RUGBY
PAST AND PRESENT:

WITH AN

Historical Account of Neighbouring Parishes,

BY THE

REV. W. O. WAIT, M.A., B.C.L.
RUGBY: PAST & PRESENT,
WITH AN
HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF NEIGHBOURING PARISHES.
Dedicated,

by permission, to

R. H. WOOD, Esq., J.P., D.L.,

whose name
will long be remembered with gratitude,
and deservedly coupled
with those of
LAWRENCE SHERIFFE AND RICHARD ELBOROWE
as benefactors of the town,
the history of which is recorded
in the following pages.
RUGBY:
PAST AND PRESENT,
WITH AN
Historical Account of Neighbouring Parishes.

BY THE
Rev. W. O. WAIT, M.A., B.C.L.,
WORCESTER COLLEGE, OXFORD;
Honorary Member of the Rugby School Natural History Society.

RUGBY:
ALBERT FROST & SONS, WARWICK STREET.
1893.
Frost and Sons,
Printers, Publishers, and Bookbinders,
Rugby.
In the days "of making many books," perhaps it is hardly necessary to seek for grounds of justification in presenting one more to the public. Ample reason, however, may surely be found in the fact that during preceding generations much interesting matter relating to the history of "that little town in Warwickshire," mentioned by Addison, has been preserved by one and another, but never put together in convenient form. Attempts to compile a complete history have, it is true, been made, but from one reason or another they were not successful; now, however, the Author of this work feels rewarded at its conclusion for the simple reason that, whatever view may be taken of the work as a whole, very much important matter written by abler men has been rescued from oblivion, and is thus preserved for future generations who may care to know something of the antecedents of the town and neighbourhood of Rugby.

It is unnecessary to remark that this could not have been accomplished without the aid of many kind friends, who have not only furnished information derived from old documents, family records, and personal knowledge, but also have lent books, papers, and pictures, in order that the history might be rendered as full and accurate as possible.

My thanks are largely due to R. H. Wood, Esq., J.P., D.L., whom all know to be deeply interested in whatever concerns this town, for the loan of that rare and valuable work, Dugdale's "Antiquities of Warwickshire," a marvellous compendium of county history, without which it would have been impossible to compile the antiquarian portion of this work. Much other kind help also was readily afforded by Mr. Wood on various occasions.

Very much, too, is this work indebted to the writings of the great archaeologist, the late Mr. Matthew Holbeche Bloxam, F.S.A., which practically form the foundation of the more modern portion of the history. For the securing in a written form much interesting information concerning the town
and neighbourhood, we owe a lasting debt of gratitude to our town librarian, Mr. J. W. Kenning, who during Mr. Bloxam's lifetime persuaded him to write many a paper, or short article, for insertion in the Rugby Almanack. The pity is that some other hand had, after Mr. Bloxam's death, and the consequent loss of great stores of knowledge, to compile a history which we have good reason for believing Mr. Bloxam intended writing himself. For the loan of copies of the Rugby Almanack I must express my thanks not only to Mr. Kenning, but also to Messrs. A. E. Treen and A. Law. Rich material, too, was afforded by the Rev. W. Payne-Smith's kind permission to use his compilation of Mr. Bloxam's papers, styled "Rugby," and also by permission from Dean Goulburn, at one time Headmaster of Rugby School, to refer to his "Book of Rugby School," a scarce work, which, with other rare books, such as Pretty's "History of Rugby," was kindly lent by E. Harris, Esq. Very useful, too, was a large and interesting collection of newspaper articles, &c., gathered during a period of many years by Mr. R. J. Satchell, which he kindly placed at my service. On particular points I have been much assisted by Mr. R. T. Simpson, in the matter of heraldry, the history of Knightlow Hill, and other antiquarian topics; by the Rev. H. J. Elsee, M.A. (o.r.), on the subject of Church Bells; and also by the Revs. T. H. Parker, M.A., R. O. Assheton, M.A., J. Richmond; and by Messrs. E. Edwards, T. H. H. Walrond (o.r.), C. Hall, G. V. Hefford, A. J. Lawrence, E. Allesley Boughton Leigh, of Brownsover; and T. S. Townsend, of Clifton.

Special articles have been very kindly contributed to the general history as follows: on the Almshouses and Lower School of Lawrence Sheriffe, by Mr. T. M. Wratislaw; on the School Art Museum, by Mr. T. M. Lindsay; on the Press, by Mr. W. C. Tait, of Leicester; on the Wesleyan Chapel and Schools, by Mr. T. Hands; and on the Volunteer Rifle and Fire Brigades, by Col. G. M. Seabroke.

In the Natural History section, which I venture to think will eventually prove one of the most valuable portions of the work, I am deeply indebted to various members of the Rugby School Natural History Society, of which I am proud to be reckoned an honorary member. The president, W. N. Wilson, Esq., M.A., cordially placed at my disposal all the Reports of the Society from
its foundation in the year 1867, and they have been of the greatest service in the compilation of the various lists, as in very few instances have any private individuals preserved records of the kind. Each special branch has been dealt with by some member of the Society whose particular study it had been. The article on the Geology and Fossils of the neighbourhood was contributed by L. CUMMING, Esq., M.A., Natural Science Master at Rugby School; those on the Animals, Reptiles, Fishes, and Molluscs by E. E. AUSTEN, Esq. (o.r.), of the Zoological department of the British Museum; that on the Birds by the Rev. J. E. KELSALL, M.A. (o.r.); that on the Centipedes by R. I. POCOCK, Esq., of the Zoological department of the British Museum; those on the Bees and Wasps by the Rev. F. D. MORICE, M.A., Assistant Master at Rugby School; and that on the Butterflies and Moths by A. SIDGWICK, Esq., M.A., Corpus Christi College, Oxford.

I wish here also to express my thanks for the loan of old pictures to be reproduced, many of which are now almost impossible to be procured, and which add much to the value of the history. Mr. A. J. LAWRENCE kindly permitted the use of some old prints from the earlier works on Rugby, while others lent pictures in their possession; Mrs. M. C. MOLESWORTH, Mrs. WILLARD, Mrs. GRAHAM, of Walsall; the Rev. F. BROMWICH, and Messrs. T. DUKE, G. M. SEABROKE, E. HARRIS, A. S. BENN, J. C. PRICE, R. OVER, and G. E. OVER.

In the reproduction of the old pictures, and the procuring of the newer ones, I have to thank several kind friends for their great interest and valuable assistance, especially Mr. E. H. SPEIGHT, who voluntarily undertook, not only to lend any plates or photographs that he possessed, but to photograph afresh any object desired; and Mr. W. H. DRAPER (o.r.), who sketched so many of the illustrations in the works. Others who helped in this department were Miss SCHOFIELD, Messrs. M. H. HALL, B. MORRIS, E. HICKS, and members of my own family.

Such assistance, however, would not have played the important part it has done, had it not been for the very generous assistance I have met with from a long list of friends, who have contributed the cost of most of the best illustrations the book presents. The cost of these has been so great, that the moderate subscription and the limited sale would never have warranted such expenditure,
and therefore I have no hesitation in saying that the subscribers themselves owe a large debt of gratitude to those who came forward to help in bearing the burden, and presenting the subscribers with a richer display of illustrations than could otherwise have been provided.

The following is a list of such donors, with the plates presented by them:

- Benn, Rev. W. H. .. House in North Street.
- Brown, Mr. G. .. Elborowe's House.
- Hall, Mr. C. .. New Bilton Quarry.
- Hands, Mr. T. .. Wesleyan Chapel.
- Howard, Mr. W. .. The Shambles, Sheep Street.
- Over, Miss .. Elborowe's Almshouses, High Street.
- Over, Mr. A. .. St. Andrew's Church (Old).
- Over, Mr. G. E. .. Old Cottage, Warwick Street.
- Over, Mr. R. .. Old House, High Street.
- Richmond, Rev. J. .. Roman Catholic Church.
- Riley, Mr. E. .. Church Lawford Church and Manor House.
- Simpson, Mr. P. .. Congregational Chapel.
- Simpson, Mr. R. T. .. Lawrence Sheriffe's Coat of Arms.
- Townsend, Mr. T. S. .. Clifton Church.
- Wratislaw, Mr. T. M. .. Lower School of Lawrence Sheriffe.

Mr. A. E. Treen also kindly lent several blocks of his own execution, and other blocks were lent by the managers of the Rugby Advertiser and the Midland Times.

I cannot, however, end the pleasant task of thanking the numerous friends who have rendered such assistance to me, without mentioning the name of Mr. A. A. Frost, without whose unwearying interest and help the work would never have been accomplished; to him indeed this history owes its existence, the idea having originated in his mind, and it was at his request that I undertook what I believe has proved to all concerned a labour of love.

W. O. WAIT.

Rugby,
April 11, 1893.
# TABLE OF CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHAPTER</th>
<th>PAGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Preface</td>
<td>v</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>List of Illustrations</td>
<td>xi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I. The position of Rugby—Strategic value—Ancient Relics—Domesday Book—Descent of the Manor—Abbeys of Pipewell and St. Mary, Leicester—Litigation between the Monks and Lord of the Manor—Royal Grants—Disputes about Free Warren—Enclosure of Common Lands—Vicissitudes of the Manor—Consecration by the King</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II. Rugby Castle—Dugdale—Leland—Old Manor House—Parish Church—Its Norman Foundation—Royal Charter—Adowson—Purchased by Lord of the Manor—Value of the Rectory—Church Tower—Bells—Additions to the Church—The Organ—Church Re-built—Churchyard—Cemetery—Former Rectors</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III. Lawrence Sheriffe—Early Education—Princess Elizabeth—Coat of Arms—Prosperity—His Will—Good Intent—Codici—Death—Place of Burial—The School—First known Master—School Album—New Site and School—Sir Eardley Wilmot</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV. Rebuilding of the School—Hakewill's design chosen—Clock Tower—Holycrook's Library—Sixth Form Room—Its Tables—Arnold Library—The Chapel—Its Windows—Monuments—Arnold's Grave—His Chair and Table—Vaults—Dr. Wool's Tree—The Organ—Founder's Day—Collect</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VI. Endowment of Almshouses by Lawrence Sheriffe—Assigned to Rugby and Brownsover—Building of the first four—Two hundred years later, four more built—Subsequent neglect of this portion of the Charity—Count Wratislaw petitions Parliament on the subject—Appeal of the Almshouse to the Trustees—Building of the last four Almshouses—Duties of the Almshouses</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VII. Richard Elborowe—An apprentice in London—Steward of the Warwickshire Meeting—Returns to Rugby—The old Red Lion—Trustee of the Great School—Builds a gallery in St. Andrew's Church—Builds and Endows School and Almshouses—His Will—Butlin's Almshouses—Lesser Charities</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VIII. Early privileges of the Town—Market—Court Baron—Court Leet—Orders made by the Court—Precautions against fire—The Pound—Position of Steward of the Manor—Modes of punishment—Ducking Stool—Flibby—Stocks—Modern Courts—Justices of the Peace—Population of the Town</td>
<td>109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X. The Town in Darkness—Lamps—Drainage—Early adoption of Health of Towns Act—Election of Local Board of Health—Water supply—The Water Tower—Old buildings—Site of the Stocks—Town Lock-up—Bear and Ragged Staff—Remains of older houses—Fragments of Lawrence Sheriffe's house—State of Streets at Fair time—Cattle Market</td>
<td>127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XII. Lower School of Lawrence Sheriffe—Its origin—Royal Commission, 1861—Bill introduced into Parliament—Dr. Temple's report and design for new School—Opposition by the Town—Public Schools Act of 1868—Trustees of Rugby School issue new statutes—Opposed by the Town, and altered in consequence—Opening of the Lower School—Regulations—Elborowe's School—National Schools</td>
<td>153</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER.


XIV. Traces of martial spirit in former days—Compulsory training—Early attempts to form a Volunteer Corps—Formation of a new Corps in 1859—School Company—The Butts—Officers—Curfew Bell—Fire Brigade, Reformed and Remodelled—Old and new Hospitals—Endowment of Free Bells—Smallpox Hospital—Nursing Association—Tree planting—Jubilee Tower—Rugby Institute—Public Library—Rugby of to day


XIX. Hillmorton—Ancient Remains—Early Owners—Agrarian Riots—Passage of Troops through the Village—Rectory—The Church—Bells—Monuments of the Astley Family—Foundation of Two Churches—The Old Font—List of Rectors and Vicars—James Pettiver


XXI. Local Legends—The Legend of Knightlow Hill—The Legend of Rainsbrook—The Legend of Guy, Earl of Warwick, and the Dun Cow—The Legend of One-handed Broughon—Village Wakes

XXII. The History of Rugby—Rugby Fossils

XXIII. List of Animals—Birds—Reptiles and Amphibia—Fish—Mollusca

XXIV. Lepidoptera—Aculeata Hymenoptera and Chrysisida—Myriopoda (Centipedes and Millipedes)

XXV. Plants—List of Fungi—Amount of Rain—Frequency of Rain

Addenda

Appendix—Corrigenda

Index
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Illustration Description</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Frontispiece). High Street, 1893</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High Street, 1840</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Island</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roman-British Hammer</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saxon and Roman Ware</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Old Manor House</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Old Church Tower</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old Font</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Old Parish Church</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lawrence Sheriffe's Coat of Arms</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lawrence Sheriffe</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The New School, 1750</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old School, from Close</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School Porch</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School House Hall (Interior)</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School House</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sixth Form Room</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arnold's Grave</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arnold's Chair and Table</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School Quadrangle</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School Buildings, from Close</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Arnold</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lawrence Sheriffe's Almshouses</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elborowe's House</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elborowe's Almshouses</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School Gateway</td>
<td>107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old Cottage, North Street</td>
<td>112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old Bull Inn, Sheep Street</td>
<td>118</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old Cottage, Warwick Street</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Richard Over's House, High Street</td>
<td>122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old Hen and Chickens, Sheep Street</td>
<td>126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old Entrance to Town</td>
<td>131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corner of Sheep Street and Lawrence Sheriffe Street, 1873</td>
<td>133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old George Inn</td>
<td>134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old Parish Church</td>
<td>139</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wesleyan Chapel</td>
<td>141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Matthew's Church</td>
<td>143</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roman Catholic Church</td>
<td>147</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holy Trinity Church</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congregational Chapel</td>
<td>151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illustration</td>
<td>Page</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower School of Lawrence Sheriff</td>
<td>155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Shambles, Sheep Street</td>
<td>169</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malin's Pool, Warwick Street</td>
<td>175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old Engine House</td>
<td>178</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Rugby Hospital of St. Cross</td>
<td>181</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jubilee Clock Tower, Market Place</td>
<td>185</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birthplace of Dr. Sleath</td>
<td>186</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A Relic of Old Rugby</td>
<td>189</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old Whitehall</td>
<td>191</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clifton Church</td>
<td>195</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old Parsonage, Brownsover</td>
<td>204</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old Chapel, Brownsover</td>
<td>207</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avon Inn</td>
<td>210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old Canal, Newbold</td>
<td>211</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Porch, Newbold Church</td>
<td>212</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old Font</td>
<td>215</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staircase, Old Manor House, Cosford</td>
<td>216</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old Stables, Lawford Hall</td>
<td>226</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Three Ages of Tree, Church Lawford Green</td>
<td>235</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Church Lawford Church and Manor House</td>
<td>237</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newnham Regis Church</td>
<td>243</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old Baths, Newnham Regis</td>
<td>247</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dunchurch Church</td>
<td>251</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old Lion Inn, Dunchurch</td>
<td>260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hillmorton Cross</td>
<td>269</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rev. W. H. Benn's House, North Street, Rugby</td>
<td>275</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bilton Hall (front)</td>
<td>280</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bilton Hall (back)</td>
<td>281</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bilton Church</td>
<td>282</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old Cottages, Bilton</td>
<td>287</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knightlow Hill</td>
<td>292</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rainsbrook</td>
<td>294</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guy Killing the Dun Cow</td>
<td>295</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lawford Hall</td>
<td>298</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remains of Lawford Hall (Old Stables)</td>
<td>299</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ophiolepis Damesii</td>
<td>305</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. G. H. Walker's Lime Works</td>
<td>306</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penaeus</td>
<td>307</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Victoria Works, New Bilton</td>
<td>311</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
THE HIGH STREET (From Old Print), 1830.
RUGBY: PAST & PRESENT,
WITH AN HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF NEIGHBOURING PARISHES.

CHAPTER I.

The position of Rugby—Strategical value—Ancient Relics—Domesday Book—
Descent of the Manor—Abbeys of Pipewell and St. Mary, Leicester
—Ligation between the Monks and Lord of the Manor—Royal Grants—
Disputes about Free Warren—Enclosure of Common Lands—Vicissitudes of the Manor—Confiscation by the King.

Most of us are familiar with one or two facts—as for example that there are roads of undoubted Roman construction in the vicinity, and that unquestionable British and Roman antiquities have been discovered in and round the town of Rugby. This makes the mind ponder as to what may have been the position and constitution of the town in those early days. Yet its history before the time of the Norman Conquest is but matter of conjecture, based upon these facts and discoveries. The town is situate upon a high table land rising from the river Avon, which in this neighbourhood formed the division between two ancient British tribes known as the Dobuni and the Coritani. It was probably a small fortified place, as signified by the termination of the ancient form of
Rugby: Past and Present, with an

the name of Rocheberie, built to keep in check the military post on the opposite hill of Brownsover, the remains of which can still be easily traced. Rugby was probably then but an outpost of the larger and important British towns at Borough Hill, near Daventry; Credentont Hill, near Burton Dassett; and Nadbury, on the Edge Hills. The perfect chain of fortified posts along the northern bank of the Avon and just within the frontier of the great forest of Arden, connected as they are with tumuli for signalling purposes, gives great interest to this part of Warwickshire, which is supposed to be the scene of the defence of Venusius against the troops of the great Roman general, Aulus Didius. The signs of the British occupation of Rugby are confined to the tumulus or sepulchral mound in the School Close, commonly called the Island, and a similar mound in a field adjoining the Lawford Road. But these mounds probably served another purpose, in addition to marking the site of the grave of some hero. It is generally supposed that they were used as links in the ancient system of telegraphic communication between the two great British roads, Watling Street (running between Clifton and Lilbourne), and the Fosse Way (running past Stretton, still called Stretton-under-Fosse), which meet north of Rugby at the High Cross or Cross Hands. The mound on the Lawford Road would thus communicate with one in Church Lawford; that with one in Wolston; this would signal to Knightlow Hill at Stretton-on-Dunsmore, and so on down the Fosse Way. The one in the School Close would be used in a similar way to signal to the mound near the Vicarage at Hillmorton, which, in its turn, would communicate with the British post at Lilbourne, on the Watling Street, and so southwards. This system was well understood, and largely used by
the ancients, who spread important news very rapidly by it, lighting beacon fires on these mounds to serve as signals by day or night. As late as the seventeenth century, during the Civil Wars, one of the ancient British tumuli in Warwickshire was used as a beacon,—namely, the one at Monks Kirby, known as Cloudesly Bush. In the Jubilee year the custom was kept up by lighting great bon-fires on most of the beacon hills throughout England.

A few years ago an ancient bronze dagger, of British manufacture, was discovered close by the mound on the Lawford Road. In draining the cemetery, also, on its formation, an opaque glass bead was found, which the late Mr. M. H. Bloxam judged to be a relic of Anglo-Saxon times. This gentleman possessed several other articles found in the neighbourhood, which may be seen in the Art Museum belonging to Rugby School.

Two discoveries of rather later date have been made: a small Roman-British bronze hammer, and a bronze hoop-shaped ring for the finger, with a curious Greek motto inscribed on the inner surface. But neither of these articles were considered by Mr. Bloxam to be of earlier date than A.D. 51, when the Romans conquered Warwickshire.

At Cave’s Inn, the old Roman post of Tripontium, on the Watling Street, several relics of the Roman occupation have been found from time to time, among the most important being some glazed Samian ware, a bronze stylus or writing instrument, some fibulae or brooches, and some rude keys. Similar remains have been found at other spots along the road, and pieces of ordinary pottery are very common.

Rugby, however, does not appear to be mentioned, or even
alluded to, in any Saxon chronicle, and the first written evidence of
its existence is that which we meet with in the record of the Norman
survey of the kingdom, made by order of William the Conqueror.
This work gives not only a contemporary report, but also a com-
parative statement, of the areas, possessions, and valuation of lands
in the time of Edward the Confessor, in whose reign a similar but
smaller survey had been made. This great national work includes
a mass of details, principally territorial and personal, with others of
the greatest value as to names of places, conditions of cities, towns,
and villages, and especially as to possessions and values of lands,
manors, mills, churches, priests, villeins, woods, forests, farms, and
ploughs, which are careful and minute enough to enable the student
eight centuries later to gain a vivid picture of Warwickshire, as well
as of nearly all the counties of England. The Norman William
may be almost forgiven for his Conquest and his confiscations, in
consideration of the ample details which his survey affords of the
condition of England before and during his reign. This work, begun
in 1081 and completed in 1086, is in every way a wonderful one, and
is a lasting honour to the Norman scribes, by whose skill and care
it was compiled. Its principal interest for Warwickshire is the
citation of the names of the Saxon landowners and their possessions,
and especially of Turchil, who, after fortifying Warwick Castle at
the command of the King, was dispossessed by him, and his vast
tracts of land given to Henry de Newburgh, one of the Conqueror’s
favourites. This justly celebrated survey is known as the Domesday
Book or Register, from which judgment was to be given on the
value, tenure, and services of land therein described. In this book
Rugby is summed up in three lines and a quarter of much abbre-
viated Latin, which runs as follows:—“Terra Turchil de Warwick
in Stanlei H.D. De Terra ten Eddulf in Rocheberie ii. hid.) dim.
Tra. e. vi. car. In d’nio e. i. car.) ii. serui.) xi. uilli.) v. bord. cu.
v. car. Ibi molin. de xiii. sol.) iii. denar”) xvi. acp’ti. valuit. l. sol.
modo xl. solid.”*
This is of course hardly intelligible to the ordinary reader, so it may be translated thus:—“Land of Turchil de Warwick in the Hundred of Stanley. Of Turchil Eddulf holds in Rocheberie two hides and a half. The arable land employs two ploughs. In the demesne is one plough land and two bondsmen and eleven villeins (i.e. tenants of the lord), and five borders (i.e. farmers), with five ploughs. There is a mill, the yearly value of which is thirteen shillings and fourpence, and there are sixteen acres of meadow land. The yearly value was (in Edward the Confessor’s time) fifty shillings, now (at the survey) forty shillings.”

Turchil, the superior lord of Rugby, under whom was Eddulf, was a Saxon nobleman who had not been entirely dispossessed of his estates by the Conqueror, as was the case with many other Saxons. All this shows Rocheberie to have been of some little importance in the Saxon days. It continued to bear the ancient form of the name till the reign of Henry VIII., when the form so familiar over the whole of England first appeared in Leland’s Itinerary. This, however, did not come into common use for two or three centuries after that date, during which period it was termed Rokeby or Rookby—in fact this latter form appears on a silver chalice presented to the parish church as late as 1633.

The Manor, or demesne, as it is termed in Domesday Book, continued for some time to be held by the male descendants of Eddulf, by the tenure of half a knight’s fee, of the heirs of Turchil. In the reign, however, of Edward I. it was inherited by the daughter and heiress of the last male possessor of that family. About this time the spelling of the name began to be altered; for we find the son of Eddulf is styled Thurbertus de Rochebe, while the next in descent is styled Henricus de Rokeby, and thus the name continued down to the fifteenth century. Very considerable trouble has been taken to ascertain the arms borne by the family of Rokeby, but all in vain, and there appears no ground for believing that it was connected with the Rokebys of Yorkshire.

Henry de Rokeby was a great benefactor to the Abbey of
Pipewell in Northamptonshire. This monastery had also a smaller house, then called a grange, in Rugby. It may in the first instance have occupied the site of the present Rectory, which was formerly moated round, but it was subsequently removed to a spot in the middle of the School Close, and also had a moat dug round the new site. This was traceable until the year 1816, when it was filled up and levelled. In the "Leiger," or records of this Abbey, appears the following extract*— "Be it remembered that there were formerly two Henries, the father and the son, who were successively lords at Rokeby, who gave to the monks of Pipewell a culture of land in Rokeby called Nepland, on which they made a grange, which was at first near the town, but afterwards removed to another place by Andrew de Roywella, then cellarer of Pipewell. And from Henry de Rokeby the said monks had five virgates of land and a meadow called the Millholme. The sheep, by permission, in default of pasture, entered the fields of Moreton, on which account the abbot of his mere will gave annually to the lords of Moreton one wether sheep, which afterwards the said lords claimed by plea and extortion. And be it known that for this sheep there was a coolness between the lords of Moreton and the abbots of Pipewell for thirty years, and neither the monks nor their men would pay any toll in the market of Rokeby by the charter of Henry. And be it remembered that the first Henry had a son Henry, who had Ralph his son and heir, which Ralph before the justices itinerant at Warwick 13th Edward I. was adjudged to acquit the monks of Pipewell of scutage against the Earl of Warwick, for certain tenements in Rokeby. And the said Ralph had a daughter and heiress who married Sir John Gobaud, who claimed from the monks of Pipewell two hundred wethers in their fold annually, as the lords of Rokeby were accustomed to do. Of the two hundred wethers the rector of Rokeby formerly claimed the tythe by plea in the Court of Arches, but was condemned to pay to the abbot and convent fifty pounds in silver. Mem. that the monks of Pipewell had the meadows of

* Bloxam—Kenning's Rugby Almanack, 1876.
Sydenham of the monks of Combe, and that the church of Rokeby has annually of the monks of Pipewell sixpence for the support of one torch or lamp."

