

INDENTS OF PRIESTS, WELLS CATHEDRAL
MONUMENTAL BRASSES IN SOMERSET

Monumental Brasses in Somerset

PART VI

BY ARTHUR B. CONNOR

WELLS CATHEDRAL

Most of the brasses, which must have well nigh covered the floor of Wells Cathedral have entirely disappeared. One large complete brass to the memory of John Roland, canon, 1427, has gone since the beginning of the nineteenth century. So far no trace of it, or record of its removal has been discovered. Two inscriptions, one to the memory of John Bernard, treasurer and canon, 1459, the other to John Spekinton, subdean, 1462, have likewise gone. The former was secured in 1880, no one knows how or where, by Sir Augustus Franks, and was bequeathed by him with the rest of his famous collection of medieval antiquities to the British Museum, where it now is.

The following pages show what a large number of most valuable and instructive brassless slabs has been destroyed since John Carter noted them in 1794. Rubbings or impressions of some of these may yet be found, but up to the present all search for any such has proved of no avail. The great collections of rubbings at the British Museum and the Library of the Society of Antiquaries do not help.

Our chief sources of information about lost brasses are :—Leland's *Itinerary*, 1540-42 ; Collinson's *History of Somerset*, 1791 ; John Carter's sketches and plan, 1794,—*British Museum, Add. MSS.* 29,932 and 29,943, which is a draft in pencil for

the finished plan in the Library of the Society of Antiquaries, the eastern half of which is well reproduced in *Archæologia*, lxxv, 110; and the whole rather inadequately in Reynolds's *History*; Gough's *Sepulchral Monuments of Great Britain*, 1786-96; *A Concise History of the Cathedral Church of St. Andrew in Wells*, by John Davis, verger of the Cathedral, Salisbury, 1809; a later edition, Shepton Mallet, 1814; *Narrative of a Tour in the West of England*, 1824, by Edward John Carlos, MS. in the Cathedral Library; and *Wells Cathedral, its Inscriptions and Heraldry*, by A. J. Jewers, treating of existing brasses and slabs only.

No doubt many of the brasses were torn up at the time of the Reformation, though but one reference to such a happening occurs in the Cathedral MS. in 1549-50. Puritan fanaticism may have accounted for others. It is more than likely that the treatment of the Cathedral during the Monmouth rebellion was responsible for the loss of a few more. It was left for the zealots for tidying-up in the early years of the nineteenth century to cart away numbers of slabs, which would have told their tale to those with understanding, of which we should have known nothing but for John Carter's industry and accuracy.

In the following list it has been found impossible to adopt chronological order as in the former papers. It takes the form of a tour of the Cathedral, entering at the north door, proceeding by the north aisle, north transept, north choir aisle, and its chapels, Lady Chapel, south choir aisle and its chapels, south transept, south aisle; then up the nave to the crossing in front of the screen, thence up the chancel to the high altar. A few fragments are then dealt with, after which the itinerary ends in the cloisters. Finally the details of the beautiful brass lectern in the nave are noted; which, though not strictly monumental, partakes of the same nature, and is well worthy of inclusion.

The brasses and indents which are still extant are numbered in Roman figures as well as the arabic numerals used for the complete list.

1. I.—*Indent ; Half effigy of a priest in cope with foot inscription ; early fifteenth century. On the floor of the north aisle.*

This slab, which measures 105 by 47½ in., forms the step into the Cathedral from the north porch.

Half effigy of a priest in cope, 18 by 11 in.

Foot inscription, 4 by 17 in.

2. II.—*Indent ; priest in cope, with foot inscription and four shields ; middle fifteenth century. On the floor of the north aisle, south of No. 1. (Plate VII).*

The slab, which measures 128 by 59 in., contains the full-length effigy of a priest in cope, about 1450–60, 60 by 19 in.

Foot inscription, 4 by 26 in.

Four shields at the corners, 6½ by 5½ in.

3. III.—*Indent ; a large cross fleury. On the floor of the north aisle, in the third bay westward of the inverted arch (Carter 7). (Plate VIII).*

The coffin-shaped slab, 86½ by 32 and 24 in., contains the indent of a large cross fleury, with a long stem, 85½ by 25½ in. The arms appear to have been formed of separate pieces of brass, leaving a circular boss of stone at the intersection with a small roundel at each corner. From the top angles two curiously-shaped pieces of brass, 6½ by 3½ in. may have represented clouds.

- 4.—*Indent of two priests, with foot-inscription (Carter, 14). On the floor of the north aisle north of Bubwith's Chantry.*

- 5.—*Indent of half-effigy of a priest, with foot-inscription (Carter, ? No.). On the floor of the north aisle, eastward of the last.*

Thomas Shelford, clerk of the Chancery and canon bequeathed his body to be buried in the north part of the Cathedral near the tomb of Nich. Bubwith, 1426 (*Som. Rec. Soc.*, xvi, 117).

6. IV.—*Indent of the half-effigy of a bishop with mitre and crozier, foot-inscription and two shields; Nicholas Bubwith, bishop of Bath and Wells, 1407–1424. On the floor of Bishop Bubwith's Chantry in the north aisle (Carter, 12).*

This slab, which measures 108 by 52 in., bears the indent of the half-effigy of a mitred bishop with the head of the crozier appearing over the left shoulder; about 31 by 29 in. A shield on either side of the head measures 6 by 5 in.; the foot-inscription $2\frac{1}{2}$ by 23 in.

Bishop Bubwith's will is given in *Som. Rec. Soc.*, xix, 326–329 [378 Chichele], 5 October 1424. My body to be buried in the Church of St. Andrew of Wells in the tomb under the chapel which I caused to be made there for the chantries of certain chaplains to celebrate divine offices therein for my soul and the souls of my parents and benefactors by the grace of God for ever, according to the ordinance of me or my executors.

The registers of Bishop Bubwith have been published by the *Somerset Record Society*, xxix, where a record of his career may be studied. See also *Som. & Dor. N. & Q.*, viii, 29–31.

- 7.—*Indent of three-quarter effigy of a priest, with foot-inscription (Carter, 30). On the floor of the north transept, north-east of the north-west pillar of the central tower.*
- 8.—*Indent of half-effigy of a priest, prayer-label horizontally over the head, foot-inscription, two shields above the head, another under and joined to the inscription (Carter, 32). On the floor of the north transept, northward of the last.*
- 9.—*Indent of half-effigy of a priest, with foot-inscription (Carter, ? No.). On the floor in the north-east corner of the north transept.*
- 10.—*Indent of half-effigy of a priest, with one shield under and touching the foot-inscription (Carter, 33). On the floor in the centre of the north transept.*

- 11.—*Effigy of a priest in cope holding a book, with marginal inscription; John Roland, canon, 1427 (Carter, 34). On the floor of the north transept, south of No. 10, the western end adjoining No. 8. (Plate XII).*

Richard Gough (ii, 356) says 'In the floor of the north transept at Wells a large grave stone circumscribed', in black letter:

Tumba domini Johis Roland, canonici dum vixit ecclesie cathedralis Wellen⁹ et magistri cancellarii domini regis, qui obiit secundo die mensis Decembris. A^o Domini mccccxxvii. Cujus anima per meritum passionis et misericordiam Jesu Christi requiescat in pace. Amen.

A foot-note quotes Collinson, iii, 401, whose reading tallies exactly, but for capital letters for 'Magistri and Cancellarii Domini Regis'.

Both editions of John Davis's *Guide*, 1809 and 1814, give the inscription, as above; but none of these mentions an effigy.

Carter gives a rough sketch of the whole, which is reproduced here by kind permission of the authorities of the British Museum. It shows the effigy of a priest, holding an open book, showing an inscription. He appears to wear the cappa nigra, or choral cope of plain black cloth, worn in choir by canons and monks, well shown on the brass of a priest, c. 1370, at Watton, Herts., illustrated in *the Mon. Brass Soc. Portfolio*, iii, pl. 28.

Both brass and slab have entirely gone, as have the majority of the slabs noted by Carter, all within the enlightened nineteenth century. With the expert help of Mr. R. Granville Harris, the Diocesan Registrar, the writer has been unable to discover any record of these acts of vandalism. The removal of the brassless slabs is conceivable; but the disappearance of a large and important brass to the memory of an ecclesiastic of considerable note without mention in the Cathedral records is difficult to understand.

There are several references to John Roland in *Bishop Bubwith's Register*, *Som. Rec. Soc.*, xxix, and in *Hist. MSS. Com.*, ii. He appears to have exchanged canonries and prebends every few months. He was Vicar-General on 18 June 1417, and required to give information *re* suspected Lollards.

12. V.—*Mutilated inscription on the chamfered edge of an altar-tomb; Thomas [Cornish], bishop of Tenos, 1513; kneeling effigy, two inscriptions, prayer-label and Holy Trinity (?) missing. Against the north wall of the Chapel of the Holy Cross in the north-east transept, to the east of the door leading to the chapter-house steps. (Carter mentions this, but gives no sketch). (Plate XV).*

The memorial consists of a canopied altar-tomb of freestone, the front of which is divided into three panels, on each of which is carved an octofoil surrounding a shield. The centre bears *On a chevron between 3 birds' heads erased, a mitre.*

On the dexter shield a Lombardic letter T, and on the sinister shield C, encircles a garb. The same arms occur on the triangular sinister side, and the monogram T.C. on the dexter side of the wooden lectern at Chew Magna in this county. The western panel bears the arms of the Chapter.

