

A SEPULCHRAL MONUMENT

AT

NEWTON BY SUDBURY.

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The beautiful monument, of which an illustration is here given, remains in good preservation, on the north side of the chancel, at Newton-by-Sudbury. Attention was called to it by the Rev. Edmund Farrer, F.S.A., when he visited the church for his Suffolk Heraldic collections. It has hitherto received but very scant notice in any publication, although it is certainly one of the best specimens of monumental art in the county. It is not mentioned by Weever, or Gough, or any of the older topographers, or in Page's *History of Suffolk*. It is briefly noticed in Parker's *Architectural Topography*, and has a few erroneous lines in the more recent directories. In MS. sources there is more to be found; although, as far as the writer is aware, no definite conclusion is anywhere stated as to the lady commemorated. Davy's MSS.* in

* Add. mss. 19,078, fo. 158—161.



CLEER S. ALGER, D155.

BOTELER MONUMENT. NEWTON-BY-SUDBURY, SUFFOLK.

the British Museum supply a lengthy account of the church and parish, and take note of the monument and its heraldry; and from the account there given of the descent of the manors, it is possible to suggest a satisfactory identification for the effigy, and one that is fully supported by the costume and architectural details.

The monument consists of an altar tomb, on which the lady's stone effigy rests, placed under a rich canopy having a four-centred arch, doubly foliated and crocketed; with an ogee arch surmounting it; in the spandrels is a series of panels with cinque-foiled heads, containing shields of arms, and finished above with a cornice of so-called "Tudor flower" cresting. The small triangle formed by the ogee arch is empty, and may have contained some sacred figure or emblem. On the wall above the lady's effigy is sculptured an angel bearing an impaled shield. On the tomb below the effigy is another series of five double-quatrefoiled panels, with shields. This fine display of heraldry, indicating many well-known Suffolk families, might be expected to have settled long ago any question of the lady's identity, but the various pedigrees have not been sufficiently worked out. The older Suffolk manorial families need fuller investigation from ms. sources. The costume of the lady corresponds precisely with the fashion prevalent in the reign of Henry IV., as seen in very many other figures in brass and stone. She wears a plain robe, reaching to the feet in folds, among which is a small dog. Her dress is closely fitted to the neck, with the collar turned back, and small pateræ, or square-leaved flowers, at the joining. Over her shoulders is a mantle descending to the feet, and fastened across the breast by a cord with tassels, stretched from a rose on each shoulder. Her head rests on two tasselled cushions, and is covered with a veil, leaving the forehead open, and showing a circlet of similar pateræ over the brow, forming the edge of a caul or net for the hair. Round the waist is a belt of larger pateræ. Her hands are clasped in prayer, with sleeves turned back at the wrist; and she wears mittens with similar edging

ornament. The date of this costume may be placed without hesitation as about 1410. The following examples from brasses in Boutell's Series may be compared in evidence:—Tilbrook, c. 1400; Chipping Campden, 1401; Dyrham, 1401; Sawtry, 1404; Gunby, c. 1405; Merevale Abbey, 1403 (c. 1410); Spilsby, 1410; Great Tew (two), 1410, showing the high collar; Broughton, 1414; Felbrigg, 1416; and group of children, Ashby Ledgers, 1416. These have slight variations in the head dress, and the arrangement of the hair, but are of the same character: while, as soon as the reign of Henry vi. began, the more extravagant heart-shaped and horned head-gear appears. The architectural details of the tomb and canopy correspond very well with the same date. The panels and shields, crockets and cornice, are not at all late in the Perpendicular style; and it is well known that the so-called "Tudor flower" was in use before the beginning of the fifteenth century, and appears on the canopy of the tomb of Edward III. (1377), in Westminster Abbey, and on that of Henry IV., in Canterbury Cathedral.

To come to the evidence of the heraldry supplied by the tomb and its canopy. There were two principal families in the fourteenth and previous centuries, who were Lords of the manor in the parish of Newton and the neighbouring villages, viz: *Carbonell* of Waldingfield and of Newton Hall manor, and *Boteler* of Boteler's manor. The manor house of the latter is the farm house now standing in the grounds immediately adjoining Newton churchyard, on the north. On the front of the altar tomb on which the lady's effigy rests, are four shields in panels. They are

1. Quarterly, first and fourth [argent] three covered cups in bend, between two cotisses, [sable]: *Boteler of Suffolk*: second and third, [gules], a cross [argent], within a bordure engrailed [or]: *Carbonell*. These, probably, are the arms of the lady commemorated, showing that she was the daughter of a Boteler who married a Carbonell.
2. Ermine, a cross [sable]. *Bois of Fersfield*.
3. [Argent] six chess-rooks, three, two, and one [sable]. *Rookwood*.
4. The same, with an annulet for difference.
5. Plain.

