

THE PARISH CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS,
GREAT MARLOW.

THE following stray notes* on the ancient and modern churches dedicated to All Saints, in Great Marlow, are mainly the outcome of a request from Mr. Y. J. Lovell, churchwarden, and contractor for the extensive alterations carried out in the modern building during 1889, that I would furnish a short record of the two churches, to be sealed up in a bottle, and built in at the eastern gable of the new nave roof.

Mr. H. W. Badger, the parish clerk, informs me that some years ago the ground plan of the old church was offered for sale in Marlow. He advised the then possessor to offer it to Mr. L. W. Wethered, and never saw the person again, or heard the fate of the plan. Mr. Wethered has no recollection of ever having the plan offered to him, which he would in all probability have gladly purchased. It was certainly not offered to my father or myself! Mr. Badger believes the then owner was the widow of the clerk of the works at the rebuilding of the church; but, unfortunately, does not know her name or address. He began to take a tracing of it, and unfinished as this is, it helped me to some of the details. I have also had access to two plans in the parish chest: one, of the chancels, to show the graves therein, drawn to scale; the other, a rough outline of the whole building with no attempt at scale, but giving the principal measurements, among which, however, there are a few slight discrepancies. Also two models, one of them now in the possession of my father, by George Shegmond, Professor of drawing at the Royal Military College, Great Marlow, who died Nov. 1818. It is neatly executed with much careful detail in the tracery of the windows, etc., but is not modelled to scale,

* As I am not writing a monograph on the subject, but only endeavouring to note a few facts not hitherto published, I have omitted all quotations from Langley, Lipscomb, Sheahan, etc.

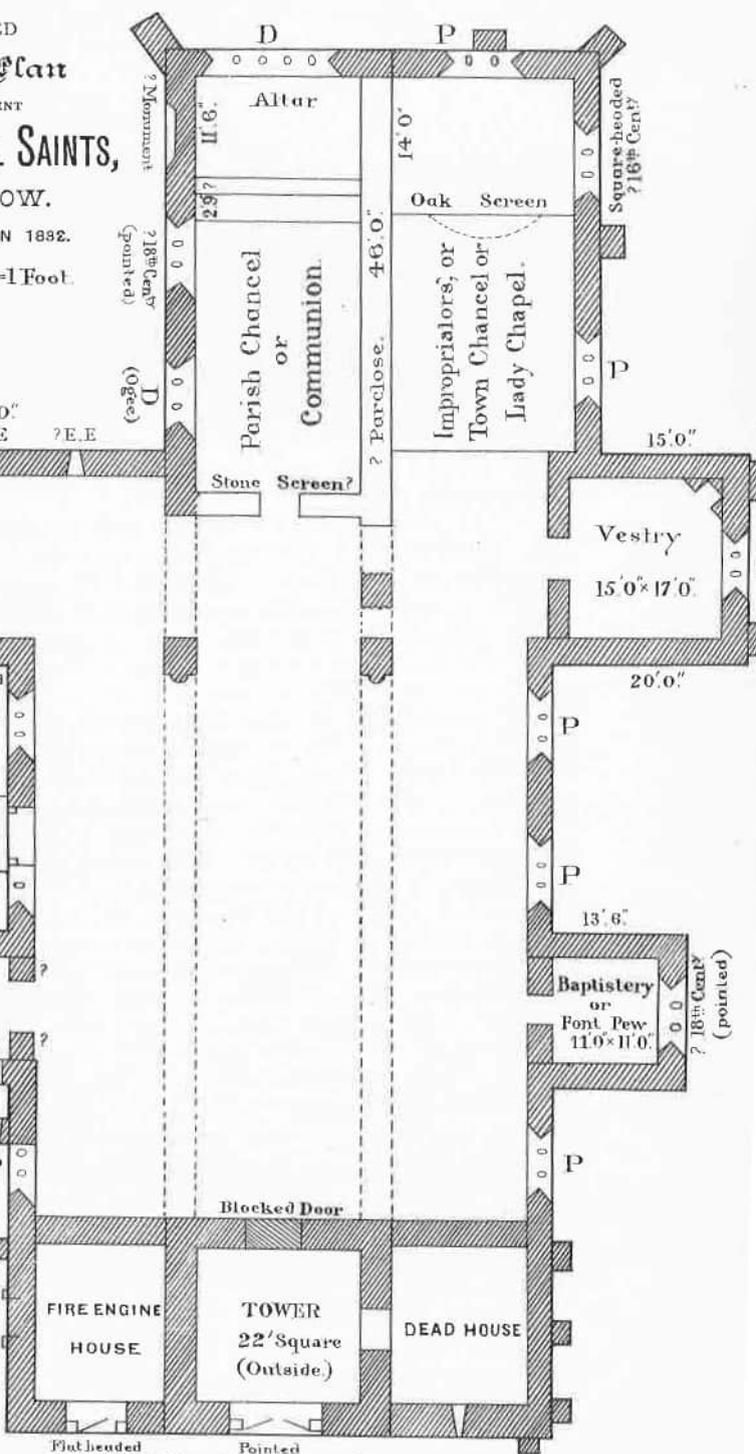
ATTEMPTED
Ground Plan
 OF THE ANCIENT
CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS,
 GT. MARLOW.