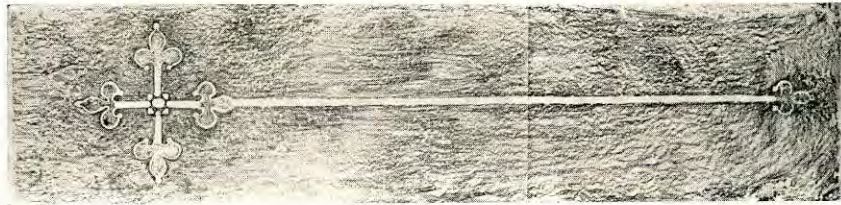
On the wall behind the canopy, on a slab measuring 33 by 64 in., are the indents of five brass plates. On the dexter side facing eastwards a mitred bishop with crozier held in front kneels at a desk, $17\frac{1}{2}$ by $10\frac{3}{4}$ in.; from his hands a prayer-label, 13 by $1\frac{1}{4}$ in., extends towards the indent of a rectangular plate with arched top, 9 by $4\frac{3}{4}$ in., which perhaps contained the representation of the Holy Trinity so usual at this period.

There were two inscriptions, one below the effigy, $4\frac{1}{2}$ by $28\frac{1}{2}$ in., the other in front $13\frac{1}{2}$ by 18 in.

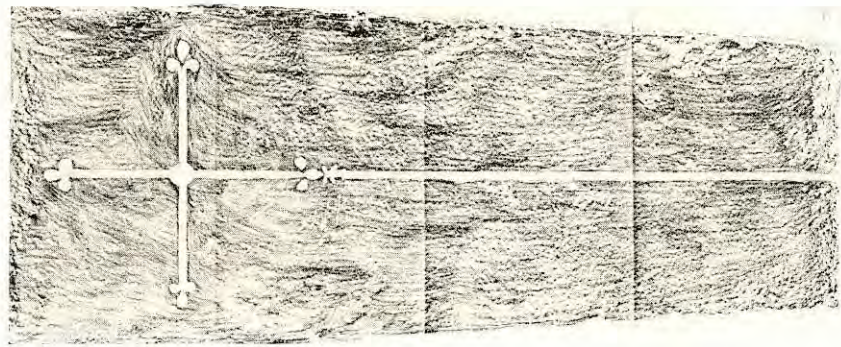
The chamfered edge of the two exposed sides of the top of the altar-tomb, which is 52 in. from the floor, still holds the greater part of a black-letter inscription:—

Dexter strip, 27 by $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. (leafy pattern with a lozenge on a quatrefoil in the centre).

3. III



13. VI



46. XXVI

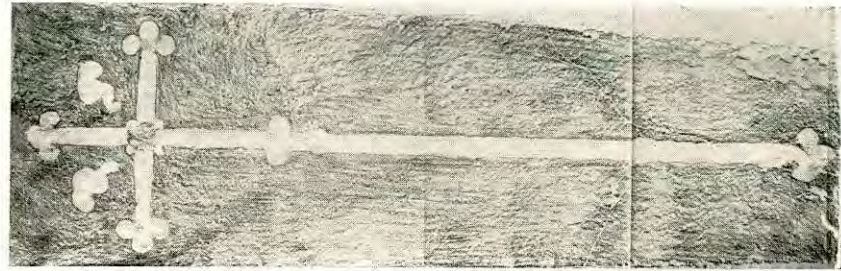


PLATE VIII

INDENTS OF CROSSES, WELLS CATHEDRAL
MONUMENTAL BRASSES IN SOMERSET

Obijt supradictus dñs Thomas (jewel-like ornament).

Front strip, 67 by 1½ in.

Tinensis Epūs tercio die menlis Julij Anno [dñi] (1¼ in. missing) m°cccc°xij° Cuius Anime p[ro]picietur deus A (9¼ in. missing) R E P

Bishop Cornish's will is given in *Som. Rec. Soc.*, xix, 167 [18 Fetiplace], 31 March 1513. I, Thomas Cornyssh, by the grace of God 'Tinensis Episcopus', precentor of the Cathedral Church of St. Andrew, Wells, leave my soul to Almighty God, Mary the most Blessed Mother of God, St. Andrew, and all the saints, and my body to be buried in the said Cathedral Church near the entrance door into the chapter-house near the wall, where I will, if it can be done, that my executors shall make my sepulchre with an arch of freestone, with a representation of the Resurrection, 'in urna' on the north side, or between the altars of the Holy Cross and St. David as may seem best to my friends.

Proved at Lamhith (Lambeth), 20 July 1513.

A chronology of his career is also given. A full description with illustration of the tomb is given in *Som. & Dor. N. & Q.*, iv, 278-80.

13. VI.—*Indent of a floreated cross. On the floor of the Chapel of the Holy Cross in the north-east transept (Carter, 38). (Plate VIII).*

The coffin-shaped slab measures 70 by 30 and 23 in. A few inches seem to have been cut off from the bottom. A slender cross grows out of a long, plain shaft, the bottom of which runs right out of the stone. The arms ending in small fleurs-de-lys spring from a circle at the intersection. The top and side arms measure 10½ in.; the lower upright, 11 in., fits into an ornamental socket at the top of the long shaft, which measures 43½ by ¾ in. There is no trace of an inscription.

14. VII.—*Inscription ; William Powell, S.T.D., Archdeacon of Bath, Canon Residentiary of Wells, 1613. On the floor of the north choir aisle.*

Inscription of five lines in Roman capitals, $5\frac{3}{4}$ by 20 in.

HIC IACET WILLIMVS POWELL S : T : DOCTOR
 ARCHIDIACONVS BATHONIENSIS ET CANONI=
 CVS RESIDENTIARIVS HVIVS ECCLESIE EXPEC=
 TANS DIEM PLENÆ REDEMPTIONIS. DORMIVIT
 IN DÑO · 12 · MARTII 1613. IACOBI REGIS II^o.

In the original stone, 86 by 45 in.

William Powell, was Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, 1564 ; B.A. 17 April 1564 ; M.A. 21 October 1569 ; B.D. 9 July 1577 ; D.D. 14 July 1585 ; praelector of theology at St. Paul's, 1578 ; perhaps rector of Reading, St. Mary, 1571–93 ; prebendary of Wedmore IV in Wells, 1576 ; rector of All Hallows, Bread Street, London, 1578–85 ; canon residentiary of Wells, 1583 ; archdeacon of Bath, 1584. Foster's *Alumni Oxonienses*.

15. VIII.—*Indent of inscription ; on the floor of the north choir aisle, adjoining No. 14, VII.*

The stone measures 81 by 38 in. ; the inscription $6\frac{1}{2}$ by 21 in. Not noted by Carter.

- 16.—*Indent of a priest, with two foot-inscriptions, the lower one less wide (Carter, 40). On the floor of the north choir aisle, level with the first pillar westward of the north-east arch of the central tower.*

Possibly John Wansford, subdean and canon residentiary of Wells, who made his will 8 May 1492 [22 Doggett]. I bequeath my body to be buried . . . before the image of the Blessed Virgin Mary in the north part of the entrance (introitus) of the choir . . . where the Choristers sing the antiphonies in honour of the same glorious Virgin Mary (*Som. Rec. Soc.*, xvi, 296).

17. IX.—*Inscription, with indent for achievement of arms above ; Timothy Revett, S.T.D., archdeacon of Bath and residentiary canon of Wells, 1638, aet. 57. On the floor of the north choir aisle.*

Inscription of ten lines in Roman capitals, $8\frac{1}{2}$ by $11\frac{1}{2}$ in.

SVB HOC LAPIDE RESVRECTI=
 ONEM EXPECTANS QVIESCIT QVOD
 TERRESTRE ERAT VENERABILIS
 VIRI TYMOTHEI REVETT SACRÆ
 THEOL : D^{RIS} ARCHIDIA ; BATHON ET
 HVIVS ECCLESIE RESIDENTIARIJ .
 QVI ANNVM ÆTATIS QVINQVA=
 GESIMVM SEPTIMVM, AGENS OBIJT
 CALENDIS APRILIS ANNO
 DOMINI : 1638 .

$2\frac{1}{4}$ in. above is the indent of a rectangular plate, probably for an achievement of arms, $9\frac{3}{4}$ by $8\frac{1}{4}$ in.

Under the brass inscription are the following eight lines, inscribed in the stone in Roman capitals.

NEAR • HERE • INTOMBED
 TIMOTHY • REVETT • DOCTOR
 OF • DIVINITY • AND • KATHER
 INE • HIS • WIFE • THE • FORMER
 DIED • THE • FIRST • OF • APRILL
 1638 • THE • LATER • THE • XI • OF
 MARCH • 1647
 REQVESCUNT • IN • PACE.

In each case the letters of the word THE are run into one another in a manner common at the period.

Revett's will is given in Brown's *Wills*, ii, 112, 30 June 1638, by Katherine the relict [76 Lee]. Books to Library. Poor of

Cheddar, Compton Martin, Knowle, &c. To my sons Arthur & Timothy, £340, in the hands of my friend Tristram Towse, of Wells. My cousin Mr. William Bull. My brother Mr. Thomas Coward. Bish. Lake & Dr. Duck, godfathers of my son Arthur. My sister Philip James. My wife Katherine, Exix.

Jewers, 131, says that he was a younger son of Michael Revett of Lynne, co. Norfolk. He married Katherine, daughter of Francis James, D.C.L., of Barrow Court, etc.

18. X.—*Indent of inscription ; on the floor of the north choir aisle.*

A very worn free-stone slab, $73\frac{1}{2}$ by $36\frac{1}{2}$ in. It still retains ten rivets for a rectangular plate about 12 by 11 in.

19. XI.—*Indent of the half-effigy of a priest, with foot-inscription ; on the floor of the north choir aisle* (Carter, 42).

The stone, which has been appropriated for Mrs. Catherine Layng, 1726, measures 121 by 49 in. Effigy 12 by $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. Inscription $2\frac{1}{2}$ by 19 in.

