

Thomas Golde esquire which  
deceased the xiiij day of September the yere of our  
lord m<sup>o</sup> cc<sup>o</sup> xxv

CREWKERNE

Thomas Golde, 1525

MONUMENTAL BRASSES IN SOMERSET

# Monumental Brasses in Somerset

## PART IX

BY ARTHUR B. CONNOR

### CREWKERNE

I.—*Effigy of Thomas Golde, esq., 1525, in armour, kneeling to the dexter, with foot-inscription; relaid in a new stone on the south wall of the chancel. (Plate XI).*

Thomas Golde is represented kneeling to the dexter on a tasselled cushion on a grassy mound. The effigy measures 11 by  $6\frac{1}{8}$  in. He is bare-headed, his long straight hair reaching almost to the shoulders. His hands also are bare. He wears a collar of mail, breast-plate, shoulder-pieces, that on the left with a high ridge; rather large elliptical elbow-pieces with projecting ridges; a skirt of lames (intended, but the engraver has omitted to outline them), from which hang three small tassets, with a skirt of mail below. The sword hangs from a leathern belt diagonally at his side. There is no sign of the usual dagger. The knee-caps have round guards at the sides. The sabatons, on which rowel-spurs are screwed, are less square and broad than is usual at this period.

The inscription, which measures  $3\frac{1}{8}$  by  $15\frac{3}{4}$  in., consists of three lines of black letter. The prayers for the soul at the beginning and end have been erased, but they are still legible. Prayers for the soul are very commonly found to have been erased, probably in order to prevent the destruction of the brasses by the fanatics of the Reformation and Commonwealth.

(pray for the soule of). Thomas Golde esquier which  
decessed the xiiij day of September the yere of our  
Lord M<sup>c</sup> V<sup>c</sup> XXV (on whose soule ihu haue mercy.)

Thomas Golde was the eldest of three sons of Thomas Golde of Seaborough and Eleanor his wife. He married Edith, daughter and coheir of Roger Appleton. He had one son and heir John, and four daughters, Margaret, Katherine, Alice and Anne. He died, as recorded above, 13 Sept. 1525.

The brass is illustrated in *Som. and Dor. Notes and Queries*, vii, 91, and from the same block in Druitt's *Costume on Brasses*, 1906, plate facing p. 178; also in a woodcut initial letter C in *The Book of the Axe*, by G. P. R. Pulman, 4th edit., 1875, p. 226,

II.—*Achievement of arms on a square plate; inscription cut in stone; Adam Martine of Seaborow, 1678, and wife [Elizabeth], daughter of Huburde Hussie, formerly on the east wall of the south transept, where the inscription in stone remains. Now on the west wall of the nave, north of the west door.*

A square plate, 14 by 14 in., contains an achievement of arms with motto on a scroll below, all within a laurel-wreath border.

The arms are those of Martin, (*arg.*) *two bars (gu.)*, impaling Hussey, *Barry of six (erm. and gu.)*.

Crest, *On a stump of a tree coupéd (arg.) a monkey sejant (ppr.) collared and lined (or), looking in a mirror, framed of the last.*

Below on a scroll the motto is inscribed in Roman capitals, ACCEDIMVS SVCCEDIMVS DECEDIMVS.

Roughly inscribed in stone below the brass plate was this inscription of formerly four, now three lines in Roman capitals.

THESE . ARE . THE . ARMES .

OF . ADAM . MARTINE . OF . SEABORO<sup>W</sup>

ESQR̄ . AND HIS . WIFE . THE . DAFTER . OF . HVBVRDE . HVSS<sup>IE</sup>  
[WHO . WAS . BVRIED . DEC. 20 . 1678.]

The last line, which is given by Collinson, has now disappeared.

Adam Martin was son of Hugh Martin of Seaborough, second son of Adam Martin of Hinton St. George, who left to his





grandson his 'bason and ewer of silver'. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Hubert Hussey of Sydling St. Nicholas, Dorset, and his first wife Anne, daughter of Thomas Barnes, of Duntish Court. She was born 1620. (See *The House of Martin*, by W. G. Willis Watson, 1906.)

III.—*Inscription; Henry Trat, master of Crewkerne School, 1679, aged 55; with forty Latin verses, composed by his former pupil, Samuel Hill; in a stone frame on the north side of the north-east pillar of the central tower, below No. VII. (Plate XII).*

Rectangular plate, containing an inscription of four lines, followed by forty lines of Latin verse in two columns, and two more, all in italics, signed in large Roman capitals, 13½ by 15¼ in.

Μνημοστυον Spectatissimi Viri M.<sup>ri</sup> Henrici Trat nuper dum vixit  
Ludi Magistri Crewkerniensis celeberrimi, cujus desideratissimae animae  
depositum subtus in Domino conqiescit, defunctum primo die May'  
et sepultum Septimo die, Anō Domini 1679. Ætatis suæ 55.

Ære Monumentum exegisti perennius  
Ingeniorum plasta, literarum Dædale  
Qi procudendis coelo insudâsti statuis  
Patris charactera supremi referentibus,  
Augusta Dei olim ambituris Sacraria  
Qâ Shecinæ radios intimioris imbibent  
Archetypi destuos a facie luminis  
Hæc olim interea manium provinciae,  
Sereniora heroum conceptacula,  
Tuâ hieroglyphicâ atq, solertem animam  
Mistam recondunt placido Spirituū gregi  
Qi in ista prius candida delati adyta  
Artificis dextræ vsq, tuæ sustineant typos  
Vt ipse cernat Abraham quis finxerit  
Choru huc, (insigne μνημα, et indicium tuū)  
Ad ejus gremium qi indies hinc appulerit  
Sed qod superstes deseruisti sæculum  
Sacrâ memoriâ non rescinditur tuâ  
Luto propago tua nos instrati tepido,  
Cavam tui vmbrā adhuc, et opacam gerimus

*Donec fatorum subruti cuniculis,  
 Ad vestra demigremus contubernia  
 Vnde, ad supremam crism acelerante tubâ  
 Clangore cujus mox disilient cardines  
 Telluris extasi attonitæ paralyticâ,  
 Effractis vndiq<sub>3</sub> recessuum repagulis  
 Canora cujus echo propandet sinus,  
 Et claustra sepulcorū, cūabdītus pelagi  
 Elementorūq<sub>3</sub> molem solvet fusilem :  
 Farraginemq<sub>3</sub> decoquet orbis cinericiam ;  
 Vt ipsa penitus ima rimetur Erebi,  
 Cœcamq<sub>3</sub> Lethen a sopore suscitet,  
 Et inde carnis evocet nostra exuvias,  
 Vi Chymica ab altis exigendas ruderibus)  
 Tiaris speramus rediuntī flammeis,  
 Superno vtring supati satellitio,  
 Ducente (vt olim nos a vestibulo scholæ  
 Ad sacra templi contulerimus atriâ)  
 Ad ipsa summa cælorum penetralia  
 Cū choreis agminatim hymnis inseqi.*

