XII.—*Notes on Little Horkesley Church, Essex.* By CLEMENTS ROBERT MARKHAM, Esq., C.B., F.R.S., F.S.A.

Read February 7, 1878.

THE church of Little Horkesley has long been sorely in need of thorough repair, and its sepulchral monuments give it a special claim to the attention of antiquaries. They are alike interesting for their antiquity and for the beauty of some of the uninjured brasses. Moreover, they serve to illustrate the history of the place during several centuries. They are the landmarks of local history, giving it accuracy and precision through the names and dates they supply; and they also display the styles of art which prevailed during successive ages. From all these points of view their preservation, and the due maintenance and restoration of the church which contains them, must be a matter of interest to all who desire to secure the safety of national monuments.

The two parishes of Great and Little Horkesley are on the northern border of Essex, reaching to the banks of the river Stour, which separates Essex from Suffolk. They extend along the crest overlooking the Stour valley, and down to the river bank on one side, while on the other they occupy the table land, for a considerable area, between the rivers Stour and Colne. Great Horkesley is very much the largest of the two parishes, covering an area of 3,084 acres. The portion to the south is flat, though well wooded and cultivated, but where the valley of the Stour is overlooked the scenery is very beautiful. It was this scenery which inspired the pencils of Gainsborough and Constable, both natives of the valley.

The name of Horkesley has been variously explained. Morant thought that the original name was *Horse-ley*—the “horse pasture,” or else *Horks-ley* (*hork* being “dirt” or “moist”). A more probable derivation is from *Hor-caes-ley*: *hor* being a boundary, *caes* a camp, *ley* meadows, “the fields about the boundary camp.” This camp would be either upon what is now Horkesley Hill, overlooking Suffolk, the country of the Iceni, or at a site near Pitchberry Wood.

The name of Horkesley does not occur in Domesday Book, because both parishes were then included in the lordship of Nayland, which, at the time of the famous survey, belonged to the great Sweyn of Essex. Under Sweyn a man named Godebold possessed Little Horkesley in the days of Edward the Confessor, and he was the founder of the first family of Horkesley.

In the reign of Henry I. Robert Fitz-Godbold and his wife Beatrix, the niece of Turolde, founded a priory at Little Horkesley, to the honour of St. Peter, for Cluniac monks. In their foundation-charter the pious couple say that they have given certain churches to the priory of St. Mary at Thetford on condition that the prior should send as many monks to serve God in the church of St. Peter of Horkesley as the place could conveniently maintain. For their subsistence Robert and Beatrix assigned the church of Wiston in Suffolk, a moiety of the church at Boxted with the tithe from Robert's domain in that parish, and the tithe from land given to Beatrix by her uncle Turolde. The monks were to be free from the jurisdiction of Thetford priory, but were to pay it half a mark of silver annually as a recognition. Charters of confirmation were given by Hubert, Archbishop of Canterbury, by Gilbert, Bishop of London, and afterwards by the great-grandson of the founders. The monks of Little Horkesley had to perform services regularly in their own church, and one of their number had to go down into the valley of the Stour and across the river to do the duty at Wiston church.^a The priory stood on the north side of Horkesley church. In the time of Edward II. its annual revenue amounted only to 17*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.*

The descendants of Godebold took the name of Horkesley, and flourished for six generations. Walter de Horkesley held the manor of King Henry III.; his son was Sir Robert, and his grandson Sir William de Horkesley. The latter held the manor with the advowson of the priory; but in 1324 he passed them by fine, after the deaths of himself and his wife Emma, to Robert de Swinburne and his heirs. Sir William de Horkesley died childless in 1332, and his nephew, John de Ross, was his heir, and died in 1375. Thus the family of Horkesley, the descendants of Godebold, became extinct.

Three statues in Little Horkesley church must be referred to the Horkesley family. These effigies are admirably carved in chestnut, and are of colossal proportions. Two are figures of cross-legged knights, seven feet ten inches and seven feet seven inches long, and the third is a female figure seven feet ten inches long. The knights are in complete suits of mail, with long surcoats. The larger

^a In 1854 the Rev. Charles Birch, Rector of Wiston, found a Burgundian florin of Charles the Bold under the church-path at Wiston, about a foot and a-half below the surface. It may have been dropped by one of the monks from Little Horkesley Priory.

one is somewhat mutilated. The other has the hands joined in prayer, a shield on the left arm, a short sword, and with the feet resting on a lion.^a These very curious monuments had long been neglected. They are now placed in suitable recumbent positions in the chapel on the south side of the chancel. They are centuries older than the present fabric, and are the sole memorials of the first Horkesley family. The oldest portion of the church is the lower part of the tower and its arches, which may possibly date from the foundation of the priory.