The arms on the shield borne by the angel under the canopy are *Boteler* impaling *Carbonell*. The shields in the spandrels of the canopy above, bear the following arms :—

1. *Carbonell* as before.

2. Ermine, on a chief indented [sable], two lions rampant [or.]

Bures of Acton. *Vol. 11. 35-B.*

Edmund Boteler, living 19 Edw. 1., married Alice, dau. of Robert de Bures (*Norris* mss.)

3. Three boars' heads coupé. Probably *Swynford* (argent, three boars' heads coupé, gules). *Swynford* *Stanningfield* iii. p. 31.

4. Per pale [argent and gules], *Waldegrave*.

5. [Sable], a cross engrailed [or.] a mullet in the first quarter. *Peyton*.

6. A fess between two chevrons. Several local families bore these charges, with differing tinctures, as Baynard, Cornard, Gerbridge, Peche, and Tendring. Probably this is *Gerbridge*.* *Vol. 11. 35-B.*

7. Two bars and a quarter. Perhaps *Boys* of Ingham; but given in the *Davy* mss. as *Corbet* [argent, two bars and a canton, gules.]

8. Boteler, as before.

Between No. 4 and 5, two little corners, as of an imaginary shield behind the canopy, with indications of the *Carbonell* arms, may be seen.

These eight coats, or rather six of them, no doubt represent those of the families that Boteler and Carbonell were entitled to quarter. One shield to contain them all would have been too cumbrous, and their disposal in the spandrels is an instance of the happy way in which heraldry adapts itself to circumstances, and at the same time becomes highly ornamental.

The Suffolk family of BOTELER is a somewhat obscure one. The Arms having been three covered cups in bend, it is highly probably that it was a branch of the well known noble family of Butler. They held land and manors from early times in Waldingfield and Newton. Cox's *Magna Britannia* says, that James Butler, Earl of Ormonde and Wiltshire, possessed property here, and the Suffolk Post Office Directory has attributed this monument to a possible widow of his. Whether or not he had such possessions, the monument is fifty years older than the

* See Metcalfe's *Visitation of Suffolk*, p. 180, where Aulton of Waldingfield, quarters Crane, Gerbridge, Carbonell, and Boteler; Crane having married an heiress of Boteler.

date of his execution and attainder, in 1461, and there is no trace upon it of his arms, or those of his connections. The following pedigree is transcribed into Davy's MSS. from Norris's Pedigrees, Vol. i., p. 169.

Edmond Boteler, 19 Ed. 1. = Alice, da. of Robt. de Buers.

Roger Boteler, 30 Ed. 3. =

Tho. Boteler, = Margaret, da. and sole heir. of Willm. Esq., son and heir, 45 Ed. 3.	Adleby, by Margt. his wife, dr. and heir. of Tho. Carbonell.	John Boteler, of London, draper 5 Hen. 5, 1417.
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Sr. Andrew Boteler, = Catherine, dr. and coh. of Wm. Philip the elder, Knt., ob. 8 Hen. 6.* Sep. in Ecclia Sci Gregorie in Sudbury	Esq., by Julian his wife, dr. and coh. of Sir Thos. Erpingham, Knt. Cath. died 39 Hen. 6, 1460. Sep. juxta maritum.
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Margery, da. & sole heir. = William Crane, of Stowe market, 5 Ric. 2, 1382.

The tradition in the parish of Newton has always been that the monument is that of a *Margaret Boteler*; and Mr. Walter Rye, who now possesses the Norris MSS., and has kindly compared the pedigrees, thinks it possible that the above Margaret (Adleby), wife of Thomas Boteler, may be the person represented: and that in consequence of her father, William Adleby, or Aldeby, not having been an armiger, her husband, Thos. Boteler, impaled the arms of Carbonell, her mother's, with his own, and that she accordingly quartered the same. The probable dates might fairly agree with this; but for reasons now to be stated, another solution is preferable.

A sumptuous monument in a conspicuous position in the chancel, gives weight to the opinion that the person represented was Lady of the Manor; and the circumstance that there is no male effigy makes it likely, though of

* His will is given in Davy's MSS. (Newton, p. 25), but it supplies no further information.

course not certain, that she was unmarried. The descent of the manor as given in Davy's MSS., fol. 165, is as follows :

“Newton. Manor of Butlers, or Botelers.