PULLED DOWN IN 1882.

Scale, $\frac{1}{20}$ Inch = 1 Foot.

43' 0"
 16' 0" 3' 0" 16' 6" 3' 0" 18' 0" 2' 6"

41' 6"
 22' 0"
 27' 6"
 16' 0"
 36' 0"



Flat headed semicircular label
 Pointed Flat label, dated 1639.

Wooden gates in pointed Arch with flat label small window in Chamber above.

Blocked round headed door?

? 18th Cent? (pointed)

Square-headed ? 16th Cent?

? Monument

? 18th Cent? (pointed)

D (ogee)

D (door below)

D

P

P

P

P

P

P

P

P

P

P

P

P

Stone Screen?

? Parclose.

Square headed ? 16th Cent?

Steps & Door to a Faculty Pew

Porch

Blocked Door

FIRE ENGINE HOUSE

TOWER 22' Square (Outside)

DEAD HOUSE

Vestry 15' 0" x 17' 0"

Baptistry or Font Pew 11' 0" x 11' 0"

Parish Chancel or Communion

Impropiators, or Town Chancel or Lady Chapel.

Altar

Oak Screen

36' 0"

? E E

? E E

? E E

15' 0"

20' 0"

13' 6"

41' 6"

22' 0"

27' 6"

16' 0"

36' 0"

43' 0"

16' 0"

3' 0"

16' 6"

3' 0"

18' 0"

2' 6"

11' 6"

23' 7"

14' 0"

0 0 0 0

0 0 0 0

0 0 0 0

0 0 0 0

0 0 0 0

0 0 0 0

0 0 0 0

0 0 0 0

0 0 0 0

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and all the buttresses are omitted. The other model, now in the possession of L. W. Wethered, Esq., of Stubbing's House, near Maidenhead, is the work of his sister, the late Mrs. Aldridge, and was made just before the church was taken down. It agrees very closely with the ground-plan I had worked out before measuring it.

In the ground plan, as here printed, the windows and doors are not drawn to scale, but are put in from the models; the two *interior* doors of the tower are inserted on the authority of Mr. Wm. Smith, of High Street, Great Marlow.

There are, of course, various pictures and prints, giving views of Marlow. These give some idea of the elevation of the old church, but they are all more or less sketchy, and differ to an astonishing degree as to detail.

From these sources, I gather that the church probably measured 143 feet in total length.* At the west end was a Norman tower, 22 feet 6 inches square, built of clunch, and rough-cast, similar to that of the adjoining parish of Bisham, Berks, which still remains. The nave and chancel were of the same width as the tower, and this would seem to show the form of the original Norman building. The first alteration, as I take it, was the building of transepts, about 93 feet 6 inches from N. to S. Three small lancet windows in the E. wall of the N. transept, shown in both models, would seem to indicate that this was an addition of the thirteenth century, as is very likely, that being especially the period of cruciform churches. The windows, however, at the N. and S. ends respectively, show very clearly in Shegmond's model that they are of Decorated work, with flowing tracery (*i.e.*, about the middle of the fourteenth century), and a three-light square-headed window on the W. side of the N. transept, may be sixteenth century. There was a small door partly under the N. window of the same transept, which Shegmond shows as pointed, the other model as round-headed. There were two windows in the N. wall of the chancel, the westernmost being a three-light Ogee window, and this is copied in the same position in the new

* If we are to believe implicitly the plan above mentioned this was the length of the S. side, while the N. side measured 2 feet less!

chancel by Mr. John Scott, from fragments formerly in the possession of Edwin Clark, Esq., C.E. The second window, according to the models, must have been a seventeenth or eighteenth century production. The E. window, Shegmond clearly shows as a beautiful five-light Decorated window, with flowing tracery.