The second family was that of Swinborne, which flourished at Little Horkesley from 1332 to 1430. Robert de Swinborne was succeeded by his son William, who married Philippa, daughter of Sir Richard Gernon. William Swinborne is believed to have been the founder of the present church. Morant says that this appears from the glass windows as they were in 1570. There is an altar-tomb under a low arch on the south side of the chancel, which is said to be that of the founder, but every atom of the brass with which it was once adorned has been picked out. A window on the north side of the nave may be referred to this date, but it is not in its original position. It may have been the east window. There is also an opening in the north wall of the chancel, which appears to have once contained a window, probably of the same date.

Sir Robert Swinborne succeeded his father William, the founder of the church, and married a great heiress, Joan, daughter of Sir John Botetort, by Joan, daughter of Sir John Gernon, and related to Philippa Gernon, the wife of his father, William Swinborne. Sir Robert thus married his cousin. He died on the 19th of October, 1391, and was buried in the chancel, leaving a large family. His five sons were Thomas, Richard, John, Jeffrey, and Andrew. Of his daughters, Alice married John Helion of Bumstead-Helion, and Margery married Nicolas Berners of Codham Hall. John and Andrew Swinborne were also buried in the chancel.

Sir Thomas Swinborne, son and heir of Sir Robert, was a great captain in the French wars. He was mayor of Bordeaux and constable of the castle of Fronsac in Guienne. Sir Thomas died on August 9th, 1412, and was buried by the side of his father. A splendid altar-tomb of stone was built over their graves, upon which are placed two figures in brass of the size of life, each under light and very beautiful triple canopies, and on lateral shafts are hung the escutcheons of Swinborne, Gernon, Erpingham, Cornard, and another, destroyed. Both figures are in helmets and plate armour, with short surcoats, swords, and misericorde daggers,

^a A small engraving representing these effigies appeared in *Excursions in the County of Essex*, 12mo. London, 1819, vol. ii. p. 178.

hands joined in prayer, and the spurred feet resting on lions. But there are slight differences in the details which very clearly mark the changes in fashion between the days of the father and those of the son. The father has a gorget of mail, an embroidered sword-belt, and vandyked edges to the surcoat like that on the monument of John III. of Brittany (1341) at Ploermel. The sword-belt has R. and S. alternately in circles, with a monogram of R.S. in a larger circle as a clasp. The son has no mail armour; the narrower sword-belt comes diagonally from the hip, and there are circular palettes at the shoulder and elbow-joints of the armour. He wears a collar of SS. and on the palettes of his armour are crosses of St. George. Round the edge of the tomb there is the following inscription:—

Icy gist mons' Robert Swynborne Seignour de Horkesley petite Que morust le iour de seinte ffepe lan du grace mill' ccc quathintz unlxisme de qy alme Amen. [Icy] gist Mons'. Thomas Swynborne, fils du dit Monsr. Robt. Swynborne s' de Hammys, Rair de Burdeux et capitaine de ffronsah. Que morust en la veile de Saint Laurence l'an du gce mill: cccxii. del alme de qy dieu ept pitee et mercys. Amen. Amen.

Nearly the whole of the brass of this splendid tomb is preserved.^a The tomb is now under the easternmost arch of the nave.

In the south aisle there is a monument to two other Swinbornes, brothers of Sir Thomas, which was also formerly ornamented with two effigies in brass.^b The circumscription is as follows:—

Hic iacent Jofes Swynbourne et Andreas Swynbourne frater eius qui vero Jofes obiit in vigilia Sancti Georgii anno domini millmo cccc xxx et dict Andreas obiit in vigilia Sancti Gregorii anno domini millmo cccc xviii quor atqbs ppiciet deus Ame.

The last Swinborne was this John, who died childless on the 22nd of April, 1430. There is another curious brass of a lady tied up in a shroud with the face showing, about $18\frac{3}{4}$ inches long. The inscription is lost, but the person commemorated is Katherine Leventhorp, who died 1502. The examples of shrouded figures in brass, mentioned by Haines, are of dates from 1431 to 1530.