Lords.

Thomas Carbonel, of Gt. Waldingfield.

John Carbonel, son and hr. died seised 7 Ed. 3, 1333.

7 Ed. 3, 1333, Alice, da. and hr. marrd. Ralph Butler.

17 R. 2, 1393, MARGARET BOTELETER, cousin and hr. of Robert Carbonel, had a confirmation of free warren.*

11 Hen. 4, 1410, Sir Andrew Butler, Knt. He died 8 Hen. 6, and by his will left it to

8 Hen. 6, 1430, Catherine, his wife, for life. Died 39 Hen. 6, 1460.

William Crane mar. Margaret, da. and hr. of Sir Andrew Butler.

Robert Crane, son and hr., died seised 16 Hen. 7.

16 Hen. 7, 1500, John Crane, bror. and hr., died seised 20 Hen. 7.

20 Hen. 7, 1505, Robert Crane, Esq., son and hr., died 4 Ed. 6.

4 Ed. 6, 1550, Robert Crane, Esq., of Chilton, son and hr.”

There is every reason, therefore, to ascribe this monument to the above-named MARGARET BOTELETER, daughter, no doubt, of Ralph Boteler and Alice Carbonell, who appears to have held the manor from 1393 to 1410. The exact relationship of Ralph Boteler to the others of the family in the pedigree is not clear; but it is probable that Margaret inherited both Boteler and Carbonell property, and that the same came to her successor in the manor, Sir Andrew, who was also grandson of the first Margaret Carbonell. This agrees very well with the apparent date of the monument, 1410, from the costume and architectural treatment. The quartered coat on the tomb can hardly belong to anyone else, and the same arms impaled above are those of her father and mother. Considerable search has been made among the pedigrees of other families likely to be connected, without much result.† The Carbonells

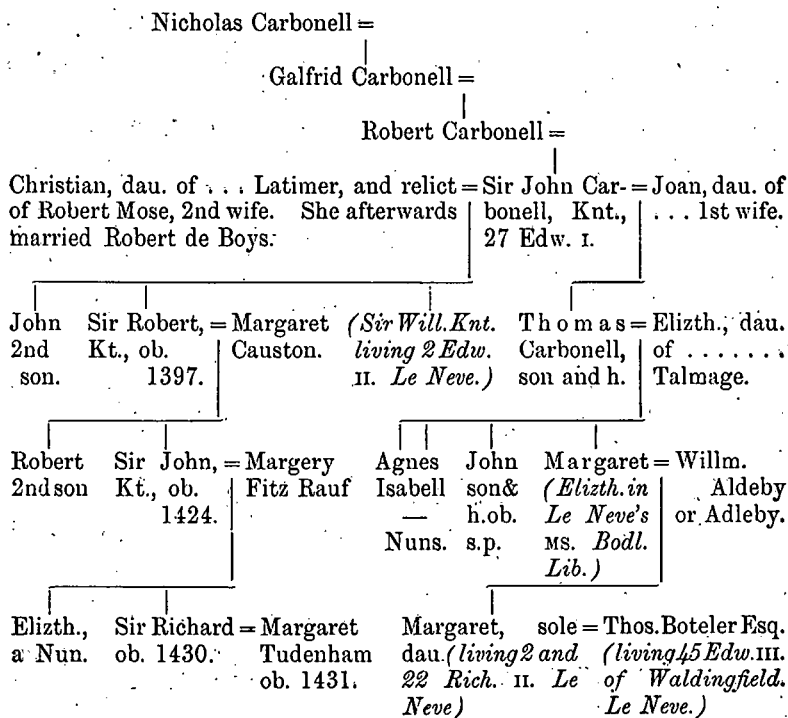
* Patent Rolls 2 pars. 17 Ric. 2. m. 29. — Rex confirmavit Margaretæ Boeteler consanguineæ & heredi Roberti Carbonell in feodo liberam warrenam in terris suis de Magna Waldingfield, Chilton, Newton in Suff. concessis Roberto per chart. 5 E. 1. — Davy's MSS.

† Rookwood Evidences, *Coll. Top. et Gen.* ii. 125; *Morant's Essex*, i. 467; also ms. *Book of Aids*, in P. R. O., Misc. Books Exchequer Q. R., Vol III., p. 209; *Inq. post mortem*, of Andrew Botiller, Esq. (Suffolk); taken at Sudbury, 4 June, 9 Hen. VI. No heirs.

