; if so, inasmuch as the age appears to coincide, the figure may be *his* effigy. See List of the Lords of the Manor of Haseley.

Thirdly, we have *Fulco de Rucot*, spoken of by Leland, (see the extract, and List of the Lords of Rycote,) who may possibly be the original of the cross-legged effigy, for he appears to have been connected with the Knights Templars as well as with *Haseley*. (See note, p. 139, List of Lords of Rycote.)

But of the three the traditional locality of the effigy in olden time in the *Rycote* aisle, would rather compel us to assign it to William de Magneville, or to Fulco de Rucot; and from the known circumstance of his pilgrimage, with greater probability perhaps to the former; and that his family had *intimate* connection with *Haseley church*, is proved by the fact that the arms of the family of Magneville, earls of Essex, still remained in Delafield's time in the chancel windows. See List of Arms.

It might have been expected that some light would have been thrown upon the history of this knightly effigy, by the heraldic device said to have been once visible upon the shield, viz., *a cross between four escallops*. But heraldry had not as yet been moulded into a complete science, nor had its rules been fixed: and coats of arms had, in consequence, scarcely become *family* distinctions so early as the first half of the thirteenth century. An examination of the various Rolls of Arms, &c., and other heraldic memorials of that time, will shew that arms were adopted frequently at the caprice

of individuals, or a change of arms would perhaps be made to commemorate some remarkable event. (See the notice of the *Basset* family;—List of the Lords of the Manor of Haseley.)

The nearest approach to the bearing, said to have been displayed by the shield of the effigy in question, is that of the *Bigod* family. Sir Harris Nicolas, in his edition of the Roll of Arms of Henry III. and Edward III.'s reigns, gives a list of coats of arms remaining, in the year 1829, in Westminster abbey, in sculpture, or in painting. Amongst these in the *south aisle* occurs the bearing, *Or, a cross gules*. In the Roll of Henry III. the same coat, with the addition of "*les escalops d' argent en le croix,*" is stated to be the bearing of *Rafe Bigot*; and again, in that of Edward II., under the head of "*Oxfordshire,*" occurs the name of *Sire Rauf Bygod*, with the same coat of arms as the above *Rafe*. Delafield has given as one of the bearings of the *Bigod* family, *or, a cross gules*; and refers to its being in Westminster Abbey, as well as occurring more than once in Haseley church windows. Whether he refers to the same coat as that noticed by Sir Harris Nicolas, (who does not assign any *name*,) and on what authority he attributes the name *Bigod* to this coat, which slightly differs, it will be observed by the absence of the "*escalops,*" from the one assigned by the Rolls in Henry III. and Edward II.'s time to two individuals of that family, cannot be discovered. The bearing attributed to the shield of the effigy, is *again* a slight variation from that given by the Rolls to the name of *Bigod*. The escalops are not *on* the cross, but the latter, according to the Harleian MS. (6365) and Wood's testimony, is said to have been (to use heraldic language) *between* the escalops. It should, however, be remembered, as just remarked, that in the thirteenth century arms were

frequently "differenced," or even altered together by members of the same family.

But even supposing the device on the shield of our knight to have been the heraldic *insigne* of the house of Bigod, still a difficulty remains. The date of the effigy cannot be placed later than the year 1250, or 1260, at the very latest; most probably, as we have seen, it belongs to a period considerably earlier in that century; whilst the *first*, (indeed the only one known,) of the name of Bigod who had any connection with Haseley, was *Roger le Bigod*, justiciary of England, earl of Norfolk, and earl marshal of England, who having married the heiress of Basset, (and widow of Hugo le Despencer,) succeeded to the lordship of Haseley, *after* the year 1271; and died about 1305, when the lordship passed from his to other hands. (See List of Lords of the Manor of Haseley.)

On the whole, therefore, more especially as the Bigod family does not appear to have had any connection with the lordship of *Rycote*, to which, by the evidence before us, the effigy must be referred, there seems to be no reason for supposing the figure to be the monumental memorial of any member of that house. Whilst, if the conjecture be correct that *William de Magneville*, who succeeded, as we have seen, to the lordship of Rycote in 1166, and made a *pilgrimage* to the Holy Land, was the individual (though buried elsewhere) designed to be represented by this sepulchral effigy in the *Rycote* aisle of Haseley church, at that time the only sacred edifice connected with his lordship, the heraldic bearing on the knight's shield, differing as it does from the Magneville coat, (which was formerly to be seen more than once repeated in the painted windows of the church,) need scarcely be considered a difficulty. The *cross* and *escallop shells*, with the latter of which the knight's "gar-

ments" also were "full," according to the testimonies cited above, (p. 115,) were the very emblems which a knight would adopt, when in his twofold character of a pilgrim and a champion of the Christian faith, he would naturally seek at once to exhibit his humility by the ordinary emblem^c of the one, and by the other^d to declare openly his creed, and his determination to contend earnestly for it against the infidel foe.

It has been commonly held that monumental effigies of knights in armour with the legs crossed, designate individuals who were either Knights Templars*, or

^c Mr. Delafield remarks upon these *escallops* with which of old the surcoat of the knight was decorated: "It hath been said that *escallop* shells, particularly the nethermost, because most hollow and capacious, were often the cup and dish of pilgrims, and thereupon their arms often charged with them." See Fuller's "Church History," vol. iii. p. 42. Mr. Delafield's remark is also borne out by Bishop Percy, see "Reliques of Ancient Poetry," (The Friar of Orders Grey,)

"And how should I know your true love,
From many an other one?
O, by his cockle hat and staff,
And by his sandal shoon."

And the note, "These are the distinguishing marks of a pilgrim," &c. The bishop refers to Warb. Shakspeare, vol. viii. p. 224.

^d Matt. Paris, "Hist. Angl.," sub an. 1188, "Crucem animosius susceperunt. Provisum est inter eos, ut omnes de regno Francorum cruces rubras, de terris Regis Anglorum albas, de terra comitis Flandrensium virides haberent cruces." See Stothard's "Mon. Eff.," and Kempe's "Remarks," Introduction.

^e See Collier's "Eccl. Hist.," sub an. 1188 and 1311, for the history of the Knights Templars. "Circa dies istos quidam nobiles de equestri ordine religiosi ac Deum timentes in manus Patriarchæ Jerosolimitani Christi servitio sese mancipantes more canonicorum regularium in castitate et obedientia propriæque voluntati renunciantes, perpetuo vivere sunt professi. Quorum primi fuerunt Hugo de Paganis, et Godofredus de Sancto Æodemaro. Qui primo adeo pauperes, licet strenui fuerunt, quod

actual Crusaders, or at least under a vow to perform a pilgrimage to Jerusalem; the latter, in case of death before it could be accomplished, being deemed a sufficient claim to the distinction.

Bloxam ("Mon. Archit.," p. 137) states, that this notion cannot be traced to sufficient authority; he says that "the cross-legged attitude was retained for more than half a century after the cessation of the last crusade," (A.D. 1270,) "though," he adds, "it may be remarked that subsequent to the thirteenth century the instances of such attitudes are not very numerous." He supposes, (p. 138,) that the posture was adopted at the caprice of the sculptor, for the purpose of producing a more elegant effect by the fall of the drapery on either side.