The inheritance of Little Horkesley came to Margery, sister of Sir Thomas Swinborne and wife of Nicholas Berners, who died in 1441. Their daughter Catherine brought it to the Fynderne family, by her marriage with Sir William Fynderne, who died in 1462. Their son, also Sir William, inherited Little Horkesley and died in 1515. He was followed by another William, and the last of the family was Thomas Fynderne of Little Horkesley, who died childless in

^a A careful engraving of these brasses is published in Waller's *Monumental Brasses*; see also Suckling's *Essex*, and Boutell's *Monumental Brasses*, p. 55.

^b Engraved in the publications of the Antiquarian Etching Club, vol. iii. pl. 9.

1523. Thus the Fyndernes were there during four generations, from 1441 to 1523.

The last Fynderne married Bridget, daughter of Sir William Waldegrave, a lady whose home was not far off, at Smallbridge in the valley of the Stour. Thomas Fynderne died on the 10th of March, 1523, and his widow married secondly the second Lord Marney of Layer Marney. She died on September 30th, 1549, and ordered in her will that upon her tomb there should be three pictures of brass, one of herself without any coat armour, and upon her right side the picture of the Lord Marney, her last husband, in his coat armour, and upon her left side the picture of her husband Fynderne in his coat armour. This desire was complied with; and the three brass effigies are on a marble gravestone, formerly an altar-tomb, now in the centre of the chancel aisle.^a Both the male figures are in surcoats of their arms. Lord Marney has on his surcoat and both sleeves the Marney coat (a lion rampant guardant) quartering two other coats. The head rests on a helmet with a cap of maintenance and the crest, and his feet are on a guardant lion. Thomas Fynderne also has the arms (Argent, a chevron between three cross-crosslets fitchée sable) on his surcoat and two sleeves, his head on a helmet with the crest, and his feet on ground with flowers. The injunction of Lady Marney as regards the absence of coat armour on her effigy has not been followed. Her head, with an elaborate coiffure, rests on a tasseled pillow, and a mantle fastened across the chest by long tasseled bands reaching to the ground has on it the arms of Waldegrave (Party per pale argent and gules) quartering another coat. Over the heads of the effigies two shields with the arms of each husband impaled, and the following inscription:--

Here under lyethe Dame Brygete Marnay, late the wyffe of John Lorde Marnay and sometyme wyffe to Mr. Thomas Fynderne Esquier, and decessyd the xxxth day of September in the yere of our lorde God m.cccc.lxix.

John Lord Marney, the lady's second husband, died in April 1525, only two years after the death of Mr. Fynderne, whom she must have mourned for but a very short time. She remained a widow for 24 years, and appears to have lived at Little Horkesley, where she had jointure lands. She had no children, and therefore the Fynderne family became extinct.

Of the church founded by the Swinborne family little remains. There is a Decorated window in the north wall of the present church of the date of about 1350, already mentioned, and a pointed doorway; and the Horkesley and Swinborne tombs must have been in the earlier building.

^a They are engraved in Suckling's *Essex*.

But the present church of Little Horkesley is more than a century later, and was probably built in the days of Sir William Wynderne. It consists of a nave, chancel, and south aisle, and a low square tower, all in the Perpendicular style of architecture. (See plan, Plate X.) In the east window there are four lights, an unusual feature, but the Perpendicular tracery has been destroyed. The aisle is separated from the nave by an arcade of four arches, and there are four Perpendicular windows on the south wall, the second from the west having a niche in the side of the wall. There are small bits of stained glass with the letters B and M in yellow often repeated within circles of blue and green, and in the west end window W and S. At the east end of the aisle there is a Perpendicular window of three lights; and in the upper opening in the tracery at each angle is the sun in splendour, in yellow glass. This was the cognizance of King Edward IV. and is often met with in churches of his time. It therefore fixes the date of the window, and probably of the present church.

About a dozen tessellated tiles have been found, some with roses and others with geometric patterns—a circle containing two intersecting triangles with smaller circles.

The north side of the church needs careful study. It was on this side, close to the wall, that the priory stood,—where a farmhouse called the “Priory” now takes its place. This circumstance, and arrangements for communication between the priory and the church, probably explain some peculiarities in the north wall.

In the north wall of the nave there are two windows. One, on the west side, is in the Perpendicular style, similar to those in the rest of the church. But the other is a decorated window with three lights and tracery above, which is evidently not in its original position, for there is a pointed doorway in the wall on its eastern side, bricked up, and the lower angle of the window cuts into it. Inside there is a niche, in a later style than the window, in the east side of it, and in the thickness of the wall. Close to the window, and at the point where the bricked-up doorway would have opened into the church, there is a steep stair in the thickness of the wall, which once no doubt led to a roodloft dividing the nave from the chancel. It seems clear that the pointed doorway was there before the stairway, and before the Decorated window in its present position. Part of the wall between the door and the east end of the nave is of thin bricks laid in herring-bone fashion.