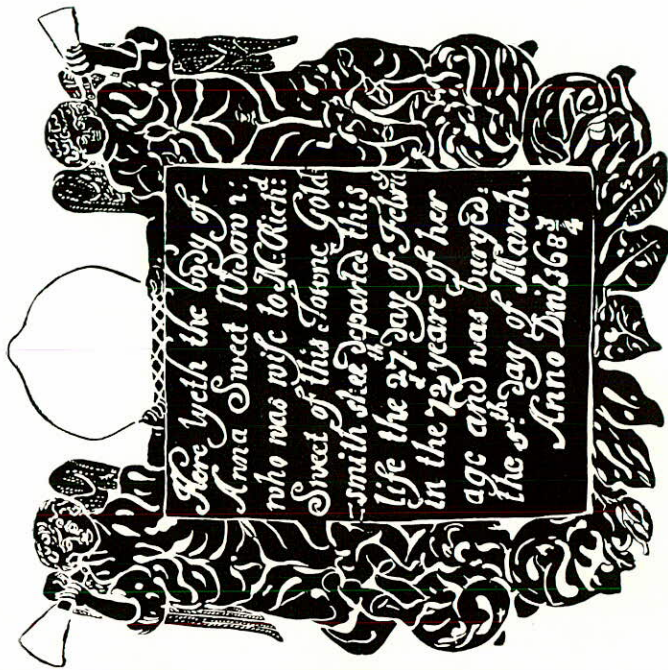
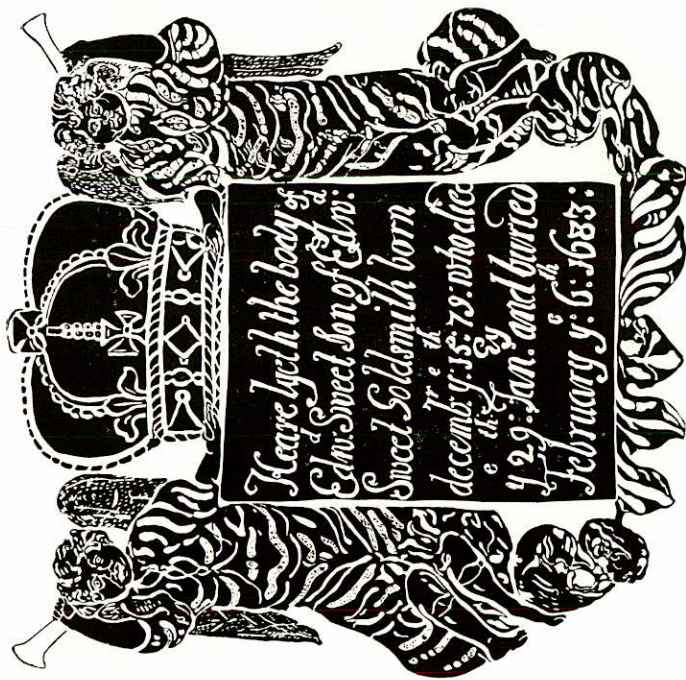
*Ita precatur fanimitus alumnorum  
 tuorum vnus e minimis.*

SAMUEL HILL

Henry Tratt matriculated at Magdalen College, Oxford, 27 Jan. 1643-4, aged 18. He was appointed Master of Crewkerne School, Sept. 1653. His stipend was £45.

Samuel Hill, his humble pupil, who nevertheless signed his name very large to the verses he had composed, was son of William Hill of South Petherton, where he was born in 1648. He became a servitor of Lincoln College, Oxford, 1662, and subsequently migrating to St. Mary Hall, was admitted B.A. 15 Nov. 1666; instituted to the living of Meare, Somerset, 18 Feb. 1673; rector of Kilmington, 10 May 1687; prebendary of Buckland Dinham in the Church of Wells, 5 Sept. 1688, and was installed Archdeacon of Wells, 11 Oct. 1705. He died 7 Mar. 1715-16. He was buried in the Cathedral where there is a leger-stone to mark the spot in the south choir aisle, also a mural monument in the south cloister.





CREWKERNE

Edward and Anna Sweet, 1683

MONUMENTAL BRASSES IN SOMERSET

IV. V.—*Two inscriptions, crowned and supported by angels ; Edward, son of Edward Sweet, goldsmith, born 1679, died 1683 ; Anna, widow of Mr. Richard Sweet, ' Goldsmith of this Towne ', 1683 $\frac{3}{4}$ , aged 72. On the east wall of the north transept. (Plate XIII).*

These curious inscriptions are not engraved. The lettering is hammered ; the crowns and attendant angels are wrought in repoussé. It seems reasonable to conjecture that they may have been the work of the goldsmith himself. They are probably unique, though instances of hammered lettering occur at Barnstaple and Sydenham Damerham, Devon.

The whole composition of each brass is made in one piece, inlaid into a stone slab, and framed, each in a stone frame, the sides and top of which are carved with a pattern of oak leaves, the bottom a plain bevel. Each brass consists of an inscription, surmounted by a crown held by two angels, who also hold trumpets which have been broken off.

The crown in No. IV is very large ; that in No. V, which is lost, but for a small portion of the base, was smaller.

The whole composition of No. IV measures  $10\frac{1}{2}$  by  $10\frac{3}{4}$  in. including a piece about  $\frac{1}{4}$  in. broken from the top of the crown.

The inscription of six lines in script measures 6 by  $5\frac{1}{8}$  in.

*Heare lyeth the body of  
Edw<sup>d</sup>. Sweet Son of Edw<sup>d</sup>.  
Sweet Goldsmith born  
decemb<sup>r</sup>. y<sup>e</sup>. 15<sup>th</sup>. 79 : who died  
y<sup>e</sup> 29<sup>th</sup>. Jan<sup>ry</sup>. and buried  
February y<sup>e</sup>. 6<sup>th</sup>. 1683 .*

The whole composition of No. V measured when complete  $10\frac{3}{4}$  by  $10\frac{3}{8}$  in., of which the inscription in ten lines of script measures  $7\frac{1}{8}$  by 6 in.



Here lyeth the body of—  
 Anna Sweet Widow :  
 who was wife to M : Rich<sup>d</sup>.  
 Sweet of this Towne Gold =  
 =smith shee departed this  
 life the 27<sup>th</sup> day of Febru<sup>y</sup>  
 in the 72<sup>d</sup> yeare of her  
 age and was buryed :  
 the 5<sup>th</sup> day of March,  
 Anno Dni' 168<sup>3</sup>

VI.—*Inscription, with clock-face, skeleton, etc. ; Bridget, daughter of John and Bridget Thomas, 1723, aged 4 ; also Biddy Thomas, 1741, aged 14. Formerly on the west wall of the south transept ; now on the west wall of the nave, north of No. II.*

Inscription of six lines of mixed black letter, Roman capitals and italics, on a plate of which the centre of the top is domed,  $16\frac{1}{2}$  and  $11\frac{7}{8}$  by  $11\frac{7}{8}$  in. The domed top is occupied by a clock-face, the hours marked in Roman figures, each five minutes in Arabic numerals. The hands point to eight minutes to seven o'clock. At the top on the dexter side, set diagonally is a pick, on the sinister side a spade, below which on the dexter a skeleton holding in its right hand an hour-glass, in its left a scythe ; on the sinister an extraordinary nebulous figure holding a rattle, such as was used for scaring birds, in its right hand. The left arm is covered by what appears to represent drapery. The whole composition is of the crudest possible workmanship.

*To the Memory*  
*of Bridget the daughter of Iohn and*  
*Bridget Thomas who was Buried Near this*  
*Place Aug 1723 in the 4<sup>th</sup> year of her Age*  
*Also BIDDY THOMAS who died*  
*the 20<sup>th</sup> of December 1741 AGED 14 Years.*

VII.—*Inscription with ten English verses ; Joan Bernard, 1754, aged 60 ; in a marble frame on the north side of the north-east pillar of the central tower above No. III.*

Inscription of five lines in black letter, Roman capitals and italics, with ten lines of English verse and signature of engraver in italics, 11½ by 12 in., including a border of conventional leaf pattern  $\frac{3}{8}$  in. wide ; within a frame of grey-veined white marble 6 in. wide.