The greatest alteration of all was the addition of N. and S. aisles on either side of the nave, which were carried as far as the western face of the tower, 16 feet in width to the outside; and of an aisle or Lady Chapel on the S. side of the chancel, probably 20 feet 6 inches wide to the exterior of the new S. wall; the interior width is marked as 19 feet 5 inches, which, no doubt includes half the thickness of the old S. wall, now in all probability reduced to a few feet in height, to form a screen or "parclose." Its eastern window was of three lights, slightly larger than those in the sides.

The western ends of the aisles were partitioned off by walls from the body of the church, either in a line with the eastern side of the tower, or possibly a few feet further west, and these spaces were used as fire-engine house and dead-house respectively. These spaces had also separate roofs from the aisles, their ridges running N. and S.; and it seems not unlikely that they may have been built at a different time from the aisles proper—perhaps a later addition.

These important additions took place, we may suppose, some time during the fifteenth century, judging by the Perpendicular tracery recognisable in Shegmond's model in all the windows, of which there were three on either side, of three lights each.

At the same time (as I judge by the positions of the windows) there was built on the north side, starting at probably 36 feet from the W. end, a large porch about 16 feet wide and 13 feet deep, entered through wooden gates hung in a pointed arch, with flat label.* Over it was a room, such as is commonly called a priest's chamber, or parvise, lighted by a small, single light window with trefoil head. According to Shegmond's model, a small turret occupied the western angle of

* Shegmond's model shows three shields of arms in the spandrels and apex of the arch respectively. Langley describes two.

the porch, and probably contained the staircase leading up to the parvise. The confusion in the measurements occurring at this point on the plan (whereby the side loses 2 feet of its total length, and one side of the porch is made a foot longer than the other), seems corroborative testimony to its existence, as if the measurer had ignored the existence of this little turret, and had made bad shots at what the lengths ought to be without it.* Opposite to the porch, on the S. side, beginning 36 feet from the W. end, was an excrescence, or chapel, of similar dimensions (16 feet wide and 13 feet 6 inches deep outside, 11 feet square inside, showing the walls to have been 2 feet 6 inches thick). What its original purpose was is unknown †: there was a Chantry chapel, which has never been localised; but, at any rate, it finally degenerated into a receptacle for rubbish, and remained so until at about the end of the eighteenth century, the Vicar, the Rev. John Cleoburey, D.D., was struck by the brilliant idea of fitting it up as a Baptistery, or Font Pew, according to the language of that day. The window, judging by Shegmond's model, came in for a share of the Vicar's improvement.

The tower was battlemented, and surmounted by an octagonal wooden spire, of what date I know of nothing to show.

The following extracts from the Churchwardens' accounts show some repairs to it.

In the account taken December, 1593, being for one whole year and a half, ended at the feast of St. Michael the Archangel last past (the earliest account extant), appears—

It paid Ranffe Draper and Sallenes for woorke don in amendynge the steple	}	xs.
It paid George Pemerton for sawynge CCCCxxy foote of bordys for the steple		
It for the tymber logg whereof the bordys were sawen	.	xijjs.
It pd for one hundred of bordys more occupied att the steple	.	vs.

* This stair turret must have been a later addition, as it blocks up part of the westernmost window of the aisle. It is omitted in Mrs. Aldridge's model.

† For a possible explanation, see end. It cannot, at any rate, have been the original Chantry chapel, as that was founded before 1342. (Langley.)