The north wall of the chancel is also peculiar. First there is a high pointed arch which had been bricked up. On one side it would appear by the continuous line as if it had reached the ground and was a doorway. But on the

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other side the line is not continuous below the height where the sill of a window might have come. Next to it there is a late Perpendicular doorway with a square head, also bricked up, but with the stonework intact. Between this doorway and the east end a second arch intervenes with pillars, which opened to a side chapel, the foundations of which have been found.

It seems probable that the pointed door was the entrance from the priory into the first church; that on the building of the later church the north wall was partly preserved, but that a new door to the priory was made from the chancel; a roodloft with a stair necessitating the bricking-up of the old door; and that a Decorated window from the older building was inserted in the north wall, overlapping the doorway. There are remains of the rood-screen, and also an ancient screen in the aisle.

The possession of Little Horkesley on the extinction of the Fynderne family reverted to a descendant of Alice, the younger sister of Sir Thomas Swinborne, who married John Helion. Their granddaughter Isabel married Humphrey Tyrrel of Warley, and had a daughter, Anne Tyrrel, who became the heiress of Little Horkesley, as third cousin and next of kin to Thomas Fynderne. She married Sir Roger Wentworth, and died in 1534, leaving two sons—Sir John Wentworth, who died in 1567, and Henry. This was a branch of the Wentworths of Nettlestead, Sir Roger having been a nephew of Sir Philip Wentworth of Nettlestead.

Little Horkesley priory was one of the small monasteries which Cardinal Wolsey obtained leave from the Pope to suppress in 1525, in order to appropriate the revenues to his new college at Oxford. The total revenues only amounted to 27*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.* Upon the Cardinal's *præmunire* it escheated to the Crown, but Sir Roger Wentworth claimed to be the representative of the founder by right of his wife. In 1554 the priory site and lands were, however, sold to Sir John Huddleston, who resold them to one Roger Parkes, who again sold them in 1577 to John Ball. Eventually, after passing through several hands, they were bought by Mr. James Joscelyn, who built a house on the site of the priory in Morant's time, about 1746. The "Priory" farm still belongs to the Joscelyn family.

Sir John Wentworth, of Little Horkesley, who died in 1575, had an only daughter and heir by his wife Anne, daughter of John Bettenham, of Pluckley, in Kent. This was Anne, who married first Sir Hugh Rich, of Gosfield, and secondly, Henry FitzAlan, Lord Maltravers, who died at Brussels in 1556, aged nineteen, during his father's lifetime. Lady Maltravers had no children. She lived generally at Gosfield, and there she received Queen Elizabeth during her

progress in August 1561. The Queen came from Helmingham, near Ipswich, to Gosfield, and probably passed through Horkesley on her way. Lady Maltravers died in 1580, and was succeeded by her cousin John, son of Henry Wentworth, who lived for some time at Little Horkesley, and died in 1588. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Christopher St. Lawrence, Lord Howth; and his son Sir John Wentworth sold the Little Horkesley estate in 1617 to Sir Humphrey Winch.

From 1322 to 1617, a period of nearly 300 years, Little Horkesley had gone by descent to the families of Swinborne from 1322 to 1418, Fynderne from 1418 to 1523, and Wentworth from 1523 to 1617. In 1617 it was for the first time alienated, and it passed through several hands.

A very curious lectern made up from old pieces of carved wood probably belongs to the period of the Wentworths. The stand is carved with some elaboration, and the desk is fitted so that it can be raised and lowered at pleasure.

Onslow Winch, son of Sir Humphrey, jointly with Judith his wife, sold Little Horkesley in 1630 to Sir John Denham, whose son, Sir John Denham, the poet, forfeited the estate for his adherence to Charles II. The Parliamentary Commissioners put it up for sale, and it was bought by George Wither for 3,230*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*; but in 1661 it was finally purchased by Azariah Husbands, Esq. son of James Husbands, of Wormbridge, in Herefordshire.