### To the Memory

of *M<sup>rs</sup> IOAN BERNARD*

*who dy'd Sep<sup>r</sup> 2<sup>d</sup> 1754, Aged 60,*

*This Tomb is dedicated by*

*her sorrowful surviving HUSBAND*

*Of gentlest Manners, & unblemish'd Life,*

*See these sad Relicks of the kindest Wife.*

*True to her God, her Husband & her Friend,*

*Serene her Days, & peaceful was her End,*

*Who unconcern'd, this Marble Tomb can view ;*

*Must be as harden'd as the Marble too ~*

*Yet shall this Brags in sculptur'd Story tell,*

*How well she liv'd, how decently she fell,*

*Tho' Death awhile, may shade the good & wise,*

*Bright Fame still lives, & Virtue never dies.*

*W. Thomas, Scu.*

### HINTON ST. GEORGE

I.—*Effigies of John Thudderle, esq. (in error for Chudderle), son and heir of John Thudderle ; and Alice, his wife, once wife of Sir John Juyn, daughter of William Bythemore [about 1475]. Now at Grove Park, Warwick, in the possession of Lady Dormer. Formerly on the floor on the south side of the chancel. (Plate XIV).*

The following is quoted from *The Antiquaries Journal*, vol. v (April 1925), pp. 170-2 :

‘A Monumental Brass lately discovered in Warwickshire.’—Mr. Mill Stephenson, F.S.A. (the well-known authority on monumental brasses), supplies the following note: The brass exhibited by Lady Dormer, through our Fellow, Mr. J. W. Ryland, at the meeting on 15th January 1925, was found at her residence, Grove Park, Warwick, in 1924, when clearing some outbuilding for conversion into a garage, but how or when it got there is unknown. When found it was in a stone or slate slab, from which it was unfortunately removed and remounted on a board as shown in the illustration. The brass is composed of four pieces: an armed figure  $17\frac{3}{4}$  in. in height, a lady 17 in., an inscription plate 16 in. by 2 in., and a shield 5 in. by 4 in. The stone is said to have shown indications for the indent of another shield. From the style of the armour and the costume of the lady, the brass may be dated about 1475. The figures are turned sideways. The man is in plate armour with bare hands; he wears a curiously fluted salade, from the back of which protrudes his long hair, an unusual feature; his breast-plate has a shell-shaped demi-placcate; the shoulder-pieces differ in shape, that on the right having an upright ridge. The elbow-pieces are large, and of similar shape, the taces short with a fringe of mail and fair-sized tuiles. The legs have the usual thigh- and shin-pieces, large knee-pieces and long pointed sollerets. The sword is suspended diagonally behind the body, but no belt appears; there is also the usual dagger. The feet rest on a mound. The lady wears the butterfly headdress with a close-fitting gown, cut low in front, with fur edging and cuffs, and confined round the waist by a sash, the end of which hangs by her side.

The inscription, which bears no date, reads:

Hic iacent Johes Chudderle Armig' filii' & heres Johis Chudderle & Alicia  
 vx' eius quondā vx' Johis Juyr Milit' filia Wilmi R<sup>th</sup> the More

The engraver, it may be noted, has cut T for C in the surname. The shield bears the arms of Chudderle, Chiderlegh, or Chudleigh of Silverton, Devon (*arg.*) on a chevron (*az.*) between three birds' heads erased (*sa.*), three acorns (*or.*), impaling a





hic iacent iohes chudderle armig filius et heres iohes chudderle filia  
beatus quonda beatus iohis armig filia willm de the moze

HINTON ST. GEORGE

Thomas Chudderle and his wife, 1475 (?)

MONUMENTAL BRASSES IN SOMERSET

*chevron between three trees* (probably for Bois of Halberton) (*arg.*), *a chevron (gu.)*, *between three oak trees (vert)*.<sup>1</sup> The shield has been broken and damaged at the lower sinister corner and roughly repaired with lead, so that the third tree is no longer visible.

All the persons mentioned in the inscription are west-country folk and so far as is known have no connexion with Warwickshire. The inscription records that John Chudleigh, Esq., was the son and heir of John Chudleigh, and that his wife Alice was a daughter of William By-the-More and widow of Sir John Juyn, Knight. The printed pedigrees of More and Chudleigh families are not to be relied on and the heraldry does not assist. The dexter coat is certainly Chudleigh of Silverton, but the sinister is not that of More of Devon, who bore a chevron between three cinquefoils. As the position of the shield in the original arrangement of the brass is unknown, it may be surmised to be intended to record some alliance between the Chudleigh and Bois families, possibly for John's parents or grandparents. An alliance between More and Bois appears on a series of shields carved on a screen of late date at the east end of the north aisle of Cullompton Church, Devon. Alice More's first husband, Sir John Juyn, was Recorder of Bristol, and afterwards Chief Justice of the King's Bench. He died 24 March 1439, and was buried in St. Mary Redcliffe, Bristol, where his fine brass still remains, but the two impaled shields throw no light on the present question, nor is there any mention of his wife.'

Mr. Stephenson goes on to say that so far no clue has been found as to the church from which the brass may have come. Since he wrote the clue has been found. In the *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1812, pt. ii, pp. 417-9, a visitor to Hinton St. George Church records some of the monuments. Among them, 'On the south side of the chancel, on the floor, a brass figure of a man in armour and hair, and a woman in a veil head-dress, under them . . .' Here follows the inscription which conclusively identifies this brass with that found in Warwickshire.

<sup>1</sup> Arms of Chiderley of Silferton: *Arg: a cheffron bet: 3 fawcons heads errased sa: on the cheffron 3 acornes or.* Harl. MS. 5827, *Armory of Western Counties*, Baring-Gould and Twigge, p. 80.

He mentions two shields, 'On a chevron three acorns single ; and impaling three lions (evidently a mistake for the three trees)', so no further light is thrown on the heraldry. All efforts to recover the brass for the church have so far failed. The connection of John Chudderle with the family of Bois or Bosco may account for their brass having been at Hinton St. George ; for, in the fifteenth century, the Pouletts were nearly related to the Boscos whose arms they quartered. William By-the-More, father of Alice Chudderle, was perhaps of Over-Weare, co. Somerset.

