

length was 38 ft. 8 in. long and 17 ft. 10 in. wide. The present chancel was built in 1877—as also the chancel aisle and vestries—the only thing worth preserving being the small south door of Norman date. This, as well as that on the north side, of the same style, are engraved in Davy's architecture of Suffolk. In 1880 the nave and south aisle were restored and re-seated with oak benches, the length of the nave is 74 ft. by 22 ft. 9 in. wide. It was very irregularly pewed and seated with oak and deal, as was also the chancel; some of the pews were of an extraordinary height; the south aisle had a long gallery, and at the west end was another gallery with a barrel organ. The pulpit was placed high up on the north wall, with reading desk and clerk's desk beneath. The Font is octagon, and the faces have on them alternately the emblems of the Evangelists and Angels bearing shields, of which one has the arms of the East Angles, three crowns, and that on the opposite side three cups.

The tower was restored in 1890-91, and the plaster on it and on the entire Church was removed, and the flint work repaired throughout. The tower contains eight bells with inscriptions.

Over the outer door of the porch, on shields, are the emblems of the Trinity and Crucifixion.

The next place visited was Yoxford.

YOXFORD CHURCH.

The Rev. Henry Parr, the Vicar, delivered from the good Jacobean pulpit, some account of the Fabric and the Celebrities buried therein.

He remarked that there was no record as to when it was erected, but evidences of antiquity were apparent. In the wall of the South Aisle might be seen a piscina dating back to pre-Reformation times, as it could not have been made later than 1559. It was discovered when the Church was last repaired, having been plastered over for some three hundred years. There are also several brasses of the early part of the 15th century.

At the east end of the South Aisle is the Cockfield Chapel, belonging to the proprietors of the Cockfield estate. The vault beneath contains the remains of three families of local importance—Hopton, Brooke, and Blois.

The North Aisle is modern, being an addition made in 1837 at a cost of £1,200. The date of the tower does not appear but it contains a peal of six bells, which are probably the best in the neighbourhood both for tone and tune.

As to the interior of the building, when the Vicar first came in 1867, it presented a very different appearance. At the west end were two galleries, the lower one reaching across the building and obscuring the light of the two windows. Above it was a smaller one high up in the roof containing a barrel organ. The vestry was in the tower beneath the belfry floor. The font stood before the vestry door almost

in the dark. The pulpit and desk, on the three-decker plan, were under the chancel arch. The body was filled with high pews, made of deal, painted white.

These proving an eyesore were removed, and the Church was reopened with special services December 15th, 1868. The cost of these improvements was £800. The new benches are of New Zealand pine, and were recommended by the late Mr. Phipson, the Diocesan Architect. The material is a species of cedar, having a fragrant scent when newly worked, and is characterized by freedom from knots. It has not been stained but only coated with transparent varnish. The ceiling remains much as it was. When, however, the Hatchments were removed from the clerestory, the wooden uprights were disclosed. These were cleansed and stained, and now give a somewhat better character to the upper part of the nave. The Hatchments now cover the walls elsewhere. The north door, much larger than the former one, was placed there by the late Mr. Brooke, of Sibton Park, at a cost of £50. We now come to

THE CELEBRITIES BURIED IN THE CHURCH.

The Brasses are interesting. (See Cotman; H. Haines, ii. 196; Topographer by J. G. Nichols, i. 489.)

The oldest, now against the North wall of the Chancel, within the rails, is to the memory of John Norwiche, in plate armour, of an extinct family, and Matilda his wife. He died 1428. There are four shields bearing a lion rampant debruised by a bendlet. This was on the floor under the pulpit stairs, part of the man's figure being cut away for the baluster. Opposite, within the rails, is a woman in a shroud, with seven children, four of whom are also in shrouds. This is to Tomesina Tendryng, widow of William Tendryng, 1485. Near the East door, is a small brass to William and John Tendryng, sons of William. Beneath it, is one to Elizabeth Knyvet, 1471. Her mother was a Hopton. The Hoptons owned Cockfield, and the Manor of Blithburgh. The first entry in the register is the baptism of "Cicely, daughter of Owen Hopton," Sepr. 6, 1559. The above two-brasses were lying about loose some years ago. By the advice of Mr. Davy, they were inserted in a stone, and placed against the wall. Below those is one with a curious rhyming inscription, to Anthony Cooke, a substantial inhabitant, and in 1613 a churchwarden. This was in the Aisle near the South door. In the North Aisle is a small plate to John Skottow, and Agnes his wife, 1511. Another to Robert Rivett, of Yoxford, 1593. This was under the floor of a pew. In the South Aisle there are brasses to John Coke, and Alice, his wife, 1522, to Francis Foxe, merchant, 1612, to Christian, wife of John Foxe, 1618, and a woman with a child. In the Cockfield Chapel is one to Dame Johanna Brooke, wife of Sir Robert Brooke, Knight, 1618. The Brookes were an eminent family, of whom came the Lords Cobham. The only existing branch seems to be represented by Mr. Brooke, of

Ufford Place, near Woodbridge. Cockfield passed from the Brookes by the marriage of Martha, daughter of Sir Robert Brooke, with Sir William Blois, of Grundisburgh, and their son, Sir Charles Blois, first baronet, removed to Cockfield in 1693. This brass was, with the consent of the late Sir John Blois, inserted in the wall of his Chapel.

In the Chapel are several mural monuments; a large one, with open pediment, is to Sir Robert Brooke, who died July 10, 1646, and Elizabeth, his wife, who died July 22nd, 1683. The lady, who was a daughter of Thomas Culpepper, of Wigsale, was a very excellent person, as appears by a sermon preached by Nathaniel Parkhurst, M.A., Vicar of Yoxford, at the funeral of the Lady Elizabeth Brooke. There are monuments to five Baronets of the Blois family.

In the Chancel are memorials to John Copland, 1758, and William Bernard, 1660.

Returning by the North Aisle is a monument to Daniel Copland, son of John Copland, 40 years vicar, 1793. Also to William Betts, 1709, and his widow, 1732. There are three tablets to the Davy family, of these the last demands notice. It is to David Elisha Davy, of the Grove, a magistrate for the county, who died August 15, 1851. He was a learned and laborious antiquary, and made extensive collections for a History of Suffolk. The work was never published but the mss. are in the British Museum. Thus end the monuments.

There is, however, one celebrity of historic interest to whom no memorial of that kind exists—Lady Katherine Grey, daughter of Henry Grey, Duke of Suffolk, and sister of Lady Jane Grey. She died in the Tower of London, January 26, 1567, and was buried here February 21 following. This record appears in the parish register:—1567, "*The Lady Katherine Gray was buryed the 21st of february.*" It will be noticed that there is an interval of nearly a month between the death and the burial. It may be that she was first buried in the Tower, as some have supposed to be the case, and afterwards the remains brought by Sir Owen Hopton, the Constable, to Cockfield, and finally deposited in the Church.

NOTES ON YOXFORD CHURCH.

Transcribed from the Collections of Davy, with additions.
(British Museum Add. MS. 19,083, 262.)

BY REV. FRANCIS HASLEWOOD, F.S.A.

Yoxford Church has nothing peculiar in its construction, nor striking in its architecture or antiquity; its style is decidedly Perpendicular; nor is it easy to trace in any part of it portions to which an other date can be assigned than the remainder of the fabric, of that part, at least, which was standing previous to its recent enlargement.

Church notes taken May 17th, 1806, by H. J. and D. E. D.