The first Sir John Denham, of Little Horkesley, was Chief Baron of the Exchequer in Ireland, and his son John was born at Dublin in 1615. In 1631 the son was sent to Oxford, where, as Johnson tells us, he was considered "as a dreamy young man, given more to dice and cards than study." He had nearly ruined himself by gambling when the Civil War broke out, but he also acquired a high reputation as a poet by his publication of "The Sophy" and of "Cooper's Hill." Adhering to the royal cause he followed the fortunes of Charles II. on the Continent, and his estates were sold to satisfy his creditors. At the Restoration he was one of the Knights of the Bath created before the coronation, and became Sir John Denham, K.B. His last production was an excellent poem on the death of his friend Cowley, whom he did not long survive, dying on March 19th, 1668.

Two other families appear as owning property in Little Horkesley in the days of the Wentworths and Denhams. The Lynnes were seated at Westwood, in this parish, from before 1616 to the end of the last century. William Lynne of Westwood was buried at Little Horkesley in 1616, John Lynne in 1680, Jacob Lynne in 1708, the widow of Thomas Howth Lynne in 1772, and Nicholas Garrard Lynne of Westwood in 1777. Westwood afterwards became the property of Colonel Watson, whose two daughters married respectively Major Rooke of West-

wood and the Rev. Blair Warren of Little Horkesley. From the Rookes Westwood passed to Mr. Leveson Gower, and it is now the property of Mr. MacAndrew.

The Sadlers have been established both in Great and Little Horkesley for upwards of three centuries. In the Survey of Little Horkesley of the time of Henry VIII., now in the Chapter House at Westminster, William Sadler is mentioned as owning a close called "Thikkette," and other land. Christopher Sadler was buried at Great Horkesley in 1625. His son, Christopher Sadler, was the rector's churchwarden in 1635, and died in 1698. His son, William, had a son William, baptized in 1706. Another Christopher Sadler was buried in 1741. In Morant's time (1746) George and Joseph Sadler had estates in Great Horkesley. On October 4th, 1763, Miss Mary Sadler was married to the Rev. John Carr, curate of Great Horkesley. George Sadler, of Little Horkesley, born in 1760, married Harriet, daughter of the Rev. Titus Stebbing, rector of Tattingstone, in Suffolk, who died in 1794. The Rev. William Sadler was born in 1764, and died in 1837, leaving a son, the late William Stebbing Sadler, Esq., of Old House, Great Horkesley. His son, Robert Stebbing Sadler, Esq., is now of Old House. His cousin, Major George Stebbing Sadler, of the Grove, Great Horkesley, died in 1869, leaving a daughter, Clara, married to the Rev. John Weir, incumbent of Little Horkesley.

Azariah Husbands, Esq., of Little Horkesley, married Elizabeth, daughter of John Feilden, Esq., of Barrow Court, in Hampshire, and widow of Richard Knight, Esq., of Chawton, near Alton. He died on April 5th, 1666, and she on October 24th, 1684, leaving three children, Edward, Mary, and Anne. There are monuments to Mrs. Husbands (with the arms of Feilden impaling Knight and Husbands), and to her daughter Elizabeth, who died on November 25th, 1732, aged 78.

Edward Husbands, the son, inherited the estate of Little Horkesley Hall. He was first of Queen's, then of Corpus Christi College, Oxford. He married first, Elizabeth, daughter of Edmund Coleman of Ipswich, who died in 1687, and was buried in the chancel; and secondly, Ann, daughter of Thomas Burroughs of Ipswich. By his second wife he had seven children. He rebuilt the mansion-house near the church, called Horkesley Hall, and died in 1736, aged 79.

James Husbands, the eldest surviving son, was Fellow of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, LL.D., rector of Ashdon and Fordham, and vicar of Little Horkesley. He married Mary Sindrey of Cambridge, and died childless in 1749. There are mural monuments to the memory of Azariah Husbands, and of his grandson, the Rev. James Husbands, LL.D.