Beside these proofs of his liberality, this Henry de Rokeby gave all the lands which he held in the district of Holme, now called Biggin, near Clifton, in the County of Warwick, to the canons of Leicester, in exchange for the advowson of the chapel of Rokeby, which was at that time but a member or district of Clifton, the whole being held by the abbot and convent of Leicester. (Upon this point some further remarks will be found in the chapter upon the parish church of Rugby.) The exact date of the above deed of Henry de Rokeby cannot be precisely ascertained, but it was probably drawn up about the end of the reign of John. In the thirty-ninth year of Henry III., A.D., 1255, he obtained a charter from the king for a weekly market, to be held on Saturday, and also for a yearly fair to be held on the eve of the feast of St. Lawrence, and the two following days, with a grant of free warren to his demesne in the county of Warwick. This latter grant of free warren became in later years a source of great trouble and much litigation. In the year 1683 the rector, freeholders, landholders, cottagers, and tenants of land, within the town and parish of Rugby, laid formal complaint before the Lord Chancellor that the lords of the manor of Rugby had enjoyed free warren in the common fields of Rugby, and had kept a great stock of conies thereon, to the great detriment of the freeholders, and the inhabitants, as well in their common as their corn, and that the lord of the manor had agreed to give up this right of free warren in exchange for four score acres of the said warren ground, where he should think most convenient, for the space of three years, for his own cultivation, to repay him for the loss of the warren, while they on their part were to have the remainder of the common land for their own cultivation, to defray their law expenses over the extinction of the right of free warren. They all agreed to these terms, and then found to their dismay that after the lord of the manor had taken his portion of eighty acres,
there was none left for their use! Hence their complaint. The real difficulty was that under their own agreement the lord of the manor had got the land, and they had no money to enable them to go through the legal formalities necessary to bar his right of free warren, which would therefore revive after the three years' cultivation of the land assigned to the lord of the manor. Under these circumstances the court decided that the lord of the manor should hold the land granted to him for the three years, and that after that time had expired the land should revert to the town, and the right of free warren should be extinguished. Thus ended a dispute which gives a hint that the superior intelligence and calculations of the lord of the manor were being employed to gain the advantage over his simple-minded townsmen, who evidently had little experience in the measurement of land.

In 1773 an Act was passed for dividing and enclosing the open and common field, common pastures, common meadows, common grounds, heath, and waste ground, in the Manor and Parish of Rugby. The preamble cited that the said common ground consisted of 42 yard lands, and that it altogether contained 1500 acres or thereabouts; that Alexander Hume, Esq., was lord of the said manor; that William Lord Craven was seized of the advowson of the parish church, and that the Reverend Thomas Rowland Berkeley was the rector. It then named the principal proprietors in the parish, and stated that they were desirous that the said common should be divided and enclosed, and specific parts assigned to each. Commissioners were accordingly appointed, and certain rules laid down to regulate in what manner the survey was to be made, and to guard against partiality. By this Act power was given to the Commissioners to enlarge the churchyard, and to assign certain tithes to the Rector in lieu of those which he would lose by the partition in question. The allotments were accordingly made, and henceforth common land ceased for the parish of Rugby.*

In consequence of the establishment of the market, which had

* Nicolas—History of Rugby, p. 45.
been granted to the town at the same time as this right of free warren, the Abbot of Combe requested permission from the monks of Pipewell to build or purchase a house in Rokeby, for the reception of such members of his fraternity as he might have occasion to send thither. Henry must have died before 1285, for in that year his widow Annabilla held the manor in dower, and not only claimed the right of market and free warren under the charter granted to her husband, but also assumed the power of punishing the “breakers of the assize of bread and ale.” This was clearly going beyond her power and right, for the sheriff thereupon entered upon the market, fair, and free warren, and confiscated them in the name of the king.

Henry was succeeded by Ralph, his son and heir, but he did not long survive his father, dying before 1292; for in a deed bearing the date of that year it is stated that Ralph Bassett, of Sapcote, granted to Peter de Leycester the wardship of all the lands, and the advowson of the church, of Rokeby, which was held of him by the heirs of Ralph de Rokeby.* Annabilla the widow of Henry de Rokeby subsequently married Mundeville, and still held the manor in dower in 1309. Her granddaughter, Annabilla, married Sir John Gobaud some time previous to the year 1322, for in that year they had a lawsuit with the Abbot of Leicester respecting the virgate of land given by Henry in exchange for the advowson of the Chapel of Rokeby.

In 1327 Sir John Gobaud and his wife Annabilla obtained a grant of a court-leet and other privileges in their manor. Shortly after this Sir John Gobaud, the father, died, and his son bearing the same name alienated both the inheritance of the manor and the advowson of the church to Ralph, Lord Stafford, and Sir John Odingsells, and their heirs. The manor appears to have descended in due succession to the heirs of Lord Stafford, for in the reign of Henry VI. it was possessed by Humphrey, fourth Earl of Stafford, and first Duke of Buckingham. There is strong ground for believing that he settled it upon his second son, Sir Henry Stafford, who,

* Nicolas—History of Rugby, p. 51.
before 1460, married Margaret, Countess of Richmond, the daughter and sole heiress of John Beaufort, Duke of Somerset, and widow of Edmund, Earl of Richmond, by whom she was mother of Henry VII. Sir Henry Stafford died in 1482, without issue, and his widow held the manor of Rokeby as her dower. Shortly afterwards she married Thomas, second Lord Stanley, who, in 1485, was created Earl of Derby.*

It is necessary for us at this point to turn for a moment to the politics of that day in order that we may account for the vicissitudes through which the manor of Rokeby passed. As mother of the Earl of Richmond, the Countess (the lady of the manor) was of course an object of the displeasure of Richard III., and though her then husband, Lord Stanley, was an active supporter of the King, it did not entirely save her from the royal vengeance. In the year 1484 an Act was passed by Parliament,† in which the following passage occurs:—"Forasmuch as Margaret, Countess of Richmond, "mother to the King's greate rebell and Traytour Henry, Erle of "Richmond, hath of late conspired, confedered, and comitted High "Treason ayenst oure soveraigne Lorde the King, Richard the "Third, in dyvers and sundry wyses .... yet nevertheless "our saide soveraigne Lorde of his grace, especiall remembering the "good and faithful service that Thomas, Lord Stanley, hath done ".... and for the good love and trust that the King hath "in him, and for his sake remitteth and woll forbear the greate "punyshement of ateynder of the said Countesse that she hath "deserved, and in consideration of the premises our said soveraigne "Lorde woll that it be enacted, ordeigned, and established, by the "assent of the lords spuell. [i.e. spiritual] and temporel. and the "comens of this present Parlement, and by auctorite of the same, "that the said Countesse be dishabled in the Lawe from henceforth "to have, enherite, or enjoye any Manours, lands, or tenements, or "other Hereditaments, or possessions whatsoever .... and

* Nicolas—History of Rugby, p. 21.
† 23 Edw. IV.
"that the said Countesse forfeit to our said soveraigne Lorde the "King and his heirs, all castells, manors, &c. . . . whereof "the said Countesse, or any other to hyr use is now seased or pos-"sessed of estate of Fee simple, Fee taill, terms of lyffe, in dower, "or otherwise, and that by the same auçtorite it be ordeigned that "all the said castelles, manours, &c., . . . bee to the said "Thomas terme of his lyff, and after his decesse to our saide "soveraigne Lorde the King."

Accordingly we are not surprised to find in documents cited by Dugdale in his work on Warwickshire* that Richard III., by patent dated very shortly after the above statute was passed, granted the reversion of the manor of Rugby to Lord John Dudley and his heirs. He in turn, in anticipation of this grant taking effect, appointed, by a deed dated 1484, his relative William Catesby steward of the same whenever it should come into the hands of himself or his heirs, but it is expressly stated that this would not take place until the death of Lord Stanley.

Thus Lord Stanley continued to hold the manor until the accession of his son-in-law Henry VII., upon whose head, as is recorded, Lord Stanley placed the crown after the battle of Bosworth Field. We are not surprised after this turn of events, to find that in 1485 another Act of Parliament was passed, in which it is stated that the above Act, passed in the first year of Richard III., "and "all other Acts made in the said Parliament against the said "countesse by what name soever she be called in the said Acts, be "utterly void, adnulled, and of noe force ne effect," and that she "might "enter, have, hold, and enjoy all the aforesaid castelles, "manors, &c., . . . as she or anei man to her use had them "at the time of the making of the said Acte in as good and avail-"able wise as she should or might have done if the said Acte had "never been had, ne made."

This latter Act therefore at once restored the manor of Rokeby to the Countess of Richmond for her life. Upon her death,

*Dugdale's Antiquities of Warwickshire, p. 18.
June 29, 1509, it is presumed to have devolved upon Edward, Duke of Buckingham, who was then a minor, as the heir of her former husband, Sir Henry Stafford, the attainder of whom had been repealed in the first year of Henry VII.

Curiously enough, very soon after this the manor again lay at the disposal of the king. Edward Duke of Buckingham was convicted of high treason and executed, May 17, 1521, in consequence of which all his lands were forfeited to the Crown. A month had scarcely elapsed when Henry VIII., by letters patent dated June 18, 1521, granted the manor of Rokeby to Sir Gilbert Talboys and Elizabeth his wife, and their heirs.

Sir Gilbert died April 15, 1530, leaving by the said Elizabeth a daughter and sole heiress, Elizabeth, who inherited the manor. She was married to Thomas Wymbish, who died and left her a widow. She was subsequently married again to Sir Ambrose Dudley, afterwards Earl of Warwick, and continued to hold the manor till the second year of Elizabeth.

In 1560 Lady Elizabeth Dudley jointly with her husband sold the manor and the advowson of the Church to John Wyrley, of Dodford, in Northamptonshire, but in 1562 he was called upon to show cause why the manor of Rokeby should not be seized into the hands of the Queen—on what grounds it does not appear. Dugdale in his account of the Incumbents of Rugby, says that in 1570 John Wyrley and two others presented a rector to the Church, from which it is clear that the advowson was not forfeited with the manor.

Nothing further is known until a deed dated November 22, 1594, when "Wake Starkey, of Rugby, gentleman," conveyed the manor of Rokeby and the advowson of the Church to Richard and Susannah Burnabye, of Watford, Northamptonshire, for the sum of £2,100. In this deed it is mentioned that the manor and advowson were "heretofore the inheritance of Ambrose, Lord Dudley, and Dame Elizabeth his wife, or one of them, and before that of Sir Gilbert Talboys and Dame Elizabeth his wife," * leaving the blank still unaccounted for.

* Nicolas—History of Rugby, p. 37.
For the next 120 years the manor continued in the Burnabye family, but in 1720 Frances Burnabye conveyed it to William Boughton, of Bilton, who died in the same year. He bequeathed it with his other lands to trustees, who were to permit his sister-in-law, Anne Boughton, the widow of his brother Edward, to enjoy the rents and profits of all his lands in Rugby for her life. He further directed that after her death the trustees were to receive the rents until his nephew William Boughton, the son of Edward, should attain the age of 25. Anne Boughton died in 1729, and in 1742 William Boughton succeeded to his uncle's property on attaining the specified age of 25. He, however, died four years later, leaving an only son Edward, who survived his father but a few months.

The estate then passed to the eldest daughter Anne, who married Alexander Hume; he thus became lord of the manor in the right of his wife, until his death in 1793. He was succeeded by his son Abraham Hume, who in 1801 sold the property to the late Abraham Caldecott. At his death he devised it to his second son, the late Thomas Caldecott, as his eldest son died early. The manor is now held by Mrs. Caldecott, of the Lodge, second wife of Thomas Caldecott, after whom it will revert to the children of his third daughter Ellen, who was married to Edmund Harris, Esq., of Rugby.
CHAPTER II.


We now revert to various points of interest in the history of Rugby, which were passed over for the time in order to present the descent of the manor in unbroken continuity. Dugdale, in his Antiquities, informs us that "there was a little Castle at Rokeby, which stood about a furlong from the Church northwards, as is to be seen by the banks of earth and part of the moat yet remaining." With regard to this he says, "I am of opinion that this was one of those castles which were built in Stephen's time for fearing the coming of the Empress, almost all of which were demolished by the command of Henry II. in 1157, and besides the probability thereof, the inhabitants have it by tradition that it was Sir Henry Rokeby's castle." *

Leland, a much older writer, says "There appere ditches at Rugby, the market town in Warwickshire, where the Rugbys, gentlemen of fame, dwellid, among whom one, Sir Henry Rugby, was much spoken of. The place thus ditched is yet called Hawle (i.e. the Hall). The Duke of Buckingham, a late, was Lord of Rugby towne." From this we conclude that this was originally the site of the ancient Manorial Hall.

The late Mr. M. H. Bloxam agreed rather with Leland than Dugdale, and based his opinion on the discovery of an ancient spur

* Dugdale, p. 17.
of the time of Stephen, which was dug up on the site of the supposed castle, and he therefore assigned the original work of digging the moat round the site to the reign of that king. It cannot, however, be said that this argument is a conclusive one. Only the northern portion of the moat now remains, in the grounds behind the house now occupied by Captain Beatty, though as late as thirty years ago there could still be traced the original entrance into the moated area, which consisted of a simple mound of earth crossing the moat on the north side. It was, however, then removed by the late Count Wratislaw, who occupied the property at that time.

The Old Manor House.

When the site of the manor house was changed is a point quite lost in obscurity. But in 1748 we find some indirect evidence as to where the manor house then stood. In that year the Trustees of...
Lawrence Sherriffe's School applied to Parliament for leave to purchase a new house for the school, stating that the one given by Lawrence Sherriffe had become so ruinous as not to be worth effectual repair. They accordingly obtained leave, and proceeded to purchase a house which stood where the present School House now stands. It was then in possession of a Mrs. Pennington, and had before belonged to, and been occupied by, Mr. Burnabye, then lord of the manor. It would appear therefore that the house thus purchased by the School trustees was the manor house, and it certainly bore the reputation at that time of being so, and was advertised publicly for sale under that title. It continued to be the residence of the headmaster of the School from 1748—1809, when it was pulled down and the present School House was built.

We saw that no mention of Rugby appeared in any Saxon record, so that we are not surprised that the church, either as a building or a foundation, receives no notice earlier than the Domesday Book. Prior to the reign of Edward the Confessor, A.D. 1042, there is very little recorded of any country parish churches. In the succeeding reign however, when the whole country was duly surveyed and set in order, we find richer material. We are not disappointed when we turn to the great national register* where we read:—

"Alwin, the Sheriff, gave Cliptone (Clifton-on-Dunsmore) to this Church (Coventry), with the consent of King Edward and his sons, for the health of his soul, and with the approbation of the county. Earl Alberic unjustly invaded and seized it from that Church."

Again, in the same record we find this:—"Land of Earl Alberic.—The Earl himself held Cliptone. Alwin, the Sheriff, held it in King Edward's time, and was free with land. There are five hides. The arable employs sixteen ploughs—two are in the demesne. There are twelve villeins—with a priest—and twenty borders. They have seven ploughs.—Two mills pay eleven shillings—and there are eight acres of meadow.—In King Edward's time and afterwards it was worth forty shillings, now four pounds. Alwin

* Domesday Book.
"gave the land to the Church of Coventry for the health of his soul. "In King Edward's time Earl Alberic seized it."

The importance of this statement lies in the fact that at that time Rugby was a member, as it is called, of Clifton parish, and it enables us to draw some inferences as to the origin of the church in Rugby. This much at all events is clear: that a church existed in Clifton as early as 1086, the year of the completion of the Domesday Book, for it is definitely said there was a priest then, that is, a resident clergyman. Then we draw the further inference that probably the monks of Coventry founded a church (or properly, a chapel, subject to the mother church of Clifton) in Rugby, because of the responsibility devolving upon them by the gift of land made to them by Alwin.

Of this early structure there is not a vestige that can be traced above ground, but it was the opinion of Mr. Bloxam that it is not improbable that there may be some remains buried under the foundations of the existing Church—such discoveries being frequently made in the re-building of old parish churches.†

In the register of the Abbey of Leicester, (preserved in the Bodleian Library, Oxford) is a very interesting document which was compiled in 1477, by one of the monks named William Charyte. From an entry in this record we arrive at the very probable conclusion as to the builder of the first known church in Rugby. Charyte there says—"We have of the gift of the first Ernald de Bois the "church of Clifton, with the chapels of Brownsover and Rokeby, and "we have of the gift of the second Ernald de Bois a confirmation of "the grant of the aforesaid churches." The first Ernald was steward to the Earl of Leicester, the illustrious founder of the above Abbey. The third and fourth Ernald de Bois each in turn confirmed this grant—the last of these deeds runs as follows:—"The charta of the "fourth Ernald de Bois—To all the faithful in Christ, Ernald de "Bois greeting. Know ye that I have confirmed all the gifts and "grants which my great grandfather Ernald de Bois, my grandfather

† Bloxam—Kensing's Rugby Almanack, 1876.
Ernald de Bois, and my father Ernald de Bois, have given to God, and to the church of St. Mary in the meadows at Leicester, and to the Canons regular there serving God, the church of Clifton with the chapels of Brownsover and of Rokeby, with all their appurtenances . . . . And this Charta was made in the year of our Lord 1240.

In addition to this, Henry II. granted a charter confirming these and other gifts to the Abbey.

Henry, King of England, Duke of Normandy and Aquitaine, and Earl of Anjou. Know ye that I have granted and confirmed for ever as alms to God and the Church of St. Mary in the meadow at Leicester, and to the Canons regular there serving God, whatever Robert, Earl of Leicester, has given or is about to give them in lands, and churches, and titles, and all other things, and whatever others have reasonably given or are about to give them . . . . of the gift of Ernald de Bois the church of Clifton, with the chapels of Rokeby and Brownsover.

It is clearly established therefore, on the authority of these four deeds and a royal charter, that Norman churches existed in both Rugby and Brownsover seven centuries ago.

But now a word with regard to the presentation to the church. In the year 1,200 a quarrel arose on the point, which ended in a lawsuit between Henry de Rokeby, lord of the manor, and Paul, the abbot of St. Mary's, Leicester, each claiming the right of presenting a rector to the church of Rugby. It was tried before the justices at Westminster, when the abbot, who was the defendant in the case, produced the charter given to the abbey by Henry II. Upon this Henry de Rokeby was compelled to relinquish his claim to the advowson. Later on, however, by amicable arrangement between the former litigants, the lord of the manor became possessed of the coveted right of presenting to the parish church of his manor. This question was finally set at rest by a formal deed, happily preserved by the same writer, William Charyte—"Rokeby: We have of the gift of Ernald de Bois the advowson of the Church of Rokeby, with
Historical Account of Neighbouring Parishes.

"the confirmation thereof of King Henry II., which formerly was a "chapel of Clifton, only now we present a nominee to the Bishop; "and we receive homage and service of the heirs of Henry de "Rokeby. The Rector of Rokeby hath the whole tithes of the "Church there, and pays twenty shillings for procurations. Be it "remembered that the litigation which ensued between Henry de "Rokeby and Paul, Abbot of Leicester, in the Court of our Lord "the King, respecting the Advowson of the Church of Rugby was "thus concluded, namely that the said Henry renounced the right "he claimed to seek for himself, and in the aforesaid Court acknowledged it to be a chapel of the mother Church of Clifton; nevertheless the said Abbot, for himself and his conventual establishment, granted to the before-named Henry, and his heirs, for his homage and service, that it should be lawful for them for ever thereafter, after the death of Simon the Deacon, to choose a Clerk and to present him to the Abbot and Convent, to whom they should consent if he was a proper person, for twenty shillings annually in the name of a rent to be paid to them. Also that the aforesaid Henry and his heirs should be sureties for the aforesaid rent, and the Clerk who held the aforesaid chapel should every year receive Chrism* from the mother Church. Be it remembered that in the fifth year of Henry the son of King John (A.D. 1221) a final agreement was made in the Court of our Lord the King at Coventry, between William, Abbot of Leicester, and Henry de Rokeby respecting the advowson of the chapel of Rokeby, in which the aforesaid Abbot acknowledged the advowson of the aforesaid chapel to be the right of Henry himself. Also that the said Henry and his heirs should elect a fit Clerk for the Abbot and his successors, whom the Abbot himself and his successors shall present to the Bishop of the diocese (for institution to the living), and

* We may here state that Chrism was oil consecrated by the Bishop, and used for anointing persons at Baptism. It was the custom for the parochial clergy to receive it from the cathedral church of their diocese; but here a stipulation is made that the clerk presented to the chapel of Rokeby should always receive the Chrism from the mother church of Clifton. The design of this arrangement probably was to compel constant acknowledgment of the fact that Rugby was still theoretically a member of Clifton.
which Clerk should render annually to the Abbot and Monks of Leicester an ancient and accustomed pension which the aforesaid church of Leicester was accustomed to receive: and that the aforesaid Henry for that advowson gave to us his land which he held in the township of Holme (or Biggin).

"Be it remembered that the same annual pension of twenty shillings was recovered by plaint in the Court of our Lord the King, from Master John Stone, Parson of the parish church of Rugby, in the fifth year of King Edward the Fourth (A.D. 1466), and in the Bishop’s Court, by diffinative sentence, as set forth in the book of Pleas."*

In accordance with this agreement the abbot and convent were accustomed to present to the living the nominee of the patron, the lord of the manor, just as we see is the case when the Dean and Chapter of a diocese elect to the Bishopric the nominee presented to them by the Crown. But from the time of the suppression and dissolution of monasteries the patrons have always presented their own nominees. The advowson continued annexed to the manor till the eighteenth century. It was probably sold by the Burnabye family, about the year 1720, to the then Earl of Craven, the manor itself being sold by them to the Boughton family. The advowson still remains in the possession of the Earl of Craven, but the call to present to the rectory does not often arise, for there were only three presentations made from the year 1676 to 1825.

These determined efforts of Henry de Rokeby to secure the advowson of the chapel have had far-reaching results, never contemplated by him. If he had not procured that agreement with the Abbey of Leicester, by virtue of which the chapel was converted into a parish church and the vicarage became a rectory, the greater part of the possessions of the church would, as in so many other cases, on the suppression of the monasteries, have been seized by the Crown and granted to lay impropriators.

This did actually take place with Clifton and Brownsover, *

*Bloxam—Kenning's Rugby Almanack, 1876.
subject only to the keeping of the chancels in repair by those to whom the lands were granted: and it also occurred with the pension of twenty shillings payable by the rector to the abbey, as these remained the property of the abbey until it was suppressed. This small pension was probably originally one quarter of the annual value of the tithes, for in 1290 the rectory was valued at five pounds a year. On the suppression of the Abbey of St. Mary this pension of twenty shillings was granted by the Crown to some private person as a lay appropriation, and has since passed from one person to another, being now we believe the property of a Mrs. Hall. It is subject to the land tax of four shillings, and to an acquittance of eightpence, so that the net value to the owner of this piece of property is fifteen shillings and fourpence a year!

In 1774 the common lands of Rugby were enclosed, and about two hundred and five acres were allotted to the rector in lieu of tithes.* This grant of land has very materially enhanced the value of the living owing to the great increase of the price of the land, consequent upon the advent of the railway and the growth of the town. Thus while in 1298 the rectory was assessed at the annual value of five pounds, † in 1341 five pounds six shillings and eightpence, in 1534 seventeen pounds nineteen shillings and twopence, in 1840 it had increased to about five hundred and seventy pounds a year. This has been increased largely by subsequent sales of portions of the glebe land to the London and North Western Railway Company, and to the Trustees of Lawrence Sheriffe's charity for the erection of the Subordinate school, &c. In Crockford's Clergy List of 1890 it is returned as worth £700 a year, while a local authority states that the annual value is not much below £1200.

With regard to the actual structure of the church of St. Andrew, it appears that when Henry de Rokeby, the first great benefactor of Rugby, secured the right of presenting to the living, and thus, as described before, converted the ancient chapel into a parish church,
he took down the old Norman chancel and rebuilt it in the style of his age, the thirteenth century, adding on the present tower. This chancel stood until 1814, when the church was enlarged.

It will be remembered, from the history of the manor given before, that, about the middle of the fourteenth century, Ralph Lord Stafford became possessed of the manor and advowson of the church. It is conjectured that he pulled down the old Norman nave of the church and rebuilt the nave and aisles. All that now remains of that building is the tower and four arches which separate the nave from the aisle which is now called the Moultrie aisle.