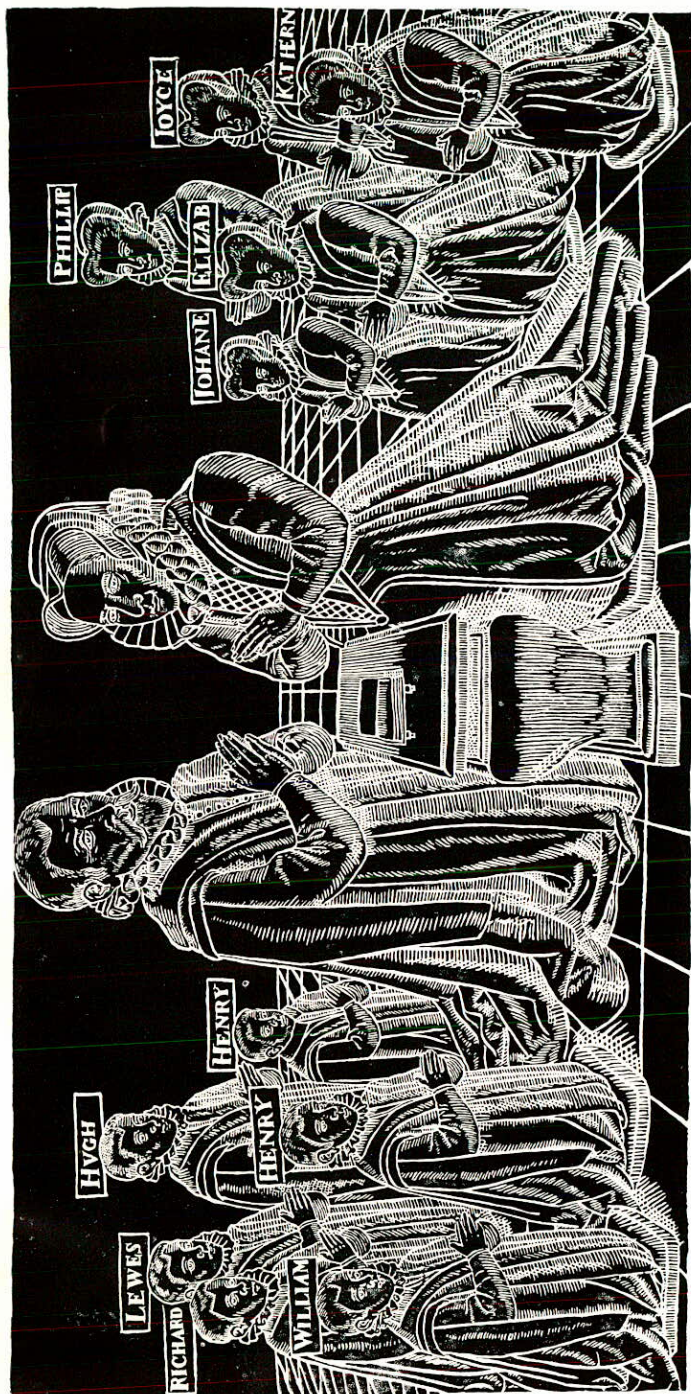
II.—*Rectangular plate with kneeling figures of (Adam Martin), in civil dress (1597), with six sons, and wife (Elizabeth) with five daughters ; inscription in twelve Latin verses cut in marble, but no name or date. High on the wall of the south aisle. (Plate XV).*

On a rectangular plate,  $10\frac{1}{4}$  by  $21\frac{1}{2}$  in., Adam Martin with six sons behind him, and his wife with five daughters kneel on either side of an altar, on which lies an open book. Their knees rest on cushions on a square-tiled pavement. Adam Martin is represented with short hair and a close-trimmed pointed beard and moustaches. He wears the usual civilian costume of the period, a long gown with false hanging sleeves, showing the breast and tight sleeves of the doublet, with large ruff round the neck. The sons are dressed like their father, each one labelled with his name in Roman capitals, HENRY, WILLIAM, HENRY, HVGH, LEWES and RICHARD.

The wife wears the 'Paris hede', with flap behind, large ruff, pointed stomacher with a fretty patterned panel in front, the sleeves with plain turned-back cuffs ; ample skirt with plain underskirt. The daughters are dressed like their mother, except that their bodices are plain, and their head-dresses smaller with no flap behind. Their name-labels over their heads are inscribed, IOHANE, ELIZAB, KATHERN, PHILLIP, IOYCE.

Elizabeth Martin's head-dress is somewhat unusual. As a rule the puffed-out hair fills the curved sides of the heart-shaped bonnet.





HINTON ST. GEORGE

Adam Martin, wife and family [1597]

(No name nor date)

MONUMENTAL BRASSES IN SOMERSET

The plate, which retains its gilding, is enclosed in a plain flat frame of grey marble 1 in. wide.

Below the brass the inscription in twelve lines of elegiac verse is engraved in Roman capitals of gold on a slab of polished black marble 17 by 18½ in.

Collinson justly remarks that the Latin is very indifferent.

CONIVGIJ COMITES QVOS QVADRAGESIMVS ANNVS  
 VIDIT, ETÆTERNO VINXIT AMORE TORVS  
 VMBRAT SACRA QVIES HIS NATÆ, SVÆ GAVDIA QVINQ,  
 FÆMINÆ STIRPIS SEXQ, VIRILIS ERANT  
 QVORÛ DEINDE NOVEM THALAMOVINKERE IVGALI,  
 FLORENTES ANNIS VIVVS VTERQ, PARENS  
 QVOSCÛ SACRA DEI DOCVISSENT IVSSA PARENTES  
 IN VÆRA DOMINI PACE OBIERE DIEM.  
 OMNIBVS HAUD TRISTIS SORS AFFVIT, OMNIBÆQVO  
 FORTVNA IN MEDIOS DEPLVIT VMBRE SIVVS  
 LAVS TIBI SVMME DEVS TVQ, ð CONCEDE, PARENTES  
 VT REFERAT SOBOLES INTEGRITATE SVOS.

This tablet is surrounded by a frame of white alabaster, 6½ in. wide. At the top in the centre a shield 4½ by 4¼ in. bears the arms of Martin,—*Arg. two bars gu., in chief a crescent or for difference*. On the dexter side of the shield are crossed torches with fruit, on the sinister side cross-bones, all in high relief and gilded. On both sides of the frame are groups of a book with spectacles thereon over crossed crutches, below which a bowl of fire, on the dexter side inverted, on the sinister upright. At the bottom of the frame are groups of hour-glass-spade and bone, winged skull, and two torches crossed by a scythe. All these objects are gilded, except the bones, which are coloured drab, the leaves of the fruit green, and the groups are tied together with crimson bows.

Adam Martin was son of Richard Martin and his first wife Margaret, daughter of Thomas Golde of Seaborough (*see Crewkerne*, No. I). He married Elizabeth Johnson or Joneson, and



by the will of William Joneson of West Buckland he became possessed of property at South Petherton.

His will is given in *Brown's Wills*, i, 22 and 23. Adam Martyn, of George Hinton, Somerset, gent. Will dated Dec. 11, 1596, proved Feb. 6, 1597 [21 Lewyn]. To be buried at Hinton. I and my brother, Nicholas Martyn, of Exeter, have the next Advowson of Armington, Devon, granted me by the worshipful Mr. Anthony Rowse, of Hatton, Cornwall, esq., by deed 30 Sep., 32 Eliz: I give the same to Richard Martyn my son, called to the Ministry & preaching God's Word. . . . Philip my daughter, dec<sup>d</sup>. My eldest son Hugh Martyn. To Adam Martyn, his son,<sup>1</sup> my bason & ewer of silver. My sons Richard & William. My daughter Joan More. . . . To my son Henry Martyn, a cover of silver double gilt, bought of my cousin Dorothy Johnson, widow. Plate of the gift of Lady Christian Martyn, my grandmother. My wife Elizabeth Gifts to Crewkerne & Seaboro. My son Henry Martyn, Ex<sup>or</sup>, to whom residue, he to comfort & cherish my wife Elizabeth. Henry Martyn now in the Middle Temple, London. My friend Sir Anthony Poulett, Knt. & Mr. William Gibbes, esq., Overseers.

Of the sons Henry, Counsellor at Law, called to the Bar at the Middle Temple 1598, married the same year Mary, daughter of William Gibbs, of South Perrott. He died in 1611. His widow married Robert Hackshaw. She died 1633, and was buried at Hinton with her first husband.

Hugh Martin, the second son married Agnes, daughter of John Preston, of Cricket St. Thomas. He inherited the property at Seaborough. His son Adam is commemorated by an achievement of arms in brass with an inscription roughly carved in stone at Crewkerne.

III.—*Inscription ; John Helliard, esq. ; sometime Lieutenant-Colonel of the Somerset Militia, High Sheriff, co. Somerset, 1768 ; died 1792, aged 83. In a marble frame on the wall of the south aisle ; westward of No. II.*

<sup>1</sup> See Crewkerne, No. II.