April, 1623. Payments.		
Item, paid toward ^s the Repairinge of the spire of the steeple	.	17 6 0
And moreouer borrowed of the towne stocke for the finishinge of the spire of the steeple Tenne pound ^s wch was also paid for the same, ouer and aboute the some of—17 li—6s.—before in the said accompt menconed	} } }	li. 5 d. 10 0 0
Maj, 1624. (Among the payments comes,)		
And there is due to the poore wch was borrowed to Repaire the spire	} }	10 0 0
April, 1625. Payments.		
Item paid to mr. Chafe and mr. ffarmer the money that was borrowed of the stocke of the poore for the mendinge of the spyer	} }	10 0 0

The nave arcading, which must have been, if I read the Church's history aright, of Perpendicular character, ran, as before implied, in a line with the tower and original chancel walls. This original chancel was known latterly as the Parish Chancel, or Communion; the altar was placed in it. It was bounded westwards by a stone screen, which projected 4 feet 6 inches across the transept. The screen, or parclose, between the two aisles of the chancel, projected about 2 feet further, measuring 46 feet from the inside of the E. wall. The S. aisle was known as the Impropropriators', or Town Chancel, or the Lady Chapel. It had an oak screen across it, 14 feet from the E. end. The S. wall of the Lady Chapel was continued (at what date I do not know*) across the S. transept, so as to convert the enclosure into a Vestry, with a fireplace in the S.E. angle.

The nave arcading—as my father can recollect, was built of clunch, and no doubt this was the material used throughout the building.

The Chancels, Transepts, and the Tower Transepts, or western continuations of the aisles, were tiled; the nave and aisles were covered with lead, and this was the case as early as the middle of the sixteenth century, as stated in the Inventory given below. There were two dormer windows of the seventeenth or eighteenth century, on the S. side, and one on the N. side. Mrs. Aldridge's model shows the nave roof gabled, with lean-to's for the aisles: Shegmond's shows the whole span divided into two gables, the ridges being in line with the sides of the tower. It is unlikely that a new roof was constructed

* Probably about the beginning of the eighteenth century.

within the last twenty years or so of the church's existence, and the former arrangement seems the more natural one.

The N. aisle and porch were battlemented, the porch and angle-turret having flat lead roofs. The chapel or baptistery on the S. side was tiled.

The western door in the tower was pointed, with flat label, and over it was carved the date 1639.

Shegmond's model shows the first window eastwards from the N. porch, cut into by a door, with flight of steps leading up to it. This was the entrance to the late Mr. Maclean's Faculty pew.

In Browne Willis' MSS. at the Bodleian Library (Vol. X., f. 63), is the following account of this church, written about 1714, or perhaps one or two years earlier, which has, I believe, never previously been printed:—
 "Marlow magna. . . . The church which is built in form of a cross, & Consists of a Body & two Isles which are leaded & a Cross Isle from North to South which is Tiled & North & South Chancel which are likewise Tiled. At the West End is a square Embattell'd Tower (in which hang five small modern Bells) supporting a low Wooden Spire ribbed with Lead, at the Top a Weathercock. Length of the Church &c. 96 foot. Breadth 39 foot. Length of the Cross Isle from North to South 72 foot."

The discrepancies in the measurements are, I think, capable of easy explanation:—96 feet was the length of the interior without the chancel (from the transept). 39 feet was the breadth from and including the nave arcading on the N. side, to the partition wall of the Vestry to the S. 72 feet was the interior measurement from the end of the N. transept to the Vestry wall on the S. Browne Willis, or rather, I think, his informant (whoever he was), forgot that the Vestry was really a portion of "the Cross Isle."

In 1832, the church was pulled down, chiefly I believe on account of its dampness. This would be attributable to the gradual rising of the level of the ground in the churchyard, and neglect of the Churchwardens to make a trench all round the church walls, and also no doubt to the damming up of the Thames by the construction of the lock and weir, immediately below the churchyard, which abuts on the river.

The new yellow brick building was opened by the

Bishop of the diocese (Lincoln) holding a confirmation therein, at 2 p.m., on June 2nd, 1835; no consecration service was deemed necessary, as, with the exception of a small piece of ground added to the churchyard, the church was built on a site long since consecrated. For this I am indebted to Mrs. Graves, who found it in the diary of her mother, the late Mrs. Wethered, who further mentions that some two thousand people crowded into the church on this occasion, causing the heat to be overpowering. The old church is said to have projected about fifteen feet further W. than the present building; that end of the churchyard was doubtless curtailed to something like that extent in making the road to the new suspension bridge.