The author also of the singularly interesting and beautiful work illustrative of the "Monumental Brasses and Slabs" of England, dissents from the opinion entertained of old by all our distinguished antiquaries, and considers that this "remarkable attitude may have been adopted solely as an expressive token that the departed warrior, having lived a true son of the Church, died professing the Christian faith." (Boutell's "Mon. Brasses," p. 30.)

Mr. Addison, the author of the "History of the Knights Templars," lately published, whilst he does not allow the cross-legged effigies to be monuments of

unum solum dextrarium (Anglice, war-horse) illi duo habuerunt: unde propter primitivæ paupertatis memoriam et ad humilitatis observantiam in sigillo eorum insculpti sunt duo unum equum equitantes."—Matt. Paris, sub an. 1188.

The order of Knights Hospitallers was instituted about 1092, and before 1100 they were settled in England. The Knights Templars, who date from 1188, were suppressed in 1311, their possessions passing into the hands of the Knights Hospitallers. See also Holinshed's "Chron.," sub an., and Dugdale, "Mon." (Warwickshire.)

the *Knights* of that order, yet seems to sanction some connection on the part of the individuals so represented with the knightly brotherhood in question, and with the defence of the cross in the east. He says, (p. 308,) "The cross-legged monuments represent secular warriors, their legs crossed in token that they had assumed the cross, and taken the vow to march to the defence of the Christian faith in Palestine:" and elsewhere (cap. 12) he remarks, "They appear to have been placed in the Temple church, to the memory of a class of men termed 'Associates of the Temple,' who though not actually admitted^f to the holy vows and habits of the order, were yet received into a species of spiritual connection with the Templars."

This opinion seems to be in accordance with that of the great Camden, who thus speaks, ("Britt.," Middlesex,) "The Knights Templars were under a vow to protect the Christian religion, and such as came in pilgrimage to the sepulchre of our Lord, against the Mahometans. By which means they gained great esteem and respect from all hands, by the bounty of princes had large possessions and much wealth, and flourished in great reputation for their piety. Many noblemen were buried among^g them, whose images are to be seen in the Temple church, London, with their legs across, for so all those in that age were buried, who had devoted themselves to the service of the holy war, or as those times worded it, *had taken up the cross.*"

Whether by this expression of "taking up the cross"

^f See the account of the death of Geoffrey or Godfrey de Magneville, in 1144. (List of Lords of the Manor of Rycote, p. 137.) His effigy still remains in the Temple church.

^g If by this phrase (*among*) we are to understand that these "noblemen" were not actually Templars, they may have been the "associates of the Temple," of whom Mr. Addison speaks.

Camden would imply that the warrior actually *bore arms*, or vowed to do so, in defence of the Christian faith, in the service of his own or some other Christian sovereign, seems uncertain. The *last* crusade, in which "Prince Edward, (afterwards Edward I.,) Henry, the son of Richard king of the Romans, the earls of Warwick and Pembroke, and above a hundred and twenty knights were engaged," (Rapin. sub. an. 1268,) took place about 1270, whereas many instances occur of effigies in the cross-legged attitude to a date considerably later.

Camden himself furnishes one example, which seems to connect the posture not so much with the crusades, as with the order of the Templars. "The third figure in the Temple church," he observes, "is also cross-legged, and is said by Weever to be the effigy of Robert Rosse, a *Templar*, who died 1245. He gives the epitaph as follows: 'Hic requiescit ——— R ——— E ——— quondam visitator generalis ordinis milicie Templi, in Anglia, et in Francia, et in Italia.' "

Dugdale, again, (p. 1060, edit. of 1722,) gives us two instances of Knights Templars, one of them exactly similar to our Haseley knight; and at p. 1016 two other figures of Knights Templars, of the Clinton family; the latter are to be seen in Coleshill church, Warwickshire, within recessed arches.

At p. 1009, Dugdale says of *John de Clinton de Coleshill*; "He bore for his arms, Argent, upon a chief azure two fleur-de-lys, or,—as by his seal and monument, in an arch of the wall of Coleshill church, *where he lieth in male, cross-legged*, is yet to be seen: which kind of burial was only used by those that had taken upon them the cross to serve in the Holy Land, as Mr. Camden observes.—This John de Clinton was

an adherent to the barons against King Henry III., and was one of those that held out Kenilworth castle against the king—he was alive 25 E. I." (1297.)

Of the five cross-legged *brasses* described by Mr. Boutell, in his work already cited, as being the only known examples of that attitude, as exhibited by that kind of sepulchral memorial, two are assigned by him to *about* the year 1320, that, namely, of Sir . . . de Bacon in Gorleston church, Suffolk, and that of Sir . . . de Fitz Ralph in Pebmarsh church, Essex. Again, we have in Westminster Abbey the cross-legged effigies of Aymer de Valence, who died in 1323, and of Prince John of Eltham, who died in 1334. Of a date a few years later, (1337,) is the cross-legged effigy of Sir Roger de Kerdiston, at Reepham, Norfolk; and again still later, that of Sir Oliver Ingham in Ingham church in the same county, belonging to the year 1343. After Edward III.'s reign, observes Mr. Stothard, ("Mon. Eff.,") there are found "no monuments of that fashion^h."

Since therefore the practice of burying in this attitude was continued for nearly one hundred years after the last Crusade, we can scarcely attribute the posture to the circumstance of the warriors represented having been Crusaders. It would seem probable, on the whole, that having been originated during the wars

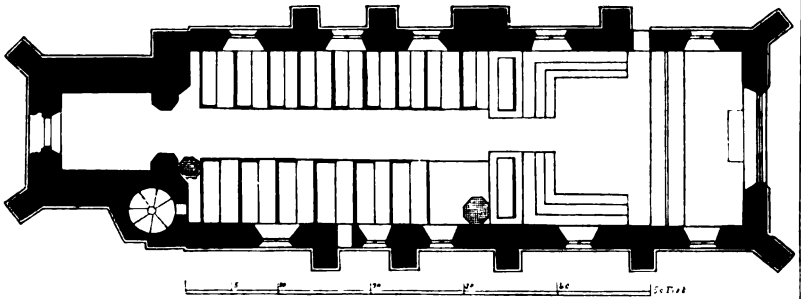
^h Stothard was clearly of opinion that these effigies were the memorials of warriors connected with the Temple. "Knights being represented cross-legged was certainly allusive to Templars, or Knights of the Holy Voyage; as after Edward III.'s reign, in which the order was dissolved, we find no monuments in that fashion."—Stothard, "Mon. Effig."

There is, however, in the church of Waterpery, Oxon, a cross-legged effigy, which is supposed to be of a date subsequent to Edward III.'s time. See "Guide to the Archit. Antiq. in the Neighbourhood of Oxford," p. 255.

against the infidels, it still prevailed as a custom, after those expeditions to the Holy Land had ceased, in connection especially with the several members (whether knights or associates) of that order of knighthood, which had its birth beneath the walls of the temple of Jerusalem.



