

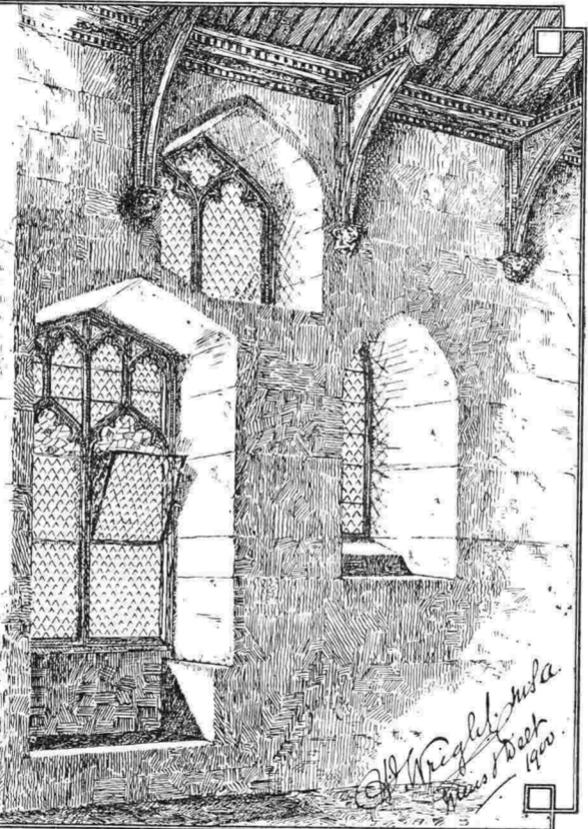
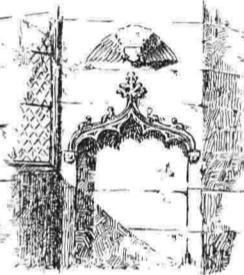
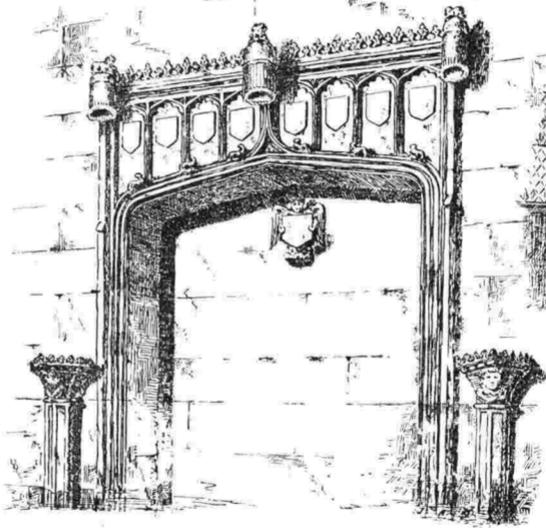
BADINGHAM.

BY V. B. REDSTONE.

The Domesday Book is the starting point whence the earliest records of village history may be abstracted, although, in a few cases, it is possible to obtain meagre information from various Chronicles of the primitive settlements in East Anglia. Thus we find the history of the Woodland of Suffolk before the Norman invasion is centred in the neighbourhood of Hoxne, the scene of the murder of the Anglian monarch, St. Edmund. Yet, however, the mention of the many churches standing when Hoxne was the seat of the Bishopric of Suffolk, clearly proves that numerous clearings were made in the districts, to furnish pasture for cattle, fields for the cultivation of corn, and sites for the homesteads and *hams* of the Saxons, whose herds of hogs fattened on the mast and acorns of the woods left standing. Upon a rising ground near the source of the slow winding Alde, whose waters even now o'erflow street and marsh, rose in Saxon days, a church, now the centre of a parish six miles in length. A commanding view can be obtained of the distant churches of Dennington and Framlingham from the summit of the rising ground. The church of St. John the Baptist, Badingham, stands upon a hill known as Burstonhaugh, which appears to have subsequently received the name Derhaugh, probably from the numerous wild animals which invested the adjacent wood. There were in Badingham two manors, Badingham Hall* and Colston Hall, in existence in 1086; the former manor was held by Robert

* The débris of walls within an area enclosed by a moat on four sides, near which stand the ruins of a farmstead, is all that remains of Badingham Hall. The villagers assert that a venerable dame may be seen at certain times seated in a room of the old farm-house with an open Bible lying before her.