No stipend appears to have been reserved for maintaining a minister after the

dispersion of the monks, on the ground probably of exemption "*propter visitationem*" to the priory under 4 Henry IV., cap. 12.^a Dr. Husbands left to the living what he thought to be the amount of the small tithes of the parish, about 41*l.* a year, but his will was disputed. His father, Edward Husbands, Esq., gave 200*l.*, to which have been added seven other sums of 200*l.* each from Queen Anne's Bounty in 1721, 1750, 1754, 1786, 1792, 1816, and 1829, and with this fund an estate has been purchased at South Haningfield. The value of Little Horkesley is given in the Clergy List as 80*l.* a year, and there is no house. Dr. Husbands, leaving no children, entailed his estate upon the daughter of his sister Anne, who married Richard Gideon Glanville, of Elmeset. This daughter, named Anne Gideon Glanville, married Dr. William Blair, M.D., of Lavenham, in Suffolk. Their son, Edward James Husbands Blair, of Little Horkesley Hall, died unmarried in 1824, aged 63. He was succeeded in the estate by his two sisters, Sarah Sindrey Warren, widow of the Rev. William Hamilton Warren, and Margaret Blair. After their deaths the Rev. J. C. Blair Warren, surviving son of Mrs. Sarah Sindrey Warren, succeeded to Little Horkesley Hall. He was also vicar of Little Horkesley from 1826 until his death on January 8th, 1856. The house built by Mr. Edward Husbands was pulled down by the Warrens, and a modern mansion-house was substituted. Mr. Warren married a daughter of Colonel Watson, of Westwood, but had no children.

Little Horkesley Hall is now the property of Thomas Bourdillon, Esq., and the Rev. John Weir is incumbent of the parish.

The church is a good specimen of Perpendicular architecture of the close of the fifteenth century, but it has long been in sore need of thorough repair. The work of restoration is about to be undertaken, through the liberality of Mr. Bourdillon, who furnished the bulk of the sum required, the rest being made up by subscriptions.^b

Wooden effigies are rare, the material of which they are made being so liable to decay. A certain number of them, however, have been preserved, and I have thought that it might be of interest to append a list of such as are known to me, including some that have been lately destroyed. Some account of them has been given by Gough in the introduction to the two portions of his *Sepulchral Monuments*. A notice of them has also appeared in the *Archæological Journal*, vol. xviii. p. 74, and a few notices are scattered through vols. vii.—ix. of *Notes and Queries*.^c

^a Confirming the Act of 15 Rich. II. cap. 6, providing for the maintenance of vicars in the appropriation of benefices.

^b The work has since been executed by Mr. Blomfield as architect, and was completed in 1878.

^c See also *Transactions of Essex Archæological Society*, iv. 117.

LIST OF WOODEN EFFIGIES IN ENGLAND.