RYCOTE CHAPEL



PLAN

SOME ACCOUNT
OF
RYCOTE CHAPEL.

THE ancient mansion house and chapel of Rycote are situated about the same distance to the north, as the village of Great Haseley is to the south, of the old London road from Oxford by way of Tetsworth. The country, however, around is more picturesque. The undulating surface of the ground, and the rich meadows, the remains of the old park of Rycote, in the immediate vicinity of the chapel and of the mansion, of which the former was the appendage, give an air of beauty to the edifice itself perhaps in general effect superior to that of which the mother church can boast, although the chapel itself is not equal in architectural interest to the church of Great Haseley.

The chapel is, however, an interesting specimen, (though on a small scale,) of the style of the fifteenth century, and the more so from the period of its erection, within at any rate a very few years, having been discovered. It will be seen below, (see List of Lords of the Manor of Rycote, p. 142,) that the

joint founders of the chapel both died in 1460. We may therefore safely refer the edifice to the few years before, or next succeeding to, that date^a.

The plan is very simple,—a parallelogram, with a tower at the west end, rather less in diameter than the width of the chapel.

To take a survey first of the exterior; the tower, the leading feature of the edifice, is of three stages, and of the proportions usual in the fifteenth century, the play of its outline against the dark foliage behind being very pleasing.

The west doorway of the chapel is in the lowest stage of the tower, with a straight arched window of three lights immediately above within the same compartment. The effect of the doorway is good, the hollows are deep, and the mouldings bold for the style. The dripstone terminates in shields.

In the second stage of the tower is a niche with a canopy over it, with a pyramidal roof finish above. The pedestal still remains, but there are no traces of a statue.

The third and highest stage contains a window of two lights, of the same style with that in the lowest compartment. The buttresses of the tower are set on diagonally. They are plain, of two stages, and die into the wall above. At the south-east angle of the tower is a staircase turret, and the

^a See note z, p. 142.

tower itself is finished above with a string-course and castellated battlement, with projecting gargoyles. The buttresses of the body of the chapel are massive, with heavy pinnacles, indeed far more so than the outward thrust of a much heavier roof would require. The pinnacles were evidently set on for mere ornament, and not in accordance with their original intention, as exhibited in the vaulted roofs of the two preceding centuries, which required buttresses of considerable solidity, together with the additional vertical pressure of a heavy pinnacle, to resist the transverse strain.

The two buttresses at the east end are, in correspondence with those of the tower, set on diagonally; and are finished above with figures of considerable size of talbots, or greyhounds, *sejant*, (to use heraldic language,) instead of pinnacles. These very probably were additions, or substitutions of later date than the fifteenth century^b.

The doorway at the western end of the north side of the chapel, now blocked up, is constructed with a four-centred arch, and has a square label, or dripstone over it, terminating in heads, and ornamented

^b In a communication kindly made to the writer of these remarks by the Hon. and Rev. F. Bertie, rector of Albury, it is stated that "the supporters of Lord Williams of Thame were two greyhounds, but those on Rycote chapel are supposed to be the Tudors'; Edward the Sixth having granted certain rights and privileges to Lord Williams." See List of Lords of the Manor of Rycote, p. 144.

with three shields, but with no heraldic device now visible. The spandrels of the doorway, or the space between the square label and the arch, are ornamented with quatrefoils and a *rose* in the centre of each. The addition of the rose may have been an expression of the leaning of the founder, or the architect, to one or the other side of the cause then pending between the rival houses of York and Lancaster, the year succeeding the death of the founders having witnessed the triumph of the former. The door itself, which is strengthened with substantial nail-heads and an ancient form of scutcheon, seems to be the original one.

Towards the eastern end of the north side is another doorway, (the priest's door,) leading immediately to the altar, &c. This is of smaller dimensions, with a narrow arch; with ornaments, however, of the same character with those of the one just described.

On the south side of the chapel is a third doorway, now blocked up, of the same character with the first-mentioned doorway as to its arch, but with no label, and generally of plainer features.

The side windows, uniform with each other, are of two lights; each division cinquefoiled in the head with a slight perforation between. The arches of these windows are *straight-sided*, with labels above, and shields at the termination of each. The cases are not frequent in which the *straight-sided* arch is

applied to *windows* of so late a date as those of this chapel^c. It occurs in the main *pier* arches of the north transept of Hereford cathedral, which dates from the end of the twelfth or early in the thirteenth century; and still earlier, during the Saxon and early Norman period, *doors* and *windows* are not unfrequently found with this peculiarity. The four-centred, or so called *Tudor* arch, from which the form appears, in buildings of the fifteenth century, to have been a deviation, was introduced towards the close of the fourteenth, but was not generally adopted until about the middle of the fifteenth century. The arch became gradually more and more depressed, but still exhibiting its junction with the impost *curved* more or less, thus altogether forming a complex arch constructed from four centres. In this instance of Rycote chapel, however, the arch consists of two *straight* sides, forming an obtuse angle at the impost, with no curve whatever.

The great east window is a very good specimen of the Perpendicular style. The arch is very obtuse, being nearly circular in appearance, with a *very slight* point at the vertex. The window consists of five lights, cinquefoiled in the head; and each division is again subdivided into two subordinate lights for about one-third of its entire length, commencing from the upper part; these subdivisions being tre-

^c Compare a window of Winchester cathedral, plate 65, second edition of "Glossary of Archit."

foiled in the head, and at their base. The effect produced by these lines of junction at the bases of these subdivisions, running the eye horizontally, is that of a *transom*, of which this arrangement of the window mullions may perhaps have suggested the first idea.

Over the east window is a triangular opening, to admit the air into the space between the ceiling and the roof, very elegant in its proportions; and at the point of the gable is a cross, (a species of cross-flory,) very closely resembling that on the eastern gable of Merton college chapel.

The interior of the chapel is in a sad state of decay, and will ere long, unless cleansed out and repaired in some degree at least, communicate the seeds of destruction to the more solid parts of the building.

Of the architectural features within, the arch at the west end under the tower is the most striking, being lofty and finely proportioned. The capitals are bell-shaped, with octagonal abaci; the whole being in character earlier than the date of its actual erection. The piscina is square-headed, with a trefoiled arch beneath. The font is of the same age with the chapel, and has a plain ogee-arched canopy of wood.

The timber ceiling, or interior of the roof, which is original, is vaulted in the *barrel* fashion. The beams project as ribs or groins, the portions between

being painted to represent the sky, with stars displayed at intervals. The wood-work of the altar, &c., is of later date than the chapel, being of the renaissance, or revived classic style. The open seats, many of which remain, appear however to be quite as old as the chapel; they agree in their general character with those of Haseley church.

Between the portion of the chapel which may be considered as the chancel, and the general assemblage of open seats, are two large enclosed pews, one on either side. The one on the north side has an upper story, and is a spacious and extremely handsome specimen of that peculiar style. The ornamental wood-work consists of arabesque and Italian carvings, and pierced lattice or trellis work, with arcades of wood running round, and paintings in medallions interspersed. The whole is a good example of the gaudy decoration of the renaissance period, and apparently, from the character of the ornaments, may be assigned to about the close of the sixteenth, or the beginning of the seventeenth century.