Badingham Church,
Suffolk.



SKETCHES.

W. P. Wood
1900

Malet's mother. The principal tenants held lands which developed into the manors of Burstonhaugh, Badingham Hall, and Okenhall. A portion of the manor of Colston formed part of the lands of Hervey de Berri.

A extent of the manor of Colston Hall as it existed circa 1300, is given in the following extract taken from the *Tanner MS.*, Vol. II., p. 1593.

Ex Cartulariis de Brusyard penes Dn. Jo. Rous. 1705.

Be it known to all maner of faithful peple in Criste present, to come, that the Prior and Convent of S. Fayghtes in Horsham have received all the tithes as well great & small of the demene landys & pasture of the Maner of Ryk de Hardighteshull which is called Coltone Hall in the town of Badyngham which landes and pastures and the tenements holden of them after be specified—i.e. All tithes, shefes, herbis of curtelages, gardyns, wood & hemp, calves, lambs, pygges, hennes, geys, dokys, woolle, milk, chese, & Eggs also names of the demene londes & tenements, i.e. one piece of land containing nine acres held by Reynold Ules, Derhagheswent containing seven acres, a way called Derhagheswaye, Greenwaye, two woods called Slohege* & Ruhege; Sondfield, on the west, lands of Roger Westhauge, on the east lands of Sir Olyver Watesham†; Smalemedowe, a pasture of twenty acres called Dernhegefild, Wyllit grove sometimes called Dernhegewode, Botyld Row, Sponescroft, Whytstock, Wolvine land. Raffe holds one mete, Amable de Cause the other mete. George Valence. & divers persons Hugh Jakeman, John de Wylyzun, John de Rauloth, & John Boche hold pasture called Greneway, and Smalway nigh Algereford.

The support accorded to Robert of Normandy in his rebellion against Henry I., caused the forfeiture of the vast estates of Robert Malet, which consisted of 221 manors in Suffolk, 1101. The manors of Badingham changed hands; for a time they were held by Stephen, Count of Blois, and afterwards formed part of the possessions of William Boville of Letheringham, and of Ryk de Hardighteshull, probably by right of their wives, Joan and Matilda, as in their widowhood both Joan de Boville and Matilda de Hardighteshull disposed of their shares in the manors. After the death of Matilda de Hardighteshull, her lands in Badingham were held by her son, Ralph, upon whose decease Walkelin, his son, became the

* The most fowle slowes (foul sloughs) that be between Badingham and Peasenhall." Will of Wm. Holland, 1532.

† Rector of Wortham Jarvis, circa 1320—1330.

possessor. Walkelin and his wife, Alice, were living in 1331. In the year 1367 we find that the part of Colston manor held by Wakelin, passed into the hands of Margaret, wife of Thomas Wingfield, by whom the property was sold to the rector of Badingham, John Bakepool.

Feet of Fines, Suffolk. File 37, No. 8.

Final concord made in the King's court at Westminster on the Octaves of St. Martin, 13 Edw. I. Between Ralph de Hardreshulle, plaintiff, and Warren de Aunay, deforciant, of a messuage and a carucate of land in Badingham and Colstone, which Warren acknowledges to be the right of Ralph, to hold to him and the heirs of his body begotten of the said Warren and his heirs, at an annual rent of 10lbs.* of silver, doing service to the chief lords of that fee instead of Warren. And after the death of Warren, Ralph and his heirs shall be quit of the payment of the said rent. If Ralph die without heir of his body, the tenement shall revert to Warren, quit of the other heirs of the said Ralph. If the said rent shall be in arrears, Warren shall have right of distraint.

Feet of Fines, Suffolk. File 50, No. 6.

Final concord made in the King's court at Westminster, from St. Martin's day in 15 days, 2 Edw. II. Between Ralph de Hardreshulle and Alice his wife, plaintiffs, and John, parson of the church of Badyngham, and Robert Triuel, chaplain, deforciant, of the manor of Colston, which Ralph acknowledges to be the right of John, in return for which John and Robert grant the said manor to Ralph and Alice and the heirs of Robert.