20. XII.—*Indent of a late sixteenth or early seventeenth century civilian, or post-Reformation ecclesiastic, with foot-inscription* (Carter, 41). *On the floor of the north choir aisle, adjoining No. 19, XI.* (Fig. 1).

The stone measures 89 by $39\frac{1}{2}$ in.

Effigy, $23\frac{1}{2}$ by $10\frac{1}{2}$ in. Inscription $9\frac{3}{4}$ by $25\frac{1}{2}$ in.

21. XIII.—*Indent of inscription ; on the floor of the Chapel of St. John the Baptist* (not noted by Carter).

The stone, which is set north and south, measures 72 by 30 in. ; the inscription, 3 by 18 in.

22. XIV.—*Half-effigy of a priest in cope, circa 1460, foot-inscription and four shields lost. On the floor of the Chapel of St. John the Baptist, north-east transept* (Carter, 43). (Plate IX).

Half-effigy of a priest, $12\frac{1}{4}$ by 7 in. He wears a cope, the ophreys of which are embroidered with alternate roses and a device composed of two fleurs-de-lys joined together, the lower one reversed. Two pellets separate the roses from the fleurs-de-lys. The morse is ornamented with a mascle set horizontally, four voided triangles filling the rest of the space.

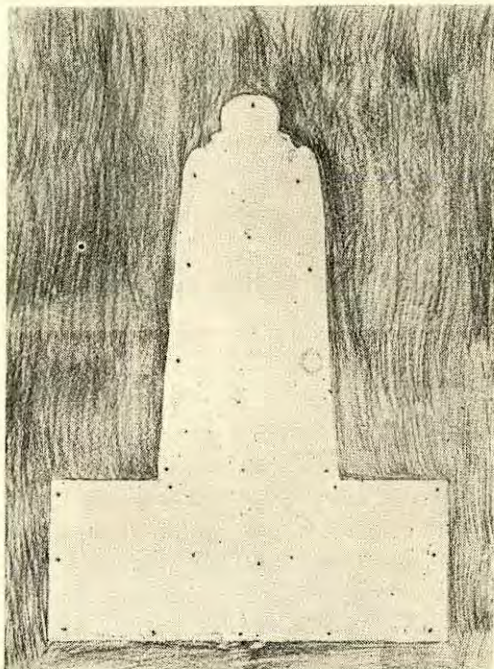


Fig. 1. Civilian, or Post-Reformation Ecclesiastic, c. 1600
(No. 20, XII).

Under the cope appears the fur lining of the almuce with two pendent ends, and the roll-back collar at the neck. The crimped edges of the surplice hang over the arms, showing the cassock at the wrists. Under this are the tight sleeves of the *subtunica*.

The foot-inscription measured $4\frac{1}{2}$ by 19 in. ; the four shields at the corners of the slab, 5 by 4 in., the top pair 15 in. above

the top, the lower pair 26 in. below the bottom of the inscription.

The whole composition measures 58 by 25 in., and is set in its original stone, 74 by 30½ in.

23. XV.—*Indent of a priest, with two roundels, the lower part of the slab broken off* (Carter, 44). *On the floor of the Chapel of St. John the Baptist, northward of No. 22.*

About three-quarters of the indent of the effigy remains, measuring about 29 by 12 in. The foot-inscription has gone. Of four roundels near the corners the two upper ones are clearly outlined, 7 in. in diameter. The stone, thus mutilated measures 67 by 53½ in.

24. XVI.—*Indent, priest in cope, feet on bracket, foot-inscription, and marginal inscription; early fifteenth century (?)*. *On the floor of St. Stephen's Chapel* (Carter, 46).

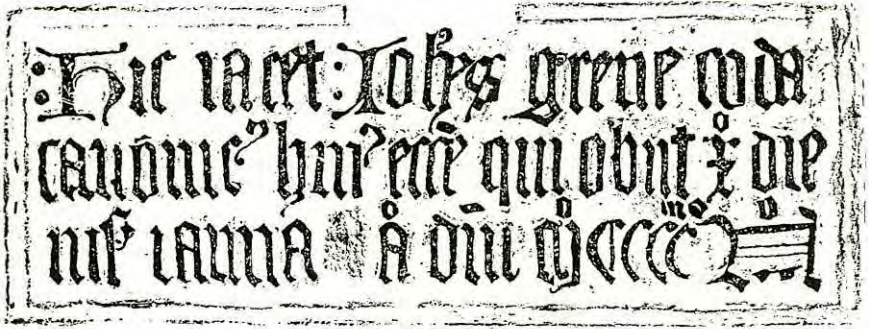
Effigy of a priest in cope, 42 by 11 in. The feet appear to have rested on a bracket, about 12 in. wide, on a short stem which rises directly from a foot-inscription, 2 by 8½ in. The whole composition is bordered by a marginal inscription, 102 by 39 in., 1 in. wide. The stone measures 113 by 50 in.

This stone was until recently laid north and south. It has now been relaid correctly east and west. Carter shows this slab, set north and south below No. 25.

25. XVII.—*Indent of a priest in cope, single canopy, and marginal inscription; early fifteenth century*. *On the floor of St. Stephen's Chapel; now partly covered by screen* (Carter, 45). (Plate VII).

Effigy of a priest in cope, 47 by 14 in., under a single canopy; height to the top of central finial 88 in., side shafts, 86 in., width 24 in. Marginal inscription, 111 by 40 in., 1½ in. wide.

The stone, 131 by 54 in. has been re-used. At the top are the letters in Roman Capitals, F.P.B.; below the effigy:



Canon John Greene, 1409

22. XIV



Priest in Cope, c. 1460

28. XVIII



Henry Hawley, 1573

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MATTHÆUS BRAILSFORD. S.T.P.

hujus Eccl^{ie} DECANUS Annos xx

obiit 13 Decembris 1733. Æt. 73.

The dexter side of the stone has been covered recently by a bronze screen.

26.—*Indent of a priest, with foot-inscription (Carter, 47). On the floor of St. Stephen's Chapel, northward of No. 25.*

In *Som. & Dor. N. & Q.*, viii, 54, the will is given of Stephen Penpel, dean, 1361–78. He desires to be buried in front of the altar of St. Stephen. William Stevenes, precentor, 1447, also desires to be buried before the altar of St. Stephen (*Som. Rec. Soc.*, xvi, 157).

27.—*Indent of a priest, with prayer label on the dexter side, two foot-inscriptions with some object between them, similar to No. 24 (Carter, 46). On the floor on the north side of the Lady Chapel.*

28. XVIII.—*Inscription with shield above; Henry Hawley Esq. 1573. On the west wall of St. John's Chapel. (Plate IX).*

The memorial consists of a rectangular plate, 8 by 4½ in. The lower part, 2¼ in., contains a black-letter inscription of four lines with scrolled ends turned upwards, enclosing the bottom of the shield, which bears

(vert) a saltire engrailed (arg.), a crescent for difference.

Henricus Hawley
Armiger qui obiit
octauo die Februa=
rij Anno dñi. 1573

Henry Hawley was of Buckland Priory in the parish of Durston. An abstract of his will (13 Martyn), proved 10 March 1573 by his brother Gabriel, is to be found in Brown's MSS., i, 74. He was the second of the three sons of William

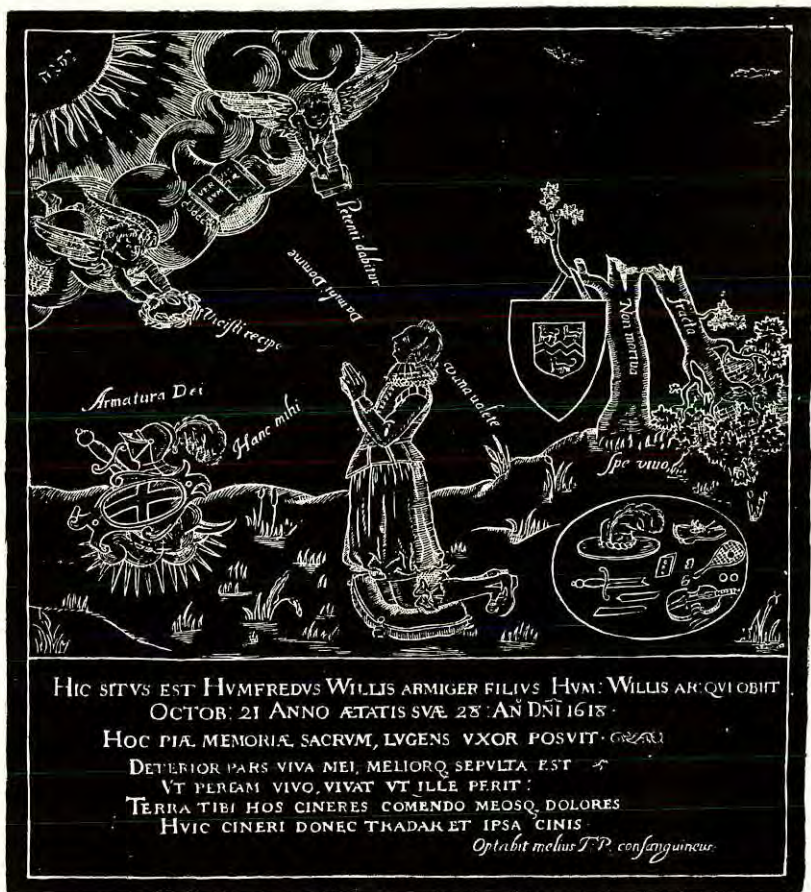
Hawley or Halley, whose will is published in Brown's *Wills*, vi, 69, his brothers being Gabriel, high sheriff of Somerset, 1584, and Francis in whose descendants the line was continued, both Henry and Gabriel having died s.p. William Hawley purchased the Preceptory at Buckland, jointly with Alexander Popham as co-trustees, in the year 1545 for £999 16s. 7d. The dual foundation at Buckland had consisted of a priory for sisters of the Order of St. John and a commandery or preceptory for brothers of the same order (*Proceedings*, x, ii, 1-112). The site of the priory itself was not purchased by the Hawley family till 1608, and we may presume that it was the Preceptory house which stood on the north side of the great church (*ibid.*, 59) that was occupied by William Hawley and his son, Henry, commemorated by this brass. William was, or at any rate wished to be buried at Durston. The Hawleys eventually obtained a baronetcy and a peerage. They owned property in Aller as well as in Durston and other parishes. Unfortunately the pedigree of the Hawleys in *Visitations of Somerset*, 1531, 1573, 113, is very incomplete, and does not throw light on their connection with Nicholas Wadham to whom they were nearly related.