The south pew is less handsome than its rival, but generally of the same style. It has no upper story, but is terminated above by a cupola of the *ogee* form, with crockets running up the curve from each of the four angles. The cupola is finished above with a figure of the Virgin and Child. These

latter features would seem to imply an earlier date than that of the larger pew, which has no characteristics of the Gothic style about it.

Of the two pews the latter appears, from its earlier character, to be the one which may have been erected for, or at least used by, the Princess Elizabeth, when detained a prisoner at Rycote during the reign of her sister. (See List of Lords of the Manor, p. 144.) The figure surmounting the cupola may possibly have been expressly added, as one amongst other tests of the princess's acquiescence, at that time, in the tenets of the Roman Catholics.

The pulpit is apparently of the same date with the larger pew. It has a tester head of pleasing proportions.

There are still some remains of the banners which formerly projected from the walls; two or three spears still remaining in their original position, with fragments depending.

Against the south wall near the altar is a large and handsome mural monument of marble, to James Bertie, earl of Abingdon and lord of Rycote, who died May 25, 1699, though the monument was not erected, as would seem by its date, until 1767. (For the arms on the monument, see List of Arms, p. 154.)

The *arms* of the *Quatremain* and *Gresley* families (the latter connected by marriage with the

former, and with the *Fowler* family) are still (1848) to be made out, though indistinctly, on the shields which form the termination of the west doorway dripstone.

APPENDIX H.

LIST OF LORDS OF THE MANOR OF RYCOTE.

EXTRACTED PRINCIPALLY FROM DELAFIELD'S MS., AND CONFIRMED BY
REFERENCES TO OTHER SOURCES.

“RYCOTE was originally of military tenure, in which condition and dignity it was successively held by the *Mandevilles*, (de Magnavilla,) *Englefields*, *Quatremains*, *Fowlers*, John Lord *Williams of Thame*, and Sir *Henry Norris*, in whose person it was erected into a *barony* by Queen Elizabeth.”

GEOFFREY^d, or GODFREY de MAGNAVILLA, came over with William the Conqueror. He was created *earl of Essex*, to which earldom belonged the bearing of the royal standard, and had *Rycote* and other manors given to him. With his wife, Athelarda, he was buried in Westminster abbey, but the exact spot is not known.

WILLIAM de MAGNAVILLE^e, his son, succeeded. He founded a monastery of Black Canons at Stonely in Huntingdonshire. After him,

GEOFFREY, or GODFREY de M———, his son. “The Empress Maud now [A.D. 1141] sole sovereign of England, under her broad seal, [in which she still retained the title ‘*Romanorum Regina*,’] granted the custody of the Tower of London to this Geoffrey de M——— and his heirs, covenanting with him therein

^d Kennett's “*Parochial Antiq.*,” vol. i. p. 92; Stow's “*Annals*,” p. 103; Stow's “*Survey*,” p. 289; Dugdale's “*Mon.*,” vol. i. p. 45.

• Speed, 1059.

that she would not make peace with the citizens of London without the said Geoffrey's consent^f." He was afterwards (in 1143) apprehended in the king's court at St. Alban's, and was not released until he had surrendered both the Tower of London and "other his castells" to the king (Stephen.) *Gervase* says "the king did it out of necessity; for if he had not secured him, he would have been deprived by him of his kingdom^g." This Geoffrey was the founder of the monastery of *Walden Parva* in Essex. He^h was eventually wounded at the siege of Burwell castle, Cambridgeshire, and died soon after, (A.D. 1144,) being at that time excommunicated: but previous to his death certain Knights Templars came by, who laid upon him the habit of their religious profession, signed with a red cross; and afterwards enclosing him in lead, hung him upon a tree in the orchard of the Old Temple, London, for they durst not bury himⁱ. To him succeeded his son,

GEOFFREY, who dying about 1166, was buried in Westminster abbey, near his grandfather. His brother,

WILLIAM de M——, succeeded, who, "in addition to his title of *earl of Essex*, was by his wife^k also *earl of*

^f Speed's "Hist.," p. 476; Stow's "An.," p. 146; Dugdale, "Mon.," vol. i. p. 55.

^g Rapin's "Hist.," sub an.

^h Camden, Essex; Weever, "Fun. Mon.," p. 626.

ⁱ His *cross-legged* effigy still remains in the Temple church. His armour is of *edge mail*. See Addison's "History of the Knights Templars," cap. 12.

^k William de Magnaville espoused *Hadewisa*, daughter of William earl of Albemarle, in whose right the title of *Albemarle* became vested in himself. (Rapin, sub an. 1180.) He also carried the crown immediately before King Richard I. at his coronation in 1189. (See an interesting account of the ceremonial in Rapin, sub an.)

Albemarle," observes Camden. He¹ performed a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, and was also general to King Henry II. against the French king in Normandy. After a fruitless interview between Henry II. and Lewis VI. between Gisors and Trye, a battle ensued, in which Ingeramus, the castellan of Trye, was taken prisoner by this Wm. de Magnaville^m.

Wm. de Magnaville was succeeded by his paternal aunt, Beatrix de SAY, whose daughter *Beatrix* married *Geoffrey Petri-filius*, or *Fitz Piers*. This Geoffrey Fitz Piers "was girt with the sword of the earldom of Essex by King John at his coronation, having been previously advanced to the high estate of *Justicer* of England by King Richard I., which office he executed with great commendation, preserving by his wisdom the realm

¹ This William de Magnaville, lord of Rycote, who seems to have lived till the end of the twelfth century, may possibly be the Knight Templar or Crusader whose effigy is the subject of enquiry. See p. 112, and plate 12.

^m Hoveden, p. 306, edit. 1596. "Convenerunt ergo ad ultimum inter Gisortium et Trie, Lodowicus Rex Francorum, cum Archiepiscopis, Episcopis, Comitibus, et Baronibus regni sui, et Henricus Rex Angliæ *pater*, cum Arch. Episc. Comit. et Bar. terræ suæ, et habitum est ibi colloquium de pace faciendâ inter ipsum et filios suos, 7^o Kal. Oct. &c. &c. Sed non fuit de consilio Regis Franciæ, ut filii regis hanc pacem cum patre suo facerent. In eodem autem colloquio Robertus Comes Leicestriæ multa convicia et opprobria dixit regi Angliæ *patri*, et apposuit manum gladio, ut percuteret regem, sed prohibitum est ei a circumstantibus, et in his finitum est colloquium. In crastino autem colloquii milites regis Franciæ inierunt congressum cum militibus regis Angliæ inter Curteles et Gisors: in quo conflictu, *Ingeramus*, Castellanus de True, captus est a Comite *Willelmo de Mandeville*, et traditus est regi *patri*." The independence of the barons of those times is well exhibited by the earl of Leicester's behaviour at the council, and it is curious to observe that the title *Rex* appears to have been bestowed upon the heir apparent even in his father's life-time. The expressions "*Rex pater*," and "*Rex filius*," constantly occur in the annalists. Collier ("Ecl. Hist.," vol. ii. p. 320) mentions that "*Engelram de Trie tilted with the Chancellor of England, (Becket,) afterwards archbishop of Canterbury!*" See also "Ecl. Hist.," vol. ii. p. 380.

from that confusion which it after fell into by King John's unadvised carriageⁿ." His son,

GEOFFREY^o (Fitz Piers) de MAGNAVILLE succeeded, in 1213, as earl of Essex, &c., and lord of Rycote. He took the barons' side against King John, and was their leader, with Robert Fitz Walter and the earl of Gloster, when they advanced to aid the Londoners. He married Isabel, the divorced wife of King John, and heiress of William, earl of Gloster, and died young of a wound received at a tournament in 1215, and was buried in the church of the priory of the Holy Trinity near Aldgate, London, being succeeded by his brother WILLIAM^p, who also died young in 1228.