Feet of Fines, Suffolk. File 96, No. 12, 41st Edw. III. (1367).

Hec est finalis concordia facta in Curia domini Regis apud Westmonasterium a die sancti Michaelis in quindecim dies anno regni Regis Edwardi tunc imperatoris a conquestu quadragesimo coram Roberto de Thorpe Johanne Moubray Willelmo de Fyncheden et Willelmo de Wichyngham Justiciariis Et postea a die Pasche in quindecim dies anno regni eiusdem Regis Edwardi quadragesimo primo ibidem concessa et recordata coram eisdem Justiciariis et aliis domini Regis fidelibus tunc ibi presentibus In preesentibus Nicholao Gernoun Chivaler Willelmo de Wyngefeld Johanne de Harliston personam ecclesie de Blakeshulle Edmundum de Brundych personam ecclesie de Castre Willelmo Charnel personam ecclesie de Benyngton Petrum Broun Magistrum Collegij de Wyngefeld et Johanne Bakepol personam ecclesie de Badengham que et Thomam de Wyngefeld et Margaretam uxorem eius deforciant de manerio de Colston cum pertinentiis unde pertinentiam conveniens suam fuit in preesentibus eos in eadem Curia Scilicet quod predicti Thomas et Margareta recognoverunt predictam Manerium cum pertinentiis esse jus proprium Johannis Bakepol et sexaginta et decem acras terre duas acras prati decem acras pasture et triginta acras bosci cum pertinentiis de predicto manerio eisdem Johanne Nicholao Willelmo Johanne Edmundo Willelmo et Petro

reddiderunt in eadem Cuñ Hend & Tenend eisdem Nicho Witto Johi Edo Witto Petro & Johi & heñ ipius Johis Bakepot de capit^l dnis feodi illius p seruicia que ad illa tēñ ptinent imp̄pm. Et p̄tea ijdē Thomas & Margareta concesserunt p se & heñ ipius Margarete qd p̄dcm maffiū cum p̄tiñ exceptis p̄dcis sexaginta & decem acris. Tre duabz acris prati decem acris pasture & triginta acris bosci in eodem maffis quod Walkelinus de Hardeshull tenuit ad tñū vite de hereditate p̄dce Margarete in p̄dco maffio die quo. hec concordia fca fuit. Et quod post decessum ipius Walkelini ad p̄dcōs Thomam & Margaretam & heñ ipius Margarete sicut p̄dcm est debuit reñti post decessum ipius Walkelini integre remanent p̄dcis Nicho Witto Johi Edmundo Willo Petro & Johi & heñ ipius Johis Bakepot Tenend simul cum p̄dcis tēñ quis eis p finem istum remanent de capit^l dnis feodi illius p seruicia que ad p̄dcm maffiū sicut p̄dcm est ptinent imp̄pm Et p̄dci Thomas & Margareta & heñ ipius Margarete Warant p̄dcis Nicho Witto Johi Edmundo Willo Petro & Johi & heñ ipius Johis Bakepot p̄dca maffiū & tēñ cum p̄tiñ sicut p̄dcm est contā omēs hoies imp̄pm Et p hac recogn reddicoē concessione War fine & concordia ijdem Nichus Wilts Johes Edmundus Witfs Petrus & Johes dederunt p̄dcis Thome & Margarete ducentas marcas argenti.

The family of Hardightshull took its name from Hartshill, Co. Warwick,* its principal and usual residence. For many generations a branch of the family held the town of Claworth, Co. Nottinghamshire,† of the King in capite, 1154—1330. Other landowners in Badingham, Nicholas Daubeney, and Thomas Latimer held lands in the distant town of Claworth. Robert de Hardighteshull of Claworth, claimed dēscēnt from Robert de Austric of Hartshill, 1247, probably the Ryk or Ric de Hardighteshull mentioned in the Brūisyard Cartulary.

In 1552 the Derehaugh family were seated at Colston Hall till Elizabeth, sole heir to the estate, married Sir Jeffrey Burwell of Rougham. The manors of Burstonhaugh and Badingham also belonged to this family. The Boville lands descended to the Carbonels by the marriage of Margaret de Boville with Sir William Carbonel. Their son, Sir Robert Carbonel, who died Sep. 1397, and his wife, Margaret, were buried in the same tomb within the chancel of the church before the image of St. John the Baptist. Their son and heir, John, who died without issue, was buried in the same chancel in 1425. Isabella,

* Dugdale's Warwickshire, p. 777.