The tower* is curious, and extremely interesting, being quite unlike any other church tower in England. It has no buttresses, though it is about sixty-three feet high, twenty-one feet in width from north to south, and nineteen feet from east to west. It has very much the appearance of a castle tower, and according to one old record it was originally intended for a place of defence, being, it is said, built out of the materials of the demolished castle. When the neighbouring castle, with many others, had been demolished by the order of Henry II., as no new castle could be erected or manor house fortified, without license from the Crown, it seems likely that the family of Rokeby built their warlike tower, nominally as an addition to the church, but in reality to secure a

* Bloxam—Kenning's Rugby Almanack, 1876.
Historical Account of Neighbouring Parishes.

place of defence for themselves, while apparently conforming to the statute. So at least Dean Goulburn believed, who writes—"this
"singular massy-walled tower, with its narrow lights, its single
"access from the church, its tall battlements, never in that age
"meant to do duty for decorations, and its successive stories in
"which there hung no bells, had been built in the reign of Henry
"III. to do duty in case of need for the demolished castle."* Its
three outer walls are three and a half feet in thickness, while the
inner one separating it from the church is but two feet nine inches
through.

In style this tower is remarkably plain, considering the age in
which it was built. It contains three stories, the lowest of which
was intended to have a groined roof, as appears from the springers
at each angle. This groining was left for completion to a future age,
which has not yet arrived. It has two narrow windows, eighteen
inches wide, in the aperture, but splayed inwardly to the width of
three feet eight inches. On the west side there is a fireplace which
has a flue carried up inside the west wall, and terminating in one of
the battlements, being one of the earliest chimneys in this country.
Access is gained to the upper stories by means of a circular staircase
in the south-east corner. On the top of the tower there is a small
turret which rises four feet and a half above the tower, and caps the
south-eastern angle, which for some unknown reason is called the
king's chair: it was probably intended for use as a beacon.

Sometime during the last century a rough entrance was cut
through the south wall of the tower to allow the bell ringers direct
access, instead of having to go through the church. About twenty-
five years ago the present doorway and door were constructed at the
expense of one of the parishioners.

When this tower was built no bells were hung in it, and it does
not look as if the builders intended it for that purpose. The earliest
mention made of any bells belonging to the church is in the inventory
of church goods made in the reign of Edward VI., where it is stated

there were then in the church "iii belles, a clock, a sacring belle and "iii hand belles." At some subsequent period four bells were placed in the tower, these being rather heavier than the present ring. In 1711 it was discovered that the old big bell was cracked; upon this the four were re-cast into the present ring of five, by Joseph Smith, of Edgbaston. The inscriptions upon the present bells are as follows, beginning with the smallest:

1. VNVS DEVS VNVS DOMIN. VNA FIDES VNA SPES VNA ECCLESIA. MR. LOV. SMITH AND MR. WILLIAM BETTS, CHURCHWARDENS. 1711. (Between the words are impressions of coins. Diameter of bell, 30 inches).

2. SI DVO EX VOBIS CONSENSERINT QVOD PETIERINT FIET 1711. (Diameter, 304 inches).


5. GLORIA PATRI ET FIL: ET SPIRIT: SANC TO AMEN FR: BVRDEN RECTZ 1711. (Diameter, 39 inches).

The total weight of the five bells is about thirty hundredweight, the smallest weighing nine hundredweight.

In 1711 there was also put up a set of chimes which played two tunes, viz., the fortieth Psalm, and "Britons strike home." Until about twenty years ago the third bell was rung at five in the morning, and again at eight in the evening. This custom dated back to the time of William the Conqueror, who instituted what is still known as the curfew bell, after the ringing of which, in the evening, all fires in the houses were to be extinguished until next morning, this being a precaution against fires, which were very common, all the houses being built of wood at that time. The curfew bell is still rung in some parishes.

The two big bells ring out at nine o'clock on Sunday morning, a custom which is followed by other towns in the neighbourhood; this has probably been handed down from pre-reformation times, when there may have been some special service held at that hour. The same two bells also used to be rung at two p.m. until a few years ago. The treble bell was rung at the end of the morning service, probably
to announce the distribution of the dole of bread. On Shrove Tuesday the fourth bell is rung at twelve, for pancake bell. This also is the bell that is rung to summon vestry meetings. On Christmas morning the bells are rung from twelve to one a.m., and on New Year's Eve from half-past eleven to half-past twelve. For church service the bells are just all chimed, and then if there be a sermon the tenor is rung as sermon bell, if there be no sermon the second bell is tolled till service. Chiming begins half-an-hour before the time of Sunday services. For the death bell the tenor is rung for a time, three times three strokes being tolled at the beginning and end for a male, and three times two for a female, while for a child under eleven years of age the treble bell is used. There is a set of ten hand bells in the belfry.

But to return to the main fabric of the church itself. At one time there was very little care bestowed upon it, for, in 1652, formal complaint was made at the Epiphany quarter sessions for the County of Warwick "that the Parish Church of Rugby is fallen into "decay, and some part fallen down, to the endangering of the lives "of the people resorting thither for the service of God."* Things must have come to a serious pass indeed, and the authorities in charge at the time must, we should think, have been wilfully negligent, before complaint would be made in such a quarter. Upon this the court ordered "that the Churchwardens and "Overseers of the poor do make a levy to repair the same."

In 1707 Richard Elborowe (of whom fuller notice will be found later on) obtained a faculty for making a vault and erecting a gallery over it, for the children attending the school founded by him. This gallery was built at the south-west end of the south aisle and was taken down in 1830 when that aisle was enlarged. The lead coffins of Richard Elborowe and his wife were then discovered in the vault, which was not arched over, and they were re-interred, but no stone marks the position.

In 1743 a faculty was again obtained to build another gallery,

* Nicolas—History of Rugby, p. 76.
on the north-west, for the use of the choir. This was considered to be the private property of those who subscribed for its erection, and their shares were bought and sold for some time.

In 1767 the church was re-pewed and a new font was put in the place of the old one, in which Lawrence Sheriffe, the great benefactor of Rugby, was baptized. The old font, strange to say, was for many years after suffered to remain in the court yard of the Eagle Hotel, where it served as a trough for the pump that stood there. It was reserved for no less an antiquarian than Mr. M. H. Bloxam, who was so great a lover of all that concerned the past history of his town, to rescue this time-worn relic and secure it from further indignity by placing it in his own private garden, behind St. Matthew's church, where it still remains.

About the same time that the church was thus re-pewed it is probable that the gallery over the chancel was constructed for the use of the boys of Lawrence Sheriffe's school, who continued to attend the parish church till 1814, as there was no chapel then built in connection with the School. On this subject Mr. Bloxam thus wrote:—"I can just remember it (i.e., the gallery). Half the school "went to church in the morning, the other half in the afternoon; "and service for those who were not at church (the small boys), was "performed both morning and afternoon in the great school. But "the gallery being insufficient to accommodate, in 1813, even half of "the school, boys were scattered over the church in different pews, "and at the conclusion of the service had to answer to their names "as they were called over by a præpostor in the front row of the "gallery. On the enlargement of the school, in 1814, the school no "longer attended the church, but had divine service in the great "school, till the year 1820, when the school chapel—the first stone "of which was laid, I think, on Founder's day, 1817 or 1818, I "remember being present—was opened for service."*

* Bloxam's "Rugby." p. 95.
In the year 1792 the organ at the west end of the church, which had previously belonged to the church of Norton-by-Galby, Leicestershire, was purchased for Rugby church for £395 2s. 3d., which was raised by subscription. This organ is said to have been built by the celebrated Father Schmidt, who flourished between the years 1680 and 1706, and it was probably to receive it that the organ gallery at the west end of the nave was constructed. When the church was re-built a new and larger organ became necessary, and the present one accordingly was provided, made by Bishop, at the cost of £1000. It has three manuals, with thirty-eight stops, which are divided thus: great organ eleven, swell eleven, choir six, mechanical six, and pedal four, stops. It is a fact not devoid of interest that several of the stops have incorporated into them some of the pipes of the old organ which was pulled down at the restoration of the church. There is a peculiarity in the construction of the new organ, namely an arrangement by which the organist sits with his back to the main part of the instrument, the object of which would seem to be that the player thus faces the choir and enables him to have some control over them. Whether this be so or not, this arrangement entails a great deal of complicated action, which has necessarily to be confined in small space, and which therefore is much cramped. The tone of the organ is very good, the diapasons being particularly round and full.

In 1797 the first addition was made to the church on the south side, running eastward from the south door; it was a plain brick structure twenty-six feet long by twelve feet wide.

In 1814 the church was considerably enlarged by the extension of the two aisles to the east end of the chancel, which was then pulled down, and a new chancel and vestry were carried further to the east.

About the year 1830 the south aisle was still further enlarged. To enable this to be done a sad work of destruction was permitted, namely the demolition of the fine Decorated doorway on the south, the work of the fourteenth century, with numerous roll mouldings
and intervening hollows. Thus was lost by far the most interesting portion of the old church, so far as architectural taste and detail are concerned, the fragments being thrown into the foundation of the new south wall.

During the past fifty years the population of Rugby increased so rapidly that the requirements of the town, as well as the general state of the edifice, made it absolutely necessary to face the question of rebuilding the church entirely. With regard to this Mr. Bloxam wrote as follows:—"In the re-construction of the church, or the "greater part of it, one could have wished for a design to have "been set forth in these critical days, neither sordid or sluttish, nor "yet bright and garish, or pretentious and glaring, but comely and "venerable; but this I fear will not be the case." The church was entirely rebuilt at a cost of over £20,000, from designs by Mr. Butterfield. The foundation stone was laid in 1877 by Dr. Temple, late headmaster of the school, then Bishop of Exeter, owing to the inability of the Bishop of Worcester to attend, and the arrangements for laying the stone were made under the personal superintendence of Messrs. Parnell and Son, the builders, and Mr. W. Butterfield, the architect. The work progressed steadily, and three years later the church was opened. We wish that we could have been able to add the opinion of the great antiquarian upon it when completed.

It might reasonably have been expected that in so great a work as the reconstruction of the church, owing to the necessary disturbance of the foundations, that some relics of the more ancient structure might have been discovered. Any such expectations, which were shared by Mr. Bloxam, were destined to be disappointed, for the discoveries were few and unimportant. A portion of a stone monumental slab was laid bare, upon which could still be traced a cross which had been cut into it. Mr. Bloxam's conjecture was that it probably marked the grave of one of the early rectors of Rugby. There were also discovered two coins of the reign of Elizabeth, a sixpenny piece upon which little could be deciphered beyond the word Regina and the date, 1567; and a silver penny with no date
Historical Account of Neighbouring Parishes.

upon it, though the head of the queen could be recognised. There were also found three Nuremberg tokens, one bearing the name of the man who issued it, namely Hans Kravwinckel. Nv. (i.e., Nuremberg), and on the other side götes. segen. macht. reich. “God’s blessing maketh rich.” These tokens were very common in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, and were much used before the Arabic numerals were introduced, in casting up accounts on the abacus, a calculating board: they are frequently discovered on the sites of old buildings, especially in the excavation of the foundations of old churches and monastic buildings.

Till the year 1779 the old churchyard surrounding St. Andrew’s church was the only burying ground for the whole of Rugby, though it has been suggested that at some early date encroachments may have been made on the west side. At all events it was not done in later times, for the site of the old George hotel and the houses in its rear occupied to the full as much ground as they do now. Mr. Bloxam made a close and careful scrutiny of the monuments in the old churchyard, and in 1874 recorded the state of things thus:—

“Forty-nine years ago (i.e. in 1825), I took down all the inscriptions on the raised monuments and tombstones in the churchyard surrounding the parish church of St. Andrew, Rugby. Of these inscriptions—records of the past—but few are now discernible. Even fifty years ago there was not a single sepulchral inscription existing in the churchyard earlier than the eighteenth century, and but one monument of the seventeenth. Even on this one, the inscription, if it ever had one, was obliterated. As for the nameless tomb, that low table monument of Harleston stone near the door leading into the rectory garden, the design, though simple, shows it to have been fashioned in the first half of the seventeenth century: and if I may hazard a conjecture I think it covers the remains of the first wife of Mr. James Nalton, the famous Puritan rector of Rugby, inducted in 1632. Her burial is thus noticed in the parish register:—‘23rd July, 1641. Buried Jane Nalton the dear wife of James Nalton.’” At the award of the common lands,
made in 1774, a rood of land was set apart to form an additional burying ground. This was consecrated in 1779, and various additions have been made to it in subsequent years. It forms the churchyard round the Holy Trinity church, and was itself closed, before another hundred years had run their course, to all except those who already had graves there which were not filled up. The burials in it now, however, are very few indeed. Upon the closing of Holy Trinity churchyard a Burial Board for the town was formed, of which the members are the same as for the Board of Health. A site for a new cemetery was purchased by them at a cost of about £6,000. It lies between the Clifton and Lower Hillmorton roads, with an entrance from each road. It contains about eight acres, and is divided into two portions, the western, consecrated by the Bishop of Worcester, being for the burial of persons according to the rites of the Established Church, and the eastern, which is not consecrated, in which the minister of any denomination may perform the burial service according to the accustomed rites of such body. The first interment there took place on November 7th, 1863.

From the history of the manor we gathered that a chapel existed in Rugby as far back as about the year 1140; but it long continued to be only a chapel of ease under the mother church of Clifton. Of course therefore we do not expect to meet with any notice of parish clergy for Rugby, as the church would be served either from Clifton, or from one or other of the monasteries that at various times were interested in Clifton and Rugby.

When the agreement was made in the year 1221 by which the advowson was vested in Sir Henry de Rokeby, it was specially stated that it was not to come into operation "until after the death of Simon the Deacon," the first ecclesiastic whose name we possess as officiating minister of the chapel of Rugby.

The following is a list of the rectors in their proper order:—* Alexander de Rokeby, clerk, nominated in 1253, by Sir Henry de Rokeby.

Roger, Chaplain, nominated in 1291, by Annabella, widow of Sir Henry de Rokeby.

Robert de Halughton, a priest, nominated by Peter de Leicester, as guardian of the daughter and heiress of Ralph de Rokeby.

William de Leone, 1302, nominated in the same way.

Richard de Towcester, an acolyte, 1313, nominated by Annabella, widow of Sir Henry de Rokeby.

Ralph Gobaud, clerk, 1313, nominated by Sir John Gobaud in the right of his wife Annabella, sole heiress of Ralph de Rokeby.

John Falconer, 1314, nominated in the same way.

Richard de Walton, priest, 1332, nominated in the same way.

William de Lyons, priest, 1341, who exchanged livings with Richard de Walton.

William le Pyndre, a chaplain, 1349, nominated by the same Sir John Gobaud.

Peter de Bilney, a chaplain, 1349, nominated by Ralph Lord Stafford, who had purchased the manor and advowson.

William Parker, a priest, 1361, nominated by Ralph Lord Stafford.

Roger Geffen, a priest, 1361, nominated by the same patron.

William de Langton, clerk, 1375, nominated by the same patron.

John Baron, 1376, nominated by the same patron.

Richard de Hesell, priest, who exchanged livings with John Baron.

Thomas Thurston, chaplain, 1416, nominated by Humphrey, sixth Earl of Stafford.

John Stones, chaplain, 1454, nominated by the same patron.

Thomas Mansfield, 1477, nominated by Henry Stafford, first Duke of Buckingham.

William Melder, chaplain, 1507, nominated by Margaret, Countess of Richmond (mother of Henry VII.), widow of Sir Henry Stafford.

Thomas Wynter, at what date, and by whose nomination, is unknown. He was nephew of Cardinal Wolsey, and held eleven other ecclesiastical appointments, amongst which were the deanery of Wells, and the archdeaconry of York and Richmond, in addition to being rector of Rugby.
John Swale, chaplain, 1527, on the nomination of Gilbert Talboys, Roger Martin, and others, by grant from Sir Ambrose Dudley, knight, and Lady Elizabeth Talboys, his wife, daughter and heiress of Sir Gilbert Talboys, deceased.

Anthony Blake, clerk, 1558, presented by Gilbert Talboys and others.

Edward Bolton, clerk, 1570, presented by John Wyrley, senior, John Wyrley, junior, and Percival Angrome. This rector is described in a certificate respecting the Warwickshire clergy dated 1585, as "Parson of Rugby, with some learning, but negligent."

Jonathan Grover, A.B., clerk, 1623, presented by John Cotta, doctor of medicine, though how he became possessed of the right of patronage does not appear.

William Wilcockson, clerk, 1627, presented by George Wilcockson, of Wolvey, and Henry Clark, of Rugby, by grant from Humphrey Burnaby, lord of the manor.

James Nalton, 1632, presented in the same way as the last. This rector was a famous Presbyterian minister and popular preacher of the day, and on one occasion he was selected to preach before the House of Commons, for which he received the thanks of the House, and the sermon was ordered to be printed, a copy of which is preserved in the library of the British Museum.

Richard Mitchell, clerk, 1648, presented by the same patron as the last rector. It was during his incumbency that complaint was made at the Epiphany Quarter Sessions for the county of Warwick, that the parish church of Rugby had fallen into decay, and some part fallen down, to the endangering of the lives of the people resorting thither for the service of God. It will be remembered that an order was issued to the churchwardens and overseers of the poor to make a levy to repair it, which they accordingly did.

Thomas Shaw, 1660, presented by the same patrons who presented the three preceding rectors.
Francis Burdon, clerk, A.M., 1676, presented by William Burnaby. Samuel Towers, A.B., clerk, 1718, presented by Robert Jolland, but there is no evidence to show how Mr. Jolland became possessed of the right to present. Mr. Towers, however, married Mary Burnaby, sister of William Burnaby, and the advowson belonged to her at the time. There must therefore have been some mutual arrangement by which this Mr. Jolland presented instead of Mary Burnaby.

Thomas Rowland Berkeley, 1767, presented by the right honourable William, sixth Lord Craven, to whose family the advowson had been sold by the Burnabys.*

John Moultrie, M.A., 1825, presented by the right honourable William, sixth Lord Craven.

John Murray, M.A., 1875, presented by the late Earl of Craven. During this, the present incumbency, the church of St. Andrew has been entirely re-built.

* Bloxam's "Rectors of Rugby."
CHAPTER III.

Lawrence Sheriffe—Early Education—Princess Elizabeth—Coat of Arms—Prosperity—His Will—Good Intent—Codicil—Death—Place of Burial—The School—First known Master—School Album—New Site and School—Sir Eardley Wilmot.

What might have been is a matter of frequent though vain speculation; yet perhaps not altogether vain with regard to what the midland village of Rokeby might still be, had there not been born in the days of Henry VII. a child named Lawrence Sheriffe. What Rokeby was then, many such another village still is, and such probably the subject of our story would have been. This child, born about the year 1510, was the last of the line who bore that name, but he has handed down to posterity a name that will never die. It was long supposed that Lawrence was born at Brownsover, but the question is settled by a petition drawn up in 1642 by the rector and other inhabitants of Rugby, against the appointment of Raphael Pearce, as master of the School. In this petition we read "that whereas one Lawrence Sheriffe out of his devocion to learning "about 70 years since founded a free grammar school in Rugby, "where he was born," &c. This could have been no mistake, for it was signed by twenty-two men of position, who had lived many years in the town, and whose fathers must have known the fact. His parents lived hard by the old parish church, within the precincts of the ancient castle, part of the site of the present almshouses. To that old church in due time did they carry their infant son to be christened Lawrence, in the old font, of which mention has been made already. This name he received, in common with many
another Rugby boy, in memory of the saint upon whose feast day is held the ancient fair granted by the royal charter of Henry III. The old churchyard was doubtless for a time the daily playground of young Lawrence Sheriffe and his companions, as two centuries later it still continued to be the playground of his scholars. He probably received his early education from the resident monks of Pipewell, who had a subsidiary establishment just outside the village, in the fields which now form the School close. Of the reasons which made him turn his back for a time on his loved town of Rokeby, and how he came to think of work in the great "cittie of London," we know nothing.

We have a little light thrown upon this period of darkness which surrounds the early years of his life in a passage in Foxe's well-known Book of Martyrs, which speaks volumes for the sturdy faithful character of the Rugby boy who had now grown to man's estate.

About the year 1554, when Princess Elizabeth had been released from her imprisonment in the tower, and was once more a member of the royal circle at Hampton Court, it seems that she numbered among her retainers one Lawrence Sheriffe, a grocer. It happened one day that a certain Robert Farrer, who had hitherto been on good terms with Lawrence Sheriffe, sat drinking in the Rose tavern, near Newgate. Lawrence Sheriffe also dropped in amongst others who were accustomed to assemble there to discuss news and gossip generally. Farrer, who was in his cups, began talking against the Princess Elizabeth, accusing her in no gentle language of having been an accomplice in the rebellion of Wyat, and said "that jill hath been one of the chief doers of this rebellion, and before all be done she and all the heretics her partakers shall well understand of it. Some of them hope that she shall have the crown: but she and they, I trust, that so hope shall hop headlesse or be fried with faggots before she come to it." Upon this Lawrence Sheriffe spoke out stoutly and said, "Farrer, I have loved thee as a neighbour, and have had a good opinion of thee, but hearing of
"thee that I now hear, I defie thee, and I tell thee I am her Grace's sworn servant, and she is a Princess and the daughter of a noble king, and it evil becometh thee to call her a jill, and for thy so saying I say thou art a knave, and I will complain upon thee." "Do thy worst," said Farrer, "for that I said I will say again." So Sheriffe came away from his company.

Upon this Sheriffe laid formal complaint against his old friend before the commissioners, but they made light of it because Farrer was a Roman Catholic like themselves, while Elizabeth and her sturdy defender were Protestants, and the matter was hushed up. "Good man"—said Bonner, bishop of London, one of the commissioners, "go your way home and report well of us toward your mistress, and we will send for Farrer and rebuke him for his rash and indiscreet words, and we trust he will not do the like again. Thus Sheriffe came away, and Farrer had a flap with a fox-tail."

Such an incident gives us a very pleasing insight into the character of the man, and we should have rejoiced to have more such records of him. He must have had some post in the train of Elizabeth, or he would not have taken upon himself the authority so to speak and act. On the other hand the post could not have been a very important one, nor did it require his constant attendance, which would have interfered with his carrying on his trade as a grocer. But it proves him to have been a faithful and devoted supporter of the princess, or he would never voluntarily have faced that terrible Commission. We rejoice to find that his service did not go unrewarded when better times came.

When Elizabeth came to the throne, Lawrence rose to the rank of gentleman and esquire, no empty title in those days. The Herald's College granted him, in the first year of Elizabeth, a crest and coat of arms which are thus described in heraldic language:—"Lawrence Sheriff of Rogbye, in Co. Warr., Gent., ratified, confirmed, assigned and granted to him and his Posteryty for ever under the hand and seales of my office and armes An° 1559, the first of
"Queene Elizabeth. Crest a Lyon's Pawe Erased, holding a branch of Dates. The fruites gold in their codd's argent: the stalke and leaves verte: a patten geuen bearing date the yeare aboue saide by William Hervey als Clarenceulx Roy Darmes."*

Dean Goulburn conjectures the following interpretation:— "The fleur de lys and the five pointed rose indicate his service to the English Crown and House of Tudor. The griffin is the fabled lion-eagle, guardian of hidden treasures; and in the days when the merchandise of eastern spices was invested with such fears and perils as appear in the old books of travels and romances, a griffin's head torn up by the roots might well grace a gentleman-grocer's shield, as it graced the helmet of the Arimaspian gold-seekers in ancient sculpture."

A certain amount of corroboration of this view is found in the fact that three years later the Worshipful Grocer's Company had two griffins granted it as supporters of its shield. The dates fast clutched in the paw of the lion of the crest point to similar tales of adventure.

It is curious to notice the following entry which occurs in a long list of new year's gifts made to the Queen in 1562.— "Presented by Lawrence Shref, grocer, a sugar loaf, a box of ginger, a box of nutmegs, and a pound of cynomon"—while in return there was presented to "Lawrence Shref, grocer, one guilt salt with a cover "per oz., 7 oz." What would not some of the inhabitants of Rugby give for that salt-cellar now!

By 1566 Lawrence had risen to be the second warden of the Grocers' Company, had a house in London, the estate of Conduit Close in Middlesex, a mansion house in Rugby, and had also

* Goulburn's "Rugby School," p. 25.
Historical Account of Neighbouring Parishes.

acquired "the parsonage of Brownsover with all the rights, members, " and appurtenances of the same." He had also married "Dame "Elizabeth," and had four maids, two apprentices, and a man- servant, Roger. He had now become a man of mark, for he is described as riding "a gray ambling nag," and wearing a gold ring, while round his neck was a chain of gold weighing twenty ounces. We here present an ideal portrait of him as he would appear in the livery of the Worshipful Grocers' Company. But with all his prosperity he had no heir to whom he might bequeath his name and wealth, and gradually a desire took shape in his heart to leave behind him a name better than that of sons and daughters—in his own words—"a good "intent that might have continuance for "ever." Three months before his death, which occurred in September, 1567, he says that he "had intended by God's grace in his "life-time to erect and build his building and "school-house, and to make or secure some "good and substantial device" for its permanence. But being then severely ill, "sick "of body, but of good and perfect remembrance, thanked be God "therefore," he made his will and committed the execution of his purpose to trustees.

THE WILL OF LAURENCE SHERIFFE.

