

Monumental Brasses in Somerset

PART XVII

BY ARTHUR B. CONNOR, F.S.A.

ST. DECUMAN'S (*continued*)

III.—*Effigy in armour, foot inscription, and four shields; Edmund Windham of Kinsford [sic] esq. 1616. He married Margery, daughter of Richard Chamberlayne, Alderman of London. (See Stogumber, 'Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.', lxxxiii, 144–7.) On the floor of the choir; (Plate IX.)*

The brass lies in its original slab, 76 by 36 in. It consists of an effigy in armour, $24\frac{3}{8}$ by $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. foot inscription, $5\frac{1}{2}$ by $2\frac{1}{2}$ in., and four shields of arms, $7\frac{7}{8}$ by $6\frac{3}{8}$ in., $16\frac{1}{2}$ in. apart, the lower ones $14\frac{1}{2}$ in. below the inscription.

Edmund Windham is represented bareheaded with hair brushed across the forehead. He wears a rather long square beard and moustache. The figure is turned to the sinister. He wears a stiff plain upstanding collar over a steel gorget of four lames. The armour is almost identical with that of his brother John Windham (*Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, xcii, Plate VII), but crudely represented. No dagger is worn. The sword, which has a curved hilt, is worn hanging vertically on the left from a strap attached to the right hip. The figure stands on a plain square platform. It is obviously by the same unskilled hand as that to the memory of his wife at Stogumber. The inscription is like hers. It consists of seven lines of Roman capitals :—

ECCE QUID ERIS

HERE LYETH THE BODY OF EDMVND WINDHAM OF KINSFORD
ESQVIRE WHO DIED THE : 12 OF NOVEMBER AÑ^o DNĪ 1616
WHO MARIED MARGERY THE DAUGHTER OF RICHARD
CHAMBERLAYNE ALDERMAN OF LONDON WHO HAD ISSVE
BY HER THOMAS EDMVND IOHN ZACHARIAS FRAVNCIS
GEORGE & HVGHE AND ONE DAUGHTER NAMED MARGARET



ECCE QUID ERIS
 HERE LYETH THE BODY OF EDMVND WINDHAM OF KINSFORD
 ESQUIRE WHO DIED THE 12 OF NOVEMBER AN^o DNI 1616
 WHO MARIED MARGERY THE DAUGHTER OF RICHARD
 CHAMBERLAYNE ALDERMAN OF LONDON WHO HAD ISSVE
 BY HER THOMAS EDMVND IOHN ZACHARIAS FRANVCIS
 GEORGE & HVGHE AND ONE DAUGHTER NAMED MARGARETT



ST. DECUMAN'S
 Edmund Windham, 1616
 MONUMENTAL BRASSES IN SOMERSET

All the four shields bear the same arms. They are at each corner of the slab. The lower ones are placed upside down in order to be seen correctly when the spectator faces the altar. They have been placed closer in order to ensure the largest possible reproduction :—

- Quarterly of seven I. (az.) a chevron between three lions' heads erased (or) langued (gu.), a crescent for difference—Wyndham.*
- II. Quarterly, 1 and 4 (az.), a bend (or)—Scrope. 2. (arg.) a saltire engrailed (gu.)—Tiptoft. 3. (arg.) a fess between two bars gemelles (gu.) over all on the fess point a crescent for difference—Badlesmere.*
- III. (arg.) a chevron between three rams trippant (sa.)—Sydenham.*
- IV. (arg.) a fess between three legs coupéd at the thigh (sa.)—Gamon or Gambon, Merston, Devon.*
- V. a saltire engrailed between four cinquefoils.*
- VI. (az.) three leopards' faces (arg.) jessant-de-lis (or)—Cantelupe.*
- VII. per chevron (sa. and erm.) in chief two boars' heads coupéd (arg.)—Sandford.*

Edmund Wyndham was the second son of Sir John Wyndham (No. I), younger brother of John Wyndham (No. II). His father gave him £500 on his marriage to Margery, daughter of Richard Chamberlayn, ironmonger, alderman and Sheriff of London; also Kentsford, a house with two hundred acres of land bought from Sir John Luttrell. In 1567 he accompanied his father to London, when they were robbed at Hounslow, Sir John losing a grey gelding worth forty shillings, while Edmund lost two garments worth three shillings and fourpence each. The thief, after pleading guilty and being sentenced to be hung, was reprieved.—*Middlesex County Records (Sessions Rolls), i, 60, and Chancery Proceedings,* quoted in *A Family History*.