"Here (says Delafield) is a chasm of about 150 years, which all my search hath not enabled me to supply."

Perhaps *Fulco de Ricot*^q, alluded to by Leland, (see the extract,) may come in here as lord of the manor of Rycote. In the Hundred Rolls, under the head of *Magna Rucot*, occurs the following:—"Dominus *Fulco*

ⁿ Dugdale, vol. i. p. 55; Camden, Essex; Collier, "Ecl. Hist.," vol. ii. p. 411.

^o Speed, pp. 30, 372; Stow's "Survey," p. 143.

^p Stow's "Annals," p. 180.

^q "Fulco de Ricote, temp. Henry III." See "Testa de Nevil." In the ledger book of the Knights Templars' preceptory at Sandford, preserved in the Bodleian Library, written about Edward I.'s time, is a charter of *Fulco de Ruicote* respecting land in "Hasele." See "Guide to Archit. Ant. near Oxford," pp. 357, 361. It is possible that the cross-legged effigy (see Appendix G) may be the monumental memorial of this *Fulco de Ricot*, who thus appears as well to have been connected with the Knights Templars as with Haseley. The Harleian MS., No. 4031, folio 105, gives the following links in the Ricot pedigree:—*John Ricot* died, leaving an only child, *Catharine*, who, marrying *Nicholas Clarke*, gave her own name to her husband. This *Nicholas Ricote* was, by his wife *Catharine*, the father of *Johanna Ricote*, who married *Nicholas Englefield*, the father of the two co heiresses, *Sibill* and *Cicely*. (See the following note.) The lordship of Ricote then passed from the Ricot family to the *Englefields* by inheritance.

de Rucot tenet hereditar' totam villam de Rucot in capite de dño Edm. Com'. Cornub'. per feod' unius militis, et est de honore Wallingford prædicta villa, et continet in se quinque hydas terre cum p'tin' et debet scutagium secundum positionem scuti."

The lordship of Rycote being vested in *Johanna*, the heiress of Nicholas Ricote, passed by marriage into the hands of the ENGLEFIELDS; (see note q, p. 139.)

"The next possessor of Rycote, as I can recover," observes Delafield, "is NICHOLAS ENGLEFIELD', a family which, if authority be true*, was seated at Englefield, or Inglefield, [in Theale hundred, deanery of Reading, Berkshire,] more than 200 years before the Conquest." (He succeeded to the lordship by his marriage with *Johanna*, the heiress of Ricote, (see note q, p. 139,) which Delafield was not aware of.) "This Nicholas," Delafield remarks, was "steward and comptroller of the king's household to Richard II.†"

* In a MS. (Harleian MSS., No. 245) by William Smith, Rouge Dragon, dated 1600, and under the authority of *Glover*, Somerset Herald, a pedigree of Englefield is given, in which the father of the two co-heiresses *Sibell* (Quatremain) and *Cicely* (Fowler) is stated to be Sir *John* Englefield. The MS. however adds, "alibi dicitur quod quidam *Nicholaus* Englefield clericus del Grenecloth in domo Regis Ric̄i. II. reliquit *Sibillam* uxorem Quatremaine, et *Ceciliam* uxorem Will. Fowler." The Harleian MS., No. 4031, again, preserves a copy of an indenture (*scriptum indentatum*) with regard to the disposal of *Hicote* manor, &c., in favour of Richard Quatremain and *Sibilla* his wife, "unifiliarum et hæredum *Nicholai* Englefield," with divers remainders to the *Fowlers*, *Botillers*, &c. This indenture is dated 32° Henry VI., or A.D. 1454. (See the preceding note.) This same MS. gives a *pedigree* of Englefield for several generations.

* Collins's "Baron.," vol. i. p. 391. *Glover's* MS. also, No. 245 of the Harleian MSS., speaks of the "*Englefields'* chauntry" in the year A.D. 809, "anno *Egberti* 2°."

† See the *inscription* on his *brass* monument, p. 81. The term "serviens" is considered to imply that he was "Serjeant of the counting-house," by the "Gentleman's Magazine" for August, 1840. *Lee*, however, and *Weever*, ("Fun. Mon.," p. 660,) agree with Mr. Delafield's ex-

It is uncertain, he continues, whether he was buried in Haseley church, for Weever gives his epitaph as being in Ashdown church, Essex, with his titles in part, and the same date as that at Haseley: perhaps his remains were divided, not uncommon in those days, and buried in two places. He quotes, in reference to this custom, Martial, v.—“*jacere, Uno non poteret magna ruina loco:*” and Ovid, “Met.” ii.—“*Et sæpe in tumulis sine corpore nomina legi:*” and *ibid*—“*Inane sepulcrum Constituit:*” also Virg. “Æn.” vi.—“*Tumulum Rhætæo in littore inanem Constitui.*”

This Nicholas, he concludes, left two daughters, co-heiresses, who married into the families of *Quatremain* and *Fowler*, of whom the *Quatremains* immediately, and the *Fowlers* sometime after, became possessors of *Rycote*°.

Of the *Quatremains*, Camden (Oxfordshire) remarks, —“*Quatremanni superiori seculo magni erant in hoc tractu (Haseley and Rycote) nominis.*”

Richard Quatremain was sheriff of Berkshire in 1434, and about the same time *Sir Richard Q.* was knight of *Oxfordshire* in the parliament of 12 Henry VI. He married Joan, daughter and co-heiress of Thomas *Grey*°, of *Rotherfield Grey*, and is buried in Thame church. His daughter and heiress *Mathildis*, or *Maud*, married Thomas de *Littleton*, lord of *Frankley* in *Worcestershire*, and had one only daughter, who married *Thomas Westcote*, but her children bore her name. *Sir Thomas Littleton*, the famous lawyer, was her son².

planation of the term. The former says distinctly in MS. (D. 14, Wood's MSS., Ashmolean Museum) “sometime controller of the house to kyng Richard.” See note r above.

° See note r, p. 140.

² See List of Arms formerly in Haseley church, and also the *Rycote* List, pp. 92, and 154.