In the name of God, Amen. The two & twentie daye of Julye, Anno Dom'i 1567, I, Laurence Sheriffe, Citizen & Grocer of London, being sicke of bodye, but of good & p'fect remembrance, thanked bee God, therefore doe make & ordayne this my last Will & Testament in man'er and form following, that is to saye, First & principally, I comend my Soule into the hands of Jesus Christ my only Saviour & redeemer, by the merits of whose bitter death & precious bloodshedding I have sure hope, & stedfastly believe to be saved, & my body to the
yerth wher'of itt was first formed, the w'ch I will shall be decently burried within the Parish Church of St. Andrews, in Rugby, but the funerall to bee first done in the Cittie of London, whereat I will have a learned man to preach the word of God, and all other things meete to bee done, & after that my body to be decently carried to Rugby, & their burried near the bodyes of my Father & Mother; and y' there be after a fayre Stone laid uppon my Grave, with a title ther'on, declaringe the day of my dece & so forth, as my Exors & Overseers shall think good. Item, I give and bequeath to the P'sh Church of St. Andrewes, in the st Toune of Rugby, in the County of Warwicke, the Sum of five pounds, to be bestowed there in & uppon the makinge of certaine new Pewes or setes in the st Church, & that uppon the dooers or endes of the same Pewes or Seates the Grocers Arms of London shall be carvd, w' also the Letters of £. & ℧. adjoyneing thereunto. Item, I will that on the day of my Buriall in Rugby afs'd, there be given and distributed to the poor people that shall repair tither the Some of Tenne pounde, that is to say to every poore Man and Woman twelve pence, & to every poore Childe two pence. Item, I will that aft' my debts bee paid, and the charge of my Funerall borne, that Elizabeth my well beloved Wife shall have for her reas'ble port, according to the cust'm of the City of London, one halfe of the residue of all and singular my Goodes and Chattells whatso' Item, I give & bequeath, to bee bestowed as hereafter insuethe, in the st Towne and p'sh of Rugbie afs'd, ye Some of Five Pounds, wh'rof I will that three pounde bee employed upon the reparations of the markett Crosse there, & that there bee a vayne sette uppon the topp th'rof, wherein shall be the Grocers Arms of London, & the said letters of £. & ℧. & the other forty shillings I will shall be bestowed in the amending of Over bridge & Rugbye Bridge, to either of them twenty shillings; all which said several Somes & legacies I will shall be paid unto my brother in Law, John Howkins, & to two other honest men of good consciences, inhabiting within the said Town of Rugby, to bee imployned & bestowed as is before expressed, presently uppon the rec'i of the sd mon'y, or wh'in two monethes after at the furtherest. Item, I give & bequeath to Agnes Mabbe, my sister, late the Wife of John Mabbe, of Liecester, widdow, the Some of three pounde six shill8s eight pence, & to her two Sonnes my Cosins, to either of them forty shillinge, to make each of them a ring, whereupon there shall be set a picture of death in a windeing Sheete, to be delivered them within one moneth after my dece. Item, I give unto Alice Howkins, now my Servant, and Daur of Bridgett Howkins my Sister, Twenty pounde; and to Barbara Howkins, now my Servant alseoe, & dau'r of the sd Bridgett Howkins my Sister, of Rugbye afs'd, Tenne Pounde, to be paid to them at their sev'l dayes of their Marriages, or within one moneth after att the furthest. Item, I give unto Helen & Sarah Howkins, the two other Daur's of my sd Sister Howkins, to ei'r of them three pounde six shill8s and eight
pence a piece, to be paid to them within one moneth next after my dec'ye. Item, I give & bequeath tow'ds the relief of the Poore in Christs Hospitall, in the City of London, the Some of six pounde 8 & 4d, to be paid to them within one monethe at the furthest next after my dec'ye. Item, I give and bequeath tow'ard the relief of the Poore in the Hospitall of St. Thom's, Southwarke, & St. Bartholomewes, in Smythfield, to el'r of them three pound 6s 4d, to be likewise paid unto them within one moneth after my dec'ye at the furthest. Item, I give to the Master Wardens & Company of the Grocers of London the Some of Thirteen Pounds 6s, of w'ch Some I will that [six pounds] Thirteene fower pence be bestowed upon a recreation to the Company upon the day of my burrayall, & that the other £5 13 4. may be employed upon decent hangings, or else Pewter Vessell for the use of the house, whereupon I will that my marke shall bee sett or graven. Item, I give & bequeath unto the two Childn of Margarett Hallam, of Leycester, the Wife of Hallam, to eithyer of them tenne shillings. Item, I give & bequeath to Eliz't Honnylove, my Servant fortie shillinge. Item, I give & bequeath to Wm Stephenson, my prentice, forty shillings & a blacke Gowne, & to Raffe Gyttens, my prentice, a blacke Gowne, & to Mary, my maide, forty shillings & a blacke gowne, and to Roger Deall, my Serv't a blacke Gowne and forty shillings to amend his wages withall. Item, whereas I, the sd Laurence Sheriffe, stand bounde to pay to the reliefe of Gabriell Argall, Sonne of Master Thomas Argall, the Some of I'ful money of England, my will is that the sd Sum of bee well & truly paid according to the forme & Effect of the sd bond. And further, I will, give, & bequeath to the sd Gabriell the Some of £20 of lawfull English money, to bee paid to him within the space of next after my dec'ye. Item, I will that within convenient time after my dec'ye, there shall be paid & delivered unto George Harrison, of London, Gent., & Barnard Field, of L'don, Grocer, my deare Friends, fifty pounde tow'ds the build'g of a Schoole house & Almeshouses in Rugbye afs'd according to the tenor of a certayne writinge, beareing date the day of the date h'rof, conteynyng myne intent in that behalf. And Whereas I, the sd Laurence Sheriffe, by Indenture, bearing date the day of the date hereof, have bargained & sold to the said George Harrison & Barnard Field all & sing' my lands, tenemts & h'dits, in the Co' of Warwick, uppon such trusts & to such good p'soses as by the writheing afs'd conteynyng myne intent touching the Schoole house & Alms houses afs'd doth appeare. Now for as much as I doe think that the sd Lands, Tenem'ts, & H'dits, soe barg'd & sold, will not be sufficient to the p'soses afs'd, I will, give, and bequeath to the sd George Harrison & Barnard Field the Some of one hundred pounde of our I'ful English money, to p'chase therewith some other lands, as shall att the least bee of the clear yearly value of fortie five Shillings of I'ful money,
the same land soe to be purchased to be used, conveyed, & assured to the p'soses & intents expressed in the sd writing, containeing myne intent as afsd. Provided always, that if the sd Eliz' my Wife doe, within convenient time after my dec'e, release to the sd G. Harrison & B. Ffield & theire heires, or to the surviv'or of them & his heires, all her dourie and title of Dower of & in ye Premises so as is afsd barg'd & sold, & alsoe doe convey & assure, or cause to be conveyed & assured to the said George Harrison & B. Ffield, and their heires for ever, to the intent afsd Land, Teneme'ts, & he'dits, of the said cleere y'rly value of forty five Shillings; that thene the sa'd legacy of one hundred pounds shall be utterly voyd & of none effect, any thing herein contained to the contrary th'rof in any wise notwithstanding. Item, I give & bequeath to the sa'd Eliz' my Wife, my graye ambling Nagge, my chayne of gold weighing twenty ounces, and my gold ring with the picture of death uppon it, the wh'ch I had at the death of my loving friend Master Argall. And fur'e I doe ordayne & make the said Eliz' my Wife the sole Ex'trix of this my last Will & Testame't, and doe make my Bro'er in Law John Howkins one of the Overseeres of the same, & givinge to my said Bro'r for his paynes to bee taken h'rin, the Some of fortie pounde, for the which he shall not only help and aid my sd wife as much as in him lyeth, but alsoe the sa'd G. Harrison & B. Ffield specially concern'g the Build'g of the Schoole, & other things by them to bee done at Rugbye. Alsoe I do ordayne & make my sa'd loving friend, B. Ffield, of London, Grocer, to be the other Overseere of this my last Will & Testame't, desir'g him and my said friend Master G. Harrison, that they will doe as much as in them doth lye, to see all the contents comp'd in the writ't before spec'd conc'g the schoole & other things at Rugbye afsd, to be p'formed accord'g to my will & desire, even as I have now & always have had my special trust in them. The residue of all & sing'r my debts, goods, & chattels, not o'rwise by this my last Will given nor bequeathed, I wholly give & bequeath to the said Eliz' my Wife, in conc'ion that she shall release all her dower & title of dower as is afsd. This is the last will and Testame't of me, Laurence Sheriffe, Citizen & Grocer, of London, touching & concerning all Messu'es, Lands, Teneme'ts, and heredit's, wh'rof I shall be seized of any Estate of Inh'ance at the time of my dec'e, in poss'ion, rever'on, or rem'r; first, Whereas, I have bargayned & sold to the said G. Harrison & B. Ffield all & singular my Messu'es, Lands, Teneme'ts, & heredit's in the said County of Warwick, I doe, by this my last Will & Testame't, will, give, and bequeath the same to the said G. Harrison & B. Ffield, & their heires for ever, to the use of them & their heires, upon such trust notwithstanding as in the sa'd writeinge is declared. Item, I will that the said Elizabeth my Wife shall have for the terme of her nat'l life, all and sing'r other my land, Teneme'ts, & heredit's, being freehold, sett & being in the County of Midd'l', or elsewhere within the Realm
of England; and after her decease, I will & bequeath one full third part the of, the whole being divided into three parts, unto the said Bridgett Howkins my Sister, for the term of her life; & after her decease, I will the said third part remain to the said Hellen, Sarah, Barbara, & Alice, Daughters of the said Bridgett Howkins, & to the heirs of their bodies fully begotten; & if it fortune all & every of the said Hellen Sarah, Barbara, and Alice, to dye without Issue of their & every of their b'dies fully begotten, then I will the said third part be & remayne to the right heirs of the said Bridgett Howkins for ever. Item, I will & bequeath to Anthony Howkins, Son of the said Bridgett, & to the heirs of his body fully begotten, one other third part of the said lands, Tenements, & hereditaments, & for default of such Issue, I will the said third part to remayne to Thomas Howkins, Bro' of the said Anthony Howkins, & to the heirs of his body fully begotten; and for defa't of such Issue, I will the said third part to remayne to the said Hellen, Sarah, Barbara, & Alice, his Sisters, & to ye heirs of their Bodies fully begotten; & if itt fortune all & every of the said Hellen, Sarah, Barbara, & Alice, to die without Issue of their & every of their bodies fully begotten, then I will the rem'r thr.of to the right heirs of the said Bridgett Howkins for ever. In witness whereof, I, the said Laurence Sheriff, have hereunto set my hand & Seale the day and yeare first above written, in the presence of those whose names be under written. (By me,) Laurence Sheriff, Grocer. (By me,) George Harrison. (By me,) Anthony Gregory. (By me,) William Hughes. (By me,) Barnard Field. (By me,) Robert Payne.

THE INTENT OF LAURENCE SHERIFFE.

To all Christian people to whom this present writinge shall come to bee seen or read, Lawrance Sheriff, Citizen and Grocer of London, George Harrison, of London, Gent., & Bernard Field, Citizen and Grocer of London, send Greetinge, in Our Lord God Everlasting. Where' the said Lawrance Sheriff, by Ind're beareinge date the day of the date hereof, for the considerac'ion therein mentioned, hath Bargained and Sold to the said George and Bernard, and their heires for ever, All that his p'sonage of Brownesover, in the County of Warwicke, with all the right members and appurten'ce of the same, and all and singular other the messu's, Landes, Tenements, and hereditaments of the said Lawrance, sett, lyinge, or beinge in Rugby, in the said County of Warw., and in Brownesover aforesaid, or in either of them, or elsewhere in the said County of Warw., as by the saide Indenture more playnlye and att large it doth and may appeare. The confidence, Trust, and intent of the said Lawrance Sheriff consequently is, and att the makeinge of the said Indenture was, that the said George and Bernard, and their heirs, should have, use, and ymploy, convey, and assure the same to such uses,
Rugby: Past and Present, with an

and in such manner and forme as is hereafter declared, and to none other use, intent, and purpose. That is to say, the said George and Bernard, or the survivor of them, or their heires or assignes, should, with convenient speede after the decease of the said Lawrence Sheriffe, with the pfitte of the p'mises and with such other s'mes of Money as the said Lawrence Sheriffe should therefore give or appoynt by his last will and testament, cause to be builded neare to the Messuage or Mansion house of the said Lawrence in Rugby aforesaid, a fayre and convenient Schoole house, in such sort as to therein discre'tions shall bee thought meete and convenyent. And should also provide or build neare to the said Schoole house, foure meete and distince lodgeings for foure poore Men, to bee and abyde in accordinge to their good discre'tions, and should alsoe well and sufficiently prepayre the said Messuage or Mansyon howse. Which things being effectually done, the will and the intent of the said Lawrence Sheriffe was and is, that the said George and Barnard, or their heires or assignes, or some of them, should cause an honest, discreete, and Learned Man, being a Master of Arts, to bee Reteyned to teach a free Grammar Schoole in the said Schoole howse. And further, that after that, for ever, there should be a free Grammar Schoole kept within the said Schoole house, to serve chiefly for the children of Rugby & Brownesover aforesaid, and next for such as bee of other places thereunto adjoyning. And that for ever an honest, discreete, learned man should be chosen and appointed, to teach Grammar freely in the same Schoole; and the same Man, yt it may conveniently bee, to bee ever a M' of Art. And further, the will and intent of the said Lawrence was and is, the same Schoole shall bee for ever called the free Schoole of Laurence Sheriffe, of London, Grocer. And that the Schoolem thereof for the tyme beinge, for ever, shall be termed or called the Schoolemaster of Lawrence Sheriffe, of London, Grocer. And that the Schoolemaster and his successors for ever shall have the said Mansyon house, with the appurten'ce, to dwell in, without anything to be paid therefore. And further, that the said Schoolmaster of the said Schoole for ever should have yearly for his Sallary or Wages the Some of Twelve pounds. And over this, the will and intent of the said Lawrence was and is, that for ever, in the said foure lodgeings, foure poore men should freely have their lodgeinge, and should also each of them have towards their Releife, Seaven pence by the week, to be weekly paid at Rugby aforesaid; and that of the said foure poore men, twoe should ever bee such as had beene Inhabitants of Rugby aforesaid, and none other; and the other twoe such as had beene Inhabitants of Brownesover aforesaid, and none other. And alsoe that the said foure poore Men should bee for ever called the Almsmen of Laurence Sheriffe, of London, Grocer. And further, the will and intent of the said Laurence was and is, that the Mansyon howse, School howse, and other lodgeinge, should be sufficiently repayred & mayntayned for ever. All which the
p'misses the said L. S. willed & intended to bee borne, paide, and p'formed of the Rente and p'fitte of the p'misses, so as is aforesaid bargayned and solde. And over this, his will and desire was and ys, that John Howkins, of Rugby aforesaid, and Bridgett his wife, sister of the said Laurence, during their lives should bee the farmers of the said parsonage and other the p'misses in Brounesover aforesaid, for the yearly rent of sixteene pounds, thirteene shillings, four pence, to bee by them therefore paide, sowe that the said John and Bridgett doe well and substantially, during their lives, repayre the Buildings thereof, and well and truly pay the said rent; and that after their decease, before any other, some such p'son as shall bee of the body of the said John Howkins and Bridgett his wife lawfully begotten or issuinge, and shall inhabitt in Rugby or Brownesover af'sd, should be farmer of the said Parsonage for the said yearly Rent of sixteen pounds, thirteen shilling, & four pence, ye such bee that will truly pay the said rent without deley, and well and sufficiently repayre the buildinge of the p'misses in Brownesover af'sd. And whereas the said Laurence Sheriffe intended, by God's Grace, in his life tyme to erect and build the Buildinge and Schoole howse af'sd, and to make or secure some good and substantial devysse, whereby his good intent aforesaid may have contynuance for ever, ye if it please God to grant him life to p'forme the same, yet nevertheless the desyre, confydence, and trust of the said Laurance Sheriffe is, that in default thereof the said George Harrison and Barnard Field will, of the Rent, Revenuws, and somes of money aforesaid, in all respect substantially, truly, and effectually accomplish the same, in such wayes as by the lawes of this Realme may most assuredly bee devisey, and convey and assure the lands, tenements, hereditam\textsuperscript{5} and other the p'misses, to that only intent and purpose. In witness whereof the said Laurance Sheriffe, George Harrison and Bernard Field, have thereunto set theire Seales, the xxv\textsuperscript{th} day of July, in the tenth Yeare of the Reigne of our most excellent Sovereign Lady Queen Elizabeth, Anno D'ni 1567.

"The true Copy of the intent of Lawrance Sheriffe, concerning the Parsonage of Brownesover, which intent was sealed, subscribed, and delivered by Lawrance Sheriffe, George Harrison, and Barnard Field, as by the same intent appeareth. Copyed the 20th of December, 1580. E. Harrison."

We may briefly sum up, from this will and good intent, the noble design of Lawrence Sheriffe for the benefit of his native town. He assigns the rent of his parsonage and farm at Brownsover, with all his property in Rugby, £50 for building purposes, with an additional £100 to be laid out in land for the several purposes "of building
"with convenient speed a fair and convenient school house, and "maintaining an honest, discreet and learned man, chosen and "appointed to teach grammar freely in the same school, and the "same man, if it may conveniently bee, to be ever a Master of "Art," and lastly for the building and maintenance of four almshouses in Rugby.

Had this will remained as he thus wrote it, Rugby might to this day have still had just such another school as may be seen standing beside the church in many a midland village, and still bearing the name of the grammar school, where it may never "conveniently bee "that the same man be a Master of Art." But from this fate Lawrence Sheriffe delivered our town in the course of the next six weeks, for on the last day of August he added a codicil to his will, the effect of which upon his school has been to make it grow rich as its founder had done, and instead of remaining under the Master of Arts as proposed by him, his school is able to boast of a long line of D.D.'s, with many an M.A. as assistant, and the school itself has expanded into quadrangles and cloisters, with a library and chapel, with buttresses, battlements, turrets, and pinnacles, which served to remind an Arnold of his own more stately Oxford.*

This all arose from the simple fact that in the codicil Lawrence revoked from his sister Bridget and her daughters the settlement which he had made upon them, and gave to the school instead the one third of his Middlesex estate. This portion was then worth £106 13s. 4d., and yielded £8 per annum. In 1825 the interest upon this property had increased to above £5500 a year, and this is what has enabled Rugby School to draw its scholars from far and wide, and not from the surrounding neighbourhood alone, to dismiss them again to the ends of the world as trained, disciplined, energetic workers to serve in Church and State.

This codicil which worked so great an alteration in the will was made, it is said, after a visit to Rugby, and was as follows:—

* Goulburn's Rugby School, p. 19.
last day of Augst Anno D o. a Thousand five hundred three score and seaven, with all things th'rin conteyned, is to be added unto the last will & Testam't of me, Laurence Sheriffe, Citizen & Grocer, of London, wh'ry alone I doe revoke divers legacies contd in the sd Will, dated at London, the twoo & twentieth daye of Julye, in the sd yeare, as followeth. First, whereas in the sd last Will & Testam't, I, the sd L. Sheriffe, did give & bequeath to G. Harrison, of London, Gent., & unto B. Ffield, Grocer, of London, the some of one hundredth pounde, to such intent as by the said Will is declared; & alsoe did give & bequeath unto my Sister Bridgett Howkins, of Rugbye, after the dec'se of Eliz'th my wife, one whole third part of all those my frechold lands & Tenem'ts, in the Com't of Midd'x, to her for term of her life only, & after to her fower Dau'rs Hellen, Sarah, Barbara, & Alice, as by the sd Will more at large doth appear, the sd several legacies of the said hundredth pounds & the sd one whole third part of the sd lands. I doe, by these p'sents, utterly revoke & meake frustrate, & by these p'sents I doe, will, give, & bequeath all the sd one whole third part of sd lands & Tenem'ts unto the sd George & Barnard, to the use of the said George & Barnard, & to their h'rs, Ex'ors, & Assignes for ever, upon such trust & confidence, and to the intent as I have done my Parsonage of Brounsover & my house in Rugbye af'sd, and not o'rwise in any wise. Item, I give and bequeath unto the sd Bridget my Sister a black Gowne & £3 6. 8. in money. Item, wh'ras alsoe I have, in the former part of my said Will, given & bequeathed to John Howkins, of Rugby, the some of fourtie pounde, I do revoke th'rof £13 6. 8., & so his legacy to be butt £26 13 4. & a blacke coat. Item, I give to the said G. Harrison & to his wife, and to either of them, a ring of fynne gold; and to Mrs Gregory, the wife of Anthony Gregory, one ring of fynne gold. Laurence Sheriffe, Grocer. By me, Barnard Ffield; By me, John Howkins; By me, Anthony Howkins; By me, Ralph Gytters.

Proved at London, 31st Oct 1568, before the Judge, by the Oaths of George Harrison & Elizabeth Laurence the wife, the Ex'ors.

If it be true that this change was made after a visit to his native town, then he must have recovered somewhat from the illness, which brought him face to face with death, in July. This improvement in health was but temporary, however, for he died before September 16th of the same year. It may be remembered that in his will he had expressed his wish that his funeral "bee first done in the Cittie " of London, whereat I will have a learned man to preach the word " of God, and all other things meete to bee done, and after that my " body to be decently carried to Rugby, and there burried near the
"bodyes of my Father and Mother, and that there be after a sayre
"Stone laid uppon my grave with a title ther'on, and declaring the
"day of my decease and so forth."

Unchanged in heart by all his prosperity and position, he still clung to his old home, and he chose for his last resting-place to lie side by side with those amongst whom he had started in life.

It was for long years assumed that these directions were duly carried out, though no trace of his burial in Rugby, or of any stone marking the spot, could ever be found. But the late Mr. Matthew H. Bloxam, F.R.S., of Rugby, could not rest while such an interesting question remained unsolved. At last he found a clue in an old letter written to his father, the Rev. R. R. Bloxam, D.D. (some time an assistant master in the School), by Sir George Nayler, Garter principal king-at-arms, to whom he had written on this very point. In this letter Sir G. Nayler had copied a funeral certificate as follows:

Mrs. Elizabeth Clark of Bristow,
Died at her house in London
29th April, and was buried at
Christchurch 4th May, 1579.
She married to her first
Husband Lawrence Sheriffe,
Esq., and by him had no issue.

This clue Mr. M. H. Bloxam followed up, and went accordingly to search the parish register of Christchurch, the old Grey Friars church in Newgate street, London—the street in which Lawrence Sheriffe lived. His labours were rewarded by finding the following entry:

"September, 1567."
"The XVI. Daye was buryed Mr. Lawrence Shyryfe."

This was seventeen days after the date of the codicil to his will, executed by him at Rugby, and so it seems quite clear that for some reason or other the instructions so carefully laid down by him in his
will were not carried out, and his body was not removed to Rugby after the performance of the funeral service.

The exact spot of his interment cannot be ascertained, for in the great fire of London the old Grey Friars church, in which he was buried, was burnt down, and all the monuments destroyed, except such as had been removed at the suppression of the monastery, of which the monument of Chaucer, in Westminster Abbey, is probably one.

We have seen that in one respect the will of Lawrence Sheriffe was not obeyed; it is not surprising therefore to find that attempts were made to evade other points, by some who were personally interested in so doing. The confidence he reposed in his trustees was unhappily misplaced, for upon the death of Harrison, one of the trustees, the other became sole trustee, and he fraudulently retained to his own use the profits of the one-third part of the Middlesex property, which was thus alienated for several years from the purpose for which it had been destined. Numerous efforts were made for its recovery by the masters of the school, but it was not until the year 1614 that it was restored.

To prevent the possibility of any such conduct in future, twelve trustees were appointed by a commission issued by Parliament to look into the matter, and it was then definitely laid down that these trustees should always be selected from among the gentry of the county and neighbourhood.

Further litigation however ensued with respect to the endowments of Rugby School. The descendants of his sister Bridget Howkins, the wife of John Howkins, claimed the Brownsover property as their own, subject only to a rent-charge of £16 13s. 4d., at which Lawrence Sheriffe had willed it should be leased to them. This litigation did not close till one hundred years after the death of Lawrence Sheriffe, but happily in the end were frustrated these early attempts at a virtual confiscation of the property which had been willed for charitable purposes.