The Rev. Thomas Tracy Coxwell, M.A., Oxon, has the honour of having his name handed down to posterity, as the Vicar who promoted this most unfortunate innovation. He removed to the living of Horton in this county, Nov. 29, 1850. A manual organ was first erected in the church in 1838. The next Vicar was the Rev. Frederick Bussell, M.A., Oxon. He was the last Vicar presented by the Dean and Chapter of Gloucester. He died November 30, 1861, aged 42, and is buried here. In his day "a change came o'er the spirit of" the church's "dream," or perhaps it would be more correct to say, that it ceased to dream, and woke up; and though the time was not yet ripe for any improvement in the still new parish church, yet, thanks to his energy, the district church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, was built at the other end of the town, and consecrated Aug. 13, 1852.* It is one of the earlier designs of the late Sir G. G. Scott.

To him succeeded early in 1862, the Rev. Robert Milman, M.A., Exeter Coll. Oxon. He was the first Vicar of Marlow presented by the Bishop of Oxford (Wilberforce.)† The following year saw the restoration of the church proposed, and, as a commencement, the

* Sheahan.

† The greater part of the County of Bucks was dis severed from the diocese of Lincoln and annexed and united to that of Oxford, in July, 1837, but the union did not take place until the first subsequent avoidance of the see, in Nov. 1845, and Marlow was in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Gloucester, until 1855.

“three-decker” was removed, and the choir brought down from the front pews of the W. gallery and established in stalls near the E. end of the nave; and the existing stone pulpit was erected from designs by the late G. E. Street, R.A. At the same time the organ was also removed from the gallery, and a new instrument by Willis was placed in the old vestry in the N.E. corner of the nave—the pipes appearing through the gallery floor, and offering tempting places for the deposit of nutshells, and similar trifles, to the rising generation in the adjoining pews; the manuals were placed where the door of the vestry had been. A similar chamber then unused,* at the S.E. corner of the nave, was converted into a vestry. The choir, under the lamented W. W. Ringrose, Mus. Bac. Oxon, very soon attained to a pitch of excellency which made it conspicuous in the diocese, and of which all traces are hardly yet lost. Shortly afterwards the present Vicarage was built from designs by Mr. Street, on ground formerly occupied by some old cottages and the very picturesque old “Swan” public-house.

In Feb., 1867, Mr. Milman was consecrated Bishop of Calcutta, and Metropolitan of India, and Marlow lost such a vicar as it falls to the lot of few parishes to know. He died at Rawul Pindee, March 15, 1876, having been born Jan. 25, 1816.

The Rev. John Adams Cree, B.D., Magd. Coll. Oxon, succeeded to the living. The idea of beautifying the church piecemeal was never lost sight of, and a committee (who have ever since remained in office) was shortly formed to consider ways and means. At the suggestion of my father, one of the members, the services of Mr. John Oldrid Scott were called in as architect, and in due time—in 1875—the foundation stone of the chancel was laid (the church had no chancel at all), and the foundations and bases of the nave arcading were built. The chancel was opened, Sept. 14, 1876. Mr. Cree gave the existing walnut-wood choir stalls, Col. O. P. Wethered the altar rails, and the five windows of the new chancel were filled with stained glass by Messrs. Burlison and Grylls. The large E. window was put up by subscription as a memo-

* Originally used as a baptistery.

rial of Bishop Milman. The other four windows were given respectively by Sir William Clayton, Bart., Mrs. Wethered (since deceased), Mrs. Fenwick (now Mrs. Graves), and Mrs. Robert Wethered. At the same time, the organ was almost entirely renewed, and very considerably increased—a third manual, with many important stops being added. In 1881, Mr. Cree, finding his health unequal to the strain of properly working so large a parish, much to the regret of all (so far as I know, without exception) in the parish, resigned the living, and the Rev. Arthur Fearon was presented in his place.*

In 1882, the gallery was removed, the immediate effect of which was to make the church remind one very forcibly of the Crystal Palace! and the nave arcading was completed, leaving a space between the then existing ceiling and the level of the projected wall plates.

Some permanent oak benches were put up by Mr. T. O. Wethered at the E. end of the S. aisle, where the vestry was, the party walls being taken down, and the vestry again removed, this time to the S. side of the entrance "lobby" at the W. end. The church was reopened in conjunction with the Harvest Thanksgiving in October.

After another interval, in which to allow the "sinews" to accumulate, the committee were enabled to undertake another important section of their work. On June 3, 1889, the church was closed, and the low-pitched single-span roof, with flat plaster ceiling, was removed, and a high-pitched roof of three gables (nave and N. and S. aisle) constructed of pitch-pine and tiled, was substituted. While the work was in progress, several of the parishioners came forward with special subscriptions; and the unsightly deal pews were removed, the church paved with wood blocks, and chairs made in the town to the number of 600, were ordered. It was found that the church would contain something like 20 short of this number. The work was completed, and the church reopened by the middle of October.

