

complaint that the Custos Capelli did not sleep in the church, and this fact opened his eyes to the conviction that this chamber was the place of residence for one of the chaplains of the church, whose business it was to watch over the light which perpetually burned on the altar, to sleep in the church, and also to guard it against robbers. Dr. Jessopp said there was a similar chamber at Hingham, in exactly the same position as this, and he was going to restore it for the use of the young men of the parish. Dr. Raven remarked how delighted he was to accept Dr. Jessopp's explanation of the use of the chamber, more especially because he was able to support it by stating that he recollected that one of the nonjuring clergy had actually died on a portion of the rood screen, that he might die in the sight of the altar.

Dr. Raven proceeded to read a highly interesting document which had been forwarded to him by the Rev. Henry Walford, of Ewelme (together with photographs of the tomb of Alicia de la Pole, in Ewelme Church), and which related to Wingfield Church. It was nothing less curious than an estimate, which has been found among the Ewelme papers of the middle of the 15th century—an estimate of the cost of repairing Wingfield Church, county Suffolk, lengthening the chancel and building a new arched recess for “my Lord's fader and his moderes tombe;” our lady's chapel to be also lengthened even with the chancel, and windows to be made on the south side and north side of the chancel, walls heightened, and clerestory windows worked in,—Total estimate £75 8s. 4d. Some of the items of expenditure are as follows:—

xxxvii tons of Lyncolnshire Stoon at vis. viiid., and for		
cariage per ton iiiis.	-	- xixli xiiis. viiid.
viii ton of Kingmelle stoon and cariage	-	- iiiili iis. iiid.
xm. bryke, the M. 6s. with cariage	-	- iiiili iiis. iiiid.
xxiii chalder lyme at viis. with cariage	-	- viiili viis.
Two water paylles viiid.—viii bolles for mortar xvii.		
—iiii shovels xvii.—xii bordes for syntres lld.—sand xiiis. iiiid.		

Some of the monuments which lie in the chancel of this church are of great beauty, but unfortunately their inscriptions have long been lost, and to prove the identity of each has become a difficult task. There are here monuments to Sir John de Wingfield, an eminent soldier, a chief favourite and counsellor of Edward the Black Prince, whom he accompanied in his expedition to Languedoc in 1355; another to Michael de la Pole, the second of his name, Earl of Suffolk; and a third to John de la Pole, Duke of Suffolk, who married Elizabeth Plantagenet, sister of Edward iv. and Richard iii., of both of whom more anon.

Within the vestry were exhibited several curiosities. One was the brass plate from a slab monument to Richard de la Pole, still existing in the church, which Gough, in his *Sepulchral Monuments*, mentions as having seen in the church chest in 1764, “and am since told they have

gone the way of many more sepulchral brasses." The inscription runs thus:—

Hic jacet Ricardus de la Pole filius d'ni mich'is de la Pole nup' comitis Suff' qui obiit xviii. die Decembr' A'o d'ni. m.ccc.ij. cui' a'i'e p'piciet' d's.

There were also exhibited the curious old communion flagons of silver, battered and broken, and a more modern silver salver, with date 1789; the first register dated 1538 to 1724; the second register from 1724 to 1803; a curious old book, inscribed, "Wingfield Town Book, 1750," and many others. From the town book we copied the first item:— "An inventory of George Cuppers' household stuff taken for the use of the parish of Wingfield, 1750:—1 bed, £2; 1 bed, £1 11s. 6d.; 1 coffer, 1s.; 1 table, 1s.; 1 ditto, 6d.; dresser and 2 drawers, 1s. 6d.; 1 warming pann, 1s. 6d.; 4 chairs, 5s.; 1 pr. bellows, 1s. 6d.; porrag' pott, hake, and chairs, 4s.; 3 vessels, vale stool, 2s.; 1 meat hutch, 1s. 6d.—£4 11s. 0d."

The company left Wingfield Church, proceeded to

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where they arrived at 1.45 p.m., alighting at the Fox and Goose Inn. Here a small room had been set apart for a temporary museum, and this was visited before dinner by most of the members. Dr. Raven explained the nature and associations of the contents. There was the ancient "Tithe Book" of 1567, which, the worthy doctor stated, showed that Francis Sancroft, of that period, had not paid his tithe; a specimen of ancient four-lined church music, neatly written, which had served as the vellum binding of an old parish book; a number of flint implements, an ancient rouge pot; Samian ware, curiously enough mended anciently with a metal rivet; iron cheek bone from the harness of a horse, found seven feet below the bed of the river at Hoxne; the top of the old bell at Garboldisham, the founder of which was alive in 1347; and many other curiosities. One of the most interesting relics was Archbishop Sancroft's own Bible. Dr. Raven observed, "it is just two hundred years to-day since the Archbishop went to prison." He probably took this very Bible with him. It so happened that the evening lesson for that same day of trial contained the following words, which if read in vivid memory of Macaulay's account, will be felt almost to have been the Word of God to these men's souls. Dr. Raven read II. Cor. vi., 4, 5:—

"But in all things approving ourselves as the ministers of God, in much patience, in afflictions, in necessities, in distresses,

"In stripes, in imprisonments, in tumults, in labours, in watchings, in fastings."

When this fact was announced all the gentlemen present lifted their hats and bared their heads, so dramatically telling was Dr. Raven's