* See Collins's “Peerage,” vol. viii. p. 321, where it is said, “He wrote

In 1452 a *Richard Quatermain* was high sheriff of Oxfordshire and Berkshire. He married "*Sibill Englefield*," (see p. 140,) and with her is buried in Thame church. They *both* died in 1460*. (Mr. Delafield was not aware of the fact which the Harleian MS. has brought to light, that they were the *founders of Rycote chapel*†. Leland also intimates as much, though he speaks of the foundation having 'endid yn Edward the 4 tyme.' (See the extract, p. 71.) This completion of the chapel may have been the work of *Adrian de Bardis*, who is styled by Wood (MS. E. i.) erroneously the *founder*.)

his famous '*Treatise on Tenures*' when he was a judge, after the fourteenth year of King Edward IV.; Lord Coke thinks not long before his death, for it wanted his last hand; notwithstanding he makes this great encomium upon it, '*that it is the ornament of the common law, and the most perfect and absolute work that ever was wrote in any human science.*'" The picture of the judge (Littleton) now in the Inner Temple hall, was painted by Cornelius Jansen, from a print engraved probably from a glass painting in *Frankley* church. See Phillimore's "*Memoirs of Lord Lyttleton*," vol. i. p. 4, and Winston's "*Glass Painting*," vol. i. p. 366.

† See Coles's MSS., vol. xxvi. p. 309, (British Museum,) for an extract from the *will* of "*Richard Quatermayns, lord of Ricott*."

* See Harleian MS., 245. "In capella de Ricott in com̄ Oxon' imagines Ric. Quatermayns et Sibillæ uxoris in fenestra depictæ." A rude sketch is given of a male figure in armour, tabard, and aiglettes; with *arms*—viz., Gules, a fesse azure, (argent? or false heraldry,) between four hands coupéd or; *Quatremain*;—and of a female figure with mantle displaying the *Quatremain* arms, but on her kirtle her own coat, viz., Barry of six, gules and argent; a bend azure; on a chief or a lion passant of the third; *Englefield*. The male with his *left* hand, and the female with *both* of hers, support the figure of a church or chapel; and underneath are the words, "*Orate pro animabus Rici Quatermayns, Ar. et Sibillæ uxor' ejus fundator' istius capellæ.*" The first mention of *Rycote* in the Registers occurs under the year 1468, which would seem to imply that the chapel was built *after* the death of the founders, whom the painted window, above mentioned, was intended to commemorate. See List of Rectors, sub an. 1468. It was not uncommon to represent *founders* with a model of the church or college of their foundation in their hands. See Boutell's "*Mon. Brasses*," p. 53, the brass of Sir John de Cobham. Also the Oxford "*Manual*" of *Mon. Brasses*, p. 64.

The *Fowlers* were the next lords of Rycote, some of whom, says Delafield, lie buried at the eastern end of the north (Rycote) aisle, as was heretofore to be seen by some brass plates. (See List of Monuments, No. 21, and Leland, p. 71.) *Sir Richard Fowler*, Knight of the Bath, was so created at the marriage of Prince Arthur, eldest son of King Henry VII., with Katharine of Spain. Sir R. F. died in 1528. His wife *Dame Julian* (see List of Monuments, No. 21) was buried at the east end of the north aisle. By the extract from Leland (see p. 71) it appears that the *Fowlers* succeeded to the lordship, &c., of Ricote by *inheritance* from the Quatermain family; that they *sold* all their lands, and that *Sir John Heron*, "treasurer of the chaumbre to Henry vij and the viij, bouthe the reversion of the lordship of Ricote, and Giles his Sunne possessid it awhile." The latter *sold* Ricote to "Sir John Willyams," afterwards Lord Williams of Thame.

Of the *Hérons*^a, remarks Delafield, "I can find nothing but their name, John, *Lord Williams* of Thame, having acquired the lordship by purchase from the *Fowlers* and *Hérons*, as is intimated by Camden. In 1536 was erected by King Henry VIII. the court of the Augmentations and of the revenues of the King's Highnesse's crowne." Of this court^b Sir John Wil-

^a This family was "one of the most ancient, and long of great consideration, in Northumberland." The ancient ballad of *Chevy Chase*, line 114, states that

"Thear was slayne with the lord Perse
Sir John of Agerstone,
Sir Roger the hinde Hartly,
Sir Wylyyam the bolde Hearone."

See Percy's "Reliques of Ancient Poetry."

^b Speed, 1073; and Stevens, Ap., p. 17.

liams, Kt., was treasurer: and as a share of the plunder, he had the priory of nuns dedicated to St. Mary at Studley, Oxon, given to him. On May 10, 1545, Sir John Williams, with John D'Oily, gent., and others, was appointed commissioner for the suppressing *St. Frideswide's college*, now *Christ Church*, in Oxford^c, and the cathedral church of Osney, by receiving the surrender of them into the king's hands.

Sir John Williams^d was amongst the foremost in supporting Queen Mary, for which, in April, 1553, he was honoured with the title of *Lord Williams of Thame*. The next year, with Sir Henry Bedingfield, he was appointed keeper^e of the Princess, afterwards Queen, Elizabeth; and in May that year gave her a noble entertainment at his house at Rycote, and was much more gentle to his charge than Sir Henry B., whom Queen Elizabeth afterwards used to call her *gaoler*. Lord Williams^f was the bearer of a request to Queen Mary from Bishop *Ridley*, before his martyrdom, regarding the continuance of the leases he had made to his poor tenants. He married first, Elizabeth, daughter and co-heiress of Thomas Bledlow, Esq., and widow of Andrew Edmonds, Esq., of Cressing Temple, Essex; and secondly, Margery, daughter of Baron Wentworth; and died 14th October, 1559, and is buried at Thame. By his first wife he had two daughters, co-heiresses, Margery or Margaret, and Mabel; the former was

^c Ayliffe's "State of Oxford," vol. i. p. 403.

^d Heylin's "Hist. Reform.," pp. 21—38.

^e Stow, 623. It seems not improbable that the large enclosed pew on the *south* side of Rycote chapel may have been erected for the accommodation of the princess, when detained at Rycote. See description of the chapel, p. 133.

^f Fuller's "Worthiea."

married (as below) to Sir Henry Norris; the latter to Sir Richard Wenman.

Sir Henry Norris[‡], in right of his wife Margaret, next became lord of Rycote. Of him Camden remarks (Oxfordshire) that he "was as well eminent for his honourable descent, (being descended from the *Lovels*, who were allied to most of the great families in England,) as more especially for his stout and martial sons, whose valour and conduct are sufficiently known in Holland, Portugal, Bretagne, and Ireland." Sir Henry Norris was created by Queen Elizabeth *Baron Norris of Rycote*, May 8, 1572. His wife (Margaret Williams) was of a "very dark color or black complexion," so that Queen Elizabeth, with whom her husband was in high favour, used to write to her, "My own crow;"—ending her letters with "your gracious and lovinge Souveraign, E. R." (There is a very handsome monument—for its style—in Westminster abbey to this Henry the first Lord Norreys, supported by his six sons kneeling;) "all martial men (says Fuller) of high spirit, though their father was of a mild and sweet disposition:" an additional testimony to Camden's encomium cited above. "Although his monument was placed in Westminster abbey, the first Lord Norreys was interred in Rycote chapel. His grandson, Francis, eventually succeeded as Lord Norreys, and was summoned to parliament in the 43rd year of Elizabeth, and further enriched by the acquisition of his uncle's vast estates, in 1603. At the accession of King James, having attained the age of 29, he was one of the noblemen selected to attend the queen in her journey from Scotland, and on the creation of Prince Charles as

‡ See "Guide," &c., p. 217, notice of *Beckley*.

