

The Rectory of Horringer was endowed at the time of the Norman survey with 6 acres of land, increased to 10 in the 14th year of Edward the First. The list of Rectors includes the names of Thomas Rogers, author of a work on the 39 articles, &c., in 1581; William Bedell, the pious Bp. of Kilmore; Lawrence Womack, Bp. of St. David's, in 1683; and the Rev. Henry Hasted, whose memory must be dear to all.

S. TYMMS.

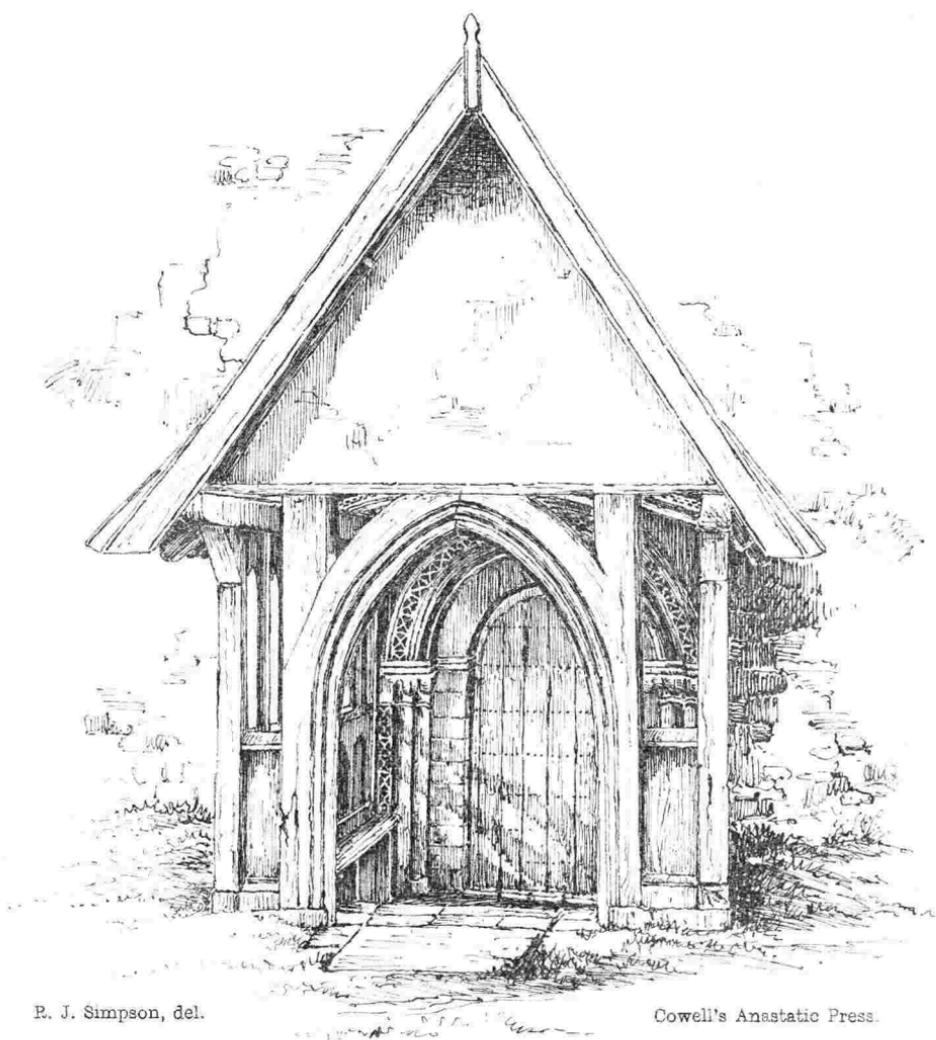
CHEVINGTON CHURCH.

Chevington was part of the estate of Britulf, conferred upon the monastery of St. Edmund by William the Conqueror; and from the contiguity of these places, and the retired situation of Chevington, in a woody undulating country it soon became a favourite retreat of the abbots, who had a park here, well stocked with deer. It was from his hall of Chevington that Abbot Thomas wrote to King Edward the Second, in 1309, that he was prevented by illness from attending parliament; and here it was that the infuriated townsmen of St. Edmund's Bury found Abbot Richard de Draughton, when they treated him with so much indignity.* They bound and shaved him, and carried him away to London; where they removed him from street to street till they could convey him over the Thames into Kent, and over sea to Dist, in Brabant, where they kept him in much misery and slavery, till rescued by his friends and brought home with procession.†

Upon the dissolution of the monastery, this manor, together with the park, was granted to Sir Thomas Kytson the builder of Hengrave Hall, and was long a favorite possession, to which the proprietors were in the habit of retiring.

* Gage's *Thingoe*, p. 323.

† Yates' *Hist. Bury Abbey*, p. 135.



E. J. Simpson, del.

Cowell's Anastatic Press.

Porch of Cherington Church, Suffolk.

when they were not desirous of keeping house at Hengrave. At a little distance from the manor house they had a hunting-lodge in the park, now the site of a farm house.

Mary, Countess Rivers, heiress of the Kytsons, settled this manor upon her daughter Lady Penelope Gage, whose grandson, Sir William Gage, and Thomas his son and heir apparent sold it in 1716, to John Earl of Bristol, to whose family it continues to belong.

The site of Chevington Hall, on the north-east side of the church, is now occupied by a farm-house. The deep moat and high rampart remain, but there are no vestiges of the original building. The area within the moat, which is 40 feet wide, excepting at the entrance, where it is broader and contains about four acres; the entrance is by a causeway on the south side; but there probably was a drawbridge communicating with the church. The terraces cut on the rampart are traceable here and there, and beyond the moat on the north side is a mound, used possibly as an outpost or observatory.*

The church of Chevington is said by Mr. Gage to be dedicated to St. John the Baptist; but this is an error, as it is always mentioned in the wills of the parishioners as the church of All Saints, Chevington. The error may have arisen from the existence of a gild in this town in honor of the nativity of St. John the Baptist.