Collinson, iii, 401, places this brass 'against a pillar on the east side of the north transept.

Davis, in his first edition, 1809, 'In the north transept, . . . against the wall'. In his later edition, 1814, it is against the wall in the Lady Chapel near the monument to Arabella Eyre, which is now in the cloisters, to which the mural monuments from the Lady Chapel were moved so destructively, that any beauty they possessed was irretrievably lost. Carlos notes it in 1824 on the south wall of the Lady Chapel.

29. XIX.—*Humfrey, son of Humfrey Willis*, 1618, aged 28, in civil dress, kneeling; rectangular plate, with allegorical subjects; inscription with four Latin verses and shield; mural, Chapel of St. John the Evangelist, south-east transept. (Plate X).

A rectangular plate 14 by $12\frac{1}{4}$ in., with a single-lined border, is divided into two parts. The upper part, $10\frac{3}{4}$ in., contains



Humfrey Willis, 1618

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a single figure, kneeling on a cushion in a field, the head upturned towards two child angels, descending from clouds which gather round the sun, one quarter of which appears in top dexter corner of the plate. On it is written the sacred name *Jehovah* in Hebrew characters. One angel holds out with both hands a laurel wreath labelled in italics, *Vicisti recipe*. The other holds a book, from which come the words *Petenti dabitur*. Between them an open book is inscribed in Roman capitals

VER | VI Towards it from the mouth of the figure come
BVM | TÆ the words, *Da mihi Domine*. On the grass in

front of the figure a pile of armour with plumed helmet, shield with the cross of St. George, and sword bears the words, *Armatura Dei*. Between it and the figure, *Hanc mihi*. On the background behind the figure the words, *vana ualete* point towards an ellipse containing a plumed hat, shoes, a sword broken into three pieces, cards, dice, a racquet and ball, and a fiddle. Above this on a mound stands a tree the head of which has crashed to the ground. On the broken part is written *fracta*; on the standing trunk *Non mortua*; at its root *spe uiuo*. From a branch hangs a shield, which bears the arms of Carrick, (or) a fess dancetté between three talbots passant (sa.) on an escutcheon of pretence, placed on a blank shield. This arrangement may imply an uncertainty about the arms of Willis.

Humfrey Willis is represented as clean-shaven, his hair brushed up in front and covering the ears. He wears a turned-down ruff, tunic, full breeches, clocked stockings, secured below the knee by garters tied by bows. He wears turned-back cuffs on the wrist.

The lower part of the plate, $3\frac{3}{4}$ in., contains the inscription of three lines, and four lines of Latin verse in Roman Capitals:

HIC SITVS EST HVMFREDVS WILLIS ARMIGER FILIVS HV M : WILLIS AR : QVI OBIT
OCTOB : 21 ANNO ETATIS SVÆ 28 : AN. DN̄I 1618.

HOC PLÆ MEMORIÆ SACRV M, LVGENS VXOR POSVIT · (scroll)

DETERIOR PARS VIVA MEI, MELIORQ SEPVLTA EST

VT PEREAM VIVO, VIVAT VT ILLE PERIT :

TERRA TIBI HOS CINERES COMENDO MEOSQ DOLORES

HVIC CINERI DONEC TRADAR ET IPSA CINIS ·

Optabit melius T. P. confanguineus :

The following incident may concern the subject of the brass, but if so he can only have been aged about sixteen years when it occurred. It is recorded in Hist. MSS. Com., Wells (see *Som. & Dor. N. & Q.*, iii, 176–8). 1606, Oct. 1, Humphrey Willis submitted himself to the chapter and confessed ‘that he procured matrimony to be solemnized in the cathedral church of Welles betwixt hymself and Martha Drury, now his pretended wife, at an unlawful hower, without bannes published and without any licens obtayned’, namely on September 15 last, by one Sir Thomas Smith, clerk, late curate of Lullington, between 8 and 9 a.m. He was pronounced excommunicated. Martha Dury, *alias* Willis, was excommunicated for the like, and also Hugh Hallett and others for being present at the ‘pretensed mariadg’ (see also *Som. & Dor. N. & Q.*, iii, 101, 133, 220). The will of Martha Popham of Woolavington, wid., dated 24 September 1654, is given in Brown’s *Wills*, v, 109. It mentions ‘my children Humphrey and Walter Willis’ and ‘Mr. Thomas Popham, my late husband’. It is tempting to suppose that Mr. Thomas Popham was the ‘T. P. consanguineus’ of the brass.

In the Church of St. Cross, Holywell, Oxford, a brass commemorating Elizabeth Franklin, 1622, is obviously by the same hand. She is represented in bed. The attendant child angels are almost identical.

Jewers gives an illustration on page 72, and it has been illustrated in several local pamphlets.

Davis notes this brass ‘in the nave against one of the columns of the south side’.

- 30.—*Indent of the half-effigy of a priest, with foot-inscription on a coffin-shaped slab. On the floor of the south choir-aisle (Carter, 37).*
31. *Indent of a priest, with four shields at the corners of the slab and another under and joining the foot-inscription (Carter, 36). On the floor of the south choir-aisle, the bottom dexter corner partly covered by Bishop Beckington’s chantry.*

32. XX.—*Inscription; Roger Humphreys, M.A., chancellor and canon, 1738, aet. 44. On the floor of the north choir aisle, eastward of No. 33, xxi.*

Inscription of four lines in Roman lettering and black-letter, with the elaborate penmen's flourishes characteristic of the period.

ROGER HUMPHREYS M.A.
 Chancellor and Canon of this Church
 who died XI January MDCCXXXVIII
 Aged XLIV

The inscription, which measures 12 by 18 in., lies in its original stone, 115 by 48 in. Roger Humphreys was Vicar of Bishops Lydeard and Prebendary of Combe X.

33. XXI.—*Inscription, mitre and shield; Arthur Lake, D.D., Bishop of Bath and Wells, 1626. On the floor of the south choir aisle, westward of the entrance to the choir. (Plate XI).*

The memorial is set in its original stone, 77 by 33 in.

Inscription of four lines in very large, well-formed Roman Capitals, 10 $\frac{3}{8}$ by 30 in.

HERE LYETH ARTHVR LAKE • D^R
 IN DIVINITIE LATE BVSHOPE OF
 BATH AND WELLS WHO DIED
 THE • 4TH OF MAY • A^O: 1626

Two inches above is a shield in a cartouche of Jacobean design, 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ by 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ in.

It bears the arms of the See, (*az.*) a saltire quarterly, quartered per saltire (or and arg.), impaling (*sa.*) a bend between six crosscrosslets fitchy (or); a mullet for difference. LAKE.

Two inches above is a jewelled mitre, with infulae folded in front. When complete it measured 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ by 9 $\frac{1}{8}$ in.; but the jewels, capping the two horns, about $\frac{3}{4}$ in. in height, have been broken off.

The whole composition measures $39\frac{1}{8}$ by 30 in. Arthur Lake of co. Southampton, pleb. New Coll. matric. July, 1588, aet. 20, Fellow 1587, B.A. 4 June 1591, M.A. 3 May 1595. B. and D.D. 16 May 1605, Warden of his college 1613–17, and vice-chancellor 1616 (St. Almaric), rector of Havant 1599, of Hambledon 1601, and of Chilcombe (all Hants.) 1603, fellow of Wykeham's College, Winchester c. 1600, master of the Hospital of St. Cross, Winchester, 1603, rector of Stoke Charity, Hants. 1605, Dean of Worcester 1608, rector of Stanton St. John, Oxon. 1613, Bishop of Bath and Wells 1616, until death (Foster's *Alumni Oxonienses*).

34.—*Indent of a half-effigy of a priest; on the floor on the south side of the south choir-aisle, in a line with No. 33. Carter gives no separate sketch of this, which is shown unnumbered on his plan.*

35. XXII.—*A stone, $87\frac{1}{2}$ by 42 in., very much worn, showing rivets, suggesting an effigy with foot-inscription. On the floor at the entrance to the south choir-aisle from the north transept.*

36. XXIII.—*Inscription; John Greene, canon, 1409. On the floor in front of the altar, St. Martin's Chapel, south transept. (Plate IX).*

This inscription consists of three lines of raised black-letter. The letters are of lead, each one being separately inlaid in the stone. There is but one letter missing.