For a full account of his quarrel with Lord Rich in 1578–9, see *A Family History*, 142–7, by Hon. H. A. Wyndham.

An account of the sons of Edmund and Margery Windham is given with the description of Margery's brass at Stogumber.

Their only daughter, Margaret, married as his second wife, Sir Robert Strode of Parnham, Dorset.

Edmund Windham's descendants remained at Kentsford until the end of the seventeenth century. Among his grandsons were the cavalier leaders, Sir Edmund Wyndham of Kentsford and Sir Francis Wyndham of Trent. This branch of the Wyndham family left many descendants in the female line, but is said to have become extinct in the male line on the death of Thomas Wyndham, Commissioner of Land Tax at Hammer-smith, in 1777. Kentsford House, though much altered, still survives as a farm. It is not far from St. Decuman's Church, and now belongs to Mr. William Wyndham of Orchard Wyndham.

ORCHARD WYNDHAM

(Coffin-plates in the possession of William Wyndham, Esq., F.S.A.)

I.—Inscription; Jane, wife of William Cary, esq., of Clovelly, Devon, daughter of Sir William Wyndham, K^t and Bart.

by Frances his wife, 168 $\frac{6}{7}$ aged 17. (Fig. 1.)

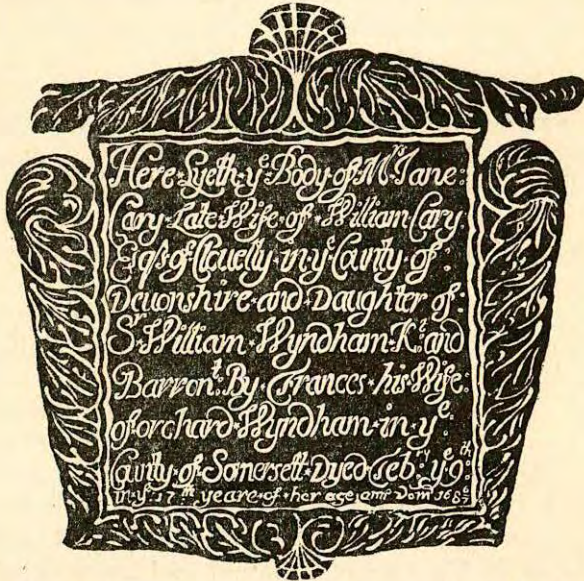


Fig. 1. Coffin-plate from the Wyndham vault at St. Decuman's.

Here * Lyeth * y^e * Body * of * M^{rs} * Iane :
 Cary * Late * Wife * of * William * Cary :
 Esq^r * of * Clouelly * in * y^e * County * of :
 Deuonshire * and * Daughter of :
 S^r * William * Wyndham * K^t and
 Barron.^t By * Frances * his * Wife :
 of * orchard * Wyndham * in * y^e :
 County * of * Somersett * Dyed * Feb^{ry} ye * 9th :
 in * y^e 17th yeare * of * her age ann^o D^{om} 168⁶/₇

The inscription of nine lines in italics is punched on a thin plate within a frame of repoussé work, embossed. The frame consists of leaves with a scallop-shell centre top and bottom. The workmanship and lettering are so similar to those of the inscriptions to the Sweet family at Crewkerne, that they must surely be by the same hand (*Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, lxxxv, Plate XIII). The last line of the inscription is considerably smaller than the rest. The whole composition measures 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ by 10 in., of which the inscription measures 6 $\frac{7}{8}$ by 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.

Jane Cary was the fifth and youngest child of Sir William Wyndham of Orchard, and Frances his wife, daughter of Anthony Hungerford of Farleigh Castle, Somerset. Sir William Wyndham was the eldest son of John (second son of Sir John Wyndham and Joan Portman of the busts in relief in St. Decuman's Church) and Katherine, daughter of Robert Hopton of Witham, Somerset, sister and co-heir of Ralph, Lord Hopton. He was created a baronet, 3 December 1661. (For details of his career see *A Family History, 1410-1688*, by the Hon. H. A. Wyndham.)

