Henrietta Maria. He was also employed by Charles II. in sending embassies to the King of France, and acquitted himself so much to the satisfaction of his master by his wisdom and fidelity, that in 1660, he was by letters patent, dated at Breda, in Brabant, created Earl of St. Albans, and appointed Lord Chamberlain of His Majesty's household. He died unmarried in 1663, and the earldom became extinct. The title of Lord Jermyn descended to Thomas, the eldest son of his brother, and Henry the second son, was created Baron of Dover by James II., but died in 1708, without issue. The estates passed by marriage to the family of Davers to one Robert, only son of Sir Robert Davers, of Rougham. The title became extinct in 1806. Sir Robert Davers frequently represented this county in Parliament during the reign of Queen Anne, and King George I. The property subsequently passed into the hands of the Marquis of Bristol, and afterwards to Colonel Robert Rushbrooke, M.P. for West Suffolk, and is now enjoyed by the present proprietor, Mr. R. Wyndham J. Rushbrooke, who has so courteously this day permitted the members of the Suffolk Institute of Archæology to visit this stately mansion.

Leaving the Hall by the wooden bridge over the moat, the company proceeded to

RUSHBROOKE CHURCH.

The following is the substance of the Rev. Canon Turner's paper.

In the Doomsday Book Rushbrooke is called Risebroc, and in 1384 Willus de Risebroc was living here.* It is generally still called to this day Risbrooke by the country people. It belonged to the Abbey at Bury. Possibly it was presented to the Monks by Bishop Alfric and Earl Ulfketel, as Bradfield S. George was, for both these parishes were given by Henry VIII., in 1540, at the dissolution of the Monastery, to Sir Thomas Jermyn, who then resided here. In 1578, at the time of Queen Elizabeth's progress through the country, Rushbrooke appears to have changed its name, for Sir Robert Jermyn, of Roesbrooke, feasted the French ambassadors, "with which charges and courtesy they stood marvellously contented." The heiress of the Jermyns, to which family so many monuments are erected in this church, carried their estates in marriage to Robert Davers, Esq., son of Sir Robert Davers, of Rougham. On the death of Sir Charles Davers in 1806, without issue, the property passed to Lord Bristol, who in 1829 exchanged Rushbrooke for Little Saxham with Robert Rushbrooke, Esq., and thus, the tablet on the west side of the aisle states, the property again reverted to the Rushbrookes, after a lapse of 600 years. The benefice of Rushbrooke has been, in my opinion, hardly dealt with, and has received scant justice. In 1784 a clean sweep was made of the rectory, stables, offices, &c., situated near the church, and the materials carted away to build the stables, &c., at Bradfield S. George rectory, with which Rushbrooke is consolidated.

Again, every inch of glebe belonging to Rushbrooke was sold in 1809 to assist in redeeming the land-tax, not at Rushbrooke, where it is very high, but at Bradfield S. George, the sum of £58 disappearing in the transaction, and supposed to be sunk in law expenses. The church is dedicated to S. Nicholas, and probably built about the 14th century in the perpendicular style. It appears to have been largely repaired with red brick, which is covered by the stucco. In 1885 the east end of the chancel was rebuilt. The old wall had a large crack in it, and was found to be destitute of any foundation. The roof of the church and the porch were also repaired, and the bells re-hung. The first thing that strikes the observer on entering the church is the separation of the aisle from the nave, and its division into three parts. The one adjoining the chancel is called the Chapel, and is occupied by some of the Rushbrooke Park household. The second division forms the vestry, and the third is used as a Sunday School. In the nave we find the seats placed like those in a college chapel, facing each other. In 1885 the chancel was completely blocked up by five large cenotaphs or empty tombs; one on each side of the altar, of plaster, 6ft. by 4ft. by 4ft. high, without any inscriptions on them. These were entirely removed. Of the three other tombs erected in the chancel to members of the Jermyn family, two were on the north side of the chancel and one on the south. These were carefully lowered on the place where they stood. Nothing but rubbish was found in any of these five tombs. On the south side of the chancel a monument is erected to the memory of Sir Thomas Jermyn, Controller of the Household of Charles I.