The church consists of a chancel, nave, south porch, and west tower. The north and south doors are transition Norman; the character of the former being the earliest. The porch is of wood and tiled; part of the wood-work being nearly as old as the doorway into the church, which is of the latter end of the 12th century, and is enriched with the dog-tooth ornament. Of the original windows one remains in the north wall, the sill of which ranges just below the level of the crown of the arch of the north door; this window is two feet six inches and a half high, and six inches and a half wide, being hollowed out internally, and

* Gage's *Thingoe*, p. 328.

having at the base a slight gradation of steps as in castellated buildings. When the church was originally built, it appears that the walls received two coats of plaster, and the first, when nearly dry, was roughened with some instrument in order to prepare it for the second or finer coat as was very apparent a few years since on the north side. The Norman work of the church does not extend as far as the tower, an addition of eight feet to the church having been made either at the time the tower was built, or as would seem by a comparison of the different parts of the masonry, at the time the chancel was erected.

The chancel is in the Early English style. When this chancel was built, the church underwent important alterations: a partition wall was raised, and a pointed arch introduced to connect the church and chancel together, an arched opening being constructed on one side so as to give a view into the choir; the east end was at the same time extended, the walls were raised to receive a flat roof, and the windows were changed. The foundations of the original east wall were discovered some years since in opening a grave in the chancel. Mr. Gage and Mr. J. C. Buckler, the well-known architect, examined the partition wall of the nave in 1828,* when the remains of the stairs and pointed door leading into the roodloft were taken down and other repairs were made on the north side. The masonry differed entirely from the Norman work and corresponded with that of the addition to the chancel. In repairing the south side of the partition wall, one of the Norman windows was found partly built against by this wall, and partly occupied by the south window substituted early in the reign of Henry the Third. Under a license from the ordinary in 1697, the chancel was reduced to its present dimensions, and has been lately repaired, a pointed window of three lights being placed over the altar. Of the ancient windows in the chancel, the westernmost in the south wall ranges lower than the others, as occurs

* Gage's *Hist. of Thingoe*, p. 330.

frequently in our churches; but the object of which is still to be discovered.

Robert Paman, the elder, father of the then Rector, in 1475 directed his body to be buried in the chancel, left a cow to provide 6*d.* yearly towards the common light in the Sepulchre, and another 6*d.* to provide one wax candle of 10*lbs.* in honor of the same Sepulchre. He also bequeathed to the use of the high altar one of his best tables cloths (*mappam*), two of his largest candelabra, and a missal, to be newly made by Robert, his son, the Rector, at a price of £5.* It appears from the same will that there were two minor altars in this church; and a number of figures of saints, mention being made of the Trinity near the high altar, the Virgin Mary, St. John the Baptist, and St. Edmund, before each of which lights were burnt, and in aid of these the pious Paman bequeathed two more cows. The will of Edward Cryspe, 1498, mentions an image of St. Margaret; Reginald Paman, the elder, 1521, also bequeathed an eighth image to be sett in the medd of ye... (*will torn*); and Robert Paman in 1524 left 20*s.* to make a tabernacle to set in an image of our blessed lady on the south side over the high altar.

The situation of the altar of the Virgin is indicated by the piscina at the end of the south wall. The other minor altar was probably dedicated to St. John, and occupied a corresponding situation on the north side. At the Virgin's altar was an image or representation of the Salutation, to the new painting of which Roger Nycole in 1450, left the sum of 6*s.* 8*d.*; and towards the light burning before the same image he bequeathed a cow. Towards a window and a buttress, to be new made before the figure of St. John, Robert Paman, in 1575, left the sum of five pounds.

The roof of the nave is of the king-post kind, and the principals are carved with the ribband pattern, so frequently met with on timber work of the 15th century. A

* Reg. Wells, Bury, Lib. Hervy, f. 92.

south window inserted early in the reign of Henry the Third, retains some of its original glazing.

At the upper end of the north side of the nave, a stone coffin was discovered, containing a very perfect skeleton of a young ecclesiastic. The hands were raised on the breast and the remains of a leaden chalice, which had fallen from them, lay near the right shoulder. The figure measured about 5 feet 10 inches, and the skull which was seen by Mr. Gage, possessed an uncommon degree of character. The coffin was 6 feet 6 inches long, 2 feet 3 inches at the head, and 1 foot 4 inches at the feet, and on the lid was a cross-flory the upper and lower members taking a lozenge shape, as usual in the 13th century. It is still visible below the wooden floor.

There are some very good old oak seats with well carved bench ends and poppy-heads. Some of the benches are carved with figures of musicians.

The octagonal font is the work of the middle of the 16th century; and may have formed part of the work towards which Henry Paman in 1500, bequeathed the sum of nine pounds.

The tower was not built until late in the 15th century, but was heightened by Frederick Augustus, 4th Earl of Bristol, to make it an object of view from Ickworth Park. In 1484 Robert Somerton left 40s. towards the making of the new bell tower. In 1475, Robert Paman left the munificent sum of 20*l.* towards three new bells, on condition that the two old ones be sold in aid of them. In the same year also, Simon Goday left 20s. towards the bells. In the lower floor of the tower is a magnificent church chest of the time of Edward the Second, or the beginning of the reign of Edward the Third, which much resembles the carved chest in the church of Hacconby, Lincolnshire. It is engraved in Gage's *Hist. of Thingoe*, p. 332.

The church is without ancient monuments or brasses.

SAMUEL TYMMS.