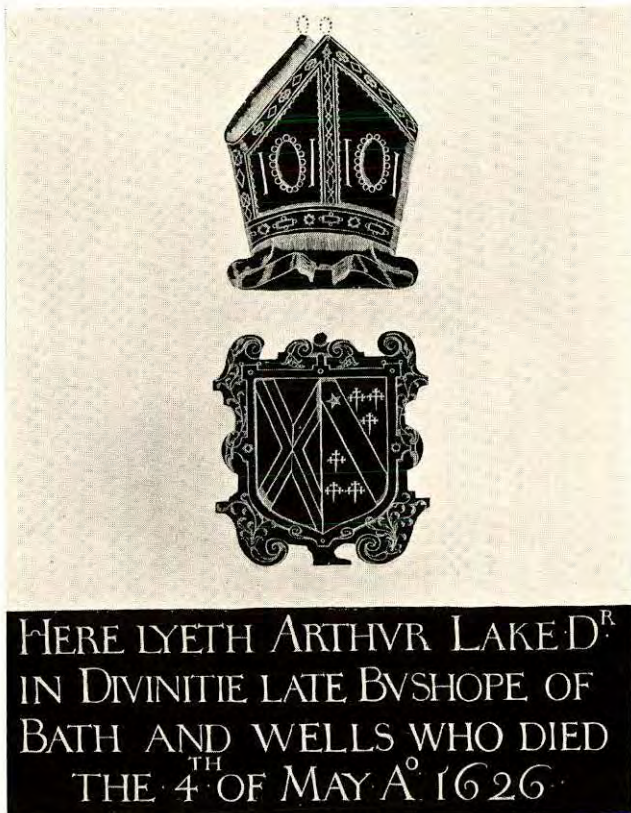
The inscription is at the bottom of a freestone slab, $88\frac{1}{2}$ by $48\frac{1}{2}$ in. It is outlined by a depression in the stone $\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide, except for a space of 6 in. in the centre of the top. It measures $11\frac{1}{2}$ by 30 in. There is no trace of an effigy.

: Hic iacet : Johes grene coda^o
 canonic^o hui^o eccē qui obiit x̄ die
 m^o j^o ianua[r]^o] ā dñi MCCC^{mo} N̄

HEERE RESTETH THE BODY
 OF EDWARD WYKES ESQVIER,
 LATE RECORDER OF THIS CITY,
 WHO DECEASED THE EIGHT
 DAY OF AVGVST AT THE AGE
 OF FIFTY FOWRE YEARES.
 ANNO DOMINI 1644.

Edward Wykes, Recorder of Wells, 1644

33. XXI



Arthur Lake, Bishop of Bath and Wells, 1626
 WELLS CATHEDRAL

The letter N of the abbreviation for 'nono' is most curiously elongated horizontally to fit the space.

John Grene's will is given in *Som. Rec. Soc.*, xvi, 39. On Thursday, the morrow of the Circumcision of the Lord, A.D. 1409, I, John Grene, canon of the church of Wells, bequeathed &c., and my body to be buried in the chapel of St. Martin in the church aforesaid. To little John of the Kitchen, 6s. 8d., and a brass pot (ollam eneam). In 1378 he was prebendary of Milverton II.—*Hist. MSS. Com.*, i, 282.

37.—*Indent of a priest, with marginal inscription* (Carter, 26).
On the floor immediately under the southern inverted arch supporting the central tower.

38.—*Indent of the half-effigy of a priest, with foot-inscription.*
On the floor, adjoining No. 37, southward (Carter, 25).

39. XXIV.—*Inscription, with indent of achievement of arms above; Edward Wykes, Esq., Recorder of Wells, 1644, aet. 54. On the floor of the south transept.* (Plate XI).

Inscription of seven lines in very fine Roman Capitals within a border of a cable pattern;— $11\frac{1}{4}$ by 22 in.

HEERE RESTETH THE BODY
OF EDWARD WYKES ESQVIER,
LATE RECORDER OF THIS CITY,
WHO DECEASED THE EIGHT
DAY OF AVGVST, AT THE AGE
OF FIFTY FOWRE YEARES.

ANNO DOMINI 1644.

$5\frac{1}{4}$ in. above is the indent of a rectangular plate, which doubtless held an achievement of arms, $11\frac{3}{4}$ by $9\frac{1}{2}$ in. Seven of the rivets which held the plate are still *in situ*.

The stone, which is original, measures $86\frac{1}{2}$ by $44\frac{1}{2}$ in.

Edward Wykes was the son of Nicholas Wykes of Wells, by Isabella daughter of Anthony Godwyn of Wookey. He married Jane, daughter of Gilbert Bourne, a son of Richard

Bourne of Wiveliscombe who was brother and heir of Gilbert Bourne, bishop of Bath and Wells (*d.* 1569). *Visitation of Somerset*, 1623, 13, 120. It would appear that Edward Wykes was descended from the ancient family of Wyke of Nynhead of which an interesting account is given in Gerard's 'Particular Description of the County of Somerset', *Som. Rec. Soc.*, xv. His will is given in Brown's *Wills*, iii, 85, and mentions several of his children, but it is thought that his daughter Sylvester who died in 1675 became eventually his heiress. She married George Huntley of Boxwell Court, co. Glos., which still belongs to her descendants. When the box-woods at Boxwell were cut, the proceeds were allocated from time immemorial as pin-money for the lady of the house, and we may imagine that Sylvester enjoyed this advantage.

Matthew Huntley, father-in-law of Sylvester, served as a captain in Prince Rupert's Horse. Boxwell was searched by Cromwellian troopers after the battle of Worcester, and Captain Huntley was concealed by his daughter Lady Winyard, along with Sir John Winyard her husband, in a secret chamber behind the head of the great bed in which she lay feigning illness. The same night she became genuinely ill from alarm and died shortly afterwards in childbirth. The troopers were hoping to find Charles II who did, it is believed, break his journey at Boxwell. According to tradition he rested in a barn without actually entering the house. (See *Skrine of Warleigh*, 168.)

- 40.—*Indent of a half-effigy of a priest, with foot-inscription* (Carter, 23). *On the floor of the south transept, eastward of the font.*
- 41.—*Indent of inscription, with shield adjoining it below* (Carter, 21). *On the floor of the south transept, westward of the font.*
- 42.—*Indent of a half-effigy of a priest, with foot-inscription. On the floor of the south aisle, adjoining 41 northward* (Carter, 22).
- 43.—*Indent of a priest, with marginal inscription with quatre-foils at the corners* (Carter, 24); *northward of 42.*

44.—*Indent of priest, with scroll on dexter side and foot-inscription* (Carter, 13). *On the floor of the south aisle opposite to Sugar's Chantry.*

45. XXV.—*Indent of a priest in cope, foot-inscription, marginal inscription with roundels at the corners, and four shields* (Carter, 19). *On the floor of the south aisle, westward of and partly covered by Bishop Knight's pulpit.* (Plate VII).

The stone, a very small portion of which is covered by the nave pulpit, measures 95 by 47 in., effigy 47 by 28 in., foot-inscription 13 by 30 in., marginal inscription 77 by 29 in., roundels at the corners 7 in. in diameter; four shields, $8\frac{1}{2}$ by $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. The whole composition measures 91 by 43 in.

Collinson seems to indicate this slab as the memorial of John Phreas (Carter calls him Bhrers) 'nominated to this see on the death of Bishop Beckington, but died before his consecration'. The writer has not succeeded in identifying this man.

46. XXVI.—*Indent of a floreated cross on a coffin-shaped slab.* *On the floor of the south aisle under the sixth bay from the west end* (Carter, 8). (Plate VIII).

The cross has arms of equal length, each ending in a fleur-de-lys, which appear to have been merely outlined in brass, though the arms were solid. At the intersection is a square ornament with an oval in the centre. A long stem of brass ended at the bottom in a similarly outlined fleur-de-lys. The cross measures 17 by 17 in.; the stem, $56\frac{1}{2}$ by $\frac{3}{4}$ in., to which the terminating fleur-de-lis adds another $3\frac{1}{2}$ in., making 77 in. in all.

The coffin-shaped stone measures $86\frac{1}{2}$ by 32 and 24 in.

NAVE, GOING EASTWARD

47.—*Indent of the half-effigy of a priest, with foot-inscription* (Carter, 2). *On the floor in the centre of the nave, opposite to the third bay eastward.*

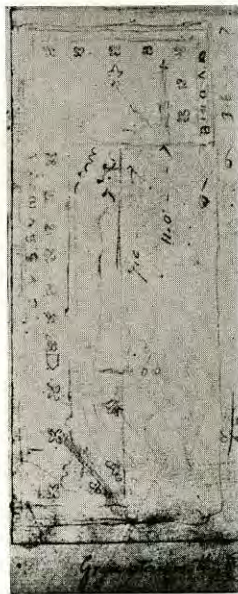
- 48.—*Indent of a half-effigy of a priest with prayer-label on the dexter side, and foot-inscription (Carter, 3). On the floor of the nave, northward of No. 47.*
- 49.—*Indent of a priest, with foot inscription (Carter, 1). On the floor of the nave, in line with No. 46.*
- 50.—*Indent of the half-effigy of a priest, with foot-inscription (Carter, 5). On the floor of the nave, adjoining the last northward.*
- 51.—*Indent showing an effigy, with head resting on a cushion, standing on a bracket, under a single canopy, marginal inscription in Lombardic capitals, two shields. Late thirteenth or early fourteenth century (Carter, 6). On the floor of the nave, adjoining No. 50 eastward. (Plate XII).*

Carter's sketch, reproduced here by kind permission of the authorities of the British Museum, shows a very large slab, bordered by a marginal inscription of separate Lombardic capitals between parallel lines. The head of the effigy rests on a tasselled cushion, as shown in the brasses to the memory of Eleanor de Bohun, widow of Thomas of Woodstock, youngest son of Edward III, 1399, in Westminster Abbey; and John Prophete, dean of Hereford and York, 1416, at Ringwood, Hants. Carter sketches the dexter half of the figure only. The feet appear to have rested on a crocketed bracket under a single canopy, the shafts of which are prolonged below the figure to the base of the bracket. A border of separate quatrefoils follows the line of the inscription between it and the canopy, broken on either side by a shield on a level with the feet.