Inscription of fourteen lines of mixed Roman lettering and italics,—14 by 19 in.

This Plate is erected to perpetuate the Memory of

*John Helliar Esq,*

sometime *Lieutenant Colonel* of the SOMERSET MILITIA, and one of his MAJESTY'S *Justices of the Peace* for this COUNTY, and Son of John & Elizabeth Helliar : *He departed this Life* the 14<sup>th</sup> day of July, 1792

— AGED 83 —

He served the EARL POULETT as BAILIFF in the year 1730, and continued in friendship with the family to the day of his Death. He gave A PEICE of GROUND in MERIOT called VIDONS containing five acres to the poor of this parish for the remainder of A TERM of 3000 YEARS : THE RENT of it to be laid out on ST THOMAS'S DAY every year, by the MINISTER and CHURCH-WARDENS for the time being, in the purchase of SHOES and STOCKINGS

The inscription is enclosed in a frame of white marble on a grey marble moulded base, supported by white brackets. Above the frame of the inscription is an obelisk-shaped slab of grey marble, on which is an urn of white in high relief. The whole composition measures 6 ft. by 2 ft. 2 in.

### MARTOCK

I.—*Inscription ; George Bisse, born 1634, died 1702, and Mary his wife, born 1647, died 1685 ; with two lines of Latin verse. On the east wall of the south aisle. (Plate XVI).*

Inscription in Latin of eight lines in Roman lettering, with two elegiac verses below, 8 $\frac{3}{4}$  by 10 $\frac{3}{4}$  in.

EXUVIÆ

GEORGI BISSE gen qui probitate et animi  
candore de omnibus bene meruit.

MARIE conjugis præchariffimæ et usq, ad mortem fidelis  
marito piæ castæ amabilis moribusq, suaviffimis Ornata  
Subitus conduntur

Ille	24 Oct 1634	} conjugat' 9 Ian' : 1668 . Obijt	} 10 : Ian : 1702
nat			
Illa	24 Sep 1647	} 9 Nov : 1685	

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Vnus erat thalamus vivis unumque Sepulchrum  
Iam tenet hos Vinxit quos nuper unus amor.

George and Mary Bisse do not appear in the pedigree of the Bisse family published in *Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica*, n.s., ii, 140 *et seq.* Prebendary Saunders writes that a George Bisse was imprisoned on suspicion of complicity in the Monmouth Rebellion, and seems to have obtained his release on payment of £400 (*cf.* Exchequer Depositions 2 and 3 William and Mary, taken at Taunton at the White Hart, 21 Jan. 1690).

II.—*Inscription recording the erection of a pew by Robert Goodden of Compton House, Dorset, under a faculty from the Ecclesiastical Court at Wells, 3 March 1792. Loose in the Vestry.*

Inscription of eight lines in small Roman capitals, 10½ by 10½ in.

MARTOCK CHURCH SOMERSETSHIRE

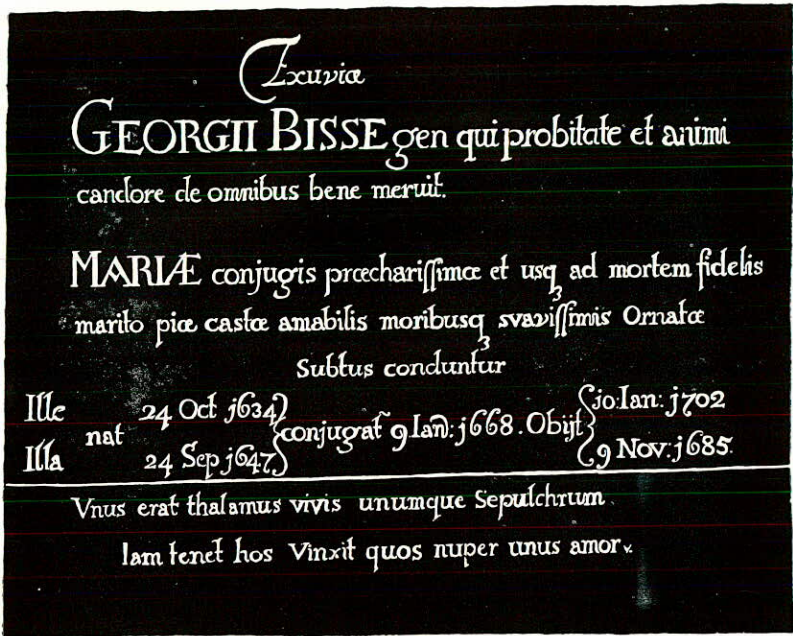
THIS SEAT OR PEW WAS ERECTED  
 BY ROBERT GOODDEN OF COMPTON HOUSE  
 IN DORSETSHIRE ESQ IN JULY 1800  
 UNDER A FACULTY OBTAINED  
 FROM THE ECCLESIASTICAL COURT  
 AT WELLS IN SOMERSETSHIRE  
 THE THIRD OF MARCH 1792.

NORTON-SUB-HAMDON

I.—*Inscription; Benjamin Collins, M.A., 'minister of God's word at Norton-under-Hambden, 14 yeares'; born at Newbery 1615; d. 1662. On the north wall of the chancel between Nos. II and III.*

Inscription of seven lines in Roman capitals, 7½ by 12 in.

HERE LYES THE BODY OF BENIAMIN  
 COLLINS, M<sup>R</sup> OF ARTS, BORNE AT NEW=  
 BERY, THE 26<sup>TH</sup> OF IANUARY, A<sup>O</sup> 1615, WHO  
 WAS MINISTER OF GODS WORD AT  
 NORTON : UNDER : HAMBDEN, 14 YEARES  
 AND DYED, THE 16<sup>TH</sup> OF APRILL  
 (scroll) —1662— (scroll)  
 (scroll)



George and Mary Bisse, 1702 and 1685

## NORTON-SUB-HAMDON



Henry Burchall, Rector, 1770



Benjamin, son of Robert Collins of Newbery, Berks., was entered at New Inn Hall, Oxford, and matriculated 4 Nov. 1631, aged 15; B.A. 24 Oct. 1633, M.A. 30 June 1636, rector of Norton-sub-Hamdon, for which he compounded, 22 June 1648, on admission to the living. He married Mrs. Frances Hawker of Wigborrow in South Petherton at Wigborrow, 15 Nov. 1654. This was one of the civil marriages solemnized by Henry Bonner of Waterleston in Combe St. Nicholas (*Som. and D.N. & Q.*, ii, 78).

Calamy, ii, 613, says, 'In beneficium irrepsit Benjamin Collins schismaticus concionator, qui cum post restauratum regem ecclesiae lege stabilitae non conformaret foras ejectus est'; but he died 16 April 1662, and his successor was instituted 9 June 1662.

His name is not included in Weaver's *Somerset Incumbents*.

II.—*Inscription; Henry Burchall, M.A., aet. 60, Rector 31 years, 1770. On the north wall of the chancel, westward of No. I. (Plate XVI).*

Inscription in seven lines of Roman lettering and italics within a single-lined border ornamented with dots,  $5\frac{1}{4}$  by  $7\frac{1}{4}$  in. The first capital is elaborately ornamented with scroll-work.

Here Reft's the Body of  
HENRY BURCHALL. M.A.  
Aged Sixty, Rector of this  
Parish 31 Years. ~  
*Beloved by all his Parishoners,  
For Every Social Virtue.*  
(scroll) 1770. (scroll)

Henry Burchall was born, 5 Dec. 1711. (*Merchant Taylors' School Register*, ii, 55.) He was instituted to Norton-sub-Hamdon, 19 May 1739.