A short drive brought the company to Eastlow Hill, in the parish of Rougham, to inspect a Roman tumulus, which had been opened under the direction of Professor Henslow, in 1844 (Vol. iv., 257). Mr. Prigg gave some account of the discovery of the tumulus, and members afterwards entered and explored the same.

The party upon resuming their seats in the carriages were driven to the Angel Hotel, Bury S. Edmund's—where dinner was served by Mr. T. F. Sabin. After dinner several new members were proposed. Carriages were in readiness about five o'clock, and a visit was made to S. Saviour's Hospital, where a paper by Mr. Prigg was read. The visitors then proceeded to Babwell Priory, which is not far distant. Mr. Prigg gave some account of his residence, and hospitably entertained the company, with light refreshments. A hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. and Mrs. Prigg for their kindness, and thus the day's excursion terminated.

Among those present were—Lord John Hervey, the Ven. Archdeacon Woolley, D.D., Rev. Canon Turner, the Mayor and Mayoress of Bury (Mr. and Mrs. H. Lacy Scott), Mr. W. Biddell, Mr. H. Prigg, the Misses Prigg, the Rev. E. Hill, the Rev. F. Haslewood, F.S.A., Hon. Sec., Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Ridley, Mr. John
Glyde, Mr. W. H. Jones and Mrs. Jones, Mr. W. S. Spanton; and Mrs. Spanton, Rev. C. R. Manning, F.S.A., Dr. J. E. Taylor, Mr. W. Vick, Mr. H. Green, Mr. H. J. Green, Mr. W. T. Bensly, LL.D., F.S.A., Rev. F. G. Haslwood, LL.D., D.C.L. (Chislet), Captain Meller, Mr. W. Pearson, Rev. J. R. Little, Mr. R. E. Bunn, Revs. W. Wyles, M.A., M. P. Cowell, M.A., E. C. Hopper, M.A., J. Yelloly, M.A., Mr. T. Harrison, Mr. G. Calver Mason, Mr. H. C. Casley, Mr. J. Shewell Corder, Mr. A. W. Soames, Mr. R. Burrell, Mr. F. J. Methold, Rev. Leslie Mercer, Mr. Frank Brown, Mr. T. Stephens, Mr. D. Gurteen, jun., and Miss Gurteen, Mr. G. R. Maynard (Curator of the Saffron Walden Museum), and many others, besides a large number of ladies.

Rectors of Hawstead.

The following list is taken partly from Bishop Tanner's Index (a work of great labour, and extremely useful to those who want to procure the regular succession of the incumbents of any particular parish; it was made in the beginning of the eighteenth century, when the compiler was Chancellor of Norwich) to the Institution Books, preserved with them in the Bishop's Registry at Norwich, partly from the books themselves, and partly from the parish registers, see Culham's History of Hawstead. The two first articles are the Bishop's own notes.

Registrum Nigrum S. Edm. fol. 171. Abbas et Conventus quiet. clam. et remisit Thome Noel et hered. advoc. eccleie de. Halstead, 1 Henry ii.


1308 2 Kal. Apr. Rogerus fil Eustachii de Halsteade, ad pres, dni Thome fil Eustachii mil et dni Joanne la Colevyle de Halstede matris sue patronorum ejusdem.


1361 10 Nov. Jo'es de Bedford, ad pres Will'i Clopton, mil.

1404 8 Mar. Clemens Cooke presb, ad pres Will'i Coggeshall de Clare.


1422 26 Junii, Gilbertus Mylde, de Stradeshill, presbyter, ad pres. Rob. Cooke, per lib. resig. Roberti Ive. This was a family of note in these parts. The seat of the Clontons at Kentwell, in Melford, was acquired by marriage with an heiress of this name.

1453 26 Mar' Will Colman, ad pres. Jo's Clopton, arm.