† Thoroton's Nottinghamshire, p. 419.

his sister, brought by her marriage the manor of Badingham Hall into the hands of John de Lyston, and on the death of their son, Robert Lyston, in 1484, it became part of the property of the Rouse family, and has remained as such for three centuries.

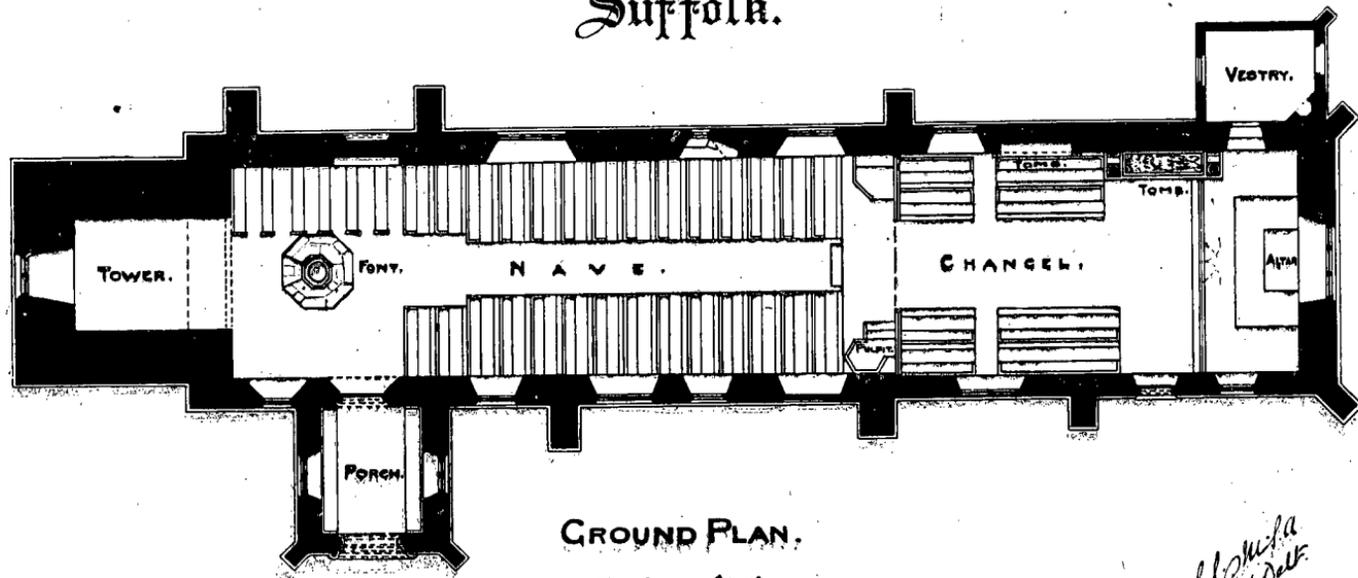
Oken Hall or Saxham manor was in the hands of Robert de Mundeville, who, at the commencement of the 14th century, endowed the Priory of Eye with two sheaves of his tythes in Oken Hall manor. Subsequent owners were Sir John Falstaff, 1464; Edward Rous of Dennington, 1532; Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, 1553; Thomas Wingfield, and members of the Cornwallis and Cotton families.

The Rectors of Baddingham, connected as they were with the leading families in the county, and revered on account of the spiritual authority which they possessed over their parishioners, were men of influence and wealth. The advowson went with the manor of Burstonhaugh. The earliest rectors were:—