III.—*Inscription; Elizabeth Burchell, 1805, aet. 86. On the north wall of the chancel, eastward of No. I.*

Inscription of six lines in Roman lettering and italics, 5½ by 7 in.

*Likewise*

the Body of *ELIZABETH BURCHELL*  
(*his Widow*) who died *July 6<sup>th</sup> 1805*  
aged *EIGHTY SIX*.

*As in Adam all die, even so*  
*in CHRIST shall all be made alive.*

#### SOUTH PETHERTON

I.—*Effigies of Sir Giles Daubeney [died 1445], in armour, and his first wife Joan, daughter of John, Lord Darcy and Mienell, engraved c. 1430, double canopy (mostly restored), foot inscription in four Latin hexameters, one original shield (three others restored), marginal inscription entirely restored in 1883. On an altar tomb in the south chantry. (Plate XVII).*

The effigy of Sir Giles Daubeney, which measures 49 by 15 in., represents him as clean-shaven in complete plate-armour, his head resting on a helmet which bears his crest (a bundle or panache of holly, fructed and leaved), and his feet on a lion. His armour consists of a bascinet with gorget ornamented in the centre by a boss similar to his lady's pendant, a breast-plate, oblong-shaped pallets, shoulder-pieces composed of overlapping plates, small fan-shaped elbow-pieces, brassarts and vambraces. The gauntlets, the cuffs of which have a border of the invecked pattern and quatrefoils in squares, have small knobs on the knuckles called gadlings. The skirt of lames is long. The thighs and shins are defended by the usual plates. The knee-pieces, which are bordered with an invecked pattern which also edges the gorget and pallets, are of moderate size with plates below also bordered, and bat's-wing plates at the sides. The feet are encased in pointed sollerets composed of overlapping plates with rowel-spurs buckled over the insteps. The sword is suspended vertically on the left side from a narrow belt ornamented with cinquefoils, which crosses the lames diagonally. On the right is the dagger; but the method of fastening is not shown.

It is evident from the style that the brass was engraved not at the time of Sir Giles's death, but on the death of his first wife Joan, probably about 1430. Her effigy, which measures  $47\frac{1}{4}$  by 15 in., and is on the sinister side, wears the heart-shaped horned head-dress, the side cauls of which are ornamented with a fretty pattern, each fret containing a cinquefoil, with a large veil dipping in the centre of the forehead and dependent behind. She wears a close-fitting kirtle with a narrow belt of cinquefoils low on the hips, and over it the sideless cote-hardie, cut low at the neck and bordered with an invecked pattern at the neck, which also occurs at the wrists of the tight sleeves of the kirtle. Over all is a mantle bordered with the invecked pattern, lined with fur represented by inlaid white metal, held in place by a narrow cord the tasselled ends of which hang down to the knees. Round her neck a pendant hangs from a chain, and other jewels fasten the cords to the mantle. A little dog fawns on the dexter side of her skirt.

The foot-inscription, consists of four lines of Latin hexameters in black letter, two lines under each effigy measuring  $2\frac{3}{4}$  by  $16\frac{1}{4}$  and  $21\frac{1}{2}$  in.

Sis testis x̄p̄e qd' non iacet hic lapis iste  
 Quisquis eris qui transieris sta perlege plora  
 Corpus ut ornetur set spiritus ut memoretur (floral scroll)  
 Sum qd' eris fueram q̄, qd' es pro me p̄cor ora (do.)

Inscriptions expressing the same idea are fairly common both in Latin and English.

The effigies lie under a double canopy with battlemented canopy over,  $85\frac{7}{8}$  by  $37\frac{3}{4}$  in. The arches spring from plain moulded capitals on long slender shafts ornamented with tracery, with a pendant in the centre, and are of the trefoliated ogee form with a soffit moulding of quatrefoils and with cusps filled with trefoils. The crocketed pediments, which end in finials, are filled with geometrical tracery. The long buttressed side-shafts uphold an embattled entablature; below the battlements is an open band of quatrefoils in squares, below which a band of smaller quatrefoils at larger intervals.



On either side of the finials of the canopy are two shields,  $6\frac{1}{8}$  by 5 in., all but the extreme sinister being restorations :

- I. (*Gu.*) *four fusils conjoined in fess (arg.)*, DAUBENEY.
- II. DAUBENEY impaling, Quarterly 1 and 4 (*az.*) *three cinque-foils between six crosses-crosslet (arg.)*, DARCY ; 2 and 3 (*az.*) *three bars gemel (or)*, a chief of the last, MEINILL.
- III. As I.
- IV. DARCY and MEINILL, the only original shield.

The chamfer marginal inscription is entirely a restoration.

*Top strip*,  $1\frac{3}{4}$  by  $44\frac{3}{8}$  in.

+ Hic iacent corpora domini Egidii Daubeneꝝ Militis  
necnon domine Johanne uxoris eius

*Dexter strip*,  $1\frac{3}{4}$  by 100 in.

filie domini Johanni Darcy Baronis Darcy et Meinill qui  
quidem Egidius obiit undecimo die mensis Januarij Anno  
domini Milleſimo Quadringentesimo quadragesimo quinto  
et predicta Johanna

*Bottom strip*.—obiit vita coniugis quorum animabus  
propicietur deus Amen (*floral scroll*)

*Sinister strip*.—Hoc monumentum restauratum est cura  
familie Daubeneꝝ A : D M.DCCC. lxxij.

The original inscription would probably have given the date of the wife's death, leaving spaces for the husband's to be filled in later.

The whole of the dexter and the upper parts of the sinister and central shafts of the canopy are original. The effigies, except the sword and dagger, the foot inscriptions and the sinister shield are also original. The restoration was admirably carried out under the direction of J. G. Waller, F.S.A.

The brass is on a low altar-tomb covered with a slab of Purbeck marble ; below are traceried panels and shields, and at its ends angels holding escutcheons, but the blazonry is effaced.



Sir Giles Daubeney and wife, 1445

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Sir Giles Daubeney was the second son of Sir Giles Daubeney, of South Ingleby, South Petherton, etc., and Margaret said to have been daughter of Sir John Beauchamp. He was born at Kempston, Beds., and baptized there 25 Oct. 1395. He was in the wars with France, 1418 to 1421, Knight of the Shire for Somerset, 1424/5 and 1429, Sheriff of Somerset and Dorset, Jan. 1425/6 to Dec. 1426, Sheriff of Beds. and Bucks, 1431-2. He married (1) Joan, said to have been the widow of John Beaumont, third daughter of Sir Philip Darcy, of Knaith, co. Lincoln, Lord Darcy. The date of her death is unknown. He married (2) Mary, eldest daughter and coheir of Simon Leke, of Cotham, Notts., by Joan, daughter and heir of Sir John Talbot, of Swannington, co. Leicester. There is a brass to her memory—No. II. He married (3) Alice, whose surname is unknown. He died at Barrington, 11 Jan. 1445, aged 50. His will, dated 3 Mar. 1444/5, proved at Lambeth, 2 Mar. 1445/6. He requests that ‘corpus meum ad sepeliendum in ecclesia sancti Petri Apostoli apud Southpetherton, ante altare sancte Marie’.

Sir Giles Daubeney's will is given in full in *Som. & D.N. & Q.*, i, 243-6, where there is a beautiful drawing of the tomb by Roland W. Paul, and a wood-cut of the effigies facing p. 241. The same block has been used opposite p. 178 in *Memorials of the West*, by W. Hamilton Rogers, F.S.A.; and also is reproduced from a direct photograph of the brass, *Country Life*, lxxiii, 31 Mar. 1928, p. 458, which photograph is reproduced here on a larger scale by kind permission of the editor.