Jane married William Cary of Clovelly, second son of George Cary, D.D., Dean of Exeter, Rector of Shobroke, Devon, and Anne, daughter of John Hancock of Combe Martin. After Jane's death he married Mary, daughter of Thomas Mansell of Briton Ferry, Glamorgan, who was buried 6 February 1700-1 at Clovelly, where there is an inscription to her memory.

II.—*Inscription; Frances, wife of Sir William Wyndham K^t and Bart., daughter of Anthony Hungerford of Farley Castle, Somerset, esq., 1696.*

An elliptical plate, $8\frac{1}{2}$ by $7\frac{1}{2}$ in., bears the following inscription of ten lines in italics :—

*Francisca uxor
Gulielmi Wyndham
de Orchard Wyndham
in hac Parochia Equitis
et Baronetti Filia Antony
Hungerford de Farley
Castle in Comit^{mo}Somerfett
Armigeri ob : 20 die
Martij An : Dom :
1696*

The plate is slightly curved. The lettering is somewhat crude.

Frances, daughter of Anthony Hungerford of Farleigh Castle, Somerset, married Sir William Wyndham (created a baronet 3 December 1661). Sir William died at Orchard in 1683, and was buried at St. Decuman's (where there is a black and white marble monument to his memory), aged 51. By Frances, his wife, he had issue :—

1. Sir Edward, father of Sir William, and grandfather of the first Earl of Egremont.
2. Rachel, married (1) Sir George Speke, second and last baronet ; (2) Robert Musgrave.
3. Elizabeth, married Thomas Erle of Charborough, Dorset.
4. Frances, married Francis Palmer, of Fairfield, Somerset.
5. Jane, married William Cary, of Clovelly, Devon (No. I).

III.—*Inscription ; the Hon^{ble} Charles Kinnaird Esq., born 24 December 1660, died 6 November 1723. (Fig. 2.)*

Elliptical inscription of eight lines in italics in a frame cut out of the same sheet of brass on which are painted at the top a skull, at the sides leaves, on either side of the skull and at the bottom a large daisy. The colours are considerably obscured by old varnish and dirt. Owing to the impossibility of obtaining a rubbing of the frame, it has been thought advisable to represent it in plain black so as to record the outline.

It appears that this is the coffin-plate of Charles Kinnaird, fifth son of George, first Lord Kinnaird, and brother of Patrick,

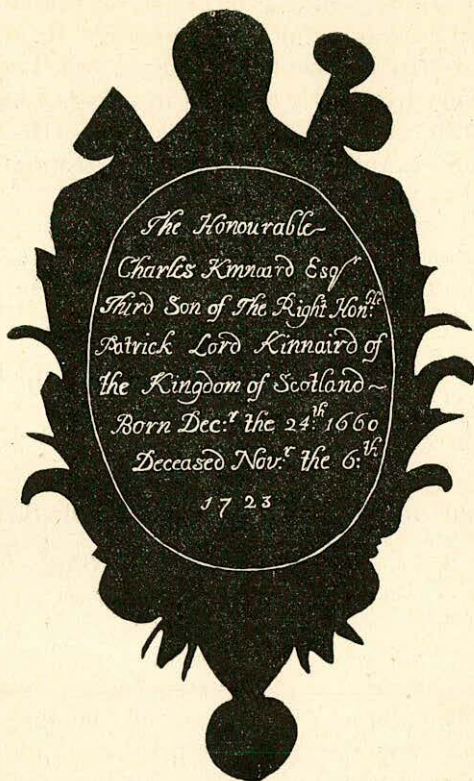


Fig. 2. Coffin-plate from the Wyndham vault at St. Decuman's.