- | | |
|----------------|---|
| circa 1280. | Walter de Cretyng.
Peter le Counte. |
| circa 1308. | John de Badingham. |
| 16 June, 1313. | John de Gislingham. |
| 5 Dec., 1318. | Firmin de Lavenham, patron Sir Oliver de Ingham, Knt. |
| 7 July, 1321. | John de Cayly. |
| 22 Jan., 1328. | Radulphus de Ingham. |
| 25 Dec., 1349. | John de Winston. |
| 21 Dec., 1355. | John Bakepol, patron Thomas de Wingfield. |
| 6 Oct., 1384. | John Nicol of Readham, patron John de Derlyngton. |
| 9 Nov., 1398. | Thomas Barton. |
| 21 Nov., 1405. | John Warrok alias Preston, patron the King, by reason of the manor of Burston being in his hands owing to the minority of John, son of Sir Robert Carbonel, deceased. |
| 1425. | Thomas Barton. |

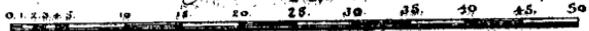
John de Badingham was the son of Roger de Badingham, and purchased lands of Roger, son of Amabilla de Cauze,* in 1298, in Badingham and Peasenhall. In 1307 he, together with Robert Trivel, chaplain, held Colston manor of Ralph de Hardredeshull and Alia, his wife. It is probable that Robert Trivel was chaplain of the chantry

Badingham Church, Suffolk.



GROUND PLAN.

Scale of Feet.



A. Wright
Mod. & Del.
1900.

mentioned in the Patent Roll, 9 Edward III., 21 m. A chapel existed at Badingham in 1518, when judgment was given on behalf of the right of Thomas Clapham, canon, in possession of the chapel of Badingham to receive the tythes of a close called Badingham Close, which had been claimed by the Vicar of Bedingfield.* Upon resigning the living at Badingham, John de Badingham was appointed rector of Stoke, near Ipswich.

There was a frequent exchange of livings made by the early Rectors. Firmin de Lavenham exchanged for the living of Bacton, John de Cayly for the living of Kollesby, and John Nicol de Readham exchanged livings 9 Nov., 1398, with Thomas Barton, vicar of Coryngham in the Diocese of Lincoln.†

The church of Badingham has many distinct features of interest. It does not stand on the summit of a hill, but upon its slope, which accounts for the gradient of the floor of its centre aisle. Nor does its chancel face due east, it bears an orientation which marks the point in the horizon where the sun rises on St. John the Baptist's day. This orientation is distinctly noticeable by the manner in which it has been found necessary to fix the sun-dial over the entrance of the south porch. The village wake‡ was one of unusual rejoicing around fires blazing in the field:—

“ Bonefyres, Niddfyres,
And leaping over Bonefyres.”§

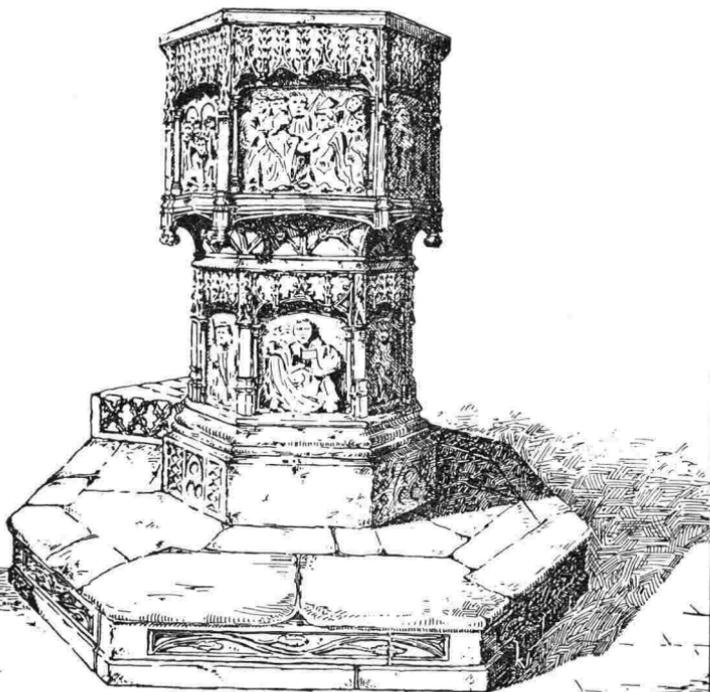
The origin of the Suffolk “ woodman ” yet remains a matter of dispute; the propounders of the theory that the figure is an emblem of S. John the Baptist have frequently noticed that the Suffolk churches, in which the woodman is represented on the pedestal of the font; were in some way connected with or under the patronage of this saint. At Orford was a chapel to S. John the Baptist, at Halesworth a church guild had this saint for patron, and Badingham Church was dedicated to the Forerunner