Cullum's Church Notes fol. 100 - c. 1780-80 - ascribe the monument to Catherine dau. & co. heir of Sir John Boteler Carbonel who married a Boteler. Their co. heir Isabel Sir Andrew Boteler married Sir Jn. de Lydiaton

were of considerable importance in the county. They held manors in Great Waldingfield, Acton, Chilton, and Newton. The chief line removed in the 14th century from Waldingfield to Badingham, in Hoxne Hundred, in consequence of the marriage of Sir William Carbonell with Margery, daughter and heiress of William de Boville, of that place; and the name of his grandson, Sir John Carbonell, who died in 1425, is one that is frequently met with in Suffolk and Norfolk charters. Thanks are due to Mr. Fredk. Johnson, of Yarmouth, an experienced genealogist, for the following pedigrees, to be found also in Mr. Walter Rye's collection which he so generously opens to enquiry; and from Le Neve's notes at the Bodleian Library, Oxford.

From Norris's Collections, vol. i. p. 258.



There are probably several inaccuracies in the above pedigree. Another in the Norris Collection is somewhat different:—

“From ms. penes Sr. A. Wodehouse, pt. II., p. 43.

Sir Geffery Carbonell, Knt., held of the E. of Oxford, and the E. of the King, $\frac{1}{2}$ Knt.'s fee in Gt. Waldingfield, Suffolk.

Sir John Carbonell, Knt., son and heir, held same Knt.'s fee in Waldingfield, and also $\frac{1}{2}$ part of a fée in Bures, Suff., of Hugh Fastolf, *temp.* Edw. I.

Sir Thomas Carbonell = Elizth., dau. of . . . She presented to Waldingfield, being his widow, 6 June, 1313.

Sir William = Margaret, sole da. of Sir John Bovile, of Letheringham, Carbonell, Knt. She afterwards married Sir Thomas Wingfield, Knt. Knt.

Sir Robert Carbonell, Knt. bur. = Margaret, dau. of Sir Elizth. = John de at Badingham, Suff., 1397. | John de Caston, Knt. Lyston

Sir John Carbonell, Knt., ob. 1425.

It was hoped that the collections of the late Mr. Almack, of Long Melford, might have given further information, but his researches did not produce any particulars beyond those already stated. He communicated two letters on the monument, in 1828; to the Rev. J. Whitehurst, then Rector of Newton, correctly describing the heraldry, and mentioning that the quartered coat of Boteler and Carbonell occurs also on the Tower at Great Waldingfield. He fancifully suggested that the roses on mantle of the Newton effigy might bear reference to those of York and Lancaster, and thence to James Butler, Earl of Ormonde; but these are only part of the customary fashion of the period, and such an application is quite inadmissible. Copies of his letters have been kindly supplied to the writer by the present Rector, the Rev. A. T. Wren.

There is some beautiful heraldic glass remaining in the windows of this church. In a north window of the chancel, over the monument, and in the east window, are

shields of Boteler impaling Carbonell. Others in the east window have been tampered with, but appear to be ermine, two chevrons, gules, a label of five points, azure; for *Seymure* of Suffolk: or, a bend gules between six martlets, sable: sable, a cross engrailed, or: gules, fretty or, impaling argent, fretty azure. Argent, fretty azure, replenished with fleurs de lis, or. In a south window of the nave, are argent, three crescents gules, *Butvileyn*, ancient lords of a manor here: and argent, a fess dancettée; gules; *Deane*?

The church is of considerable interest. The chancel has early Decorated windows, and sedilia and piscina of the same date. The nave is large, and has a beautiful Norman doorway on the north side, now made into a window. The tower at the west end is square, and early Perpendicular. In the south wall of the nave is a recessed arch with a fine effigy of a lady, c. 1320, wearing a wimple. This was found some years ago, underneath the floor of the church. The font is late Perpendicular and panelled: the bowl has a row of quatrefoils. A very fine wooden pulpit remains, of the fifteenth century, having panels of rich tracery and foliage. It appears to have been the gift of one Richard Moody and Letitia his wife, as a contemporary inscription is incised on the panels, the last words being now lost, but having been recorded:—

Grate p. aia. Richi Modi Et Leticie [consortis sue]

There is also a curious lectern, of seventeenth century date, richly carved with spiral bands and foliage.

The writer hopes that some one, with better opportunities for research, may yet find evidence that will throw more light on the lady commemorated, and the families connected with her.