The following Inventories of church goods in the

* Since the above has been in type, Mr. Fearon has resigned this living for that of Blewberry, Berks. His successor may probably be appointed before this is published.

Public Record Office speak for themselves. A few words which are so nearly obliterated as to be especially doubtfully decipherable, are printed in Italics. The first is I.E.G., 4607., Exch. Q.R. Dated 1552:—

Marlowe { This Indenture Indented made this xviiijth day of
Magna { Julye in the Vjth yere of ye Reyng of (&c) Edward
the Vjth (&c., &c.)

ffirst two chalices of sylu' p'cell gilt wth their patents
gold wth a cope of the same | A Sute of vestmen . . . of
A vestment of crymfon velvit | A Cope of reade cloth of
of blue cloth of bawdkyn | w^t a cope of the same
of blake worsted A vestymnt of whyte fatten | A f
. of bryg^s | A cope of whyte buftyan | iij olde *olde way*
clothes of fylk | A Canape of farcenett red e grene |
vestymnt of redde damalke | A vestymnt of redde faten |
ij Towell^s for the aluter ende | iij other towell^s | ij furplyc^s |
. retf . . . | vj plane turplyc^s | A little table coffer | An almes
[che]st | A care cloth | A herse cloth of blake bryg^s fatten
iij pec^s of [hangyn]g^s for the alter ij of crymfon velvet the [o]th[ers]
[of] fatten [grene] and redde paned | vj alte clothes of *andras*
vj alter clothes of holland cloth | vj paynted clothes for alters
vj old *hevarcs* for the alter | vj corpores cafes | vj little
canstyk^s of latten | iij olde brafen crosses | ij deske clothes
paynted | A basen w^t ewer of pewter | iij olde chest^s | an olde
hamper | An olde case for the pyxe | An olde payer of teniers of latten
ij sup'altars of stone | An alter cloth of bukran | I 1 iij grete bell^s
w a fancebell in the steple | A payer of organs | The
body of the church cou'ed wt leade | A crosse of sylver *dulbie*
. . . taken from the churchwardens by Rob^t ffermer

JOHN LARKE,
JOHN WODWARD.

The ends of the first seven lines are entirely obliterated by damp. One can form some idea of their contents by the fragments of the second inventory which is given below, but, at the same time, there can hardly have been room at the end of the first line for the words, "A sute of vestymnts of cloth of," and so with the second line.

Bawdkyn, baudkin, or bodkin, was a species of rich cloth introduced into England in the thirteenth century. It is said to have been composed of silk, interwoven with threads of gold in a most sumptuous manner. (Halliwell's Dict. Archaic and Provl. Words.)

Blake is given by the same authority as = yellow, but it more probably means black here.

Bryges, here a substantive, used 5 lines lower as an adjective. I can only suggest that Bruges is meant, and that it was some kind of satin called after

that town which "was (Cruttwell's Gazetteer, 1798), in the fourteenth century, a place of the greatest trade in Europe." And "is yet a place of considerable trade, with manufactures of stuff, linen, &c."

Bustyan, or bustian, a kind of coarse cloth (*conf. fustian*). (Do.)

Canape. The canopy would doubtless be to cover the pix on the altar.

Sarcenett, or Sarsnet, a thin slight kind of silk (Halliwell).

A Care Cloth. This is, perhaps, the most interesting item in the list; it was a square cloth held over the head of a bride by four men, one at each corner. Palsgrave calls it Carde clothe, and seems to say it was then (1530) out of use. (Do.)

A Herse Cloth. The herse was not, as now, a funeral carriage, but a frame set over a coffin, and covered with a pall—the cloth here mentioned. It was usually of light woodwork, and appears in many instances (as here) to have been part of the furniture of the church. (See Parker's "Glossary of Architecture.")

Paned, Conf. Counterpane, and Pane of glass.

Andras. Halliwell mentions an adjective, *andrys*, or *andres*, meaning *other*, and supposed to be in some way derived from *S. Andrew*. (*Conf.* Swedish, *andra*, = other.)

Paynted Clothes. These were cloth or canvas painted in oil, a cheap substitute for tapestry. (Halliwell.)