* Acta Cons., 3 Mar., 1518. † East Anglian Notes and Queries, Vol. VI., p. 235.
‡ I bequeath two bushels of malt towards a Church ale.—Will of Christopher Parrott, 24 Oct., 1521. § 16th Cent. couplet in King Ed. VI.'s Prayer Book, Beccles parish chest,

of our Lord. Besides being represented on the font, the woodman with his club also figures upon the porch. Sir Robert Carbonell was buried in the chancel as previously stated, before the *image of S. John the Baptist* 1397. There fortunately remain many records by which the date of the building of the various parts of the church may be definitely fixed. The illustrations which have been kindly presented to the Institute by Mr. H. Wright of Ipswich, will give the reader a very fair idea of the periods in which the walls have been subjected to alterations and repair. At the eastern end of the walls of the north and south aisles are three windows,—a lancet window, a perpendicular, and a late perpendicular window. Beneath the north lancet window is a small part of the canopy of the tomb of Sir Robert Carbonell, 1397, the other canopy was over the tomb of Sir John Carbonell, 1423. The late perpendicular windows were erected in 1506, Edward Rous by will bequeathed the sum of £3 6s. 8d. towards the *new making* of certain windows in the new aisle of the south part of the church. The font was erected circa 1485, for in the panel, as shown in the illustration, depicting the sacrament of “Matrimony,” the man holds in his hand the round turban cap worn at that date.* In addition to the seven sacraments of the Roman Catholic Church, the eighth panel represents the baptism of our Lord, a scene in the life of the patron saint of the church. The porch was erected in 1482; there are signs of an early north porch. The west arch has been recently thrown open, and the key-stones have been exposed with mouldings of the Tudor period. The ornamented base of the old garth cross has been found beneath the floor of the belfry, which was repaired in 1490. Although Edward Rous was willing to subscribe to the alterations of the church walls, he objected to the Churchwardens taking away his family pew, wherein his ancestors for many generations had assembled to worship. The Badingham folk clung to the tenets and doctrines of their forefathers. In 1523

* v. Gardiner's His., Vol. I., p. 339.

Badingham Church,
Suffolk.



Sketch of Font.

*A. W. Piggle M.S.A.
New York 1900.*

Margaret Russell bequeathed £20 towards the erection of a cross at Colston Cross, and a like sum was bequeathed to her sister-in-law, Margaret Kerrich, "to do pilgrimage I am bound to do for my mother & myself."

BADDINGHAM. Add. MSS. 19,091.

Church Notes taken May 27, 1806, by H. J. and D. E. D.

The Church consists of a Nave and Chancel.

The Chancel is raised 2 steps above the Nave, the Communion Table, which is indifferently railed off, is two steps above the Chancel. It is ceiled and tiled. The length is 35 ft. 2 in. The width 19 ft. 10 in.

The Chancel and Nave are indifferently pewed and seated with oak, of which timber is the roof, which is handsome and good, ornamented with arches and carved work; at the foot of each of the pieces of timber supporting the spans are figures of angels supporting shields, but the arms are defaced. At the top of the roof also were shields, the arms of which cannot now be made out. The roof is covered with lead.

The pulpit is of common wainscot, and is fixed to the south wall. The nave is 59 ft. long and 18 ft. 10 in. wide, and there is nothing to separate it from the Chancel, but upon a cross beam is fixed the arms of Geo. III.

At the west end opposite the Porch door stands the font, which is an octagon. It appears to have been very well carved, and has on each of the faces, what appear to be representations of the Roman Sacraments.

E. Baptism.

N.E. Baptism of our Saviour.

N. Extreme Unction.

N.W. Confession.

W. Confirmation?

S.W. _____

S. _____

S.E. Marriage.

Upon the shaft plinth (sic) are figures of Bishops, angels, &c.

At the west end of the Nave is a gallery, and on the right hand side of the Porch is a Piscina.