Places.	Number of Effigies.	Descriptions.	Authorities.
BERKSHIRE.			
Burfield - - -	1	Cross-legged - - - -	Gough, I. xcix. ; Lysons, <i>Mag. Brit.</i> 210
Englefield - - -	1	Lady ; early 14th century - -	Gough, I. xcvi. ; Lysons, 209
Sparsholt - - -	3	Man in armour ; two ladies on altar-tombs	Gough, I. xcvi. ; Lysons, 209 ; <i>Notes and Queries</i> , viii. 255
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.			
Clifton Reynes - -	4	Simon de Borard, cross-legged, and wife, c. 1270 ; Ralph de Reynes, cross-legged, and wife, c. 1310	Lysons, <i>Mag. Brit.</i> 490 ; Lipscomb, iv. 120 ; <i>Notes and Queries</i> , viii. 455. Both engraved, <i>Arch. Journ.</i> xi. 149, 152
BRECON.			
Brecon, St. John's -	1	Reginald de Braose (destroyed) -	Jones, <i>Brecon</i> , i. 128, ii. 34 ; <i>Arch. Journ.</i> xviii. 75
CAMBRIDGESHIRE.			
Hildersham - - -	2	Sir Robert Busteler, cross-legged, and wife	Lysons, <i>Mag. Brit.</i> 66, 211
CUMBERLAND.			
Millom - - -	1	Armour, 14th century - - -	Lysons, <i>Mag. Brit.</i> cxcvi.
Ousby - - -	1	Armour - - - -	Gough, II. cx. ; Lysons, <i>Mag. Brit.</i> cxcvi.
St. Bees - - -	1	Anthony, Lord Lucy, 41 Edw. III.	Gough, II. cx. ; Hutchinson, ii. 41 ; Nicholson and Burn, ii. 41 ; Lysons, cxcvii.
DERBYSHIRE.			
Derby, All Saints -	1	Ecclesiastic (removed to crypt) -	Glover, Pt. I. vol. ii. 495
DEVONSHIRE.			
West Downe - - -	2	John de Stowford, Chief Baron of Exchequer, 19 Edw. III. (lost), wife remaining	<i>Arch. Journ.</i> xviii. 75 ; Lysons, <i>Mag. Brit.</i> ccxxxiii. 168
DURHAM.			
Auckland, St. Andrew's	1	Pollard (?), cross-legged - -	Hutchinson, iii. 330 ; Pennant, <i>Tour in Scotland</i> , iii. 344 ; <i>Arch. Journ.</i> xviii. 74.
Brancepeth - - -	2	Earl of Westmoreland and wife -	Hutchinson, iii. 314
Durham, St. Giles -	1	John Heath, in armour, c. 1590 -	<i>Notes and Queries</i> , viii. 180
Greatham Hospital -	1	Man in gown (destroyed ?) - -	Gough, II. cx. Engraved, <i>Gent. Mag.</i> Dec. 1788, p. 1046
Staindrop - - -	2	Henry, Earl of Westmoreland, and wife, 1564	Gough, I. xcix Engraved, <i>Ant. Repertory</i> , iii. 302
ESSEX.			
Danbury - - -	2	Cross-legged - - - -	Morant, ii. 30. Engraved, Strutt, I. xlv. xlv.
Earl's Colne - - -	3	Cross-legged (destroyed) - -	Morant, ii. 213 ; Wright's <i>Essex</i> , i. 424
Elmstead - - -	1	Cross-legged - - - -	Morant, i. 445 ; Wright, ii. 760 ; <i>Arch. Journ.</i> xviii. 74
Little Baddow - - -	2	Ladies, 14th century - - -	<i>Arch. Journ.</i> * xviii. 74
Little Horkesley - -	3	Two cross-legged ; one lady -	Suckling's <i>Essex</i> ; <i>Arch. Journ.</i> i. 70 ; <i>Notes and Queries</i> , vii. 607. Engraved, <i>Excursions in Essex</i> , ii. 178
Little Leighs - - -	1	Ecclesiastic, c. 1350 - - -	<i>Arch. Journ.</i> xviii. 73 ; <i>Trans. Essex Archaeol. Soc.</i> ii. 167
Messing - - -	1	William de Messing (destroyed) -	Gough, I. xcvi. ; Suckling, 130 ; <i>Arch. Journ.</i> xviii. 74
GLOUCESTERSHIRE.			
Gloucester Cathedral -	1	Robert, Duke of Normandy -	Gough, I. xcvi.
HEREFORDSHIRE.			
Clifford - - -	1	Monastic figure - - - -	<i>Arch. Journ.</i> xviii. 75
Much Marcle - - -	1	Cross-legged, in gown - - -	Gough, II. cxi. ; <i>Arch. Journ.</i> xviii. 75
ISLE OF WIGHT.			
Brading - - -	2	Man in Armour and wife, temp. Eliz.	Englefield, 96 ; Barbers's <i>Guide</i> , 1850, p. 28, 29
KENT.			
Canterbury Cathedral -	1	Archbishop Peckham - - -	Gough, I. xcvi.
Goudhurst - - -	2	Sir . . . Culpeper and wife, 1537	Gough, I. xcix ; II. cxi. ; <i>Gent. Mag.</i> Sept. 1785, p. 679
LINCOLNSHIRE.			
Deeping Market - -	1	Sir Baldwin Wake, cross-legged, 1311	Gough, II. cx.

* The name of the church is erroneously given as Little Boden. The Rev. W. B. Ady, Rector of Little Baddow, has been good enough to inform me that the effigies are in the south wall of the church, and what was evidently a chantry ; they are supposed to be two sisters of Sir Hugh de Badewe who are known to have founded a church near Sir Hugh's mansion at Great Baddow.