This magnificent brass appears to have been that which covered the remains of King Ina, though obviously it was laid down some hundreds of years after his death. The sketch suggests the first few years of the fourteenth century.

Carter says: 'In the body of the nave before Bubwith's Chapel lies under a very large stone King Ina founder of Wells Cathedral anno 700. Evidently he was referring to Bishop Haselshaw's slab, which he afterwards ascribed correctly. On the plan this slab is placed in the exact centre of the nave, the

51



Slab formerly in the Nave, possibly that ascribed to King Ina

11



Canon John Roland,
1427

WELLS CATHEDRAL

MONUMENTAL BRASSES IN SOMERSET

head being in a line with the eastern jamb of the north door. Davis notes, 'In the centre of the Nave lies a large gravestone, formerly ornamented with a brazen effigy, which has been ascribed to King Ina, founder of the church.' A note by George Bennett of Banwell, solicitor, who died in 1834, gives us some idea of the date of its destruction, 'I well remember this antient grave stone, it has been lately totally demolished and the place covered with plain freestone G.B. 1818.' A similar instance of a brass being laid down to the memory of a person of note many years after death is that to St. Ethelred, King of the West Saxons, 873 (error for 871), laid down about 1440 at Wimborne Minster, Dorset.

- 52.—*Indent of the half-effigy of a bishop, with mitre, and crozier on sinister side* (Carter, 20). *Possibly Robert Burnell, Bishop of Bath and Wells, 1275–1292. On the floor of the nave, level with 45.*

Godwin, p. 374, describes the place of burial of Bishop Burnell as 'in medio navis'. Bishop Burnell was chancellor to Edward I. He built the great hall of the Bishop's Palace. (For his career, see *D.N.B.*)

53. XXVII.—*Indent of a priest in doctor's cap, with foot-inscription; early sixteenth century* (Carter, 10). *On the floor of the nave between 20 and 45. (Fig. 2).*

The figure, turned to the sinister side, plainly showing the square doctor's cap with a low peak in the middle of the crown, measures 18 by $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. Foot-inscription, $2\frac{1}{2}$ by 14 in. The stone, $87\frac{1}{2}$ by $40\frac{1}{2}$ in., has been re-used as the memorial of William Broderip, vicar choral, organist and sub-treasurer, 1726.

54. XXVIII.—*Indent, showing the effigy of a bishop under a single canopy with saints; marginal inscription, of which one letter and two stops remain. Bishop Walter de Haselshaw, Archdeacon of Wells, 1285; Dean, 1295; Bishop of Bath and Wells, 1302; died 1308. On the floor, north side of nave, partly covered by Bishop Bubwith's chantry, 1424. (Plate XIII).*

This huge memorial, which measures 181 by 76 in., consists of three slabs, of which two, 140 by 38 in. each, lie side by side, while a third is placed horizontally across the top, measuring 41 by 76 in.

The indents show the effigy of a bishop, with mitre, crozier showing over the left shoulder, and right hand raised in blessing, 108 by 28 in. The feet rest on some animal, whose tail appears on the effigy's left. Under this is an indent, apparently of a

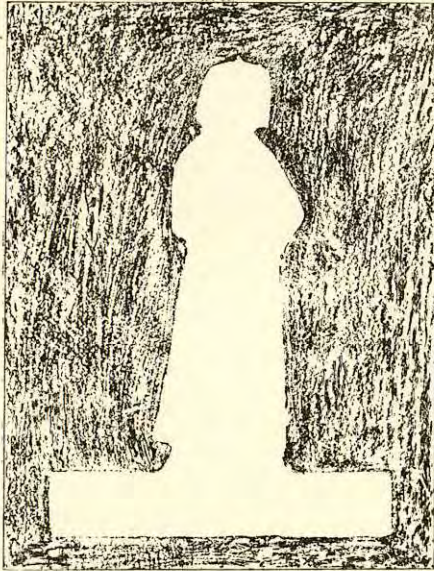


Fig. 2. Priest in Doctor's Cap, c. 1500. (No. 53, XXVII)

tree, perhaps a rebus on the name, 13 by 24 in. The shafts of the single canopy spring directly from the inscription border, and are about 160 in. high and 10 in. wide. Each contains six minor canopies with figures of saints. Above the main canopy, on either side of the finial, is an indent; that on the dexter almost gone. The outline of that on the sinister side suggests the pictorial representation of the Holy Trinity.

The inscription, 178 by 74 in., enclosed the whole composition, and consisted of separately inlaid Lombardic capitals,



WELLS CATHEDRAL
Indent of Bishop Walter de Haselshaw, 1308
MONUMENTAL BRASSES IN SOMERSET

bordered by two very narrow strips of brass, 4 in. apart. Two lozenge-shaped stops divided the words. Two of these and one letter E were found in 1926 under one of the stones of Bishop Bubwith's chantry, which was built partly over the slab after his death in 1424 (*Som. & Dor. N. & Q.*, xviii, 214-15). These are shown in the illustration, the rubbing having been taken before the stone was replaced. Dean Armitage Robinson caused part of the stone to be chipped away, so that the letter E might still be seen.

The inscription so far as may be read, or conjectured, ran as follows :

Top strip : obliterated, except E

Sinister strip : WALTERVS : DE : HE[SELSHAW :] (65 in. covered) QVONDAM : (38 in. revealed by removal of step to chantry) [BATHONIEN] (covered).

Bottom strip : SIS : ET : WELLEN

Dexter strip : SIS : EPIS(COPVS : CUI) VS : ANIME : (PRO-
PICIETVR : DEVS : AME)N

The indents of letters in curved brackets are too much worn to be deciphered with certainty.

55. XXIX.—*Indent of the effigy of a bishop, with mitre, and crozier on the sinister side; single canopy, marginal inscription; Bishop Ralph Erghum, 1400. On the floor on the south side of the nave, a small portion covered by Bishop Knight's pulpit.*

The indent consists of the effigy of a bishop, wearing a mitre. The right hand is raised in blessing, and the crozier shows over the left shoulder. The figure, which measures 63 by 18 in., lies under a single canopy, 91 by 27 in. There were four shields; one on either side of the pediment of the canopy, between it and the side-shafts; and two below the effigy. They measured 6 by 4½ in. The whole was bordered by a marginal inscription, 112 by 41 by 1 in. The stone measures 129 by 52 in. It is very much flaked. A small portion of the

top dexter corner is covered by Bishop Knight's pulpit, which however does not encroach upon the design.

Godwin says, 'Sepultus jacet extra Capellam magno pulpito contiguam ad Septentrionem, ubi lapidem adolescens vidi marmoreum quo tegitur, quod ipsum sedilia nunc superstructura operuerunt.'

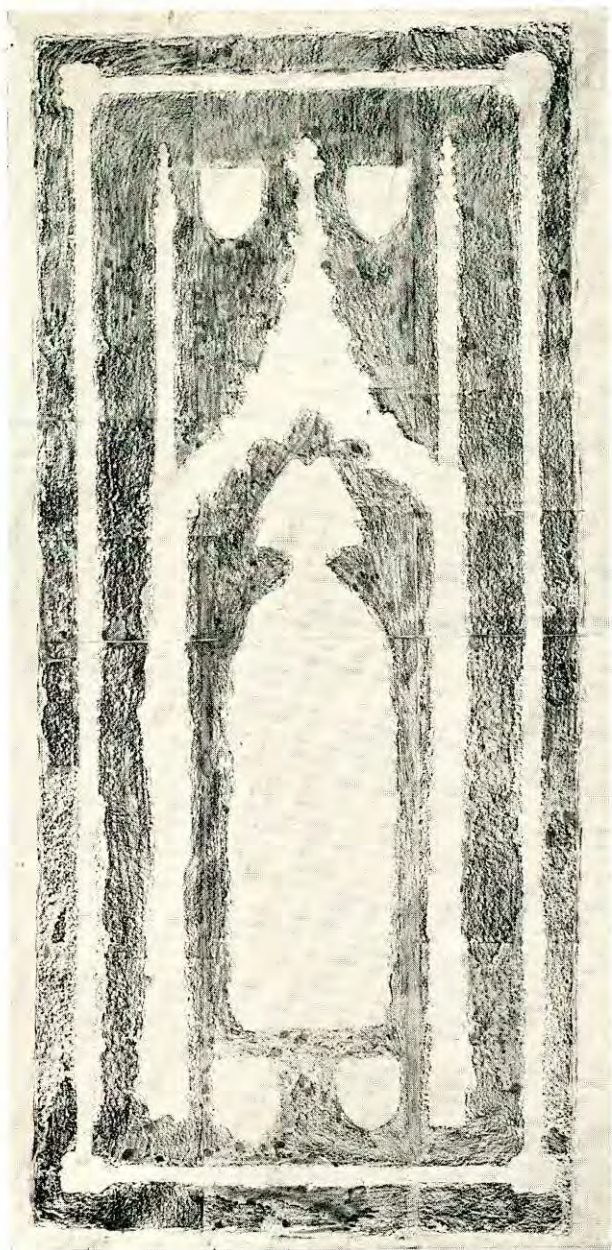
Ralph Erghum was consecrated Bishop of Bath and Wells in 1388, and died in 1400. The brass seems to have been laid down in his lifetime, a common practice at the time. His will is given in *Som. Rec. Soc.*, xix, 294-7 [168 Arundel I], Jan. 31, 1398, in my manor of Wyvelyscomb. 'My body to be buried in the Cathedral church of Wells in the body of the Church in the place where I have placed my stone, near the altar of St. Edmund, archbishop. The stone is badly flaked in places; but the general outline is clearly distinguishable.