There is a Small Porch on the south side, and on the west buttress I.S. crowned, over the arch of the door on the same side is the figure of a layman, and on the opposite side a man with a club, over the centre is a niche for a statue. The escutcheons surrounding the Porch, above, below, and on each side, are blank.

The church is of flints.

The Steeple is a square embattled tower of flints, and contains 5 Bells, with the following inscriptions on them:—

1. Anno Domini 1630. [engrailed.
2. Thomas Gardiner made me, 1710, on its arms . . . a cross
3. Anno Domini 1624.
4. Anno Domini 1624.
5. Anno Domini 1630.

INSCRIPTIONS. In the Chancel.

1. Against the north wall is a large mural monument of stone, painted in imitation of different kinds of marble. The slab of the tomb is altar wise, and is supported by 3 Ionic columns, and in the two compartments are the figures of a daughter and son in the attitude of prayer. On the slab lies the full length figure of a woman, and a little higher in a recess of the wall, by her side reposes the figure of a man. Their hands are raised and conjoined over their breasts; she is in the dress of the times, he in a gown. Within the niche, which terminates above, on 2 couches there are 2 inscriptions on black tablets; on the wall over the arches is a short cornice, each end projecting to the extent of the altar tomb below, and is supported by 2 Corinthian pillars, on which hang divers shields of arms after mentioned. On the top of the cornice stands an angel holding a mantle with a shield, helmet, and crests. Under the projecting cornice are 5 roses, and under each of the niche is a cherub. The whole is enclosed by a wooden railing and is much out of repair.

The following arms are on the shield supported by the angel above:—

Cotton, az. an eagle displayed arg. armed gu. a crescent for diff^{er}
or. Impaling

Rous, a fess dancetté or. between 3 crescents arg.

Crest of Cotton, on a wreath an eagle rising arg. on its breast
a crescent gu.

Do. of Rous, a pyramid of bay leaves, vert.

On the left hand side, on the frieze over the column, is a shield containing Cotton and his quarterings of 18 coats.

1. Cotton or Ridware, as before.
2. Cotton, arg. a bend sa. between 3 pellets 2 & 1.
3. Waldsheif, gu. 3 swords erect arg. hilted or.
4. Basing, arg. 6 eagles displayed or. 3, 2, & 1, a canton erm.
5. Falconer, arg. 3 falcons gu. belted or.
6. Thurcaston, sa. 3 owles, or.
7. Venables, az. 2 bars, arg.
8. vert. a Wyvern arg. langued gu.
9. Doddingsells, a fess gu. a label of 3 points az.
10. De Watevill, arg. 3 chevrons gu. within a bord. engrailed or.
11. arg. a fess between 3 pellets 2 & 1.
12. Roos, arg. 3 water budgets gu.
13. arg. on a bend sa. 3 cinquefoils arg.
14. Cogshal, arg. a cross between 4 escallops, sa.
15. Southcote, arg. a chevron gu. between 3 Coots sa.
16. Cavendish, sa. 3 bucks heads, caboshed arg. attired or.
17. Shallow, or. on a chief dancetté arg. 3 escallops arg.
18. Cotton, as No. 1.

On the left hand pillar are the following shields, beginning from the bottom :—

1. Cotton as on No. 2 above.
2. Cotton as last impales
a blank.
3. Cotton as last impales
Arg. on a chevron sa. 3 trefoils slipped or.
4. Cotton as last impales
Cotton as No. 1 of the coat and shield.
5. Cotton or Ridware see No. 1 above, impales
Falconer as before.
6. Cotton or Ridware, impales
Venables as before.
7. Cotton or Ridware, impales
Fitzherbert, arg. a chief varyy, or. & gu. over all a bend sa.
8. Cotton or Ridware, impales
Doddingsells as above.
9. Cotton and Ridware, impales
Sawle, or Sale, arg. on a bend cotised sa. 3 eagles heads,
erased of the field.
10. Cotton or Ridware, impales
Vesey, erm. on a cross sa. 5 martlets or.