Corpores. The corporas was a cloth which was placed under the consecrated elements at the Sacrament. (Do.)

Canstyk. A genuine archaism, not merely an abbreviation for candlestick. (Do.)

Pyae. The pix, an ornamental box or casket in which to preserve the consecrated Host for the use of the sick, or the wafers previously to consecration. (Parker.)

I can offer no explanation for—

The word which looks like *hebares* in the first list, and which seems to be the same as what looks like *heyvs* in the second.

The word which looks like *dulbie*—applied to a cross of silver.

Fully half of this list is extremely hard to read, from the fading of the ink.

Another Inventory of the same date, in a very imperfect condition :—

Grett Marlowe—	
first ij chalyce of sylver	vij aluter clothes of
p'cell gylt w ^t patentē.	iiij alt' clothes of holl
A sute of vestyments of cloth	vij paynted clothes fo
off golde w ^t a cope of the fame.	vij olde heyvs for
A sute of vestyments of blue	vj co cafes
. . . vett w ^t a cope of . . . fame.	
. . . . ment of cry	

The churchwardens' accounts frequently repeat a list of goods belonging to the church. The following are the two earliest :—

The 20 day of April, 1605.

These parcell followinge beinge the goodē
belongginge to the church as followeth—

A communion cupp of sylver.

A communion cloth.

A fylke carpett.

A Bybyll.

toe surplyses.

toe booke of comon prayer.

An Omylye booke.

A booke of articles.

a booke of surmmones.

A Booke of Cannons.

The 29th March, 1608.

Goods belonging to the Churcho delivered
to the new churchwardens—

A Communion Cuppe of Silver.

A Silke Carpitt.

A Pulpitt Clothe.

ij Communion Table Cloathes.

A Byble.

ij Service booke.

ij Surpliffes.

A Booke of Articlē.

A Booke of homylies.

A Buckeram table Cloth.

A Book of Cannons.

A Regester booke.

fyve payr of Garters of Bells.

fyve Coatē.

fower fethers.

The three last-named sets of articles were for the Morris Dancers.

The following is from the Visitacōn of Churches, 1637. Coñ Bucks. in Julij and August (State Paper Office; Domestic, Chas. I., 1637, Vol. CCCLXVI., No. 79). 11 Aug: Marlow mag^{ts}: 5. Bells a clock S^{ts} Bell. A new Surplace. Regem^{ts} 2^o: Augusti 1578 in papiro secundū Regem^{ts} 1^o: octobris 1592 similiter tertiu in pgameno. 13^o: Decemb^{ris} 1611 John Bryan & Priscilla Langley de Marlow p^{ri}d nup^l apud Medmenhā 25^o: Jan: 1629. John Gray & Mary Hunt de eod nup^l apud Wooborne 25^o: Jan: 1629: John Catermā & Mary farmer de eod. nup^l Londini Jan: 1629. Boneventure Ward & Margery Wagg de eod nup^l apud Medmenhā 4^o: ffeb: 1629. Strange preachers. 5. Nov: Table of degrees The Church and Chañ wants fentencing. A new Cover for the font. New seats built throughout cū licentia absque tamē mencōe altitudinis &c. Organs they have had for there is the case. All the East benches &c. Those benches that are set on the east side of the seats to be turned.

The Railes to be set overthwart from wall to wall. and the ascent in the Chañ. to be made uniform to that in the south Isle and to be even wth it & like to it. The Tomb stone in the 1st south Isle to be layd even wth the pavem^{ts}: And the benches at the upp end of the south Isle next the Chañ to be removed and set downe by the middle pillars answearable to the south side. A dore for the north porch.

There is 2 new silver Chalicees wth Covers ex dono Radolphi Chafe gen^{ts}. a carv'd patten ex dono Christianæ Haward The south porch wants benching and paveing.

The Battlem^{ts} of the South Isle in decay. 2 little windowes in the crose south Ile dambd up. the great window at the end of the 1st Ile in decay in the stone worke & an ovell window over that dambd up. All the weeds &c. All the butterices in decay & likewise the foundacon in some pts bothe of Church & Chañ. The battlem^{ts} of the north Ile & the porch in the stone worke The Railes at the west end in decay.

The oldest Register here mentioned is no longer in existence.

Strange preachers. = A list of all strangers who preached in the church.