Prince of Wales, made Knight of the Bath. He appears to have been chiefly remarkable for his extreme irritability, insomuch that a great portion of his life seems to have been spent in quarrels. In 1610 he fought a duel with Peregrine Willoughby, whom he dangerously wounded in the shoulder, and afterwards cruelly murdered one of the servants, who ventured to interpose on behalf of his master. But the exertions of his friends, combined with his own interest at court, not only procured his pardon, but obtained for him additional honours; for on the 18th of June, 18 James I., he was advanced to the dignity of Viscount Thame, and Earl of Berkshire. Neglecting, however, to guard against the violence of his temper, he was precipitated into other improprieties, which ultimately proved fatal. As he attended his parliamentary duty in the following February, inadvertently standing in a narrow part of the entrance to the House of Lords, giving some directions to a servant, he was accidentally jostled by the Lord Scrope who was passing by; this so enraged him, that though the house was sitting and the sovereign present, he rudely thrust before that nobleman, and interrupted the proceedings, in consequence of which he was committed to the Fleet prison. This indignity, combined with other supposed injuries, made such a deep impression on his haughty spirit, that he mortally wounded himself in the face and neck with a cross-bow at his house at Ricott, Jan. 28, 1621, and died soon after." By marriage with Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Francis, Lord Norreys and earl of Berkshire, Edward *Wray*, Esq.^h, (see List of Arms,) became lord of

^h Haseley parish register states that " Robert Buley, alias Scott, servant unto the right worshipful Mr. Wray, of Ricott, was buried the last day of

Rycote. He was groom of the bedchamber to King James I. (Charles I.?) and left one only daughter, *Bridget*, in right of her mother, *Lady Norreys*. This lady married first, Edward *Sackville*, Esq.; and secondly, Montague *Bertie*, earl of Lindsey, who died in 1666. "The Berties," observes Delafield, "are of Saxon extraction, being derived from Leopold de Bertie, constable of Dover castle in King Ethelred's reign, c. A.D. 980." The son of the above Montague Bertie, earl of Lindsey, and of Bridget, *Lady Norreys of Rycote*, was *James Bertie*¹, earl of Abingdon, who died in 1699. He married Eleanor, daughter of Sir Henry *Lee*², and from him, together with the other titles of the family, the *lordship of Rycote* has descended to the present earl of Abingdon.

"The present great house of Rycote¹," observes Delafield, "seems to have been built by John *Lord Williams* of Thame, his arms appearing on the grand front; and an ancient, spacious, and magnificent structure it is, and worthily deserves the character given of it by Camden, who styles it *ædes elegantes*. It was twice honoured by a short residence of Queen Elizabeth. King Charles I. also abode some time at Rycote," (when the parliament was sitting at Oxford, in 1643-4.)

"The *chapel* (Delafield thinks) was probably erected by the Fowlers, about 1500, or later; for Leland (quoted in Willis' 'Cath.' Linc., p. 252) says that *Adrian*

September, 1636. He gave a legacy of ten pounds unto the poor of Haseley."

¹ On the south side of Rycote chapel, near the altar, is a handsome mural monument to the memory of this James earl of Abingdon. See List of Arms, p. 154.

² See List of Arms.

¹ The mansion-house of Rycote was pulled down about thirty years ago.

de Bardis, who in 1501 was installed prebendary of Thame in Lincoln cath., was a great benefactor to the building^m.”

^m It appears, however, from the Harleian MS. 245, (see note z, p. 142,) that *Richard Quatremain* and *Sibill (Englefield)* his wife were the *founders* of Rycote chapel. *Leland* also bears the same testimony. They *both* died in 1460, as seen above, p. 142. The *finishing* of the chapel in Edward IV.'s time, spoken of by *Leland*, was doubtless by *Adrian de Bardis*, whose *arms* were formerly in the chapel, and who was twenty years afterwards made prebendary of Thame. See note z, p. 142, ante.

APPENDIX I.

FAMILY NAMES,

OF WHICH THE ARMS FORMERLY EXISTED IN THE WINDOWS, OR ON THE
MONUMENTS OF RYCOTE CHAPEL*.

I. LORDS OF THE MANOR OF RYCOTE.

(See a sketch of their history, p. 136.)

(De MAGNEVILLE. Quarterly, or and gules.)

This coat is not recorded by any of the authorities. The chapel having been built about 1460, the arms of the *very early* lords of the manor are less likely to have been commemorated in the windows.

FULCO de RICOTE.

ENGLEFIELD. Barry of six, argent and gules, a bend azure; on a chief or a lion passant of the third.
[L. W.] See No. 11, p. 151.

QUATREMAIN. Gules, a fesse argent between four dexter hands coupèd or. [L. W.] See No. 31, p. 152.

FOWLER. Ermine, on a canton gules an owl or.
[L. W.] See No. 97, and 114. p. 100, and 102.

HERON.

Lord WILLIAMS of Thame. Azure, four crosses patèe and in saltire two organ pipes or. [L.] See No. 141. p. 105.

* The authorities are appended as in the case of Haseley—L, Leigh; T, Thynne; G, Glover; W, Wood; H, the Harleian MSS.; D, Delafield.

NORRIS. Quarterly, argent and gules: a fesse azure; in the 2nd and 3rd quarters a frette or.

(On the mural monument of James earl of Abingdon, who died in 1699, see p. 154.)

WRAY. Azure, on a chief or three martlets gules. (See p. 146, and No. 67, p. 154.)

BERTIE. Argent, three battering rams barwise, proper, headed azure, armed and furnished gules. (See p. 147, and No. 67, p. 154.)

II. GENERAL LIST OF ALL THE COATS OF ARMS
FORMERLY IN RYCOTE CHAPEL,

WITH FAMILY NAMES WHEN ASCERTAINED, ARRANGED ACCORDING
TO FIELDS.

No. 1. Or, a bend fusilly gules, within a border gobony azure and argent. [W.] **Adrian de BARDIS.** (See p. 147.)

No. 2. Or, on a fesse gules between three mullets sable (gules?) as many cross crosslets fitcheè argent. [W.]

No. 3. Or, a chevron between three crescents sable (gules?) [W.]

No. 4. Or, a saltier engrailed sable between four crosses gules. [L.]

No. 5. Or, a bend cotised gules. [L.]

No. 6. Or, on a bend gules three eaglets argent.
LORRAINE.

In the coat of Margaret of Anjou, *impaled* by HENRY VI. [D.]

No. 7. Barry nebulè, or and gules. **BASSET?** [L.W.]