We have seen that by the provisions of his will Lawrence
Sheriffe bequeathed the messuage or mansyon house in Rugby, in which his parents had lived, and he had spent his own boyhood, to be "the mansyon house of the schoolmaster and his successors for ever." It must have been a good house, as things then went, for we are informed by a writer in the Gentleman's Magazine of 1809 that "it had an arched porch over its principal entrance." But for all that, according to the opinion of the time when this later description was written, the house was "very indifferent." Lawrence Sheriffe thought it good enough at all events for a long time to come, as it was ordered by him to be well and sufficiently repaired for that purpose. He also directed that "a fayre and convenient Schoole house should be builded neare to the messuage aforesaid, within which a free grammar schoole should be kept for ever." This school-room, the original one, we presume to have been built as ordered, with all convenient speed after the founder's decease. It was therefore probably erected not much later than the year 1570. The earliest notice of the school after its foundation, and one not generally known, appears in a document preserved in the state post office, bearing no date, but considered to belong to the year 1580, though Mr. M. H. Bloxam assigned it to the year 1600. In this document, which consists of various complaints against Edward Boughton, Esquire, of Cawston, made before the Lords of the Privy Council, we find this passage: "Item—he himself [i.e., Edward "Boughton], with divers in his companie riotouslye and contrary to justice hath made a forcible entrie into the schoole of Rugby, in the countie of Warr., and from thence hath removed with stronge hande and displaced one Richard Seele, being quietlie possessed of the same for the space of eighteen months before."*

Of this first schoolroom we have one or two characteristic details preserved, enabling us to picture it to our minds. It was long and rather lofty (though this estimate was probably by comparison with the buildings of that day), was built of wood, and lay north and south, at right angles with "the Mansyon House," which

itself was parallel with the Parish church, standing just opposite to it, where the almshouses now stand. A description of this room happily has been preserved for us by one who was actually taught in it, and who signed himself John Pugh, junior.—"The original "schoolroom at Rugby in which I received the first part of my "education under Dr. Knail, was a long, rather lofty room, built "with timber, opposite the church. The house was very indifferent; "I have said many a "lesson in a small room "into which the Doctor "occasionally called some "boys, and in which he "smoked many a pipe, "the fragrance of which "was abundantly retain- "ed in the blue cloth "hangings with which it "was fitted up. On the "anniversary, which was "in the summer, the "school was strewed with "rushes, the trustees "attended, and speeches were made by several boys, some in Latin, "some in English. When this was pulled down and a new one "built, I was one of the class which said the first lesson in it. The "rushes and the speeches were continued; the number of scholars "in my time was, I think, under 70, but which number has since "been very greatly increased. I do not recollect any playground "belonging to the old school, but there was a piece beyond the "churchyard sometimes used by them. There were several alm- "men who used to attend prayers in blue gowns."*


The first master of the school of whom we are able to find any definite information was Mr. Nicholas Greenhill, who entered upon
his work at the early age of twenty-two, in the year 1602. This title of "Mr." shows that the trustees were enabled to conform to the directions of the will, and to secure a master of arts—for Mr. was in those days the shortened form of magister artium, the University degree of M.A.

In 1674, the then headmaster, Mr. Robert Ashbridge, commenced the school album, or register of admissions to the school, which has been duly kept up ever since, the names during the first hundred years being always entered in Latin, as is still the custom at our Universities.

This point in the history of the school is worthy of notice, for it gives us the first definite intimation that the school had even then outgrown the scheme laid down by its founder, and had already gained somewhat of the position it was destined to occupy as one of the great public schools of England. In the very first year of the album we find the name of Vaux, from Cumberland, and also the names of others who were not foundationers, while before the end of the century there were entered names from almost every part of England.

In 1748, the trustees, who had been increased to twelve under Queen Elizabeth, were obliged to apply to Parliament to be relieved from the difficulties in which they found themselves at that time. In the petition presented by them they describe the house given by Lawrence Sheriffe for the use of the master, the schoolroom, and the other premises annexed to it, as having become so ruinous as not to be worth effectual repair. It is further stated that it was situate in a place too much confined, and without any ground or enclosure adjoining for the recreation of those educated there, and that it was in consequence attended with many inconveniences to both master and scholars.

The correspondent of the Gentleman's Magazine, quoted above, says on this point—"I do not recollect any play-ground belonging "to the old school, but there was a piece of ground beyond the "churchyard sometimes used by the boys"—while another says,
"there was no regular play-ground; sometimes the churchyard was
"used for the purpose, and sometimes a field behind the national
"school, now inclosed in the new burying ground."* A report was
long current, in Mr. Bloxam’s opinion based on good authority, that
the inhabitants made a complaint that the boys of the school made
very free use of the churchyard, playing leap-frog and other games
over the tombstones. A more harmless and quiet use, though not
the one originally intended for such a piece of ground, was to provide
grazing for the rector’s cow and donkey.

In consequence of this petition made to Parliament, an Act was
passed to enable the trustees to raise money, by mortgage or other-
wise, on the Middlesex estate, declaring that unless some remedy
could speedily be effected, the said free school, which had for many
years been in great repute, and not only of service and benefit to the
neighbourhood, but of public utility, must be lost and become
useless, and the charitable intention of the donor defeated.

By this Act the trustees were permitted to pull down the old
house and school, and use the materials for a new building, or to sell
them if they thought good. However, they were not pulled down for
many years after, as it is known that a gardener occupied the old
"Mansyon house" for years, and the old schoolroom was used as
an out-house by him, the buildings not being destroyed until four
additional almshouses were erected in 1783. When the trustees
thus appealed to Parliament they contemplated purchasing a new
built house in the Market Place, afterwards well-known as belonging
to the ancestors of the present Edmund Harris, Esq. Eventually,
however, they decided upon another, which was in every way more
suitable, as standing clear of the town, and having some fields
attached to it. This was the old Manor house, part at least of
which was probably built in the time of Charles I. It stood on the
site of the present school house, and became the residence of the
headmaster. It was then the property of a Mrs. Pennington, and
had formerly belonged to Mr. Burnaby, the lord of the manor, and

* Goulburn’s "Rugby School," p. 110.
was advertised for sale in the Northampton *Mercury* of Monday, January 7th, 1740, as follows:—"To be let and entered upon at "Lady Day next at Rugby, in the County of Warwick, the Manor "House there, with good out-houses and large gardens, with one or "more closes thereto adjoining. The house will be put into good "repair, and one or two yard† land in the open fields if desired will "be let with it; also a brick house, four rooms on a floor with a "kitchen, and four large vaults under it, all new built and sashed, "with a garden thereto, enclosed with new brick walls, and well "planted with fruit trees, with a large farm-yard enclosed with brick "walls topped with Harleston stone, and brick posts, with a large "barn and stables, nine large bays of building paved with brick, and "boarded barn floor, and two closes thereto adjoining, with four or "five yard land in the open fields of Rugby aforesaid; and the stock "and crop, and about an hundred ton of hay, well got, will be sold; "all the land in good order. Enquire of Mr. Pennington, in "Northampton; of Mr. Thomas Smith, attorney-at-law in Daventry; "of Mr. Thomas Harris, or of Mr. Caldecott, attorneys at law in "Rugby aforesaid."

Seeing the great desirability of securing this property, the trustees completed the purchase for the sum of £1000.

A happy thing was it for the school that its early need, and the opportunity of purchasing such an advantageous site, happened to occur at the same time. It thus acquired the possibility, perhaps not even dreamed of at that time, of expanding in any and every way that might be found desirable as the school grew and developed. From time to time as the number of boys increased, additions were made to the playground (originally rather limited), and the fences between the various closes were removed, but wisely much of the timber was left standing, with its rookery, which so greatly beautifies

* Nicolas—History of Rugby, p. 112.

† The term yard is a corruption of the old word virgate, which is derived from the Latin virga terrae, and signifies an area varying in extent according to the usage of different counties; in some it is about fifteen acres, while in others it is twenty, and even as much as forty acres. The term is now obsolete.
the school close. Many, however, of the finest of these trees have fallen victims to the ravages of time, one in particular very narrowly missed crashing against the school house study windows. Seven others fell at the same time, in the disastrous storm of 1881, which levelled hundreds of trees in the district. Ditches and ancient moats were filled up, and the ground levelled, until at length fifteen acres are devoted to form a playground worthy of the noble buildings that have been concurrently erected to keep pace with the intellectual requirements of such a school. Another eight acres of cricket ground, lying on the Hillmorton Road, were subscribed for and purchased in 1885, as a memorial to the late C. M. Caldecott, Esq., of Holbrook Grange, and are now called “Caldecott’s Piece.”

As the old manor house did not furnish any building fit for a schoolroom, it became necessary to build one; this was constructed of brick, not of wood with a thatched roof, as the first had been. Its position and dimensions appear to be almost exactly retained in the present dinner hall, the chief difference being that the south end of the present hall is square, whereas in the original building it was semi-circular, to afford the headmaster, whose seat was in the centre at the end, a commanding view of the whole room.
As strength and utility were the points mainly considered in this structure, the erection of it was entrusted to a country builder, and the work was carried out by masons of the town and neighbourhood. The builder's name was Johnson, a man who lived at Stanford, and was patronized by Sir Thomas Cave, of Stanford Hall, one of the trustees at that time. Two large doors at the west end, which were opened only once a year when the trustees met, formed the entrance to the school, and over these was erected a handsome Doric porch, which was considered to be a piece of work that reflected great credit on the builder.

Above the schoolroom were two other rooms, one a general one for the use of the boys, the other was the dormitory, "not the most peacable" part of the school of that day.

This building was completed in 1750, at which time only two masters were needed to conduct the school, and one room sufficed for all teaching purposes. When Dr. James, in 1778, became headmaster, he introduced alterations which soon raised the number of boys from sixty to two hundred and fifty, and, to accommodate these, two new rooms were speedily built. During his time also, exhibitions were first established in the school.

Little matter of interest occurred from this time until 1777, when the trustees again found it necessary to appeal to Parliament, to enable them to purchase the site acquired in 1740, on which they had been compelled to raise £1800 by mortgage. This had never been paid off, and had now, with accumulation of interest and various other sums borrowed from time to time, risen to £5600. Under these circumstances the trustees naturally became anxious about the position of the charity, and gave it their most serious attention. At that time Sir John Eardley Wilmot, Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, was one of the trustees. That eminent lawyer devoted himself to the question with great zeal for some years, and at length successfully surmounted the many and great difficulties which lay in his path. He caused the whole property of the charity, both in London and Rugby, to be valued by
two surveyors, and then drew up a plan for its better regulation. This was submitted to the rest of the trustees for their approval, who testified their opinion of Sir J. Wilmot's exertions by passing the following resolution:—“5th Aug. 1777. It is ordered that the plan sent down by Sir Eardley Wilmot be accepted and carried into execution, and that the clerk do write to Sir Eardley, and present to him the thanks of the trustees for the great care and trouble he has had in the Rugby Charity affairs, and beg he will be pleased to carry the Plan into execution as he shall judge best for the Charity.”

Under his advice an Act of Parliament was drawn up which gave the trustees full power to let or sell property to enable them to raise

* Nicolas—History of Rugby, p. 115.
the sum of £10,000, to pay off mortgages and debts, and to apply the remainder for the benefit of the school. This Act also made various regulations for the payment of the masters. The headmaster was to receive for his salary, over and above the annual sum of £63 6s. 8d., a sum not exceeding £50 a year, by quarterly payment; the ushers a sum not exceeding £80, and the writing master £40. It laid down that the boys of Rugby, and in places lying within five measured miles of Rugby, are to be instructed without fee or reward for the same, directly or indirectly, and for every such free boy, the headmaster was to receive £3 a year, over and above the salary before directed. The boys are by it required to attend divine service on Sunday, unless prevented by sickness.

Provision was also made, which sounds most strange to modern ears, "that the Trustees should meet quarterly on the first Tuesday in February, May, August, and November, in every year, in the school of Rugby, at twelve in the forenoon, and hear the boys of Rugby, and within five measured miles of it, examined."

Power was given, too, to the trustees to elect eight boys to any of the colleges in Oxford or Cambridge, each boy to receive £40 a year for seven years, provided he keep proper residence in his University during that period.

Later on these four meetings of the trustees were merged into one great one in each year, to be held in August. This meeting has ever been considered a matter of great importance in the school. Under the old regime it was the only day in the year when the boys enjoyed a whole holiday. Originally it was the custom to strew the school floor with rushes on these occasions, from which fact the first school has been styled "the school of Rushes." By the times of the second school the rushes were, with advancing fashions, exchanged for oak-boughs, thus causing it to receive a corresponding name. Still later these simple decorations were altogether dispensed with, and a more intellectual, though more prosaic, way of marking the annual visit was to conduct the examinations and award the prizes and exhibitions in the presence of the trustees.
In the present day even this formality has been dispensed with, and the result alone of the examination for the exhibitions is read out to the trustees or their chairman, now Lord Leigh, the Lord Lieutenant of Warwickshire.

Under the act mentioned above, all the regulations of the trustees require the sanction of the Court of Chancery. As soon as the debts, incurred as stated above, were paid, the trustees were to lay a plan for the disposal of the surplus rents of the school estates before the Court of Chancery, and the Court was empowered from time to time to enlarge, abridge, alter, or reverse the rules, regulations, or orders made. Accordingly in the year 1802 we find them asking the leave of that Court to make further provision for spending the charity money, which had increased considerably in annual value. They now proposed to allow the headmaster £2 more for each boy on the foundation, thus assigning £5 per head in all; to elect six more exhibitioners annually to Oxford and Cambridge, making fourteen in all; to make these exhibitions of the annual value of £50 each; and when all the buildings were completed which they proposed to erect, to add seven more exhibitions of £50 each. In addition to this they also sought and obtained leave to extend the freedom of the school to a distance of ten miles round Rugby.
CHAPTER IV.

Rebuilding of the School—Hakewill’s design chosen—Clock Tower—Holyoak’s Library—Sixth Form Room—Its Tables—Arnold Library—The Chapel—Its Windows—Monuments—Arnold’s Grave—His Chair and Table—Vaults—Dr. Wooll’s Tree—The Organ—Founder’s Day—Collect.

By the year 1808 it began to be felt that the school, which had been steadily growing for the past half-century, ought to have buildings more worthy of the character of the teaching and influence which were felt and appreciated throughout the country. Portions of the school were mere farm buildings converted into schoolrooms, but standing separate from the main pile. The old manor house, which was the headmaster’s residence, was of a totally different character from the portions which had been subsequently built.

Under these circumstances it was generally agreed that a certain aspect of uniformity ought to characterize the whole school. The trustees therefore obtained from the Court of Chancery powers to raise money for rebuilding the school on one uniform plan. Several eminent architects sent in designs, Bononi amongst them, whose plans, had they been accepted, would have built a school something like the famed Peckwater quadrangle at Christchurch, Oxford. But the one generally approved was the work of Mr. Samuel Wyatt, who died suddenly, very shortly after his plans were accepted. Mr. Henry Hakewill was then chosen as his successor to carry out his designs, estimated to cost over £35,000, and requiring about six years to execute.
The lines on which the school is built may not be altogether faultless, but there are many points which if they do not justify these faults, yet somewhat palliate them, and qualify the censure of an impartial critic. At any rate it cannot be denied that the general effect is very good, especially when viewed from the close. They have, too, the merit of individuality, for it is no mean thing to possess a character of their own, which is more than can be said of all buildings: once seen they are not soon forgotten. They have the features of solidity, strength, and durability, impressed upon them, being evidently built for use, not for ornament, and, at least in the older parts, are free from all kinds of pretension.

The clock tower forms part of this great block of buildings, which, comprising the school house, schools, and the quadrangle, was commenced in 1809, and finished in 1813. Originally the clock could be seen from the High Street, as the headmaster's school over the gateway was not erected until about the year 1830. The tower formed part of the school house, the lower story forming the vestibule of the school house hall. Little more can be said of it beyond the fact that the upper story was for upwards of forty years
the shrine (if we may be permitted to use such a term), for the reception of the collection of books left, upwards of 150 years ago, by the Rev. Henry Holyoak, at one time headmaster of the school. These books remained there until about the year 1858, when, in some unexplained manner, they were dispersed. The fact, however, that they were so long preserved in the tower, causes considerable interest to attach to the building, and constitutes it a link between the school and the schoolmasters of the past.

The headmaster's house is at once picturesque, and of the deepest interest to a far wider circle than merely those who have been educated in the school, because of its having been the residence of the late Thomas Arnold, D.D. More interesting still is the library, where he taught the sixth form, and where for so long the examinations used to be conducted according to statute in the presence of the trustees. Its lofty windows, which look down the High Street towards the spot where once Lawrence Sheriffe lived, are blazoned with the familiar and honoured initials £.£., and with various coats of arms. The room itself is panelled with oak, which, with the high book cases, requiring a gallery to reach the
topmost shelves, gives to the room a venerable and antique appearance. Another, and a peculiar, feature of this room, lies in the tables, at which for many generations of school life the sixth form has sat under various masters—often seeking, it must be confessed, to perpetuate their own names rather than the fame of the school that was training them to a nobler life than they yet realised. Dean Goulburn, at one time headmaster, thus speaks of these tables:—

"We must add another feature of this library, the little tables which adorn it, and each of which at lesson time one præpostor appropriates to himself, and while we do so we cannot help expressing a hope that the authorities will never allow these tables to be broken up or destroyed, containing as they do, carved i
"upon them by penknives plied in many a thoughtless hour, the "names of numerous old Rugbeians, some of whom have attained, "as others we doubt not will attain, deserved celebrity. They corres-
pond to the walls of the Upper School at Eton, on which may be "still read the heart-stirring names of Pitt and Wellesley."*

The good Dean may be rejoiced to know that the authorities have recently made the preservation of the tops of these tables a matter of real consideration by securing them to the walls, thus forming a panelling honoured and reverenced as no other kind of ornament ever could be.

Opening out of this room, though having also its own proper mode of access by a stone staircase leading out of the quadrangle, of which it forms the north side, is the Arnold library, erected in 1844, to the memory of the school's greatest master. It is a long gallery, and contains many valuable books, though the greater portion of them have now been transferred to the far larger and very handsome new library erected in 1879, in memory of the rule of Dr. Temple, now the Bishop of London.

By another Act of Parliament concerning the school, which was passed in 1814, the trustees were empowered to build a chapel and to fit it up with pews, galleries, bells, and other conveniences, provided the expenses shall not exceed £8000, and also to appoint a clerk in priest's orders to perform divine service in it, under a license from the bishop of the diocese.

Up to that time the boys had always been accustomed to attend the parish church. By Lawrence Sheriffe's will provision was made for the erection of two new pews in that church, ornamented with carvings of his favourite arms of the Worshipful Grocers' Company, and his own initials, "A.L.," but no provision was made by him for the scholars of his school. We can only suppose that the worthy founder never contemplated the presence of other boys than those of the town and neighbourhood, who would therefore attend church with their own families.

*Goulburn's "Rugby School." p. 139.
The two pews were accordingly erected at the east end of the south aisle of the old church, and were always occupied by the head-master and his family, while the boys occupied part of the chancel. This state of things continued for two hundred years.

In 1757 a gallery was built over the chancel to accommodate the boys of Lawrence Sheriffe's school, but owing to the great increase in the numbers attending the school, it became of little use, and a large proportion of the boys sat with their parents in all parts of the church. In order to ascertain whether they did attend church, one of the præpostors called the names aloud from the gallery, and the boys had to stand up and answer to their names from all parts of the church. This was well remembered by the late Mr. M. H. Bloxam, who had often been present as a boy attending the school in those days, for this custom was continued well within the present century.

In 1814 the parish church was enlarged for the requirements of the parishioners, but no provision could be made in it for the members of the school. Even before this not more than half of the boys had been able to find room there, and in consequence one half went to church in the morning, the other half in the afternoon, service being held each time in the great school for those who did not attend the church. After the enlargement of the church the members of the school ceased to attend, and service was thenceforth until 1820 held in the great school, narrow strips of matting being laid down between the benches for the boys to kneel upon.

Although the trustees had, by an act of parliament passed in 1814, obtained leave to erect and furnish a chapel for the use of the school, four years elapsed ere the scheme was carried out, but on October 20, 1818, the first stone at the north-east angle of the building was laid by Dr. Wooll, the then headmaster. The chapel took three years to build, and was consecrated on July 16, 1821, by the Honourable and Right Reverend Edward Legge, D.D., Bishop of Oxford, an old Rugbeian, and it was dedicated to St. Lawrence.*

*Goulburn's "Rugby School," p. 68.
In style the original building bore a general resemblance to the chapels of the thirteenth century, having pointed windows, Tudor doorways, buttresses and pinnacles, crosses and crockets; internally it was fitted up with a screen and open pews, while the roof was but a flat ceiling of plaster, "tastefully mapped out by thin beams into three squares, and each square again into four triangles, and from each intersection depended wonderful wooden knobs, courteously called bosses." Twenty years only after the building of this chapel we find Dr. Arnold writing about "his old enemy, the flat roof," and his desire to get rid of it. He set to work vigorously on the decoration of the chapel, and with a success now impossible, he procured from abroad four ancient windows of stained glass. The remaining windows were added subsequently, one of them, named after St. Thomas, being by Dr. Arnold's directions completed after his death.

About the year 1846 a transept was built in memory of two masters, Mr. Grenfell and Mr. Mayor, who had just died.

In 1851 a side chapel was added on the south, and in 1852 "the old enemy," the flat roof, was replaced by open timber work, greatly adding to the height and general sense of proportion.

In 1867, the tercentenary of the School's foundation, a sum of £7,000 was raised by subscription, when the greater portion of the original chapel was pulled down, and it was then practically re-built and enlarged to its present handsome proportions, with the addition of the chancel and the tower above it, though the tower was not finally completed until 1882.

There are now seventeen stained windows in all, one of them being in memory of old Rugbeians who were killed in the Crimean war, and another in memory of one hundred and twenty-seven members of the school who fell in the Indian mutiny.

There are in the chapel also some fine monuments, one of Dr. James by Chantrey, one of Dr. Wooll by Westmacott, the other of Dr. Arnold by Mr. John Thomas, the principal sculptor engaged.

* Goulburn's, "Rugby School," p. 69.
upon the carved work which adorns the new houses of Parliament. The committee who superintended the work were so pleased with his execution of the design, that they gave him £100 more than the price agreed upon. Two other monuments have been added more recently, one in memory of the late Arthur Stanley, D.D., Dean of Westminster; the other of the late Archibald Campbell Tait, D.D., Archbishop of Canterbury, and formerly headmaster of the school. Both of these are the work of Sir Edgar Boehm.

Dr. Arnold himself is the only master buried in the chapel: his remains were laid in a vault constructed under the spot where once stood the Communion table of the first chapel, and at which he had so often ministered. The actual site, by the subsequent enlargement of the chapel, falls now within the nave, just in front of the lectern, and is marked by a small marble slab let into the floor. This is considered by old Rugbeians to be the most sacred of all spots, the sight of which never fails to call up the deepest emotion in their breasts. In the old vestry attached to the chapel are preserved also two relics rendered sacred by the long use of this revered teacher; the
chair in which he sat while he taught the sixth form, and on which is a silver tablet bearing the following inscription:

IN HAC SELLA
ARNOLDVS
LITTERAS DOCEBAT
SACRAS SCRIPTYRAS APERIEBAT
AD VIRTVIS VERITATISQVE AMOREM
DOMINI IESV CHRISTI IMITATIONEM
VOCE FRONTE MORIBVS
SVOS EXCITABAT

and also the plain old table employed by him at the same time, on which is inscribed

HÆC TABVLA
THOMÆ ARNOLDI
LIBROS CHARTAS MANVS
INTER DISCIPVLOS DISSERENTIS SCRIBENTIS ORANTIS
ANNOS XIV SVSTINEBAT

Under the chapel are some vaults, constructed in Dr. Arnold's time, in which have been laid to rest the remains of boys who have passed away during their school career; these vaults, though not full, are now closed.

At the time of rebuilding the chapel, a large tree which had been planted by Dr. Wooll was moved about fifty yards away, at a
cost of considerably over £100: the work was successfully effected, and the tree is still standing.

The organ in the chapel is rather a remarkable one, and was at one time reckoned among the best fifty organs in England; probably it is not so now, as several larger ones have been built since. It is specially noticeable for its action, for owing to a defect in the architecture of the building, it was found impossible to place the organist near the instrument without putting him altogether inside the organ chamber. As this is highly undesirable, the organist is placed at a console some fifty feet away from the organ itself, the disadvantage of which is that as the performer is so far away, the sounds do not reach him at the exact moment of their production. To strangers this is a considerable drawback, but the habitual performer soon becomes unconscious of the defect, and therefore ceases to feel inconvenience from it. The connection from the manuals is by Messrs. Bryceson's patent electric action; the pedals were also originally connected in the same manner, but as it was found that the magnet made a disagreeable noise, Mr. Edwards, who was organist for twenty-one years, had pneumatic action put in at his own expense. These arrangements, although ingenious, require at times an expert hand to attend to them, and the batteries are a considerable expense to maintain; this in particular led to the substitution of pneumatic for the electric connection for the pedal organ. The organ was built by Messrs. Bryceson, the scheme including fifty sounding stops, of which sixteen are still wanting, and one manual has as yet no pipes; the total cost when completed is estimated at about £4000.

As in duty bound the school of Lawrence Sheriffe keeps the memory of its founder ever fresh; this it does at every service in the chapel by the use of a special prayer said after the General Thanksgiving, and in particular by a commemoration service held every year on October 20th, called Founder's Day—though why this day was chosen for the purpose is unknown. The prayer is as follows:
Rugby: Past and Present, with an

The Collect for the Founder.