56.—*Indent of half-effigy of a priest, with foot-inscription* (Carter, 11). *On the floor of the centre of the nave, north-west of No. 54.*

57.—*Indent of a priest, with foot-inscription, and four shields* (Carter, 15). *On the floor of the nave, north of the last.*

58. XXX.—*Indent of the effigy of a lady, single canopy, marginal inscription* (Carter, 31). *On the floor on the north side of the crossing in front of the screen. Joan, daughter of Thomas de Chedder, wife 1st of Robert Stafford, 2nd of John Talbot, Viscount de Lisle, 1464. (Plate XIV).*

The slab, which measures 128 by 56 in., bore the effigy of a lady in a mitre headdress, of two layers, similar to that which may still be seen on the brass of Anne (?) Harper at Latton, Essex, illustrated in Boutell's *Monumental Brasses and Slabs*, where however it is erroneously ascribed to Lady Arderne. The figure, which lies under a single canopy, 106 by 32 in., measures 60 by 16 in. Four shields, one on either side of the pediment of the canopy between it and the side-shafts, and two below the effigy measure 7 by 6 in. The whole was bordered by a marginal inscription 112 by 42 by 1½ in. with quatrefoils



WELLS CATHEDRAL

Indent of Joan, Viscountess de Lisle, 1464

MONUMENTAL BRASSES IN SOMERSET

at the corners, which no doubt contained the emblems of the evangelists, $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide.

There can now be no doubt that this was the memorial of Joan, Viscountess de Lisle, who died in 1464, the form of the headdress alone being almost conclusive evidence for the attribution. See an article by the Rev. C. M. Church, M.A., F.S.A., sub-dean of Wells in the *Archæological Journal*, lxi, 155-180. Leland gives the inscription as follows:—*Hic iacet Joanna, Vicecomitissa de Lisle, una filiarum & Heredum Thomae Chedder Armig. quae fuit uxor Joannis, Vicecomitis de Lisle, filii & Heredis Joannis, Comitis Salopiae, & Margaretae uxoris eius, unius filiarum & Heredum Richardi, Comitis Warwici, & Elizabeth uxoris eius, filiae et Heredis Thomae de Berkley, militis, D : de Berkley, quae obiit 15 die Mensis Julij An^o D. 1464, 4, E. 4.* The inscription on the brass plate, which was placed in error on a tomb on the south wall of the south transept in 1809, gives the date of her death as 1463. Brasses to the memory of her father Sir Thomas de Chedder, 1442, and her mother Dame Isabel, c. 1475, are still extant in the chancel of Cheddar Church.

59.—*Indent of the half-effigy of a priest in a doctor's cap, apparently thirteenth or early fourteenth century. On the floor under the central tower slightly to the north of the centre (Carter, 29).*

The sketch shows the large ears, or side curls characteristic of the thirteenth or early fourteenth century. No inscription is shown. It probably consisted of separate Lombardic capitals round the edge of the stone.

60.—*Indent of a priest, with foot-inscription, and four shields. The head shows a peak, suggesting a doctor's cap (Carter, 28). On the floor due south of No. 58.*

This slab may be that which is now in front of the north door.

61.—*Indent of the half-effigy of a priest, with foot-inscription (Carter, 27). On the floor south of No. 60.*

Possibly that which is now alongside of the priest with foot-inscription and four shields in front of the north door.—*See above.*

62.—*Jocelin, Bishop of Bath and Glastonbury, 1206 ; after 1219, of Bath ; died 1242. Once on the floor of the Choir.*

Leland says ' in medio chori eccl. Wellen. tumba alta cum imag. aerea '.

Godwin mentions this monument thus, ' Humatus jacet in medio chori a se constructi, tumulo conditus marmoreo, aera quondam imagine ornato, quo repto, marmor porro mutilum et effractum tanti benefactoris monumento imminens (quod nollem) exitium videtur minitari '.

Collinson, iii, 400, ' . . . in the room of which effigy and tomb, the one long since stolen, and the other demolished, there now only remains a gravestone '.

In a list of sales in the accounts of Richard Brampton, Keeper of the Fabric, from Michaelmas 1549 to Michaelmas 1550, is the following,—' 2 brass images of bishops in the choir, weighing 310 lbs., sold to Cuthbert Bulman 3*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.*' *Hist. MSS. Com.* ii, 271.

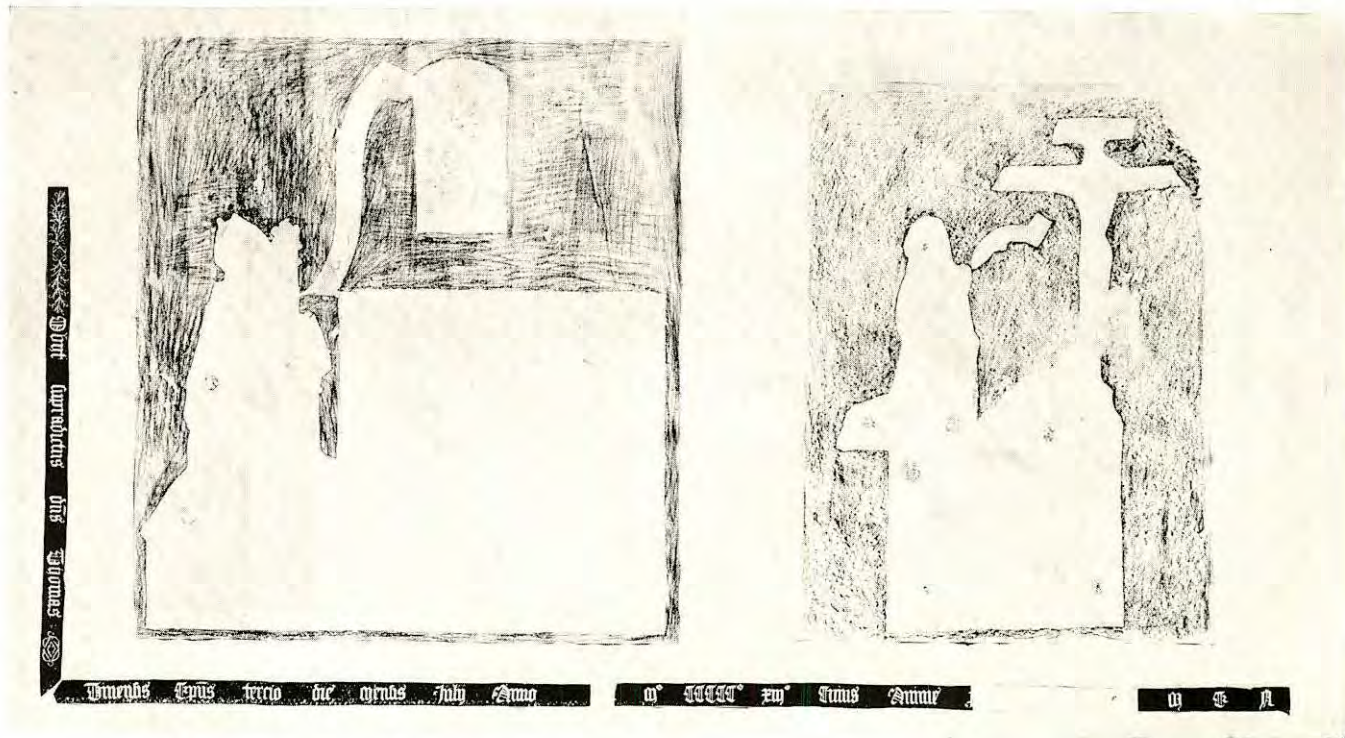
63.—*Inscription ; John Spekinton, canon and subdeacon, 1462 ; ' near the high altar '.*

Collinson and Gough give this inscription in black-letter as ' near the high altar '.

Hic jacet magister Johes Spekinton, hujus ecclesie canonicus et subdecanus, qui obiit penultimo die mensis Decembris, A^o mcccclxij. Cujus anime p'picietur Deus. Amen.

Carter, after mentioning bishop Jocelin's gravestone, says, ' under a lesser nearer the high altar is an inscription on a brass plate for subdean Spekinton being the only brass intire in the whole church the Brasses having al been tore of '.

Davis, p. 76, refers to it as lost.



Indent with Marginal Inscription,
Bishop Thomas Cornish]

Indent, E. End of Cloisters

WELLS CATHEDRAL

MONUMENTAL BRASSES IN SOMERSET

64. XXXI.—*Inscription ; John Bernard, treasurer and residentiary canon, 1459. Now in the British Museum.*

Hic iacēt Mr^o Johēs Bernard quondā Theſaurari^o et
Reſidenciari^o ecclīe Chathīs Wellēn qui obiit penultimo
die Aprilⁱ A^o dñi M^o CCCC^olix^o cui^o aiē ꝑꝑiciet^o de^o amen

This inscription of three lines in black-letter is mentioned by Davis as 'Under a seat near S. Mary's Chapel'. It measures 3 by 13 $\frac{5}{8}$ in. It is now in the British Museum, to which it was bequeathed by the late Sir Augustus Wollaston Franks; but there is no record of how it came into his possession in 1880. In 1930 the late Dean Armitage Robinson caused a rubbing by the writer to be framed in some old oak from the cathedral, and fixed to the north wall of the south choir aisle.

In the registers of Bishops Stafford (*Som. Rec. Soc.*, xxxi, ii) there are several references to John Bernard. On 6 February 1427 the bishop collated 'Master John Bernard bachelor in decrees to the succentorship, and on 31 January 1430 he collated' Master John Bernard bachelor of laws to canonry and prebend of Holcombe.

FRAGMENTS

65. XXXII.—*Indent of Lombardic letters. On the floor at the entrance to the undercroft from the north choir aisle.*

A piece of stone, cut to fit the jambs of the arch leading from the north choir aisle to the undercroft of the chapter house, 61 and 68 by 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 38 in., bears the indents in Lombardic capitals of the words VITA PERHENNE.

