

KING EDWARD VI'S FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, BURY ST. EDMUND'S.

It will be interesting to many persons to learn, that the original statutes, dated 1550 of King Edward the 6th's Free Grammar School, at Bury St. Edmund's, have been discovered in the British Museum by a former member of the school—Mr. Henry Moody, of 41, Northumberland Place, London, W. They are in the Lansdowne collection, which was originally that of the celebrated Lord Burleigh. (Mus. Brit. Lansdown, 119, P.C. lxxiii, A.) They bear out the opinion of my predecessor, Dr. Donaldson, who was not acquainted with any statutes of earlier date than 1583, (Record of the Tercentenary, p. 22) "that the freedom of the school, or the full benefit of the endowment was general, and that the only distinction recognised was that between the *poor* and the *rich*, while the parallel articles from the subsequent systems of rules show how the distinction of *town-boy* and *country-boy* was gradually substituted for that of *poor* and *rich*." Hence it is manifest that the recommendation of the late Royal Commission to do away with all such local advantages is—in the case of this, and probably of similar schools, merely a return to the original principles of the foundation.

There is no recommendation, as in the Elizabethian statutes of 1583, that the masters should be "unmarried, if such may be gotten," but the 62nd and concluding statute runs as follows:—"Pædagogi sub tectis scholæ familiani ne alunto, neve lectos habento: mulieris, tanquam pestes capitales, absunto."

To the statutes are attached "Articles to be recited to them that shall offer their children to be taughte in the schoole," which deserve to be extracted at length:—

"*You shall submit your childe to be ordered in all things according to the dyscretion of the Schoolmaster and Huisher.*

You shall fynde your childe suffycyente paper, ynke, pennes, bookes, candle for winter, and all other things at any tyme requisite and necessarye for the mayntenance of his studye.

You shall allow your childe at all tymes a bow, three shaftes, bow strynges, and a braser to exercise shootyng.

You shall see diligently from tyme to tyme that your childe keep duely the ordinarye houres and tymes in comyng to the schoole, and in dyligente kepyng and daylye contynnyng of his studye and learning.

You shall be contente to receyve your childe and put him to some occupation if after one yere's experience he shal be founde unapte to the learnyng of Gramer.

If your chyde shall use at sundry tymes to be absente from Schoole (unlesse it be by sickness) he shall be utterly banished the King's Majesty's schoole.

You shall paye to the Huisher of the Schoole, if you be able thereunto, fower pence for enrollynge of your childes name."

A. H. WRATISLAW.

HESSETT CHURCH. DISCOVERY OF MURAL PAINTINGS.

In removing the whitewash recently, several mural paintings were discovered on the aisle walls of single figures, including the Virgin, whose robe is adorned with sentences of the Credo—St. Christopher, &c.

One in the north aisle is extremely curious. It represents a male figure three feet and a-half in height, with a nimbus or an aureole, and surrounded by instruments of the passion—handicraft, music, and husbandry. These are so arranged as to form, as it were, a halo round the figure. They comprise a centre bit, a sword, a ladder, a large gimlet, shears, bellows, a mallet, a spade, scissors, a trumpet, a scythe, a saw, pincers, an anchor, a nail, axe, hammer, battle axe, pitchfork, hatchet, a ball, spoke shaver, balance, a wheel, gridiron, shuttle, awl, scourge of three lashes, another trumpet, a jug, and a playing card (the six of diamonds.) It is suggested that the figure is that of our Blessed Lord, with an assembly of Guilds surrounding him, each guild being represented by the emblem of its patron saint or the tool of its trade.

TIMWORTH CHURCH.

During the restoration of this Church last year paintings were found beneath the whitewash covering the chancel arch and the walls of the chancel, which, from a description obtained from the workmen, apparently represented the adoration of the Shepherds and Magi.

No notice of the discovery was transmitted to the Institute until these interesting monuments were destroyed, but it is believed that some person interested in Archæology, but whose name at present cannot be ascertained, made drawings of them.

Beneath the present floor of the chancel, at least, there probably exists a pavement,

of encaustic tiles—for in making holes to place the scaffold poles in, several were met with at a depth of about 18 inches. Of these, specimens are in the Institute's Museum.