We give Thee most humble and hearty thanks O most merciful Father for our Founder Lawrence Sheriffe, and for all our Governors and Benefactors by whose benefit the whole school is brought up to Godliness and good learning: and we humbly beseech Thee to give us grace to use these Thy blessings to the glory of Thy Holy Name, that we may answer the good intent of our religious Founder, and become profitable members of the Church and Commonwealth, and at last be partakers of Thy Heavenly Kingdom, through our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. Amen.
CHAPTER V.


Side by side with the main body of the school and the chapel have grown up several modern buildings which have been added from time to time to meet the various requirements of scientific education, health, and recreation.

In one corner of the close are fine racquet courts, with smaller courts for fives adjoining them. In the opposite corner is a large building, of which the upper portion forms a gymnasium, with every possible contrivance for the development of health and physique, and a skilled gymnastic instructor attends to assist boys in making thorough beneficial use of the various appliances, and to prevent their being used for mere dangerous pastime. The basement was constructed with a special view to the development of plans which were not ripe for execution at the time the building was erected. Dr. Temple, the then headmaster, secured a moderately light and airy ground floor of considerable extent that there might eventually be introduced a school workshop, but the way did not open for some years. An attempt to supply the need of such a place had been made some years before, but on a small scale, in one of the boarding houses, then held by the Rev. J. M. Wilson, late headmaster of Clifton College, now Archdeacon of Manchester. This gave way to an arrangement by which the boys received instruction at the workshop of a tradesman. In 1880 Dr. Jex Blake, who had become headmaster, furnished and opened for general school use the building long
intended for it; bench accommodation for seventeen boys was provided, with four lathes, and a skilled instructor to superintend the work. The numbers making use of this most valuable practical addition to school training show at once how greatly it is appreciated. In the first year it was open, 1880, 173 boys took advantage of the facilities offered them, and by 1885 no less than 297 were at work—a number which has been fairly maintained ever since—so that after a time it became necessary not only to increase the space for working, but also to add further bench and lathe accommodation, till Rugby may be said to possess a workshop second to none at any of our public schools. As may be expected, much good and useful work is turned out of it, of which no professional workman would be ashamed.

Hard by this are two more fives courts, and a large swimming bath replete with every comfort, and capable of being heated in winter, so that it may be freely used all the year round. It stands upon the site of the former bath, which was little more than a plunge bath covered by an old shed, which was erected about the year 1790. The water was supplied by a spring so cold that few cared to bathe in it, and even this at last failed, owing to the spring being cut off by some adjacent excavations. The present bath was the munificent gift of Dr. Jex-Blake, Dean of Wells, late headmaster of the school, and bears the simple and modest inscription “Rugbeiensibus Rugbeiensis.” It cost about £3000.

In 1866, Dr. Temple made an attempt to raise a sum sufficient to purchase a first-rate telescope for the use of the school. But so heavy were the demands at that time, as the plan for the re-building of the chapel was then being started, that the telescope had to wait. In 1870, a favourable opportunity occurred for the purchase of a very fine instrument which was then secured by the Rev. J. M. Wilson, and presented by him to the school as a memorial of the rule of Dr. Temple. The telescope was constructed by Alvan Clarke and Sons, of Boston, U.S.A., originally for the Rev. W. R. Dawes, one of the most accomplished and industrious observers
of this century. It is equatorially mounted, and driven by clockwork of peculiar and successful mechanism. The aperture is 8½ inches, the focal length being 110 inches. It was brought to Rugby and set up in March, 1871, a temporary observatory being erected in the garden of the Rev. J. M. Wilson, until a permanent one could be constructed. This was done in 1877, when the telescope was removed to its present site in Horton Crescent. There are also two clocks, one showing the local sidereal time, and having also a dial and hands, taking motion from the sidereal train, showing local mean time: and a transit instrument, 2ft. 6in. long, having a 6in. circle, which answers the purpose of teaching the main principles of the transit circle.

The objects of the Observatory are two: to give an opportunity to all in the school of seeing the most marvellous and most sublime of the works of God, and of understanding more than can be got from books alone of practical astronomy: and also to provide the means whereby anyone of sufficient industry and ability may contribute towards the advancement of science.*

Various additions have been made from time to time in the way of school rooms for both theoretical and practical work in scientific subjects, until the school now extends from the original site by the side of the old manor house, to the corner of Warwick Street; the boarding house once occupied by Mr. Stanley, and many other buildings, having been pulled down one after another to make room for the ever-expanding school. The last addition in this direction was made as late as the year 1885, when the long desolate site of the old stables belonging to the School House was covered by a new block of buildings, ending with a covered corridor leading into the west end of the chapel. About the same time the long-wished opportunity of acquiring the site of the boarding house occupied by the Rev. W. C. Green, presented itself, and it was at once purchased by the trustees for the purpose of erecting what is known as the new big school. The lower floor is divided into

*Reports of the Rugby School Natural History Society, 1871 and 1881.
class rooms, while the upper forms one large hall, where now the annual speeches, prize-giving, and various other ceremonies, take place. In it has been built a fine organ to take the place of the one so long an inhabitant of the old big school, but which had become useless with age.

To replace the boarding house which was thus pulled down, a new one was built a little further away on the Hillmorton road, which has been held ever since by W. G. Michell, Esq. There are now eight boarding houses in all, including the school house, all of which stand outside the actual limits of the town, forming a great contrast to the time when all of them were situate in the main streets, in the very centre of the town.

Besides these there is one other house, namely the sanatorium, which is a very necessary adjunct to the health and comfort of so large a number of boys, who are often away from their homes at a time when home care is most needed, namely in sickness. It stands on the Barby road, and was erected about the year 1859; its accommodation, ample in ordinary times, has more than once been taxed to its limits during the lesser epidemics of measles or influenza. It stands in a most healthy, airy, position, and is not un-ornamental in itself.

Ample, we may even say generous, attention has been paid to the department of mental recreation in the shape of the Temple library and art museum, which, together with the curator's residence, forms one of the most noticeable buildings in connection with the school. This handsome edifice, designed by Mr. Butterfield, and carried out by Messrs. Parnell, was erected in 1879, at a cost of £9000, the whole of which was raised by subscription, and is largely due to the zeal and generosity of the then headmaster, Dr. Jex-
Blake. It stands within its own grounds on the Barby road, to the east of the school close.

The lower storey is devoted to the Temple library, containing some 7,000 volumes, and also serves the purpose of a reading room; while the upper storey is occupied by the art museum. Since this museum was established, its treasures of art have been largely increased by gifts, purchases, and bequests, so that it now possesses a valuable and really efficient collection, comprising statues in marble and plaster, bronzes, pictures, pottery, arms and armour, together with great numbers of photographs of masterpieces of Ancient and Renaissance art, textiles and other fabrics, coins, medals, &c. A full size cast of the celebrated Ghiberti gates, the gift of Dr. Jex-Blake, adorns one end of the gallery, while plaster copies of large antique statues, the gifts of assistant masters, are arranged round the sides. Among the bronzes are many excellent reproductions from the Naples and other museums, and among the pottery are many vases given by the late Signor Castellani, of Rome. But by far the greatest benefactor to the art museum was the late Mr. M. H. Bloxam, O.R., who gave or bequeathed to the school almost the whole of his valuable archæological possessions, among which is a collection of over a hundred and twenty drawings by old masters, which were once the property of his uncle, Sir Thomas Lawrence, P.R.A.

Recently the Rev. Greville Chester presented to the school a collection of pre-historic, Egyptian, Greek, and Roman objects, together with specimens of Roman and early Christian textiles, dating from the second and third centuries, with a series of manuscripts written on parchment by the mediæval Arabs and Jews. It is also worthy of record that the museum possesses a full size copy of the famous Bayeux tapestry, which is exhibited from time to time on the walls of the gallery. The educational value of this museum and its varied contents is greatly enhanced by the possession of a considerable library of illustrated and other works on art subjects.
List of Headmasters of Rugby School.*

1. Richard Seele, ejected by Edward Boughton, of Cawston, about 1600. This is the earliest name we possess at the head of the school.

2. Nicolas Greenhill, M.A., appointed master in 1602, when he was only twenty-two years of age. With this master the continuous history of the school may be said to commence. He resigned this post in 1605, and was soon after presented to the rectory of Whitnash, which he held until his death in the year 1650.


4. William Greene, M.A., the date of whose appointment is uncertain. He died in 1641.

5. Raphael Pearce, M.A., 1641. Against this appointment a petition was drawn up and signed by several of the principal inhabitants of Rugby, and presented to Lord Dunsmore. The ground of this petition was that the people of the town of Rugby had, "according to their accustomed right," made choice of another master, and they personally objected to Raphael Pearce because he "was poor and had many children who might charge the town." This petition, which was ineffectual, was signed by the following inhabitants:—

Richard Elborowe.  Robert Creeke.
Thomas Barton.  John Bradchmore.
John Maritt.  Thomas Amberose.
John Martin.  Richd Flasby.
Thomas Billinge.  Thomas Harper.
John Chaplin.  James Coles X his mark.

* Bloxam's "Rugby."
SCHOOL BUILDINGS, FROM CLOSE.

From a photograph by E. H. Speight, Rugby.
Henry Perkins.  Richard Well.
William Perkins.  Thomas Ambrose*

6. Peter Whitehead, M.A., 1651, concerning whose resignation or death we have no information.

7. John Allen, M.A. This master may not have succeeded the former, Peter Whitehead, for the name of a Dr. Singleton occurs in Pike's "Ancient Meeting houses in old London" as being "the ejected Headmaster of Rugby," though there is no other source of information from which this notice can be verified, or the time certified when he became Head and was ejected. Thus Dr. Singleton may have intervened between these two. John Allen died in 1669.


9. Robert Ashbridge, M.A., 1674. It is to this master that the school is indebted for the commencement of the school album, or "Register of boys educated at Rugby School," which he began in 1675, and which has been kept up ever since. He resigned in 1681.


11. Henry Holyoak, 1687. He held successively in conjunction with the headmastership of the school, the livings of Bourton, Bilton, and Harborough Magna. At the same time it may be remarked that the salary he received from the charity funds could not, in the earlier years of his mastership, at least, have exceeded £12 a year. He died in 1730, bequeathing his library to the school.


13. Thomas Crossfield, M.A., 1742. The rush of scholars during the early part of Mr. Crossfield's mastership was so great, 53 in his first year, that they could not be accommodated in the master's house, and they had to be located in the town, and it was during his time that we first find mention.

* Meteor, July 25, 1877.
made of any boarding houses, though some boys may have lodged out previously. Unhappily the expectations of a brilliant career were cut short by the early death of Mr. Crossfield in 1744, when he was but 33 years of age.

14. William Knail, M.A., 1744. During his mastership was passed the first Act of Parliament relating to the school, in which the income of the school is described as being no more than £116 17s. 6d. a year, in the average, of which the master received £63 6s. 8d. as his salary, and after the payment of £31 to the almshouses the rest had to be divided between the repairs of the School and School house, and of the chancel of Brownsover church, and the provision of clothing for the almshouses. It is not surprising therefore to find that the school and house had become very ruinous. The upshot of this was that permission was sought and granted to remove the school, and just at this time Dr. Knail resigned, in 1751.

15. Joseph Richmond, M.A., 1751. He had previously been assistant master, and was the last to preside in the old school in Church Street, and first in the new school upon its removal. He resigned in 1755.

16. Stanley Burrough, M.A., 1755, also previously assistant master. While he was headmaster, in 1777, was passed the most important Act of Parliament concerning the school, regulating its future management. He resigned in 1778.

17. Thomas James, D.D., 1778. This master raised the school to a high pitch of celebrity: the number of boys rapidly increased from 80 to 245, and in consequence the school accommodation had to be considerably enlarged; this was never exceeded until the year 1810, when Dr. Wooll was head. He resigned in 1794, and after his death in 1804, a sculptured monument of him, executed by Chantrey, was placed in the school chapel. The cost of this was defrayed by the subscriptions of his old pupils.

18. Henry Ingles, D.D., 1794. His mastership is chiefly celebrated
for a rebellion that broke out among the boys in 1797, the
account of which deserves to be recorded here as being of
interest to the town as well as the school. Its origin was as
follows:—"Dr. Ingles was walking down the town one day,
when he heard the sound of pistol shots as he was passing
by Gascoigne's boarding house (now Loverock's shop):
he proceeded into the yard immediately, and found a boy
named Astley firing cork bullets at some of the study
windows. He instantly demanded to know where the
gunpowder was purchased, and Rowell's name was given
up; Rowell, however, had entered the gunpowder as tea,
and denied the charge, and Astley was flogged as a liar.
The boys indignantly broke all Rowell's shop windows.
Dr. Ingles gave out that all these should be paid for by
the fifth and sixth forms. The answer to this was a
round robin, stating that they would do no such thing, and
on the Friday evening, at fourth lesson, a petard was
fixed to the headmaster's school door, which blew it open.
The next day, Saturday, the school bell, sounding in a
very extraordinary manner, announced to the inhabitants
of Rugby that an insurrection had broken out. One boy
was walking up to the school close, when he saw to his
astonishment the sergeant of a recruiting party with fixed
bayonet walking up and down before the headmaster's
school house door, and he was immediately told by another
boy he was to go instantly to the upper school, where he
would receive orders what he was to do. Fags were also
sent to all the boarding houses to summon the boys up to
the schools. A small passage at that time connected the
old upper school with the school house kitchen. In this
passage the breakfast bread and milk was served out to the
boys, and Dr. Ingles always entered the school in this
way. This passage door was now nailed up by the boys,
who now proceeded to break the windows in every school,
"to burn the benches, desks, and wainscotting, and the "books of the headmaster in the playground, the Dunchurch "road being lined with spectators. Dr. Ingles had sent "messengers to summon all the masters to the School "House, but all were absent. The two Sleaths, one "afterwards headmaster of Repton, the other high master "of St. Paul's, were trolling at Sleath's. Another master "was out shooting rabbits at Brinklow, who, on his return "found the head of his house, afterwards a Bishop, had "received his 'exeat.' Mr. Butlin, the banker, now applied "to the dealers attending the great horse fair to give their "aid in suppressing the mutiny. At the head of this body, "armed with horse-whips, and a party of soldiers then "recruiting in the town, he advanced into the close. "At this unexpected appearance, the insurgents, finding "themselves far outnumbered, left the scene of the "conflagration, and rapidly retreated to the island. The "present small ditch was then a moat from four to "six feet wide, and full of water. A wooden draw-"bridge with a spiked gate in the centre, crossed this trench "at the place where the cricket pavilion now stands. This "was raised from the inside as the army of the enemy "approached and surrounded the stronghold; but while the "attention of the garrison was directed to William Butlin, "Esq., who advanced to the side of the moat, reading the "Riot Act and exhibiting a constable's staff, and called on "the mutineers to surrender, in another quarter the recruiting "party waded through the moat, entered the fort, and "now no resistance was made. The prisoners were inglori-"ously conducted by their captors to the headmaster, who "had not hitherto ventured to leave his study; he now made "his appearance, and many boys were instantly expelled, "and others flogged. It is probable that the commander-"in-chief of the rebels, the late General Sir Willoughby
“Cotton, was among the former number, as he entered the army three months afterwards, and in after life would sometimes good-humouredly allude to the share he took in the great rebellion, while those who were flogged felt it too sore and painful a subject ever to allude to it.”* Dr. Ingles continued head till 1806, when he resigned.

19. John Wooll, D.D., 1807. During his headmastership the school was entirely rebuilt. He resigned in the year 1827, and died 1833, when his old pupils erected in the school chapel a monument of him executed by Westmacott.

20. Thomas Arnold, D.D., 1828. Soon after he took the charge of the school, the room over the front gates was erected and used by him as the sixth form room and school library. Many changes of regime were made by him, and while under former masters the school buildings were remodelled and reconstructed, under Arnold a new era of school life commenced, which has gradually affected the whole of the public schools in England; this caused the fame of the school to extend more widely than ever, and the numbers rapidly rose from 136 to 375. Never was a greater blow to school life received than by his sudden and lamented death in 1842.


* Companion to the "Rugby School Register," p. 27."

23. Frederick Temple, D.D., 1858. Under him the numbers rose to 520, the highest ever known. He resigned in 1870, on being appointed Bishop of Exeter, and is now Bishop of London.


25. Thomas William Jex-Blake, D.D., 1874. He appears to have been the first headmaster who had been educated in the school, and he had also been for some time an assistant master, subsequently to which he was headmaster of Cheltenham College. During his mastership, vast sums, largely contributed by Old Rugbeians, were freely expended in completing, and adding to, the various buildings connected with the school, notably the quadrangle to the north of the chapel, and the new big school. He resigned in 1887, and is now Dean of Wells.

26. John Percival, LL.D., 1887. Upon this appointment the numbers began to rise, and the rights of the town to the foundation to be more freely recognized.

It is worthy of notice that the list of masters—heads and assistants—has furnished two archbishops, and many bishops, not to speak of lesser dignitaries. Reference also to the school register will show the names of many educated in this school, who have risen to high positions in the church and state.
CHAPTER VI.

Endowment of Almshouses by Lawrence Sheriffe—Assigned to Rugby and Brownsover—Building of the first four—Two hundred years later four more built—Subsequent neglect of this portion of the Charity—Count Wratislaw petitions Parliament on the subject—Appeal of the Almsmen to the Trustees—Building of the last four Almshouses—Duties of the Almsmen.

The munificent endowment of the school by no means exhausted the good intent of Lawrence Sheriffe, for while providing for the education of those who would resort to a grammar school (the education of the masses being as yet uncare for), he did not forget the humble poor and their wants. By the deed of intent quoted in the history of the school, he laid down that four meet and distinct lodgings for four poor men should be built near to his school house, and that four poor men should freely have their lodgings in the said four lodgings for ever, and each of them was to have towards his relief seven pence by the week, to be paid weekly at Rugby, two of which men should be ever such as had been inhabitants of Rugby, and two should be ever such as had been inhabitants of Brownsover. The said four poor men were to be ever called the almsmen of Lawrence Sheriffe, of London, grocer, and the said lodgings were to be sufficiently repaired and maintained out of the rents and profits of the charity estates.

The history of the almshouses is therefore a part of the early history of the school, as the same estates under the same management have to provide for both charities.

The house which Sheriff occupied, and which he bequeathed to form his school, stood opposite St. Andrew's church, the actual
spot being now occupied by numbers 5, 6, 7, 8, of the almshouses, and it may safely be assumed that the first four "lodgings" were erected shortly after the founder's death, in September, 1567. By the inquisition commissioned in the year 1614, under the great seal of England, to inquire into the management and other affairs of the charity, twelve gentlemen of the county were appointed to be trustees and administrators, and in 1653 a further inquisition was held, when it was ordered that the trustees should meet four times a year, and pay quarterly to every almsman seven shillings and seven pence, and defray the charges of repairing their lodgings. The overplus of the charity income, after paying the schoolmaster, the almsmen, and defraying the charges of the trustees' meetings (which were not to exceed twenty shillings by the year), was to be divided between the schoolmaster and almsmen in the proportion of £3 to the former, and 7s. 7d. to the latter every quarter.

In 1748 the clear yearly produce of the charity estate was £116 17s. 6d. At this time it was found that the school house and other buildings were in a ruinous condition, and an Act of Parliament, 21, George II., was obtained, to enable the trustees to purchase another house close by, and also to borrow money.

Debt and difficulty appear still to have accumulated on the charity, and in 1777 the total debt amounted to £6600, and recourse was again had to Parliament. A further Act, 17, George III., was obtained, from which it appears that a brighter prospect was opening, through the termination of the lease of the London property, on January 5, 1780, when the estimated annual income would become about £1600. This Act was important by its incorporating the charity and authorizing the use of a common seal and the style of "The Trustees of the Rugby Charity, founded by Lawrence Sheriffe, grocer, of London," and by the authorizing four additional almshouses, regard being had to the revenues, for old men of Rugby or Brownsover, who should be provided with a gown the value of forty shillings, and a load of coals not less than forty hundredweight, to each of them yearly, and should be paid such
weekly allowance not less than three shillings and sixpence, nor more than four shillings and sixpence, as the trustees should direct, provided such persons did constantly reside within the almshouses—

the almshouses to be kept in good repair, and all rates and taxes to be paid by the trustees. These four almshouses were erected about the year 1783, and thus the eight easternmost houses became established.

The Act of 1777 was rendered still more important by its enabling the trustees to apply to the Court of Chancery in case any of the rules, orders, or constitutions in the schedule to the Act, should be found inconvenient or impracticable.

In 1808 the surplus income of the charity amounted to £3453 7s. od., and the expenditure to £1828 7s. 2d. An order was then made by the Court of Chancery, on the application of the trustees, sanctioning a scheme disposing of the surplus income, including the laying out of £2000 in building four additional almshouses, and paying the almsmen increased pensions. This order was confirmed in 1814, by another Act of Parliament, but
attention was absorbed by the interests of the school, which was then rapidly rising, and that part of the scheme which related to the almshouses remained in abeyance, notwithstanding that another order was made by the Court of Chancery, in 1823, directing the trustees to pay the eight almshouses seven shillings a week. All the response made to this was to increase their allowance to five shillings and sixpence a week from July, 1824. But it is difficult in the present day to understand why this portion of the charity received so little consideration.

In 1825 the income of the charity amounted to £5567 17s. 6d., and the expenditure to £4166 4s. 8½d., leaving a surplus of £1401 12s. 9¾d. applicable to other purposes. In 1826 the trustees again applied to Parliament for authority, amongst other things, to make increased payments to masters (called ushers), and to provide retiring pensions, called fellowships, for masters who had served not less than ten years. This preference of personal interests to the existing almshouses and new almshouses, excited considerable feeling in the town, but no general action was taken. At length, the late Count W. F. Wratislaw, a local solicitor, who in his day took a leading part in all that concerned the welfare of the town, took up the matter. Failing to get any attention paid by the trustees to the interests of the almshouses, he petitioned Parliament against the bill that had been laid before them in the sole interests of the school. He was heard at the Bar of the House of Commons, where he pleaded for a mandatory clause in the proposed Act, compelling the additional almshouses to be built, and the increased allowances to be paid; but eventually the Act was passed in its original form. Subsequently, however, two additional almshouses were appointed, and lodgings were provided for them in the town, but the general allowance was not increased, nor were any steps taken to build the additional houses.

There are some still living in the town who remember the welcome given to Count Wratislaw on his return from this errand, when several of his fellow-townsmen went out to meet him, took the
horses from his carriage, and drew him triumphantly into the town.
In September of the same year, there being a large surplus income,
and a sum of £24,000 lying in the consols, an appeal was made by
seven of the almsmen to the trustees, pleading the want of attention
to their interests, and stating that their present allowance was not
sufficient to provide the comforts and assistance they so much
needed in their old age; it was signed by

Thomas Brookes, aged 81 years.
George Batchelor ,, 80 ,, George Collis ,, 78 ,, Benjamian Harrod ,, 82 ,, Edward Green ,, 95 ,, John Buckland ,, 81 ,, William Overton ,, 74 ,, "

As this memorial was not at once responded to, Count
Wratislaw, on behalf of the almsmen, caused notice to be served of
an application to the Court of King’s Bench, for a mandamus to
compel the increase of the allowances. Upon this the trustees
purchased from the Rev. W. Birch the site on which the required
four additional almshouses, numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, now stand, and the
pay also was subsequently augmented, so that each almsman now
receives seven shillings a week, two tons of coal in the year, and a
long cloak, as described before, with the initials J.S. upon it.
The date, 1828, together with the founder’s coat of arms, appears
on the buildings, but some of the figures are rather dilapidated. On
the erection of the last four, the older almshouses were modified to
 correspond with the new ones, and porches were added to the front
doors.

While the population of Rugby has very materially increased,
that of Brownsover has remained stationary, or even diminished,
and it is possible that difficulty may arise in finding an inhabitant of
Brownsover qualified for the charity.

The increase of the town of Rugby has often caused a covetous
eye to be cast upon the site of the almshouses to utilize it for
business purposes, as it will be seen later was done in the case of the site of Elborowe's almshouses, but it is to be hoped that the monument to the munificence of Lawrence Sheriffe, by which the town has so largely benefitted, may long stand, and even serve as an example worthy of imitation. The position of the almshouses is an admirable one for softening the effects of time and hard work upon the aged inmates, who may often be seen in their porches, enjoying the sunshine and friendly intercourse with passers by, which, with their proximity to a place of worship, tends to cheer and brighten their last days.

The duties of the almsmen when once elected are not onerous. Originally they were required, if able, to stand outside the door of the great school of Lawrence Sheriffe, during the time of the annual speeches, clad in their long gowns, the costume of the age of the founder, with long staves in their hands, for which simple service they were afterwards regaled with a plentiful repast. This attendance continued until the time of Dr. Arnold, when it was dispensed with, and there is now but one requirement, that they should, when able to do so, attend the services at the Parish Church. Originally, by the directions of Lawrence Sheriffe, special pews, with the letters L.S. carved upon them, were reserved for the occupants of his almshouses, and to this day pews are still set apart for their use.
CHAPTER VII.

Richard Elborowe—An apprentice in London—Steward of the Warwickshire Meeting—Returns to Rugby—The old Red Lion—Trustee of the Great School—Builds a gallery in St. Andrew's Church—Builds and Endows School and Almshouses—His Will—Butlin's Almshouses—Lesser charities.