There are some loose fragments of stone in the undercroft itself bearing traces of Lombardic capitals, too much broken to be deciphered.

CLOISTERS

66. XXXIII.—*Indent of a priest, kneeling before a crucifix, with foot-inscription, about 1500. On the wall of the east walk of the cloisters. (Plate XV).*

In the autumn of 1927 this slab, which measures 30 by 23 in., was laid bare by Mr. Bray, the master mason of the Cathedral,

when repairing the wall of the eastern walk of the cloisters to the north of the arch leading to Bishop Stillington's Lady Chapel, destroyed in 1552. The other side of the wall shows the remains of a large Perpendicular window, of which little but the head remains, the rest having been filled up with rubble. It contains the indents of a priest kneeling towards the sinister, $12\frac{1}{2}$ by $7\frac{1}{2}$ in., a small prayer-label issuing from his hands, 5 by 1 in., towards a representation of the crucifixion with superscription at the head of the cross, $16\frac{1}{2}$ by about 10 in. The foot-inscription, which is strangely crooked, measures $9\frac{1}{2}$ by 13 in. The composition suggests that the slab once formed the back panel of a canopied altar-tomb similar to that of Bishop Cornish, 1513, in the Chapel of the Holy Cross. See description and illustration in *Som. & Dor. N. & Q.*, xix, 121-2.

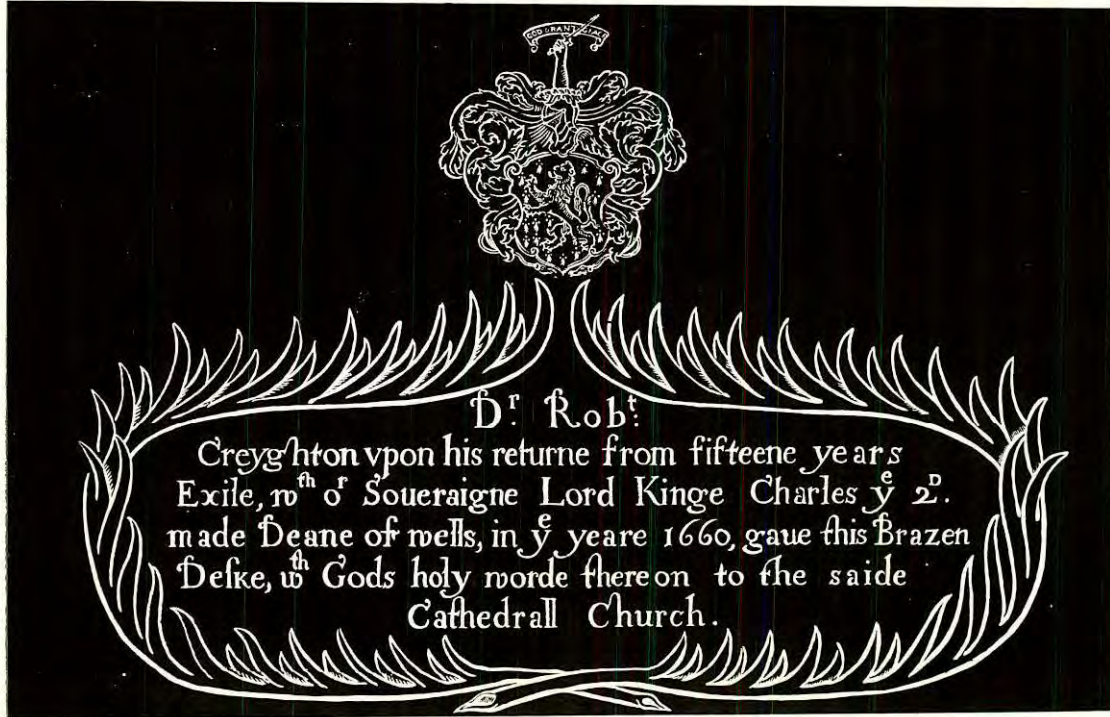
In his will Thomas Wade, unworthy priest and one of the chaplains of the new college of St. Anne next the [] in the city of Wells desires my body to be buried in the eastern panella of the cloister . . . before the images of the holy crucifix, or in a place near the door of the new chapel . . . as may be most convenient. Proved July 1st, 1505. (*S.R.S.*, xix).

The will of Robert Pemberton, clerk, one of the Fellows of the New College 'in the mountre lane' in the city of Wells directs my body to be buried in the eastern panella of the cloister . . . before the image of the Holy Rood there. Proved at Lambeth, October 25th, 1505. (*S.R.S.*, xix, 40).

67. XXXIV.—*Indent of the half-effigy of a priest? with foot-inscription. On the floor of the east walk of the cloisters, southward of the arch leading to Bishop Stillington's Chapel.*

68. XXXV.—*Indent of a priest? with foot-inscription, showing worn rivets. On the floor of the west walk of the cloisters in front of the west entrance.*

The stone, which forms the step of the large porch in the west walk of the cloisters, measures 71 by 29 and 23 in. The effigy measured about 15 by 8 in., and the inscription about 3 by 20 in.



WELLS CATHEDRAL

Inscription on Nave Lectern recording
its Gift by Dr. Robert Creyghton, 1660

MONUMENTAL BRASSES IN SOMERSET

69. XXXVI.—*Indent of an inscription in a stone frame, high on the wall of the west walk of the cloisters.*

THE NAVE LECTERN

Inscription with achievement of arms above, in duplicate, on either sloping side of the desk of the lectern, recording the gift of Dr. Robert Creyghton, Dean, 1660, upon his return from 15 years of exile with King Charles II. (Plate XVI).

Inscription of six lines of Roman lettering, encircled by two palm-branches. The stalks are crossed below. The branches meet but for $\frac{1}{2}$ in. above ;—13 by 30 in.

D^r. Rob^t.

Creyghton vpon his returne from fifteene years
Exile, wtho^r Soueraigne Lord Kinge Charles ŷ 2^p
made Deane of wells, in ŷ yeare 1660, gaue this Brazen
Deske, wth Gods holy worde thereon to the saide
Cathedrall Church.

Above is an achievement of arms with helmet, crest, mantling and motto, $7\frac{3}{4}$ by $7\frac{1}{2}$ in.

The cartouche-shaped shield, $3\frac{1}{2}$ by $3\frac{1}{2}$ in., bears (*erm.*) a lion rampant (*az.*).

Crest, on a wreath a cubit arm erect, the hand grasping a sword all ppr.—Creyghton.

Motto in Roman capitals on a scroll $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. by $\frac{1}{4}$ in., GOD GRANT GRACE. The sword of the crest cuts across the scroll between the T of grant and G of grace.

In the ornamental cresting at the top of the desk an embossed shield bears the arms of the see ; (*az.*) a saltire surmounting a pastoral staff in pale (*or*), between two keys addorsed the bows interlaced on the dexter, and a sword erect (*arg.*) on the sinister ; impaling the arms of Creyghton, as above.

The triangular sides, formed by the base and the sloping tops of the desk, are each composed of a single large fleur-de-lys. (Fig. 3).

The desk rests on a ball with a turned stem. Halfway round one of the mouldings the maker's name is engraved in

Roman capitals with a quatrefoil composed of four dots conjoined between each word. (Fig. 3).

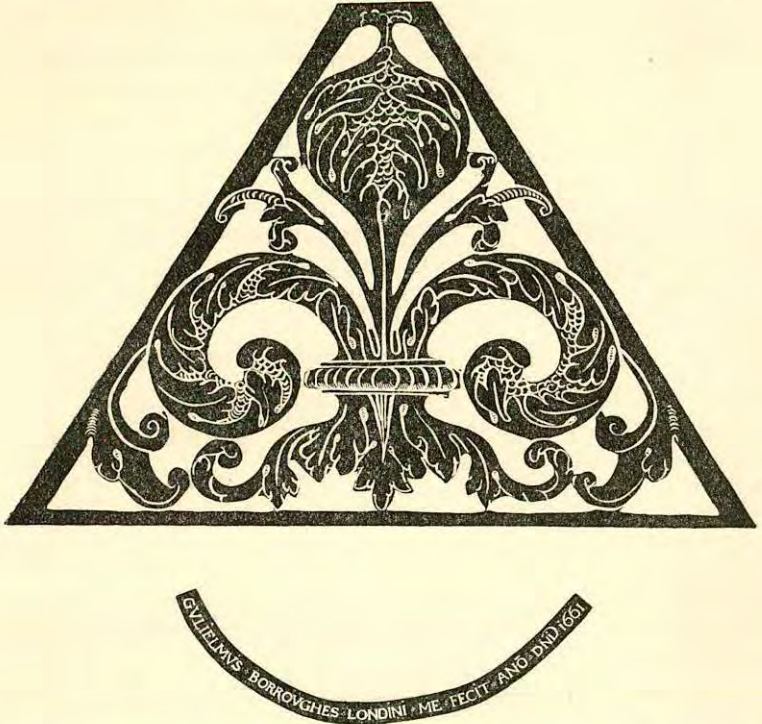


Fig. 3. One of the triangular sides of the Nave Lectern, and the maker's name, Wells Cathedral.

GVIELMVS • BVRROVGHEs • LONDINI • ME • FECIT • ANO • DNI • 1661.

• • • • •

Dean Armitage Robinson took the greatest interest in the listing of the brasses. The writer's thanks are due : to Mr. R. Granville Harris, Chapter Clerk and Diocesan Registrar; to Mr. Bray, the master-mason of the Cathedral; and to Mr. Parker and his fellow-vergers.

Finally these records could not have been so fully illustrated but for some donations recorded elsewhere. Thanks are due also to Mr. Ralph Griffin, F.S.A., for providing the block of Plate X.