No. 8. Checky, or and gules; a chief ermine. **TATESHALE.** See the "Carlaverock Poem." [L.W.]

No. 9. Argent, a chief gules; over all a bend azure. [W.]

- No. 10. Argent, two hounds passant gules. BRETTON; [L. W.] *impaled by Quatremain*. Compare No. 87, p. 99, Haseley arms.
- No. 11. Barry of six argent and gules, a bend azure; on a chief or a lion passant of the third. ENGLEFIELD. [L. G. W.]
- No. 12. Barry of six, argent and azure; a bend gules. GREY of Rotherfield. [L. W.]
- No. 13. Vairèe, argent and gules. GRESLEY. [L. W.]
- No. 14. Argent, a chevron between three martlets sable. [L. W.] Impaling GRESLEY, in p. 154.
- No. 15. Argent, a cup covered sable. [L. W. The latter remarks "said to be *Shelley*."]]
- No. 16. Argent, a chevron between three escallops sable. LYTTLETON de Frankeley in Worcestershire, [L. W.] *impaled by Quatremain*.
- No. 17. Argent, a bend sable within a border engrailed gules bezantè. [L. W.] *Impaled by Quatremain*, as the one above.
- No. 18. Argent, a chevron between three crescents sable, (gules?) [L. W.]
- No. 19. Argent, on a chevron sable, (gules?) three fleurs-de-lis or. [W.]
- No. 20. Argent, a maunch sable, (gules?) [W.] TONY? see "Dorchester Memoir," page 46.
- No. 21. Argent, a chief and a bend gules. [W.]
- No. 22. Argent, a bend between three (six, L.) fleurs-de-lis gules. [L. W.] See No. 25.
- No. 23. Argent, three fox, or wolves', heads erased gules, within a border azure charged with castles or. FOWLER. See No. 43.
[L. T. W. The latter adds, "which name also bears an *owl*, &c., as in Haseley."]

- No. 24. Argent, a bend azure ; a chief gules. [L.]
- No. 25. Argent, a bend between six fleurs-de-lis gules.
[L. W.] FITZ ELLIS, or FITZ ELYS. See "Guide,"
&c., p. 251.
- No. 26. Argent, on a bend . . . ? three martlets sable.
[L. T.]
- No. 27. Barry of eight, argent and gules. HUNGARY ;
in the coat of Margaret of Anjou, *impaled* by
HENRY VI. See No. 37. [D.]
- No. 28. Argent, three battering rams barwise proper,
headed azure, armed and furnished gules. BERTIE.
(On the mural monument.)
- No. 29. Quarterly, argent and gules ; a fesse azure ;
in the 2nd and 3rd quarters a frette or. NORRIS.
(On the mural monument.)
- No. 30. Argent, a fesse between three crescents sable.
LEE.
(As the preceding.)
- No. 31. Gules, a fesse argent between four dexter
hands coupéd or. [L. W.] QUATREMAIN.
- No. 32. Gules, a fesse gobony (or checky) argent and
sable between three crosses patée fitchée or. [L. W.]
- No. 33. Gules, two bendlets or. [W.]
- No. 34. Gules, a fesse argent. [L. W.]
- No. 35. Vaireè, gules and argent. [W.]
- No. 36. Gules, a bar argent, (the rest broken.) [L. W.]
- No. 37. Azure, semée of fleurs-de-lis or, a label of
three points gules. NAPLES ; in the coat of Margaret
of Anjou *impaled* by HENRY VI. [D.] See No. 27.
- No. 38. Azure, semée of fleurs-de-lis or, a bordure
gules. ANJOU ; as the above. [D.]

- No. 39. Azure, on a chief or three martlets gules.
WEAY.
 (On the mural monument.)
- No. 40. Azure, four crosses patèe and in saltire two organ pipes or. Lord WILLIAMS of Thame.
 (On the mural monument.)
- No. 41. Sable, a chevron or between three cross crosslets fitchèe argent. [W.]
- No. 42. Ermine, a cross moline. [W.]
- No. 43. Ermine, on a canton gules an owl. FOWLER.
 [L. W.] See No. 23.
- No. 44. Ermine, on a bend gules three chevronels or.
BREULEY, *impaled* by *Quartremain* and by *Fowler*.
 [L. W.]

FIELDS, ETC., DOUBTFUL OR UNKNOWN.

- No. 45. (Argent?) three martlets on a bend (sable?)
DANVERS, [W.] *impaled* by *Fowler*. (And by *Englefield*, in Harleian MS. No. 245, where a Sir T. E. married *Margery Danvers*, about Henry VII.'s time.)
 See "Guide," &c., p. 388.
- No. 46.? crusilly or, a saltire argent. [L. W.] *impaled* by *Fowler*.
- No. 47. Azure? in chief three crowns or. [L. who adds "broken."]
- No. 48.? a chevron between three stars of six points.?
 (On the mural monument.)
- No. 49.? fretty?
 (On the mural monument.)

QUARTERINGS AND IMPALEMENTS.

- No. 50. *Quartremain*, No. 31 .. impaling 2 coats, i. *Lyttleton* de Frankley, No. 16, and ii.? No. 17. [L. W. Side-note by the latter, "Quartremain and his two wives."]
- No. 51. *Quartremain*, No. 31 .. impaling BREULEY, No. 44. [L. W.]
- No. 52. No. 14, impaling *Gresley*, No. 13. [L. W.]
- No. 53. *Grey* of Rotherfield, No. 12, impaling 2 coats, i. *Bretton*, No. 10, and ii. *Quartremain*, No. 31. [L. W.]
- No. 54. *Grey* of Rotherfield, No. 12, impaling, No. 20. (*Tony*?) [L. W.]
- No. 55. No. 32, quarterly with No. 5. [L.]
- No. 56. *Quartremain*, No. 31, impaling *Englefield*, No. 11. [L. W.]
- No. 57. (*Bassett*?) No. 7, impaling *Grey* of Rotherfield, No. 12. [L. W.]
- No. 58. No. 24, quarterly with No. 8, *Tateshale*. [L.]
- No. 59. *Grey* of Rotherfield, No. 12, impaling No. 36. [L. W.]
- No. 60. *Quartremain*, No. 31, impaling No. 22. [L. W.]
- No. 61. *Fowler*, No. 43, impaling *Danvers*, No. 45, quarterly with *Breuley*, No. 44. [L. W.]
- No. 62. *Fowler*, No. 43, impaling No. 46. [L. W.]
- No. 63. *Grey* of Rotherfield, No. 12, impaling No. 9, quarterly with *Tateshale*, No. 8. [W.]
- No. 64. No. 32, quarterly with No. 33. [W.]

No. 65. *Quartermain*, No. 31, impaling *Bretton*, No. 10.
[W.]

No. 66. No. 41, impaling No. 2. [W.]

No. 67. The arms on the mural monument to *James Bertie*, earl of Abingdon, &c., who died 25th of May, 1699, are,
i. Bertie; ii. Wray; iii. Norris; iv. Williams of Thame;
v. Lee; vi. No. 48; and vii. No. 49.

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