It will be remembered that in the account of alterations made in the Parish Church of St. Andrew, mention was made of a Mr. Richard Elborowe, who constructed a gallery, and also built a vault in the church, in which he and his wife were both buried. Though no stone with an inscription marks the spot, yet he holds a prominent place in the history of the town, for he ranks only second in those early days to the great benefactor Lawrence Sheriffe, and has a monument, better than a stone in the churchyard, in the almshouses and school now situate on the Newbold road. Of his early career little can be traced, though his parents must have been of some position in the town, for his father's name, also Richard Elborowe, appears at the head of a list of the principal inhabitants, twenty-two in number, including the famous Puritan rector and preacher, James Nalton, and the churchwardens of the time, who drew up a petition to the right honourable Francis Lord Dunsmore, one of the trustees of the Rugby free grammar school, touching the appointment of Mr. Raphael Pearce as master of the school.

Richard Elborowe, the subject of this notice, was in all probability educated as a free boy at the great school, after which he was sent up to London, and apprenticed to a mercer. At the expiration of his apprenticeship he took up his freedom as a citizen of London, and set up there in business on his own account. He must have
been very successful, to judge from the property he acquired, as evidenced by the amount of bequests in his will.

The first direct notice we have of him occurs in the year 1679, when his name appears as a steward of the Warwickshire meeting. At that time there was a good custom kept up, well worthy of imitation in these present days, according to which the natives of different counties, who had settled in London and had prospered, met together according to their counties at stated times, for the purpose of assisting the poorer natives of their respective counties. There is happily preserved "a sermon at the Warwickshire meeting," preached on November 25th, 1679, at St. Mary-le-Bow, London, by William Bassett, Rector of Brinklow, Warwickshire. It was addressed to Richard Chandler, Job Vere, Thomas Grassingham, Henry Marshall, John Skipwith, William Brown, George Shuttleworth, and Richard Elborowe, stewards. From it we may quote the following passage*:

"Which is the great design of this day's assembly, as appears not only from the practices of former stewards of this company, who have yearly set out to trades as many poor children of our County of Warwick as there be stewards of the said company, which be in number eight—but also from the generous inclinations of you, the present stewards, who seem resolved not to fall short of any that have went before you. And, indeed, as this is one of the first of all the counties of England that hath met in this nature, so you have from year to year in such measures out-done them all, that you are looked upon as ensamples to the rest. And truly our county of Warwick is a place so famous for antiquities and marks of honour; adorned at present, as well as in former ages, with so many noble and genteel families, hath given breath to so many others, famous in their generations, as even this assembly in some good measure testifies; whose piety and good works so eminently appeared in former times, from the vast number of religious houses; and still doth, from the many hospitals, free schools, and augmentations of poor

* Bloxam—Kenning's Almanack, 1882.
vicaridges, that in these things we act by the measures and follow the footsteps of our generous ancestors, and speak ourselves Warwickshire men in nature as well as name.”

After some years, Richard Elborowe returned to his native town, on the death of his father, in 1688. He altered the old residence known as the Red Lion Inn, which his father had bought, and in
which he lived, of which a portion still remains, and which was, till very recently, inhabited by the late Mr. Brown, standing between Sheep street and Drury lane, but then called Tinker’s lane. In this house was born the Rev. Peter Whalley, some time headmaster of Christ’s Hospital, the author of many works, and editor of Bridge’s “Northamptonshire.” Here also was born the great Warwickshire antiquarian—Matthew Holbeche Bloxam, F.S.A. Here Richard Elborowe lived in ease and comfort for some years. In 1698 he was elected trustee of Rugby school, and in 1707 we again hear of him, this time beginning to use his wealth for the benefit of the poorer inhabitants of his native town, carrying on the lessons inculcated by the Warwickshire meetings in London, in which he had formerly taken no mean part.

He applied for a faculty to erect a gallery in the Parish church,
for the accommodation of the children of his intended charity school. This school he subsequently built and endowed, providing also on the same spot a house for the master of his school, and six almshouses for as many poor widows. These buildings stood for many years on the west side of the High street, until they were pulled down in 1856, to make way for the town hall, and a new school and almshouses were erected on a site adjoining the Newbold road.

He did not live long enough to see the result of his benevolence, for he died in the very same year in which he made this charitable provision for the needs of his town, and though he had done so much, we find but the briefest notice of his death, simply the record made in the parish register:

"15th November, 1707, buried Richard Elborow, gent."

Part of his will is appended that the kindly intent of one so long ago laid to rest may be read by many a one who has received the benefits thus provided by a fellow townsman.

**MR. RICHARD ELBOROWE'S WILL.**

_in the Name of God, Amen._

_I, Richard Elborow, of Rugby, in the County of Warwick, Gent, being of sound, perfect, and disposing, mind and memory, praised be God for the same, do this 31st day of July, Anno Dni. 1707, and in the 6th year of the reign of our gracious Sovereign Lady Anne, by the grace of God, of great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., make this my last Will and Testament as follows:—First, I give and bequeath my soul into the hands of Almighty God my Creator, hoping by the merrits of my blessed Saviour Jesus Christ to receive pardon of all my past sins, and with him to inherit eternal happiness. Also I give and bequeath my body to the earth, and desire it may be decently interred at the discretion of my Wife and Trustees of this my Will and hereinafter named, but at the full and sole charge of my Executor hereinafter named ....... And Whereas I have now purchased an house and several parcels of land at Newbold-upon-Avon, in Warwickshire, of one John Norman and William Adurt, Executors of the last Will and Testament of William Steane, of Cosford, Gent, late deceased, which said house and several parcels of land are in Cosford aforesaid, and are now in the tenure and occupation of John Sires or Sheards at the yearly value of £49 per annum, and likewise a barn and backside_
with a little close in the tenure and occupation of John Norman at 35s. a year, All which said house, barn, backside, and parcels of ground so purchased amounting to £50 15s. per annum, I give to my Trustees hereafter mentioned, that the profits arising from the said house and lands shall by them be employed to the several uses hereafter following. And likewise Whereas I have further purchased of Mr. Thomas Perkins, of Hilmorton, Gentleman, and of Jane Shell, of Rugby, Widow, several houses and ground in Rugby, and upon part of the same ground have built a School house for a Master and 30 Scholars and also 6 Almshouses for 6 poor Widows, All which said purchases and the profits thereon arising I give to my Trustee’s hereafter mentioned, which shall be employed by them to the several uses hereafter following, that is to say: One house on the North side the School and Court Yard and fronting the West Street in Rugby, and lately inhabited by Thomas Crofts, with the backside, garden, and appurtenances, I give to the Schoolmaster free, without any taxes, to dwell in for ever. And the house on the South side the Court Yard and joyning to the house on the North side the Court Yard, and now inhabited by Lovell Smith, And also two other little tenements at Rugby Towns End towards Bilton, now inhabited by John Harrod, Junior, and John Bradshaw, the profits of which said 3 tenements last mentioned I give to my said Trustees towards the maintenance and defraying the charges of my Charity hereafter mentioned. All which aforementioned funds not amounting to the sums of my intentions by reason of parliamentary taxes I will and do intall and give £10 per annum for ever out of a farm and farm house of mine in Long Itchington, in Warwickshire, now in the tenure and occupation of William Garrett, to be paid clear to my said Trustees without taxes, the rent of which said farm now being £22 10s. per annum, yearly. All which bequests, amounting to £68 3s., will pay and defray all the charges of the Charity, being £57 besides taxes, which will amount to about £8 per annum, so have left the residue as an allowance, fearing the rent of the farm at Cosford rented by John Shears will not hold the rent it is now at, at the expiration of the lease. And I also give free egress and regress and liberty of the Court Yard and pump in the said yard, joyning to the house now inhabited by Lovell Smith, for ever to the aforesaid Schoolmaster, Scholars, and Almshouse without disturbance: and whoever shall inhabit the said house on the outside the yard shall in no ways incumber the said yard with anything that shall be judged offensive by my said Trustees hereafter named, who shall have power to lay a mulct not exceeding 10s. for such offence as they shall reason, for which said Trustees and feoees I nominate and appoint to be Mr. Francis Burdon, the present Minister of Rugby, and Mr. Henry Holyoak, the present Head Schoolmaster of the Latin Free School in Rugby, and their successors for ever, and 5 other neighbouring Ministers, namely, Dr. Edward Wells, rector of Cotesbatch; Mr. Nathaniel
Blake, the present Minister of Harborough; Mr. Edward Sherrier, rector of Shawell; Mr. Thomas Dolbor, rector of Church Lawford, and Mr. Edward Daviss, vicar of Dunchurch; and upon the decease of any of the aforementioned Trustees or feofees it shall be in the power of the majority of the Trustees surviving to make choice of any other neighbouring Minister whom they shall think fitt to act with them instead of the deceased in the hereby mentioned Trust. And first I order and appoint a Schoolmaster, and will Richard Hodgkinson to be the first Schoolmaster for the teaching of 30 poor boys and but one of a family at one time there, which said Richard Hodgkinson and also all such as shall be for ever after chosen to be his successors I do order and appoint that he and they and every of them shall teach the said 30 poor children to read the Bible and instruct them in the Church Catechism and Common Prayer, and such boys as are fit to trades to write and cast accounts. And also that when he the said Richard Hodgkinson or any of his successors shall be dead, I will that my Trustees shall choose some other fit person with all convenient speed to be Schoolmaster there for to teach and instruct the said poor children in the Church Catechism and Common Prayer and to read in the Bible and to instruct the boys fit for trades in writing and arithmetic, and when any boys or girls are chosen to come into the said School they shall always come in on Good Friday unless disabled by infirmity, and the boys so chosen not to be under 8 years and the girls so chosen not to be under seven years old, for ever. And furthermore I do also give and bequeath the 6 Almshouses to six such poor widows as shall be thought most needfull by my Trustees. And my Will is that when any of the said widows shall dye that then my Trustees or their survivors shall choose such another poor widow and place her there in the room of the deceased, in which manner the vacancies shall be filled up as my said Trustees and their survivors shall think fit for ever, but my Will is that my said Trustees shall not put any widow into the said houses but what is aged above 60 years, and likewise they shall not suffer any son, brother, or other relation of mankind to live with them or any of them in the said houses. And I do hereby appoint and order that the said Schoolmaster, poor children and widows, and their successors, do and shall go to the Church to hear divine Service and preaching upon all Sundays and Holidays and other days when and as often as the same shall be used in the said Church of Rugby. And such days as there is no prayers in the said Church of Rugby my Will is that the Schoolmaster shall read the Prayers of the Church of England in the School to the said thirty poor children and six poor women, and that the said six Almshouses shall be obliged to attend the said prayers between the hours of 8 and 10 in the forenoon, or else shall be liable to be lyable to be turned out of the said School, Schoolhouse, and Almshouse, and their Salary and Salaries to become void and to be paid to such person as shall be elected in the place of such person refusing or
neglecting to go to the Church or to hear or read prayers, as likewise the same penalty to every Schoolmaster and Almswoman who after having become elected should prove immoral or an ill liver. And my further will is that after the death of the said Richard Hodgkinson or any other Master that my said Trustees would not choose any to be Schoolmaster there either for interest, favour, or affection, or decayed tradesman, but whom shall be truly adjudged able to perform Writing and Arithmetic so as to be serviceable to the Latin Free School as well as this. Also I order and appoint my said Trustees to pay by two equal payments yearly, namely, on Good Friday and on the first Tuesday in October for ever, unto Richard Hodgkinson and his successors the sum of £15 per annum, that is to say each half year £7 10s., and £4 to six widows, that is to say £4 to each widow, which is half yearly 40s. I desire my Trustees if they think convenient to put at the beginning of every half year into the Schoolmaster's hands, who is to give each widow 1s. 6d. on every Saturday morning in the year and the two remaining to be paid each widow at the half year's end by one shilling a time. And also I appoint £14 for the clothing of the aforesaid 30 children in one outward garment each on Good Friday, and a gown for every of the 6 poor widows once in two years. And also I appoint 13s. 4d. to the Minister of Rugby for the preaching of a sermon on Good Friday in the afternoon yearly, and 1s. 8d. for the clerk's attendance, and 5s. for Bread to be given to the poor after sermon on that day. And furthermore I appoint 20s. to be spent at the meeting of the Trustees on the first Tuesday in October yearly and no more. And likewise 40s. to be laid out by my Trustees in the months of May or June to buy coals to be distributed amongst the widows equally. All which said sums makes the aforesaid £57. And I desire that the days of my said Trustees meetings may be on Good Friday and on the first Tuesday in October yearly for ever. And I further order that the money or half-year's salary which would have become due to the Schoolmaster or poor Widow so dyeing at the next pay day shall be and remain as and for a Bank or Stock for repairing of all the Building of the School, Schoolhouse, and 6 Almshouses. Item: My further will is that when there shall be money in bank after the several payments and charges aforesaid shall be paid, viz., after the salaries paid, children and widows clothed, and all other the before mentioned payments discharged, that then my said Trustees or the major part of them, if they think fit and convenient, add and augment to the Salaries of the said Schoolmaster and poor Widows or put out a poor boy to be an apprentice. My further Will is that my said Trustees and feoffees at their first meeting may and shall make such orders and rules as they or the major part of them shall think meet and convenient for the good ordering and disposing of the said School, Schoolmaster, and Alms Widows, which orders I do order and direct shall be punctually performed by all persons to be concerned therein. Item: It is my Will that all the rest and residue of my
real and personal estate should be and remain to my nephew Elborow Glentworth. And all and every Mannors, Messuages, Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments whereof or wherein I am stated or interested in in Law or Equity other than and except what is herein by me otherwise given and devised. And I do hereby make him the aforesaid Elborow Glentworth sole Executor of this my last Will and Testament, and I do hereby revoke and make void all former Wills by me heretofore made. In Witness whereof I have to each Sheet of this my Will containing 8 sheets of paper sett my hand and seal the day and year first above written.

Signed, sealed, published, and declared by the above named Richd. Elborowe, the Testator, as and for his last Will and Testament, in which are the Interlineations of those certain words following (that is) in the first Sheet, Our, her, In the second Sheet, Money, said, in the sixth sheete Trustees, In the presence of us who have subscribed our Names as Witnesses thereto in the presence of the said Testator.

RICHARD ELBOROWE (L.S.)

LOVELL SMITH.
THS. GREENE.
GEO. GREENWEEY.
R. HODGKINSON,

The Rugby portion of Elborowe's property eventually passed to the Rev. Edward Orlebar Smith, who in the year 1807 sold it to the Rev. Richard Rouse Bloxam, D.D. Upon Dr. Bloxam's death the dwelling house was sold, and the gardens and home close laid out as building ground. This portion included the sites now occupied by St. Matthew's street, St. Matthew's church, with the houses to the west of it, Elborowe street, and little Elborowe street.

One hundred and fifty years later this good example set by Lawrence Sheriffe and Richard Elborowe, was followed by Miss Catherine Butlin. Two of the same family had already bequeathed small charities to the town, and she herself subsequently did the same, all of which will be seen among the list of charities. But in her lifetime she set herself to a greater work than this. She acquired a piece of ground in what is now known as Bridget
street, and there built a row of houses, each having a small garden attached to it, thus forming very comfortable lodgings for poor old women. Upon the front of the houses is a tablet bearing this inscription:

**THESE SIX COTTAGES WERE BUILT AND ENDOURED AS ALMSHOUSES FOR SIX POOR WOMEN OF RUGBY, BY CATHERINE BUTLIN, OF OAKFIELD, 1850.**

The endowment is sufficient to afford three shillings a week to each occupant, to which sixpence a week more is added by the church of St. Matthew, in which parish the houses are situate. The whole trust and appointment is in the hands of trustees, who at present are the Revs. W. H. Benn, M.A., J. Murray, M.A., Rector of Rugby, R. Dixon, D.D., Vicar of St. Matthew's, and H. C. Fox, Esq.

There are, besides, many lesser charities, which used to be recorded on panels placed in the old church of St. Andrew. The most ancient of them was the gift of Richard Fosterd, an inhabitant of Newbold-on-Avon, who by his will dated 1558 devised certain land at Frankton "to the paryeshe of Rogbye and to the paryshes of "Newbold-upon-Avon, the yerely rent to be devyded by eve portions "betwyxt Rogbye and Newbold,"* the one half to be applied to the maintenance of that part of "Rogbye brege" belonging to Rugby, and the other half to the maintenance of the "long brege betwyxt "Long Lawford and Newbold." The bridge between Rugby and Newbold was rebuilt towards the end of the last century, and was repaired and widened about the year 1855, when a short inscription to the memory of Richard Fosterd was cut on the stone capping of one of the abutments. Other charities are as follows:

£5 left by Ann Blake, Dec. 8, 1724, for poor not having relief;

*[Bloxam—Kenning's Rugby Almanack, 1860.*]
trustees, rector and churchwardens; invested as rent charge on estate at Churchover; annual income, £5.

£10 left by Mrs. Knight, for bread and money quarterly; trustees, the churchwardens. Lost in 1816; 12/- interest was last payment received.

£20 left by Mrs. Brooks for bread (6d. loaves) on St. Thomas’s day; trustees, rector and churchwardens; and £200 left by Henry Holyoak, Feb. 11, 1730-31, for the poor; trustees, overseers and churchwardens. Both these charities are invested in Sapcote Farm (24 acres); annual income, £40.

£2 left by Master Wheatley for four poor men (householders), 10/- each; trustees, rector and churchwardens; invested in Coventry Corporation; annual income, £2.

10/- annually, left by Henry Jackson, for the poor. Four leather buckets and two iron hooks were also bequeathed. Lost, except one iron hook in belfry.

£50 left by Richard Elkington, for a loan to five persons; trustees, rector and churchwardens: invested in Three per Cent. Consols; amount of stock purchased, £54 7s.; annual income, £1 9s. 8d.

£1 left by Mrs. Vaughan, 10/- for sermon on Whitsun Monday and 10/- to the poor; invested as a rent-charge. Lost; last payment made in 1831.

£30 left by Thos. Coxen, for the poor on Low Sunday; trustees, rector and churchwardens. £15 has been lost for many years. The remaining £15 was applied in purchasing part of the Workhouse, for the use of which the overseers were to pay the churchwardens 12/- annually; last payment made 11th April, 1819. Supposed that the £15 was repaid by the overseers and applied to the purchase of pews in the east gallery.

£1 annually, left by Edward Tyrell, June 10th, 1614, for the poor; trustees, rector and churchwardens; invested as a rent-charge on a house in the parish of St. Dunstan, Fleet-street (Crane’s Inn): annual income, £1 2s.
£100 left by Thomas Shingler, 22nd March, 1616; 20 penny loaves every Sunday to aged and deserving poor who attend service and who have dwelt twelve years in Rugby, amounting to £4 5s. 8d., for sermon on Saturday after Epiphany, with prayer for Company of Haberdashers, 6/8, 20 penny loaves after this service, 1/8 (total, £15s.); trustees, rector and churchwardens; invested in the Haberdashers’ Company; annual income, £4 15s.

10/- annually, left by William Strong, 17th May, 1716 5/- in bread, and 5/- in money on St. Thomas’s day; trustees, the churchwardens; invested as a rent-charge on field adjoining Dog-lane (near Windmill-lane), formerly belonging to Mr. Cowdell. Last payment in 1840.

£60 left by John Woodford, 15th Sept., 1680; 10/- quarterly in bread to poor, and 10/- to minister on last Sunday in May, for sermon to excite people in charity; trustees, rector, churchwardens and overseers; invested in Whitebread Close, on Clifton-road; annual income, £14.

£72 and £13 16s. 5d., left by Mrs. Mary Howkins, March, 1851, as a gift to six almswomen (Elborowe); trustees, rector and churchwardens; invested in Three per Cent. Consols; amount of stock purchased, £87 14s. 2d.; annual income, £2 8s. od.

£50 left by Judith Bucknill, 20th Jan., 1852, for poor asthmatic persons; trustees, rector and churchwardens; invested in Three per Cent. Consols; amount of stock purchased, £54 17s. 10d.; annual income, £1 10s. To be given as the rector shall direct.

£100 left by Sarah Worthington, 10th May, 1854, for the poor (discretionary); trustees, rector and churchwardens; invested in Three per Cent. Consols; amount of stock purchased, £93 19s. 10d.; annual income, £2 12s. 0d.

£400 left by Catherine Butlin, 28th Dec., 1858, for male or female apprentices; trustees, rector and churchwardens; invested in Three per Cent. Consols; amount of stock purchased, £463 8s. 6d.; annual income, £12.

£50 left by Wm. Butlin, in 1828, to provide bread at Christmas;
trustees, rector and churchwardens; invested in Three per Cent. Consols; amount of stock purchased, £54 17s. 10d.; annual income, £1 10s.

£50 left by Charles Butlin, in 1844, to provide bread at Christmas; trustees, rector and churchwardens; invested in Three per Cent. Consols; amount of stock purchased, £54 17s. 10d.; annual income, £1 10s.

£10 left by Mrs. W. Homer, in 1864 (discretionary); trustees, rector and churchwardens; invested in Three per Cent. Consols; amount of stock purchased, £10 17s. 4d.; annual income, 6s.

£400 left by Miss Mary Benn, 3rd September, 1868, for bread, coals, and blankets, about Christmas-day; trustees, rector and churchwardens; invested in Three per Cent. Consols; amount of stock purchased, £424 19s. 4d.; annual income, £11 14s.

£200 left by John Pearson, 20th October, 1868, for poor gifts on 24th November, annually; trustees, rector and churchwardens; invested in Three per Cent. Consols; amount of stock purchased, £212 9s. 8d.; annual income, £5 17s. od.

£500 left by Mrs. Maria Benn, in 1881, for flannel, blankets, coals, or bread, about Christmas-day; trustees, rector and churchwardens. Amount of stock purchased, £497 10s. 3d. Annual income, £13 13s. 4d.

£1,547 3s. 11d. left by Miss Emma Lee, in 1881, for coal or fuel on January 4th, annually; trustees, rector and churchwardens of St. Andrew's; invested in new Three per Cents.; amount of stock purchased, £1,556 4s. 8d.; annual income, £42 15s. 8d. Also £1,000 to the trustees of the Elborowe Charities to invest and apply the income in augmenting the almswomen's stipends.

£1,528 10s. 10d. left by Mrs. Sarah Errington (who died in 1880) by will dated November 9th, 1874, for coal or fuel on November 13th, annually, to poor persons residing in St. Matthew's Parish; trustees, vicar and churchwardens of St. Matthew's; invested in Three per Cent. Consols, amount of stock purchased, £1,537 15s. 0d.; annual income about £46.
Hannah Bucknill, of Rugby, spinster, who died 22nd March, 1879, by her will, dated 18th May, 1878, directed her trustees, after the death of her sister Jane Bucknill, who died 3rd November, 1886, to invest £250, free of legacy duty, in Three per Cent. Consols, in the names of the rector and churchwardens of St. Andrew's, Rugby, upon trust that they and the overseers and two of the guardians of the poor of the parish of Rugby (such guardians to be nominated annually at the Easter vestry meeting) should, in the month of December, lay out the dividends in flannel and coal and distribute the same, in the first place amongst such of the poor widows in the district of St. Andrew's as they should select, and then among such of the most necessitous poor of the same district as they should select. Income, £6 11s.

Jane Bucknill, of Rugby, above named, who died 3rd November, 1886, by her will, dated the 10th May, 1879, made a similar bequest of £250. Income, £6 11s.

£333 6s. 8d. left by Miss Bracken, in 1887, to be invested for the benefit of the parish of St. Matthew.

£220 left by Mrs. Sandham, of Rugby, in 1891, to the parish of St. Matthew.

Owing to the reduction of interest upon the National Debt by the action of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in 1888, the dividend now paid upon Consols is but two and a-half per cent., from which it will readily be seen that all such charity investments suffer severely, and there is much less money available for distribution amongst the poor.
CHAPTER VIII.

Early privileges of the Town—Market—Court Baron—Court Leet—Orders made by the Court—Precautions against fire—The pound—Position of Steward of the Manor—Modes of punishment—Ducking stool—Pillory—Stocks—Modern Courts—Justices of the Peace—Population of the Town.

Though we know that Rugby existed as a settlement in Saxon, possibly even in Celtic, days, its claim to be considered a town can only be dated from the grant of the weekly market and yearly fair, which were obtained by a charter from Henry III., accorded to Sir Henry de Rokeby.* That such a grant was of importance in the eyes of the world at large is seen in the fact that immediately upon this becoming known, the Abbot of Combe earnestly entreated the monks of Pipewell, who had an establishment in Rugby, to give him permission to build or purchase a house in the town, that his convent might be able to enjoy the advantages of the market.

But this was not the only important right possessed by the manor in those early days: it had also the power of holding a Court Leet. This was granted to Sir John Gobaud, the lord of the manor, in the first year of Edward III.† The derivation of this word “leet” is from the Saxon word “leod” (German leute), meaning people, which makes the Court Leet the ordinary court of the people for redress in small matters.