*The Honourable
Charles Kinnaird Esq^r
Third Son of the Right Hon.^{ble} :
Patrick Lord Kinnaird of
The Kingdom of Scotland ~
Born Dec^r : the 24th : 1660
Deceased Nov^r : the 6th :
1723*

second Lord Kinnaird. Why he is described in the inscription as third son of Patrick, Lord Kinnaird, and why he should have been buried at St. Decuman's, are questions to which

no answer has been given. The following short account of him is taken from the *Scotch Peerage* edited by Sir James Balfour Paul, 1908, vol. V, 209. 'He is said to have been a man of great learning and strict honour. He seems to have acted as factor to his nephew Patrick, 3rd Lord Kinnaird, as his name very frequently appears in papers relating to payments of estate accounts and bills due. He died s.p. in England before 4 August 1727, when his testament was confirmed.'

IV.—Inscription ; Catherine, daughter of Charles, Duke of Somerset, wife of Sir William Wyndham, Bart., 1731, aged 41.

Inscription, measuring $13\frac{3}{4}$ by $11\frac{1}{4}$ in., of eight lines in large Roman capitals.

CATHARINE
 DAUGHTER OF { CHARLES DUKE & } OF SOMERSET,
 { ELIZABETH DUTCHESS }
 WIFE OF S^R W^M WINDHAM BAR^T
 DYED APRIL THE 8TH. 1731
 IN THE 41ST YEAR
 OF HER AGE.

Catharine Wyndham was the second daughter of Charles, sixth Duke of Somerset and his first wife, Lady Elizabeth Percy, daughter of Jocelyn, Earl of Northumberland, and sole heiress of the Percys. She married Sir William Wyndham, Bart., son of Sir Edward Wyndham, second baronet, 21 July 1708, and died, as the inscription states, 8 April 1731.

Her sister, Lady Elizabeth, married Henry O'Brien, Earl of Thomond.

V.—Inscription ; Sir William Wyndham Bart., born 1688, died 1740.

The inscription of eight lines in large Roman capitals is engraved on a shield-shaped curved plate with raised edges :—

THE RT. HON^{BLE}
 SIR
 WILLIAM WYNDHAM
 OF ORCHARD WYNDHAM
 BAR^{NT} BORN THE 16
 OF OCTOBER 1688
 DIED THE 17 OF JUNE
 1740

Sir William Wyndham was the son of Sir Edward Wyndham, the second baronet, and Catherine, daughter of Sir William Leveson-Gower, Bart. He was born at Orchard Wyndham, educated at Eton, and matriculated at Christ Church, Oxford, 1 June 1704. He was elected M.P. for Somerset, 26 April 1710, at a by-election caused by the death of John Prowse. He was re-elected at the general election in the autumn of the same year, and continued to represent Somerset in the Tory interest in every parliament until his death in 1740. In March 1712 his house in Albemarle Street, London, was burnt down. He was Secretary-at-War from June 1712 until November 1713, and Chancellor of the Exchequer from that date until the end of Queen Anne's reign.

After the accession of George I, Wyndham made plans for a rising in the west in favour of the Stuarts. A Colonel Huske was sent to Somerset with a warrant for his arrest, and reached Orchard on 21 September 1715 in the early hours of the morning. Sir William asked leave to dress and say good-bye to his wife, and used the opportunity thus given to escape from the house. Orchard Wyndham is built on the slope of a hill, and it is said that Wyndham jumped from an upper window at the back of the house where the level of the ground is fairly high, and thus was able to evade the officer who was waiting outside his bedroom door. The window from which Wyndham is believed to have jumped is still shown.¹ He travelled to London disguised as a clergyman, but was persuaded to surrender by his father-in-law, the Duke of Somerset. After being confined in the Tower for nine months he was released on bail without having ever been brought to

¹ The account of this incident given in J. Doran's *London in Jacobite Times*, 1877, vol. I, 60, differs slightly from the version given above. According to Doran, Wyndham escaped from a back door.

trial. Though as a Tory, Wyndham never held office again, he was the leader of the opposition to the government. He corresponded regularly with his lifelong friend, Bolingbroke, and has been described as acting as Bolingbroke's mouthpiece during the latter's exile.