Sir Giles Daubeney was heir of any hereditary barony of Daubeney that may have been created by the writ of 1295 addressed to Sir Elis Daubeney; however, Sir Giles was never summoned to Parliament as a baron. At any rate a portion of the house at Barrington in which Sir Giles died, and which was his principal seat in Somerset, is incorporated in the centre of the existing house, now called Barrington Court. In the time of Sir Giles, the present parish of Barrington formed part of the parish of South Petherton.

The subject of this brass was grandfather of the more famous Sir Giles Daubeney, Lord Daubeney, K.G., who died, 1508, and great-grandfather of Henry Daubeney, Earl of Bridgwater, who died, 1548.



- II.—*Effigy of a lady, foot inscription and two shields (restored) ; Dame Mary, daughter of Simon Leek of Notts., esq., second wife of Sir Giles Daubeney, 1442. On the floor of the south chantry, southward of No. I. (Plate XVIII).*

Dame Mary Daubeney, whose effigy measures  $31\frac{3}{4}$  by  $8\frac{1}{2}$  in., wears the heart-shaped variety of the horned head-dress, the hair being entirely concealed by nets of chevrony pattern covering the ears, rising to two humps above the head, over which a veil, dipping in the centre of the forehead descends gracefully to the shoulders. She wears the sideless cote-hardie over an undergown fitting closely to the figure, low at the neck and reaching in ample folds to cover the feet. The edge at the neck and sleeves is ornamented with a chevron pattern. Over all a plain mantle is kept in place by cords springing from jewels on either side and finishing in tassels below the waist. A jewel appears at the pit of the neck with no visible means of suspension ; but the fine lines of a chain have probably been worn away. This beautiful brass is very much worn, and the finer lines have almost disappeared.

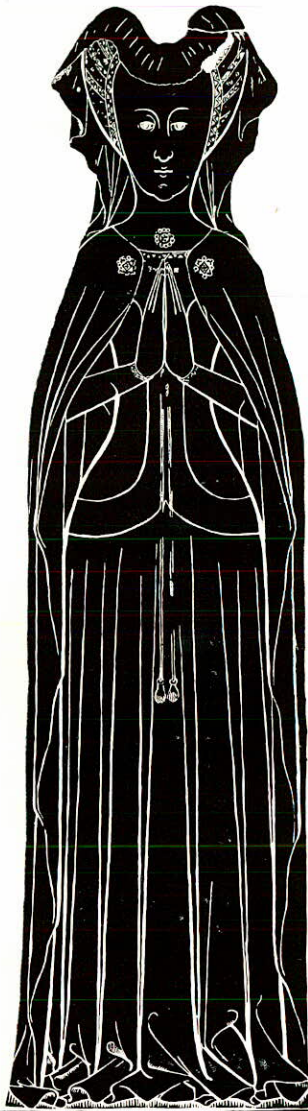
The black letter inscription of four lines measures 4 by  $18\frac{1}{2}$  in.

Hic iacet dña Maria Daubeney vxor Egidij Daubeney ?  
 Militis quondam filia Simonis leek Armigi de Comitatu ?  
 Notyngāmīe que obiit xviij<sup>o</sup> die Mens̄is Februarij Anno dni ?  
 Millmo CCCC<sup>o</sup> xliij<sup>o</sup> Cuius anime ꝑꝑicietur deus Amen ?

Four inches above the head two shields have been restored, each  $6\frac{1}{8}$  by  $4\frac{7}{8}$  in.

For details of her parentage see above, No. I. The effigy is illustrated by a woodcut in *Som. & D.N. & Q.*, i, 241, and from the same block in *Memorials of the West*, by W. Hamilton Rogers, p. 241.

- III.—*Inscription, with two lines of elegiac verse ; Henry, son of Henry Compton, esq., of Wigborough, 1603. On the east wall of the north chantry.*



Hic iacet dña Maria Daubeney uxor Edm<sup>di</sup> Daubeney  
M<sup>ris</sup> quondam filia Simonis lech Armeri de Southton  
Romane que obiit xvi die Mensis februarii Anno dñi  
M<sup>o</sup> CC<sup>o</sup> XL<sup>o</sup> Inus annue p<sup>ro</sup>curat deus Amen

SOUTH PETHERTON

Mary, Dame Daubeney, 1442

(two restored shields are omitted)

MONUMENTAL BRASSES IN SOMERSET

This inscription measures 4 by  $9\frac{3}{4}$  in., and consists of six lines of Roman capitals.

HIC . IACET . CORPVS . HENRICI FILII HENRICI  
COMPTON ARMIGERI DE WIGGBVRROW  
QVI OBIIT TERCIO DIE NOVEMBRIS : 1603

EPITAPHIVM HENRICI COMPTON

INVENI PORTV̄ SPES ET FORTVNA VALETE  
NIL MIHI VOBISCV̄ LVDITE NVNC ALIOS.

The monument, to the memory of Henry Compton, and Mary his wife, father and mother of the subject of the brass, is described by Symonds on p. 101 of his *Diary*, as 'a large clownish monument—against the east wall, south yle'. Dr. Hugh Norris gives a full description of it in *Som. & D.N. & Q.*, ii, 169–71, and Part I of this volume, under 'Wigborough'. He makes the following note in 1891 on the brass inscription: 'This brass was found about twelve years ago in the neighbouring old manor-house of Moore Hasseke, and is still in the possession of Mr. James England, the owner of that estate.' It has now been fixed below the painted inscription on the monument. The original position of the brass, which can hardly have formed part of this monument, is not known.

Henry Compton, the elder, was buried 23 April 1628. The entry of his son's burial reads, 'Henricus *f.* et haeres Henrici Compton, generosi', the date being that on which he died, 3 Nov. 1603.

See also Dr. Fryer's full description of the monument in *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, lxxiv, 53-4.

IV.—*Inscription, with thirty-two lines of English verse, achievement of arms, cherubs, musical instruments, etc. ; William Sandys, 1679, aged 57. In a wooden frame on the west wall of the north chantry. (Plate XIX).*

This is a line-engraving on a copper plate, 19 by 12 in.

The inscription of 32 lines in italics is inscribed on a fringed curtain, fixed in three places by wall-pins. It is divided into two columns by a single line.



*Monumental Brasses in Somerset*

*Let no man grieve for o' departed friend,  
 Who being conscious of 's approaching end,  
 Scorn'd to lament ; but with a willing heart  
 From all unconstant earthly joyes did parte  
 And well he might, for certaine none could be  
 Better accomplish'd for eternity.  
 His life was spotlese, & his death was brave,  
 Full of example from his birth to 's grave,  
 Trusting in him alone that could him save.  
 His Gracious King, & Laws he did obey ;  
 And out of Conscience justly Taxes pay.  
 Rebellion he did openly abhor,  
 Though guilded w<sup>h</sup> the name of Civil war.  
 Romes Impositions, & Scotch Covenant  
 He did dislike, & therefore was no Saint.  
 But Prayers of o' Church he more admir'd  
 Than them that mildly think themselves Inspir'd.*

*Seldom or never from his word he swerv'd,  
 Paid what was due, & gave what was deserv'd,  
 Humble to 's Betters ; to his Equals Civil,  
 And gainst Inferiors he designed no Evil.  
 No man more freely of his small Estate  
 Reliev'd more needy persons at his gate,  
 But some will say, that he was passionate,  
 And would to quickly love & hate :  
 Others, he would too plainly tell  
 His mind, & that some tooke not well ;  
 It is confes'd, they both are in the Right,  
 He neither was a fool, nor Hipocrite,  
 What then in him was good let's imitate,  
 And what was otherwise abhor & hate.*