Places.	Number of Effigies.	Descriptions.	Authorities.
MIDDLESEX. Westminster Abbey -	2	William de Valence; King Henry V. (foundations for metal plates)	Gough, I. xcvi. ; II. 63. Engraved, Gough, Stothard, &c.
MONMOUTHSHIRE. Abergavenny - -	1	George, Lord Cantilupe, 1273, cross-legged	Gough, I. xcix. ; Coxe, p. 192. Engraved, <i>Ancient Monuments at Abergavenny</i> , by O. Morgan, 1872, Pl. i.
NORFOLK. Banham - - -	1	Sir Hugh Bardolph ? - - -	Gough, I. xcvi. ; <i>Notes and Queries</i> , viii. 179. Engraved, Blomefield, i. 355
Fersfield - - -	1	Sir R. du Bois, cross-legged, 1311	Blomefield, i. 104. Engraved, Gough I. 79, and by Stothard
South Acre - - -	1	Sir Roger Harsick - - -	Gough I. xcvi. ; Blomefield vi. 84
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE. Alderton - - -	1	Sir William de Combemartyn, cross-legged, c. 1318	Gough, II. cx. ; Baker, ii. 122. Engraved, Hartshorne, <i>Mon. Effigies of Northants</i> .
Ashton - - -	1	Sir Philip le Low, c. 1320, cross-legged	Gough, II. cx. Engraved, Hartshorne
Braybrooke - - -	1	Sir Thomas le Latymer, 1334, cross-legged	<i>Arch. Jour.</i> xviii. 75. Engraved, Hartshorne
Cold Higham - - -	1	Hawyse de Keynes, c. 1330 - -	Engraved, Hartshorne
Dodwood - - -	1	Sir John de Pateshull, 1350, cross-legged	Engraved, Hartshorne
Gayton - - -	1	Sir Philip de Gayton, 1316, cross-legged	Baker, ii. 281 ; <i>Arch. Jour.</i> xviii. 75. Engraved, Hartshorne
Holdenby - - -	1	Man in gown (destroyed) - -	Gough, II. cx. ; Bridges, i. 529; Baker, i. 210
Paulerspury - - -	2	Sir Lawrence de Pavely and wife, c. 1330	Gough, II. cx. ; Baker, 207. Engraved, Hartshorne
Woodford - - -	2	Sir Walter de Treylli, cross-legged, and wife, c. 1290	Engraved, Gough, II. cvi. Pl. iv. and Hartshorne
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE. Ratcliffe-on-Trent -	1	Stephen de Ratcliffe - - -	Thoroton, 185, 187 ; <i>Arch. Journ.</i> xviii. 75
Laxton - - -	1	Lady, a de Everingham, c. 1300 -	<i>Arch. Journ.</i> xviii. 75. Letter, C. G. S. Foljambe
RUTLAND. Ashwell - - -	1	Cross-legged - - -	<i>Arch. Journ.</i> xviii. 75 ; <i>Notes and Queries</i> , vii. 528
Tickencote - - -	1	Cross-legged ? - - -	Whitaker, <i>Loidis et Elmetis</i> , 323 ; Blore's <i>Rutland</i> , 74 ; <i>Notes and Queries</i> , vii. 528
SHROPSHIRE. Berrington - - -	1	Armour, 13th century - - -	Eyton, <i>Shropshire</i> , vi. 282
Burford - - -	1	Armour, c. 1500 - - -	<i>Notes and Queries</i> , ix. 62
Pitchford - - -	1	Sir John de Pichford, 1285, cross-legged	<i>Arch. Journ.</i> xviii. 75. Engraved, Eyton, vi. 282
SOMERSETSHIRE. Chew Magna - - -	1	Sir . . . Hauteville, c. 1330 -	Gough II. cxi. ; Collinson, ii. 108 ; <i>Notes and Queries</i> , viii. 604. Engraved, <i>Arch. Journ.</i> xiv. 158
Norton Midsomer -	1	Armour - - -	Gough II. cxi.
SUFFOLK. Boxted - - -	2	William Poley and wife, 1587 -	<i>Notes and Queries</i> , ix. 457 ; Davy's <i>Coll.</i> (B. M.) MS. 19077, f. 124
Bures - - -	1	Sir John Cornard, cross-legged -	Gough, I. xcvi. ; Davy's <i>Coll.</i> 19077, f. 170
Heveningham - - -	3	Sir John Heveningham and wife, and another in armour (lost)	Gough, I. xcix. ; Davy's <i>Coll.</i> 19081, f. 64, 65
Wingfield - - -	2	Michael de la Pole, Earl of Suffolk, and wife, 1415	Gough, I. xcix. ; Davy's <i>Coll.</i> 19092, f. 399
SURREY. Southwark, St. Saviour's	1	Cross-legged - - -	Gough, I. xcix. ; Manning and Bray, iii. 573 ; Brayley, v. 364. Engraved, Grose, <i>Ant. pref.</i> pl. iii. fig. 2
SUSSEX. Slyndon - - -	1	Armour, temp. Hen. VIII. - -	Gough, II. cx. ; Dallaway, <i>Western Sussex</i> , i. 151
YORKSHIRE. Allerton Mauleverer -	2	Cross-legged - - -	Hargrove, <i>Hist. of Knaresbrough</i> (1832), p. 281
Thornhill - - -	3	Sir John Saville and two wives, 1529	Allen, <i>Yorkshire</i> , iii. 392 ; <i>Notes and Queries</i> , vii. 528. Engraved, Whitaker, <i>Loidis et Elmetis</i> , 322