Wyndham was an effective speaker, and was described by Speaker Onslow as 'the most made for a great man of any that I have known of this age'. See *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

He married first, 21 July 1708, Catherine, second daughter of Charles Seymour, sixth Duke of Somerset, by whom he had four children: Charles, who became Earl of Egremont; Percy, who, after adopting the surname and arms of O'Brien, became Earl of Thomond; Catherine; and Elizabeth, who married George Grenville. Sir William married, secondly, Maria Catherina, daughter of Peter d'Jong of Utrecht, widow of the Marquis of Blandford, by whom he had no issue. He died at Wells, 17 June 1740.

VI.—*Inscription and achievement of arms; the Right Hon^{ble} Charles Wyndham, Earl of Egremont, and Baron of Cockermouth, etc., etc., 1763, aged 53.*

The plate measures 18 by 14 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. The upper part contains an achievement of arms with supporters and motto, very finely engraved like the arms on the silver plate of the period.

Quarterly I and IV (az.) a chevron between three lions' heads erased (or) langued (gu.)—Wyndham.

II and III. Ermine on two bars (sa.) six mullets three and three (or)—Hopton, Somerset.

Impaling Paly of six (arg. and az.) on a chevron (sa.) three crosses-croset (or)—Carpenter, Baron Carlingford.

Crest:—A fetterlock (or) chained of the first and (arg.) within the chain a lion's head erased of the first.

Supporters:—Dexter, a lion rampant (az.), winged (or).

Sinister, a griffin (arg.) guttée-de-sang.

Motto:—AU BON DROIT

The inscription of fifteen lines in Roman capitals occupies 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. of the height of the plate.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE CHARLES WYNDHAM
EARL OF EGREMONT & BARON OF COCKERMOUTH
LORD OF THE HONOURS OF COCKERMOUTH & PETWORTH
CUSTOS ROTULORUM & VICE ADMIRAL OF THE
COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND, LORD LIEUTENANT AND
CUSTOS ROTULORUM OF THE COUNTY OF SUSSEX :
ONE OF THE GOVERNORS OF THE CHARTER HOUSE
ONE OF THE PRINCIPAL SECRETARYS OF STATE,
AND ONE OF THE LORDS OF THE MOST HONOURABLE
PRIVY COUNCIL TO HIS MOST EXCELLENT
MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE THIRD :
DEPARTED THIS LIFE THE TWENTY FIRST DAY OF
AUGUST IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD
ONE THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED & SIXTY THREE
IN THE FIFTY THIRD YEAR OF HIS AGE.

Charles Wyndham was the son and heir of Sir William Wyndham, third baronet, by Catherine, daughter of Charles Seymour, sixth Duke of Somerset. He was born 19 August 1710, and baptized at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields; matriculated at Christ Church, Oxford, 4 May 1725; succeeded his father as fourth baronet, 17 June 1740; M.P. for Bridgwater 1734-41; for Appleby 1741-7; for Taunton 1747-50, in which year he succeeded his mother's brother, Algernon (Seymour), seventh Duke of Somerset, in the Egremont peerage. Wyndham, at the same time, inherited the Cockermouth estates in Cumberland and those of Petworth in Sussex. The Duke, who died without male issue, 7 February 1750, had been created Earl of Egremont and Baron Cockermouth with special remainder to his Wyndham nephews, 2 October 1749. Wyndham became P.C. and Secretary of State for the Southern Dept. in 1761; Lord Lieutenant of Sussex, 1762-3. He married 12 March 1750/1, at St. George's, Hanover Square, Alicia Maria, sister of George, first Earl of Tyrconnel, daughter of George Carpenter, second Baron Carpenter of Killaghy, by Elizabeth, daughter of David Petty. He died of apoplexy at Egremont House, Piccadilly, 21 August 1763. His widow, who in 1761 was one of the Ladies of the Bedchamber, married 6 June 1767, Count Bruhl of Saxony, and died 1 June 1794 and was buried at Harefield, Middlesex.

Horace Walpole wrote of Lord Egremont: 'He was the son of the great Sir William Windham, and grandson of the old Duke of Somerset, whose prodigious pride he inherited more than his father's abilities, though he had a great deal of humour.' Beginning his parliamentary career as a Tory, Wyndham gradually began to vote for the Whigs, and eventually became a friend of George III and a supporter of his government's policy.