5 Nov. = "A Form of Prayer with Thanksgiving, to be used Yearly upon the Fifth Day of *November*; For the happy deliverance of King *JAMES I.* and the Three Estates of *England*, from the most Traiterous and Bloody intended Massacre by Gunpowder." (Prayer Book, 1729.)

Table of Degrees. = The list of unlawful marriages.

The mention of these three may mean that they existed in the church, but more probably that they were *wanting*.

All the East benches, &c., means what is stated at length in the succeeding sentence.

The Communion plate is still in use.

The fourth Porch. — Unless the point of the compass is a mere clerical error (which is unlikely), the most probable explanation is that the excrescence on the S. side, immediately opposite to the N. porch, and which was converted about the end of the eighteenth century into a baptistery, was originally a porch.

It is interesting to note that "The Battlem^{ts}. of the South Isle," which were entirely absent at the beginning of the present century, when the models were constructed, were already "in decay" by 1637.

The "2 little windows in the crose south Ile" which were "dambd up," evidently remained so to the end, and are not shown in the models. (They possibly corresponded with the three which I take to have been Early English, in the E. wall of the N. transept.) The "ovell window over" "the great window at the end of the 3^d Ile," which was then "dambd up," is shown, still in that condition, in the models. It was quite small, probably something like 2 ft. high, by less in breadth.

All the weeds, &c., means that all such found growing anywhere on the church were to be removed.

"In decay" must evidently be understood in the last sentence but one.

The older monuments mentioned by Langley were all destroyed with the church: the oldest (and the most interesting) now remaining, is the Willoughby monument. As the inscription and the arms are somewhat inaccurately given by Langley, and as the monument is at present "skied" in the vestry at such a height that it requires

a ladder (or opera-glass) to decipher them, I give them here :—

MEMORIÆ SACRVM.

TO KATHERYNE WILLOUGHBY MVCH LOVDE IN LYEF,
 AS MEMORIE OF HER VERTVES EVER LYVINGE.
 WILLIAM THE HVSBAND, OF SO RARE A WYEF,
 PFORMDE THESE DVITIES OF LOVE NEVER DYINGE.
 BEHOLD THIS TOOMBE, WITH A REGARDINGE EYE,
 AND READE MY LOSSE HER WORTH WHICH HERE DOTH LYE.
 WHOSE LYEF (SHEE YOVNG) TO SHORTE, HER FREENDS ESTEEMED,
 THOUGH VERTVES RYPE FOR HIM THAT TOOKE HER HENCE.
 HER SOWLES LAST CRYE, BY HIM TO BE REDEEMED.
 SOONE GRAVNTED. LEFT A BODY VOIDE OF SENCE,
 YEERES SIXTEENE ; EYGH. SIX CHILDREN. ECH KYND THREE,
 A MAIDE, A WIEF, SHE LYVED, AND LETTE TO MEE.
 Obijt MARTIJ VLTIMO 1597 CIRCA HORAM DECIMAM POST
 MERIDIEM ANNO XXIIIIJ ÆTATIS.

The arms (which are given on three shields) are—

Baron : *Or*, 2 bars *gules*, charged with 3 Water Bougets
 (2 on the upper, one on the lower), *of the field*.

Femme : Quarterly : 1 & 4, Lozenge *azure* and *sable* ;*
 over all on a chevron *azure*, 3 Bezants. In chief,
gules, a goat's head erased, inter 2 cinque-foils, *or*.
 2 & 3, *Vert* ? †, a saltire *or*, inter 4 choughs
 proper. ‡

There are only two monuments left of the seven-
 teenth century : viz., that of Sir Myles Hobart, Kt.,
 showing a representation in relief of the manner of his
 death on July 4, 1632—a coach with four horses running
 away down Holborn Hill, the coachman gone, and the off
 hind wheel broken. And that of William Horsepoole of
 the Hon. Society of Gray's Inn, Gent., who died 1642.

ALFRED HENEAGE COCKS, M.A.

* This tincturing is incorrect heraldically : the colours at present
 are light blue and dark blue : they were very likely "restored" when
 the church was rebuilt; possibly they were originally *argent* and
sable. Langley records them as *vert* and *sable*, which would also be
 incorrect heraldically. At present it is *light blue on light blue*.

† The colour at present is dark blue.

‡ Langley calls the field *sable*, and the birds "4 parrots *vert*."
 The birds are at the present time distinctly black; beaks and
 legs red.