On the right hand side upon the frieze over the pillar is another shield, containing Rous and all his quarterings of 16 coats as follows :—

1. Rous, gu. a fess dancetté or. between 3 crescents arg. a label
of 3 points of the second.
2. Hobart, erm. on a bend sa. 3 crescents arg.
3. Wafe, gu. a fess nebulée arg. between 3 plates.
4. Clouting, arg. a fess az. between 3 bears jambs erect coupéd
sa. armed gu.
5. Phelip, quarterly. gu. & arg. in the 1st an eagle displayed or.
6. Erpingham, vert. an inescutcheon within an orle of martlets arg.
7. Roy, gu. a chevron between 3 roses arg. barded & seeded.
8. Spriggey, chequy gu. & or. a fesse erm.
9. Lyston, vert. 10 bezants 4, 3, 2, & 1.
10. Carbonel, gu. a cross arg. between a bordure engrailed or.
11. Bovill, quarterly sa. & or.
12. arg. a lion rampant sa. armed & langued gu. within a
bordure of the last.
13. gu. 2 crescents in pale arg. on a canton erm. a crescent
of the field.
14. Bennet, erm. an inescutcheon gu. over all a bend engrailed sa.
15. Arg. on a bend between 3 crosses patée fitché gu. 3 cinque-
foils arg.
16. Rous as No. 1.

On the right hand pillar are the following shields, beginning from the bottom :—

1. Rous, sa. a fess daucettée or. between 3 crescents arg.
2. Rous as No. 1, impaling
Hobart as above.
3. Rous as No. 1, impaling
Wafe as before.
4. Rous as No. 1, impaling
Clouting as above.
5. Rous as No. 1, impaling
Roy as before.
6. Rous as No. 1, impaling
Denardston or Denston arg. 2 lions passant guardant in
pale or. armed & laugued, gu.
7. Rous as No. 1, impaling
Lyston as above.
8. Rous as No. 1, impaling
Ashfield, sa. a fess engrailed between 3 fleur-de-lis arg.
9. Rous as No. 1, impaling
Sexton of Lanham, arg. 3 sinister wings gu.
10. Rous as No. 1, impaling
Knightley, quarterly 1 & 4, erm. 2 & 3, party of 6 gu. & or.

Over the 2 kneeling figures on the side of the tomb, were shields, but that over the daughter is gone, and that over the son is imperfect, but was Cotton impaling

(ii.) Westward of the last on the same wall, is another monument, which appears of considerable antiquity. It consists of a small altar tomb about 2 feet high, and over it a square recess in the wall, about 4 inches deep and 8 or 9 feet high, the upper corners rounded; above this is a rich frieze divided into eight compartments of small Gothic arches, in each of which is a shield, but the arms are obliterated from having been so repeatedly white-washed over, except the 5th, which appears to have been—

Carbonel, gu. a cross arg. impaling
? Blennerhasset, gu. a chevron arg.

—above the frieze are 3 helmets with crests, that in the centre full front, crest a talbot's head out of a ducal coronet, that on the left hand a bear passant, that on the right a dolphin embowed. In the centre of the niche at top is an angel holding a shield, arms obliterated. Immediately above the altar tomb are 7 arches of the same workmanship as those on the frieze, with shields, but the arms are gone. On the face of the altar are 5 shields, but no arms on them. On each side of the niche there is a small clustered pilaster forming a pedestal surmounted by a Gothic cornice, on which stood 2 crests, that on the left is gone, but that on the right is a bunch of bay leaves.

(iii.) Against the north wall, and between the chancel and nave, is a neat mural monument of white marble, surmounted by an urn between 2 antique lamps, and on it the following inscription, to Barrington Blomfield, rector and patron.

Arms below : Blomfield, quarterly per fess indented or. and arg. a bend gu. impaling

Wingfield, _____

Crest a lozenge gu. between 2 wings erect, arg.

CHURCH NOTES, 1900.

The Gallery at the west end with the old partition between the Nave and Tower is to be removed and the arch opened, with new dwarf screen at belfry level.

The Nave floor rises from west to east 2 ft. 1 in., which is unusual.

The seating of the Nave is composed of pitch-pine benches, those adjoining the Font are old forms with some of the original bench ends, these latter have been re-arranged in connection with the removal of the old Gallery.

The Chancel floor has been repaved with encaustic tiles, and marble steps have been placed at the Altar.

A new Altar-rail, with ornamental iron standards, has replaced the old one.