WATTISFIELD CHURCH.

This Church, so soon as the necessary funds are forthcoming, is to be restored. The Rector informs us that traces of paintings are observable upon the walls of the nave, of which it is hoped a further account will be rendered, so soon as the removal of the coats of whitewash shall have been accomplished.

LOCAL ENTOMOLOGY.

Some of the scarcer Lepidoptera have been taken in Suffolk during the past year. I have myself captured about 50 specimens of *Agrophila sulphuralis*, the "Spotted Sulphur;" above 60 of the *Acidalia rubricata*, the "Red Wave," and a large number of the larvæ of *Lithostege nivearia*, which has not long been included in the catalogue of British insects. The district lying between Icklingham, Tuddenham, Brandon, and Thetford, is clearly one of the richest in the country in an Entomological point of view, offering an extraordinary variety of soil and vegetation; and, if well worked, would probably add to the Fauna of the British Isles. The "Flixweed," *Sisymbrium Sophia*, which Bentham says is "sparsely scattered" throughout the country, is the commonest corn-weed in many parts of the above-mentioned district, and hence the abundance of *Lithostege nivearia*.

Sphinx Convolvuli, the "Unicorn Hawk-moth," was abundant in the Botanical Gardens at Bury St. Edmund's, during August last.

Cotias Hyale, the "Pale Clouded Sulphur Butterfly," was abundant in many parts of Suffolk.

Argynnis Lathonia, the "Queen of Spain Fritillary," was taken by Mr. N. Fenwick Hill, at Aldeburgh, on August 3. Several other specimens have been taken in the county.

Two specimens of *Catocala Frazini*, the "Clifton Nonpareil," have occurred near Aldeburgh. One of them taken at sugar by Mr. N. Fenwick Hill, on August 21.

Early in July I had the good fortune to take a beautiful moth, new to the British fauna, which Mr. Doubleday has identified with the continental species, *Dianthaccia Echii*, or *irregularis*. The larva feed on the seedpods of the Viper's bugloss, *Echium vulgare*, reposing on which plant I captured the imago, about ten miles from Bury St. Edmund's.

Cirradia Xerampelina has also been taken near Bury, by J. W. Whelan, Esq.

A. H. WRATISLAW.

SUFFOLK ORNITHOLOGY.

The following is a list of the scarce Birds that have passed through my hands during the past few years, together with the localities where taken, and the dates, &c.

W. BILSON,

Bird and Animal Preserver, Bury St. Edmund's.

White-tailed Eagle—male. Livermere.

Goshawk (*Astur palumbarius*)—female. Riddlesworth, Thetford, November, 1863. Another—a male bird; taken at Barrow, in 1866; upon its leg was a peculiar round trap, such as is used in Wales.

Sparrow Hawk (*Accipiter nisus*) with white plumage; Culford, by gamekeeper, 1867. Another, by Chars. Nunn, Esq., at Fornham, in 1868.

Kite (*Milvus vulgaris*); Ickworth, near Bury St. Edmund's. Two taken in one day.

Scops-eared Owl (*Strix scops*)—male; taken at Haughley Bushes, by Mr. Felgate, in 1865.

Little Owl (*Noctua passerina*)—female. Shot by Sir Thomas Gage's gamekeeper; Hengrave, 1866.

Several Great Gray Shrike (*Lanius excubitor*).

Pied Flycatcher (*Muscicapa atricapilla*); Ousden, 1866.

Ring Ouzel (*Turdus torquatus*). Many specimens.

Black Redstart (*Phenicura tithys*); Ixworth.

Golden Oriole (*Oriolus galbula*)—male; at Bradfield, by the Rev. — Hasted, 1860.

Another at Ixworth, by E. Greene, Esq., M.P., June 1st, 1867.

Bohemian Waxwing (*Bombycilla garrula*)—male and female; Needham Market, 1865.

Another, Barton Mills. Another Ickworth. In 1849, when I was curator of the Ipswich Museum, five were sent in in one day; one, a male, had wax tips on every feather in the tail.