VII.—*Inscription and achievement of arms; the Right Hon^{ble} Percy Wyndham O'Brien, Earl of Thomond, 1774, aged 50.*

The plate measures $16\frac{1}{8}$ by 12 in. The upper part contains an achievement of arms with supporters and motto in a similar style to No. VI.

Quarterly I and IV (gu.) three lions pass. gard. in pale per pale (or and arg.). II and III (az.) three lions' heads erased (or)—Wyndham.

Crest:—Issuing from a cloud an arm embowed brandishing a sword (arg.), pommel and hilt (or).

Motto:—VIGUER DU DESSUS [sic].

Supporters:—Two lions rampant gardant per fess (or and arg.).

The inscription of six lines in large Roman capitals occupies $9\frac{1}{2}$ in. of the height of the plate:—

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE
PERCY WYNDHAM OBRIEN
EARL OF THOMOND
BARON OF IBRICKAN
DIED JULY 21ST 1774
AGED 50

The whole is bordered by a single line.

Percy Wyndham O'Brien was the second son of Sir William Wyndham, third baronet, and younger brother of Charles, second Earl of Egremont. He was born in London, 1724, and matriculated at St. Mary's Hall, Oxford, 17 November 1740. He inherited the estates of Henry (O'Brien), Earl of Thomond (who had married his mother's sister, Elizabeth, elder daughter of the sixth Duke of Somerset) in 1741, and assumed the name

and arms of O'Brien. As Percy Wyndham O'Brien, he was M.P. for Taunton, 1745-7, for Minehead, 1747-54, and for Cockermouth, 1755-61. In 1755, O'Brien became one of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, and in 1757, Treasurer of the Household. On 11 December 1756, he was created Baron Ibrackan and Earl of Thomond. He was elected for both Winchelsea and Minehead at the General Election of March 1761, but was subsequently appointed Cofferer of the Household and resigned both seats. In December 1761 he was re-elected for Minehead, and from 1768 until his death he was Member for Winchelsea. He died unmarried in London, 21 July 1774.

DULVERTON

Inscription and achievement on the same rectangular plate with rounded top; Humphrey Sydenham of Combe, Esq., 1710, aged 38. In a plain stone frame on the north wall of the nave. (Fig. 3.)

The rectangular plate with rounded top measures $18\frac{3}{4}$ by 11 in. The lower part contains the inscription in Roman lettering.

Above is an achievement of arms, with a large shield, very small helmet, crest thereon considerably too large, and leafy mantling. The whole gives the impression of being of local workmanship.

The arms are those of Sydenham :—(arg.) *three rams trippant (sa.)*

Crest :—*A ram's head erased (sa.), attired (arg.).*

Humphrey Sydenham of Combe was the second son of Humphrey Sydenham of Combe and his wife Jane, daughter and co-heiress of Sir William Pole of Shute, Knt., by Catherine, daughter of Henry St. Barbe, Esq., of Ashington, Somerset, the manor of which was bequeathed by Sir John St. Barbe to Humphrey's son, another Humphrey, in 1723.

Humphrey Sydenham of this inscription was born in 1672. He married first Eliza, daughter of George Peppin. She was buried 23 June 1702. He married, secondly, Katherine, daughter of William Floyer of Cerne, Dorset.

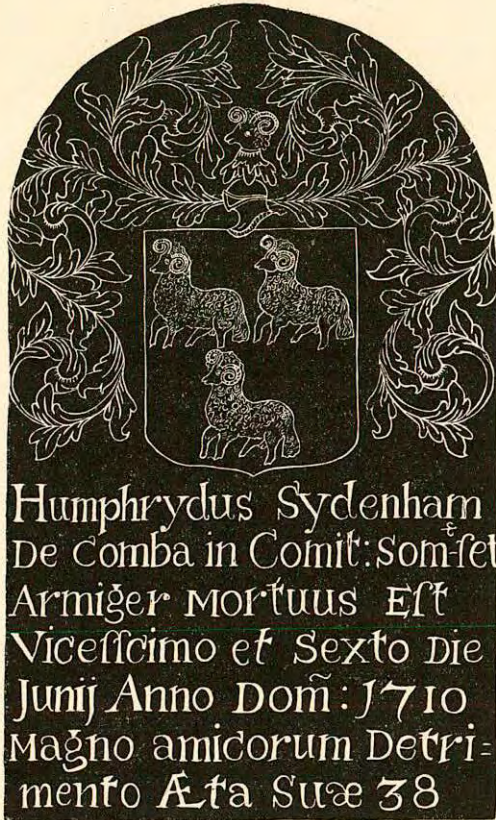


Fig. 3. Dulverton : Humphrey Sydenham, Esq., 1710.