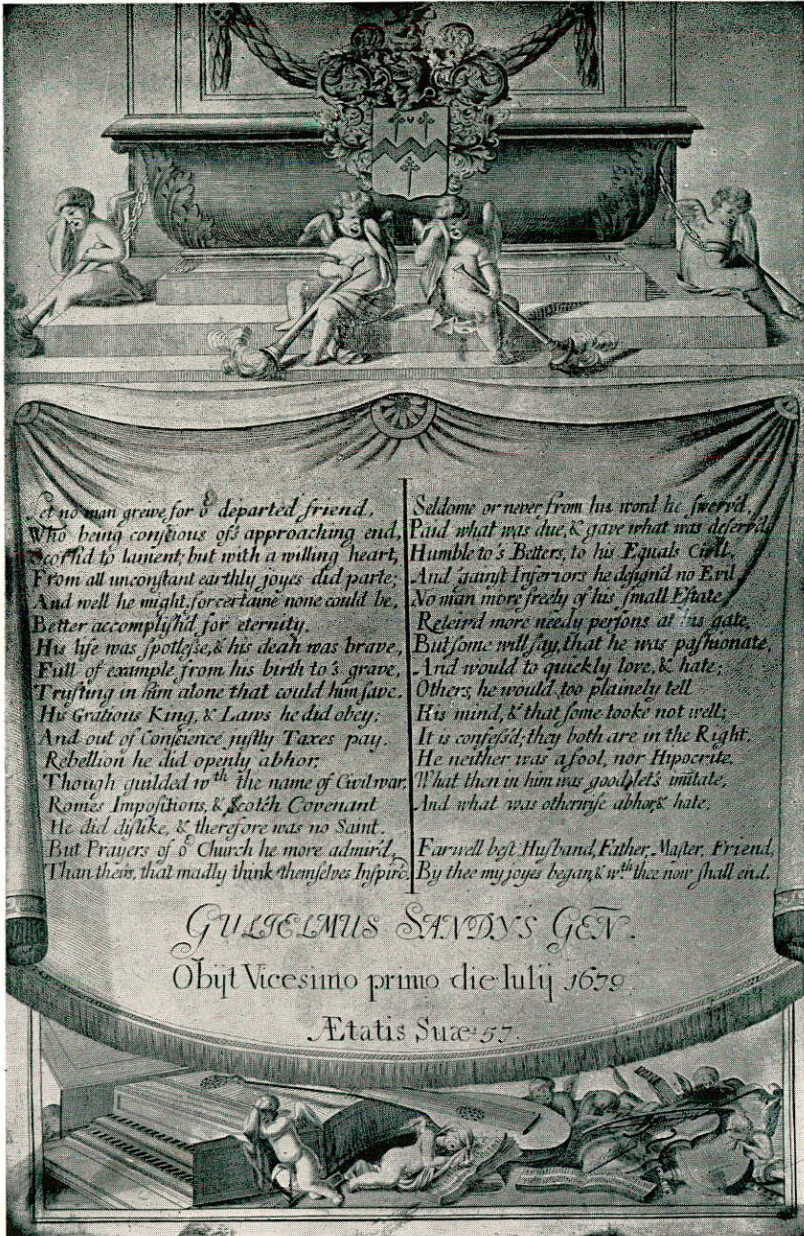
*Farwell best Husband, Father, Master, Friend,  
 By thee my joyes began, & w<sup>h</sup> thee now fshall end*

*GULIELMUS SANDYS GEN:*

Obijt Vicesimo primo die Iulij 1679.  
 Ætatis Suxæ 57.

Above the curtain is a large sarcophagus, on the steps of which two cherubs with torches held downwards sit weeping, while two more sit chained to either side.

In front an achievement of arms hangs by a festoon of laurel held by two wall-pins from a large panel.



William Sandys, 1679

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MONUMENTAL BRASSES IN SOMERSET



(Or) a fess dancetty between three crosses crosslet fitchy (gu.),  
SANDYS.

Crest—A griffin, per fess (or) and (gu.), collared dancetty of the last.

Below the curtain the key-board of an organ with two manuels, a lute, two viols and a flute with an open book of music lie scattered among and mourned over by other cherubs.

It would be interesting to know the origin of this fine line-engraving. It is illustrated from a direct photograph in *Country Life*, lxiii, 31 Mar. 1928, p. 459; the Editor has kindly allowed its reproduction here.

William Sandys was son of Emmanuel Sandys by his first wife, Mary, daughter of Lawrence Bowerman of Hemyock, Devon. The Sandys family were settled at South Petherton for several generations, and were a branch of a well known north-country family, Sandys of Esthwaite in Furness. The subject of the brass was baptised 5 Nov. 1621 and buried 25 July 1679. By his first wife, Hannah, who died 20 Aug. 1658, aged 33, daughter of James Aysshe of South Petherton, he had issue a son, John, *b.* 1655, *d.* 1697, whose son and grandson together sold Holbrook Place, afterwards known as King Ina's Palace, in 1729. The second wife of William Sandys, *d.* 1679, was Jane Fort of Curry Rivel whom he married there 20 Sept. 1662. She was buried 20 May 1681. A daughter, Jane, *b.* and *d.* 1666, seems to have been the only child of the second marriage. (Brown's MSS., xxv, 50; Symonds' *Diary*, 99.)

#### STOKE-UNDER-HAMDON

Richard Gough, in his *Sepulchral Monuments in Great Britain*, ii, 20–22, quotes Leland with reference to the tomb of Sir Matthew Gournay, followed by an account of his career.

'At Stoke-under-Hamden I saw in a botom hard by the Village very notable ruines of a great manor place or castelle, and yn this manor place remaineth a very ancient chapelle, wheryn be diverse tumbes of noble men and woman . . . and even afore the quier doore, but without it, lyeth a very grete flatte marble stone with an image in brass flattely graven, and this writing yn French about it :



'Icy gift le noble et vaillant chivaler Mahen de Gurney, jadys feneschal de Landes et capitain du chafstel Daquis pro noſtre feignor le roy en la duche de Guyene, que en ſa vie fu a la batail de Benamarin, et ala apres a la ſiege Dalgezire ſur le Sarazines, et auxi a les batailles de Le ſeluſe, de Creffy, de Yngeneſſe, de Peyteres, de Nazara, Dozrey, et a pluſours autres batailles et affeges en les quex il gaina noblemens graund los et honour per le ſpace  $\frac{xx}{iii}$  et xvi ans, et moruſt le xxvi jour de Septembre lan noſtre feignor Jeſu Christ MCCCCVI, que de ſalme dieux eit mercy. Amen.'

Gough gives ſeveral variant readings from Camden's *Remains*. He thus ends his biographical account :

'The "French memorial", as Mr. Camden calls it (*Remains*, 505), of this our countryman of honourable memory, was defaced in his time, perhaps by its ſituation, which occaſioned it to be rubbed out by the feet of thoſe who entered the choir. Yet Fuller ſays it was legible in the laſt age; but ſince he ſuppoſes it defaced. When I viſited the ſpot, 1780, in full hope of finding ſome traces of the many monuments deſcribed by Leland, I found the fine ſtone manſion much reduced, etc. The chapel was turned into a cider vault. . . . Nor had the monuments been carried to the pariſh church, beautifully ſhrouded in wood under Hampden-hill, in which the only monument is of a prieſt in the wall, and a Strode of the laſt age in the chancel.'