Humphrydus Sydenham
 De Comba in Comit : Som-set
 Armiger Mortuus Est
 Viceffimo et Sexto Die
 Junij Anno Doñ : 1710
 Magno amicorum Detri=
 mento Æta Suæ 38

- By his first wife he had three sons and three daughters :—
1. Humphrey, born 1694, married Grace, daughter of Richard Hill.

2. George, baptized 1695, died 1731.
3. Philip, died young.
- 4, 5. Jane and Elizabeth, both died young.
6. Another Elizabeth, who married Lawrence Jackson, B.D.,
Rector of Ardleigh, Essex.

By his second wife Humphrey had one son, Floyer.

Administration of the estate was granted, 4 September 1710,
to Katherine his relict.

WITHYCOMBE

*Inscription; Joan Carne of Sandell, 1612; married 1. John
Newton, gentleman, 2. Charles Windham, esq., 3. Thomas
Carne of Ewenny, Glamorgan. On a board on the north
wall of the choir.*

The inscription of nine lines in Roman capitals measures
9 by 18 in.

HERE LYETH Y^E BODIE OF IOANE CARNE OF
SANDELL WHO WAS THRISE MARRIED FIRST
VNTO IOHN NEWTON OF SANDELL GENT
AFTERWARD VNTO CHARLES WINDHAM
ESQVIRE AND LAST OF ALL VNTO THOMAS
CARNE OF EWENEY IN Y^E COVNTIE OF GLEMERGĀ
ESQVIRE SHEE DYED ON Y^E NYNE & TWNTITH
DAYE OF OCTOBER IN THE YEARE OF OVR
LORD 1612

Charles Windham's will is given in Brown's *Wills*, VI, 104,
dated 15 August 1585. To be buried in Church of Withey-
combe. Mentions Johan, my wife, the use of all my lands,
& in Sandall, etc.

Charles Wyndham was fourth son of Sir John Wyndham of
Orchard, d. 1574, and brother of Edmund Wyndham. His
sister Eleanor was the first wife of Thomas Carne.

Corrigenda

NORTH PETHERTON (Fig. 4)



Fig. 4. Figure of a priest. North Petherton, c. 1525.

IN *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, lxxxvi, 119-20, an account is given of an inscription, broken in two pieces, to the memory of Alexander Sydenham, Esq., 1523, of which the dexter half was kept in the safe in the sacristy behind the high altar. The missing sinister half was accurately reproduced, from a rubbing taken in 1850, on Plate IX.

On the same plate the whole inscription is figured under a kneeling effigy reproduced from a drawing in the Braikenridge collection in the library at Taunton Castle.

These brasses have been found recently after having been

missing for nearly a hundred years. The original effigy proves to represent a priest, the tonsure being omitted in the drawing. Hence the inscription, which describes Alexander Sydenham as esquire, cannot have belonged to the effigy. The fact that the indent on the east wall of the sacristy fits both effigy and inscription suggests that it must have been cut in comparatively recent times under the mistaken impression that they belonged to each other. Moreover, the original position of the effigy would have been facing to the east, whereas the indent in the sacristy faces south.

The effigy, which is kneeling, and facing to the sinister, measures 15 by 6 in. The costume is that of a B.A. or M.A.; the cassock, over which is the shorter sleeved tabard with full sleeves edged with fur, tippet and hood.

It is almost identical with a brass in Winchester College Chapel to the memory of John Barratte, B.A., 1524, which is reproduced in the *Trans. Monumental Brass Society*, VI, 128. The two effigies evidently came from the same workshop, but the Winchester effigy faces the opposite way.

The figure here reproduced may represent John Harrow, who was instituted to North Petherton, 17 October 1476, and died before 8 June 1523.