This grant of judicial power required that the lord of the manor should hold a Court Leet at least once every year at, or within a month of, Michaelmas, either presiding in person or appointing a

† Dugdale's "Antiquities of Warwickshire," p. 18.
steward as his deputy, who in the absence of the lord had legal power to preside over such a court. It may be useful to explain here that manors, and sometimes also baronies, were districts of land belonging to a baron or great personage, part of which land was held in hand, while part was granted out to freehold tenants, to be held by suit and service of the lord in perpetuity, and part was reserved as waste, either for his personal or for common use. Manors are as old or even older than the Saxon constitution, although in some incidents they varied from time to time. To such districts of land there generally appertained courts for regulating the tenants' land, and the administration of justice in the district; these were styled according to their scope, Courts Baron and Courts Leet. The Court Baron was of two kinds; the first was a customary court, such as is still held at Kilsby, where lands held at the will of the lord (gradually passing into a right) were transferred from one tenant to another; the second was the freeholder's court, which was a court of justice, and here were settled all controversies with respect to land. These courts were presided over by the steward of the manor, and had jurisdiction over small debts and damages not amounting to forty shillings.

The Court Leet had a jurisdiction derived from, and held for, the crown, and the profits of such a court, arising from fines and amerciament, went to the lord of the manor. This court could only fine and enforce its jurisdiction by distress. The subjects of its authority were numerous, though in greater matters, such as treason, murder, or felony, it could only enquire and present to the superior jurisdiction.

The earliest records we have of the Court Leet in Rugby, present some interesting details, of which we quote a few* :—"Paynes, " orders, and bye laws made at ye Court Leet and Baron holden the "three and twentieth day of October in the fourth year of King "James the second of England, &c., before John Tilghman, gent., "steward to William Burnaby, Esquire, lord of the said manor, "1688."

* Nicolas—"History of Rugby," p. 52.
"Imprimis—It is ordered and agreed that for ye preventing the danger of fire every inhabitant within the said manor of Rugby shall keep their chimneyse in good and sufficient repair upon pain for every one offending to forfeit to the Lord of the Manor for every chimney that shall be out of repair . . . . . . . . . II\textsuperscript{d} VI\textsuperscript{d}.

"Item—It is ordered that no inhabitant or his or their servant shall throw out into the common streets or into their yards or backside any ashes that shall have fire in them to the endangering to fire any part of the Towne of Rugby, upon pain to forfeit to the Lord of the said Manor . . . . . . . . . V\textsuperscript{s}.

"Item—It is ordered that no person shall fetch or carry any fire in the streets of Rugby aforesaid but in some pot or other thing that hath a cover on it upon paine to forfeit to the Lord of the said Manor . . . . . . . . . II\textsuperscript{d} VI\textsuperscript{d}.

"Item—We of the homage att the aforesaid courts having first elected Thomas Jsason to serve as constable for the Towne of Rugby aforesaid for the year ensuing who refused to take the oath tendered unto him by the steward, and thereupon we after elected John Shell, constable, Thomas Hill and William Strong, headboroughs, William Eales and Richard Cowley, flesh and fish tasters, William Moore and John Atkins, leather searchers, John Hirons Hayward for the yeare ensuing, who were all sworn accordingly, and Gregory Billing Beardsman, Richard Bishop, &c."

Affeerors* :

Howkins Perkins. Thomas Darnell.
Thomas Holiland. The mark of × Sampson Baker.
Thos Langley. The mark of × Thomas Russell.
Henry Pope. Thomas . . . .
Nathaniel Pagett. William Moore.
William Eales. John Short.

*The word affeeror—derived from the French afferer, to tax, signifies persons who in Courts Leet were authorized upon oath to settle and moderate the fines and amerciaments imposed on those who have committed offences arbitrarily punishable, or that have no express penalty appointed by statute. They were also appointed to moderate fines, &c., in Courts Baron.—Cowel.
At a Court Leet and Court Baron held in Rugby on Friday, October 2nd, 1691, we again read, “Wee of the homage whose names were subscribed doe order and agree that the alterations made in the fourth payne from Xs to XXs shall stand, remaine, and be the penalty for turning any horse, mare or gelding upon the commons of Rugby having noe right of common, and we do hereby confirm all the two and twenty paynes heretofore made and inserted in this booke, and choose Edward Fawkes constable for the year next ensuininge, John Horne and Robert Heminge for third boroughs, James Facer and George Satchell flesh and fish tasters,
Historical Account of Neighbouring Parishes.

"John Atkins, William Lee, lether searchers and sealers, and John Satchwell hayward for the year next ensuicte, and Edward How and Nicholas Collins assessors, who were all sworn, and we do continue Gregory Billinge herdsman, and agreed that he shall have for his wages a groate and a quarter for the two first quarters for each cowe, and 4d. a quarter for the two last quarters."

These courts were held annually, but no matter of any particular interest appears, until we find that in 1742 the former restencti6 ns in the case of fire needed enforcement, probably because of some great fire in the town. When we recall the fact that houses at that time were largely built of wood, and mostly roofed with thatch, and also that there were very serious fires in 1634, 1716, 1719, and 1738, we are not surprised at the great care evinced by the Court Leet to prevent their recurrence. Accordingly we read in the minutes of the court of 1742, "It is ordered that no person shall carry a lighted candle out of doors unless in a lanthorn, or other fire without a proper cover on pain of 5s and also that if any person shall disturb the neighbourhood by crying out fire, or any other malicious outcry without just reason shall forfeit for every offence . . . . 5s and it is agreed that no person shall take any inmates on penalty for every offence each month . . . . . . 10s."

This latter regulation was probably made on political grounds in consequence of the unsettled state of the country at that time. Two years later we find the following curious entry:—"At a Court Leet and Court Baron held for this manor the ninth day of October, 1744, before William Caldecott, gentleman, it was agreed upon in the manner following that Nathaniel Langley shall at his own expense remove the common pound over now standing adjoining to Langley's Barn to a certain place upon the waste, called the Butts, and said Nathaniel Langley hereby agrees that what timber or wood there shall not be found fit about the old pound to make a new one, which is to be ten yards square, the said Nathaniel Langley is to make the same of the remaining part of it with a dirt wall seven foot high ground . . . . . with brick or
"stone and the top coped in a proper manner, and the said Nath. Langley is to keep the same in good repair for seven years from the date hereof, and is to have all the wood remaining about the old pound not fit for use, and is likewise to have paid him twenty shillings by the present overseers of ye poor, towards and in full for so making a new pound, as witness the hand of Nath' Langley.

"NATH' LANGLEY."

The pound now stands on the west side of the Barby road, just opposite to the school sanatorium, being half in the school close, half in the roadway. A few years later this same Court passed the following sweeping resolution:—"At the Court held for the Manor aforesaid on the 3rd day of November, 1758, we, the jury sworn at the said court do vacate and make void all the orders heretofore made and entered into this book, and they are hereby declared to be null and void accordingly."

These Courts continued to be held as late as the year 1846, when the last real Court Leet was held, though in some places, as at Dunchurch, the form of it is still kept up. In that year County Courts were established by Act of Parliament, thus practically superseding the ancient jurisdiction of the steward, though the Courts themselves have never formally been abrogated. The Quarter Sessions and County Courts now offer increased facilities for recovery of debts and redress of minor grievances, so that a once useful and very important office and court now exist in name only.

The position of Steward, not altogether devoid of use, and indicating its former rank under the Crown, is still kept up in name in the Chiltern Hundreds, an office which is always applied for by members of parliament who wish to resign their seat: the reason of this is, that any person accepting a post under the Crown, can no longer retain his seat without being re-elected by his constituents, and it is not thought possible for a member to resign at will, having once being duly authorized to represent the people. An ineffectual effort was made in Parliament during the current year to abolish this interesting though somewhat cumbersome method of resignation, so
that the stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds is still nationally recognized as an office of trust under the Crown.

It is not devoid of interest to pursue the inquiry into the methods by which these Courts kept order, and enforced obedience to the authority vested in them. The chief instruments of discipline and correction which formerly existed for the summary punishment of a certain class of offenders within the parish, were the cucking stool, pillory, and stocks. These were all appendant to the Court Leet, and may severally be traced back to Anglo-Saxon times. By the first of these methods the "Rixatrix Communis," or common scold, was punishable as a common nuisance to her neighbours: for this offence she was liable to be indicted at the Sessions, and sentenced to be placed in a certain engine of correction called a trebucket castigatory, or cucking stool, and plunged into water. There is no definite mention of this instrument in the proceedings of the Court Leet at Rugby, but in the Leet book of Coventry for the year 1423, mention is made of "the cokestowle made upon Chelsmore grene to punysche skolders and chidders as ye law wyll," and items of amounts expended on these stools are found as late as 1623, which shew that this punishment still continued there up to that date. That there was a cucking stool in Rugby in the middle of last century appears from an entry in the accounts kept by the Overseers of the Poor of the Parish of Rugby, for the year 1721, which is as follows:

"June 25 P\textsuperscript{d} for a lock for y\textsuperscript{o} Ducking stoole and spent in Towne buisnes . . . . . . 6\textsuperscript{d}." And also from the evidence of one who was a boy at the old school of Lawrence Sheriffe, and in the school when it was removed to its present site in 1749.

"In my time at Rugby," says he, "there was a disorder which occasionally made its appearance, but was confined to the female sex; and among them was chiefly found in the lower class. The symptom was a violent inflammation in the tongue, producing loud, incessant, discordant notes, sometimes causing involuntary motions in the hands. The husbands were the persons most
exposed to the effects of this distemper, but it often extended to the neighbours. The only remedy ever found was in the application of cold water, which was used in this manner: a pond was fixed on of a proper depth, in which was placed an upright post, and on the top of that a long pole turning on a point, and having at the further end an elbow chair; in this chair the patient, or rather, the indisposed person, was seated, and secured from falling out by a cross-bar, as we have all seen in the case of little children. The doctor then lifting the hither end of the pole, the further descended, and the occupier of the chair was suddenly immersed; the shock was equal to that of a shower bath (invented I believe since), but more effectually, as it assuredly put at least a temporary end to the disorder, and the fit seldom returned under a month, if a radical cure was not produced. This "machine I perfectly remember in a pond near the ground, used as "our play ground."*

This pond was the horse pool which occupied the site of the present Trinity schools, and which many in Rugby must still remember. That this was a legal and fully recognized mode of punishment is evidenced from a passage in "The Digest of the Laws of England," written by Lord Chief Baron Comyns, who died in the year 1740. He there says:—"The Tumbrel or Trebucket is an instrument for the punishment of women that scold or are unquiet, now called a Cucking stool, and a man may have a Pillory, Tumbrel Furcas, &c., by grant or prescription, and every Lord of a Leet ought to have them, and for default the liberty may be seized, or the Lord of the liberty shall be fined to the king for a "neglect in his time."

Thus it appears that the cucking stool and pillory were necessary adjuncts to a Court Leet. The pillory in Rugby stood very near the corner of the George Hotel, and was probably taken down early in the present century. About the year 1816 the punishment of the pillory was abolished by statute, excepting in

cases of perjury, and a few years later the punishment in these cases was changed to fine and imprisonment.

The last form of punishment used by the Court Leet for petty offences was the common stocks. This instrument was one venerable in its antiquity, being used from a very early period for a variety of offences, which were gradually reduced to one, namely drunkenness, on non-payment of a fine. This was by a statute in the reign of James I., which was repealed in the year 1872, up to which time the stocks were not infrequently used. Occasionally it seems to have cost a little time and money to carry out the sentence passed—witness an entry in the parish accounts for the year 1722: "Oct 22. sp. at J°n Greenaways, setting the Raggman in ye stocks . . . . 4d." Originally the stocks in Rugby stood behind the shambles, but they were subsequently removed to Warwick street, near the old fire engine house and lock-up. They were at last abolished like many an old relic of the past, and have found a resting place in the possession of R. H. Wood, Esq., J.P., D.L. In several of the neighbouring villages the stocks may still be seen, in many cases in good preservation, as at Dunchurch, Thurlaston, and Church Lawford.

The present courts, which carry on much of the work formerly transacted in the Courts Baron and Leet, are those styled the County and Police Courts, presided over by the Justices of the Peace. They were at one time held in a room at the Bear and Ragged Staff Inn, which stood in the Market Place, on the spot now occupied by Mr. Lawrence's house and shop. From there the court was removed to a room at the Bull Inn, Sheep Street; but from the time of the building of the Town Hall they have been held in what is known as the Court Room there, though some of the petty cases are heard at a court held at the Police Station.

There is no trace of any magistrate resident in Rugby previous to the year 1807, when the Rev. J. Wooll, D.D., headmaster of the school, was appointed a Justice of the Peace. When he resigned his post at the head of the school in 1828, the town was left
without a magistrate, crime immediately increased, and everyone who sought magistrate's help had to attend the court at Anstey, to his great inconvenience. To remedy this state of things, the Rev. R. R. Bloxam, D.D., and Captain Lake, an old Waterloo officer, qualified themselves, and were appointed Justices of the Peace, since which time there has never again been an interregnum.

The modern jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace gradually encroached upon, and absorbed, much of the jurisdiction of the Court Leet, and has practically superseded it by the greater simplicity of procedure and power to enforce its orders.

Though Rugby was thus endowed with a Market, Fair, Court Leet and Court Baron, it continued in comparative obscurity for 300 years after the receipt of the grant of these privileges, for until the foundation of its justly celebrated school the town possessed but
slight claims to the historian's notice. Even as late as the reign of Henry VIII., Leland did not consider it to be deserving of any other notice than that it was a "market town."

About the year 1562 the "howsholde" of Rugby, which probably included all the parishioners, amounted to no more than sixty-nine. A hundred years later the number of deaths in the year was but four, though in 1634 the mortality reached the abnormally high figure of sixty-five, owing to the town having been visited by some epidemic—the average yearly number of deaths about that time being twenty. Pathetic indeed are some of the entries in the parish register for that year:

"1634. 26th September. Agnes Faux, wife of John Faux, also Anne Faux, the daughter of John Faux, both in one grave."

"1634. 5th October. Edward Smyth and Lucy Smyth his daughter, both in one grave."

"1634. 14th October. Mr. Theophilus Greene, also Mrs. Margaret Greene his wife, both in one grave."

In the same year there were also two very serious fires, and so greatly were the inhabitants distressed by these calamities, that they were compelled to apply to the Quarter Sessions for relief: "A.D. 1634-5. At the Epiphany Quarter Sessions a petition from "Rugby having been received stating that the inhabitants were "much overcharged with poor, partly in regard of two sudden fires "which have lately happened, and partly for that the said Towne "hath been and yet is very sorelie visited with sickness, the Court "order a weekly contribution for their relief out of the other parishes "of the same Hundred, to be made by the Justices of that Division "at their next monthly meeting."*

By 1663 we find the town was increasing, for a return was made, under the statute imposing a tax upon hearths, showing that 213 hearths in 94 houses were liable to the tax, and 66 hearths in 66 houses occupied by poor people, were not liable; from which it is clear that the town now contained 160 houses in all. In the year

* Nicolas—History of Rugby, p. 76.
1710 the death rate again rose very high, owing to an attack of smallpox, while in 1733 the mortality seems to have been greater than at any former period, for in that year there were no less than 82 burials recorded.

From this time the town began to increase more rapidly, for while in 1730 there were nearly 183 houses, with about 900 inhabitants, by the end of the century the number of houses had increased to 278, and the population to 1487. This increase continued so rapidly that twenty years later the population was nearly doubled, the houses numbering 415, and the people 2300. The figures continued to rise with each decade; thus, in

1841 there were 782 houses and 4008 inhabitants.
1851 , , 6851 ,
1859 , 1810 , 8000 ,
1871 , , 8385 ,
1881 , 1962 , 9890 ,

From the figures of the last census we learn that the population has increased to about 12,000. This gradual and steady increase in the size and importance of the town began with the growth of Lawrence Sheriffe's school, but a variety of circumstances has contributed towards it, for by far the most rapid growth has been during the last fifty years, in other words since the advent of the railway to the town, the influence of which has been second only to that of the great school.
CHAPTER IX.


After the founding of the great school in the sixteenth century, little matter of importance beyond the concerns of the school seems to have been recorded until the Civil wars broke out in the seventeenth century. One of the earliest collisions between the two contending parties, which took place in August, 1642, was occasioned by a body of Royalists, who issued from Rugby, where they were stationed, and took by surprise a Parliamentary force at Kilsby, in which eleven of the latter were killed. A few days later King Charles I. passed through Rugby on his way to Nottingham, after the disastrous skirmish at Long Itchington, where his troops had been defeated. It is handed down by tradition that the king stopped to have refreshments at old Cawston Hall, but there is no record of his having stayed at Rugby, possibly because the town was not then well affected towards the Crown. At any rate this attitude of the town led to a force of Royalist troops being sent to Rugby, the result of which, as described in a letter written by Nehemiah Wharton, a subaltern in the army under the Earl of Essex, was that “this town was lately disarmed by the Cavaliers on the “Sabbath day, the inhabitants being at church.”

In 1645, Cromwell, with 1,500 horse and two regiments of foot, marched from Northampton to Rugby, where they were quartered for the night, the horses being picketed in fields which now form
the school close, Cromwell himself probably lodging at the manor house, though tradition says that he stayed at the Shoulder of Mutton Inn, High Street; this was about two months before the battle of Naseby.

The following year occurred an incident that was thought worthy of record, namely, "Two soldiers did preach at Rugby, "and said that no minister was a true one except he was re-baptized, "and that the printers have cozened us in printing the scriptures, "and on that day baptized six women in a mill-dam about eleven of "the clock in the day, which was strange to us in these parts."* About this time also did James Nalton, the famous Puritan rector of Rugby, administer the sacrament to a Mr. Clayton, of Shawell, "standing, and not kneeling," a fact which caused much comment at the time, although the attendant circumstances proved it to be an exceptional case.

In 1690, King William III. passed through Rugby on his way to Ireland, and probably stayed a short time at the manor house. A story is preserved that he engaged a Rugby man named Gill Morris to conduct him across Dunsmore Heath to Coventry. The guide deserted his royal charge on the way to Brandon, whereat the king is said to have sworn lustily in Dutch. The son of this guide was living in the memory of the late Richard Over, who died in 1856.

During the whole of the next century the town and inhabitants seem quietly to have pursued the even tenour of their way without

* Kenning's Rugby Almanack, 1872.
Historical Account of Neighbouring Parishes.

123

interruption, for no records remain save those of ordinary official business. Life then was very quiet in most country villages, undisturbed by anything more exciting than the occurrences of the immediate neighbourhood, for railways were unknown, and the dissemination of news was of the most limited kind, only the larger towns having a newspaper of their own, and that for the most part but a weekly edition, issued at such a price that it was the common practice for several houses to take one between them, and pass it round for perusal in turn: and so valued were the contents that they were read slowly and well digested. It is reported of Dr. James, the headmaster of the school, that he used to read about a column a day of his small weekly paper and put a pin in where he left off, to enable him to resume it the more readily next day. So slowly, too, did news travel even as late as the commencement of the present century, that while the battle of Waterloo was fought on Sunday, June 18th, 1815, the news of that great victory did not reach Rugby till the following Thursday. Almost the only communication which the town had with the outer world at that time was furnished by the Leicester coach, known as the Pig and Whistle, which ran through the town daily, for the high rates of postage effectually checked all unnecessary correspondence, and to many people were entirely prohibitive.

During the hours of darkness—long, because the town was not lighted—the inhabitants were guarded by an old watchman, who went his rounds, with a bell in his hand, and proclaimed at intervals the hour and state of the weather for such as cared to hear it. During the day order was preserved by the parish constable, who at times found his powers considerably taxed, and himself unequal to the emergency. On such occasions he could call on the by-standers in the name of the king to come to his assistance, and to refuse such help was an offence that could be punished with imprisonment, sometimes inflicted even to the extent of a six month's sentence. But with a wide discretion and not too strict supervision, the constable would often allow minor offences to be overlooked, as for
instance, in the case of what is termed prize-fighting, which was an
offence at law, but not in the eyes of the public. On such occasions
the constable, while professing to do his duty, would manage to give
such notice of his approach as would enable the delinquents to avoid
him. It is even said that when compelled to arrest on such trifling
offences as this, he would sometimes convey the captive to the lock-
up in Warwick Street, and tell him to stand still while he went to
fetch the keys; then upon his return to impound the offender he
would express the greatest surprise at finding that he had
absconded!

Doctors would seem to have had an easy time of it in those
days, for there was not a single druggist resident in the town before
the present century, but once a fortnight a chemist travelled over
from Daventry and transacted business in the front parlour of a
house in High Street.

Scanty as these records are, we should not have had even these
had it not been for a son of one of the masters in the school at that
time, Dr. Richard Bloxam, who lived in the house known as the
Old Red Lion, which once belonged to Richard Elborowe; this son,
Matthew Holbeche Bloxam, early developed a taste for historical
and antiquarian pursuits, and no town could wish, or expect, to find
a more diligent and attached historian than Rugby found in him,
for to him we are indebted for almost all we know about our town.
His memory, which was retentive in a remarkable degree, went back
to the beginning of the present century, when this was but a village
with the post-mark of "Rugby, near Dunchurch;" when the Hill-
morton and Dunchurch Roads were bordered by fields instead of
houses; when along the streets, innocent alike of pavement and
lamps, there were not in existence more than perhaps a score of the
houses which compose the present town; when the School House
and Old Big School of to-day were but just built, and "still
"smelling of paint and varnish," and were flanked by sheds and
dilapidated barn-like buildings instead of the venerated chapel
which now stands in their place. In his single life-time the old-
fashioned town of his boyhood vanished, and "a more pretentious "ville," as he termed it, has risen from its ashes; its ancient boundaries have been far exceeded; new streets and innumerable new houses have sprung up on all sides, and the population has risen from two to nearly twelve thousand.

This latter fact is hard to realize at the present day, but a slight description of the streets as they were then, with but a house here and there, will give us a clearer view. The entrance of the Dunchurch Road by the school chapel was barred by a turnpike gate, beyond which there was not a single house to be seen, but corn fields and gardens alone met the eye.

The road itself to Dunchurch was little more than a beaten track, with only a plank across the sow (or south) brook, to serve as a bridge for foot-passengers. A little beyond this, close to the foot-path, there was discernible for some time a mound raised over the grave of a poor girl, who about 100 years ago poisoned herself, and was buried where the brook crosses the road at right angles, because there were no cross-roads in the parish; such a spot being then deemed the proper place for burial under such circumstances.

About two miles further on, where the path joined the main turnpike road from Hillmorton to Dunchurch, is a spot still known as the Cock Robin, from an old inn which stood there in the old coaching days, and bore that name, and is now converted into cottages.

The Barby Road was but little more than a wide drift road with one or two barns, long distances apart, and a single farm house, which still stands just beyond the brook; while on the Hillmorton Road there was but one solitary house, which is now Mr. Whitelaw's boarding-house.

High Street was a little better. The houses now occupied by Mr. Pepperday and Mr. Payne were then a boarding-house kept by Mrs. Bucknill. Next to this stood a blacksmith's forge, after which came gardens, then one or two smaller houses belonging to the Over family, and the Shoulder of Mutton Inn. Below this was another
boarding-house kept by Mr. Philip Williams, a medical practitioner. Then came another boarding-house kept by the Misses Gascoigne, and one or two other old houses. The western side of the street seems to have been built upon pretty much as it is at present, though all the buildings of that day have been replaced one by one—not a single house that now stands there dating so far back as the year 1813.

The Market Place itself is but little altered as far as position goes, but only two houses remain of all that existed at the beginning of the century, and the houses that stood on the north side of it had from the back an unbroken country view as far as Newton. The house and shop now occupied by Mr. Walding stands on the site of the boarding-house kept by Mr. Townsend; while another boarding-house, kept by the Rev. W. Birch, stood where the first four of Lawrence Sheriffe's almshouses now stand. Just beyond this was one more boarding-house kept by Mrs. Wratislaw: this is now Lloyd's bank.

From all this we are enabled to get a pretty clear idea of how small a site was really occupied by the town in those days: it did not extend much beyond High Street, Sheep Street, and Market Place, with two little groups of cottages, one still known as the West Leyes, and the other at the top of Pinder's Lane, which then bore the name of East Leyes.
CHAPTE R X.

The Town in darkness—Lamps—Drainage—Early adoption of Health of Towns Act—Election of Local Board of Health—Water supply—The Water Tower—Old buildings—Site of the Stocks—Town Lock-up—Bear and Ragged Staff—Remains of older houses—Fragments of Lawrence Sheriff’s house—State of Streets at Fair time—Cattle Market.

At the beginning of the present century the town was neither flagged, lighted, nor drained, but about that time public attention began to be paid to these matters, hitherto considered unnecessary details of life. The old rough cobbles, which may still be seen in places, began to be replaced by modern pavement at the expense of individual owners, till at length on the formation of the Local Board of Health, the matter was taken in hand and gradually carried through by it at the expense of the ratepayers.

In the year 1838 a company was formed by private enterprise to light the streets and town generally with gas. A year or so before this date lamp posts had been erected at various spots in the town, with what exact object it is hard to say, except possibly to display a feeling of anticipation of better things to come, for no kind of light was used, and the posts served only for people to run against them in the dark, a process facilitated by their being painted black. It is said that several accidents of the kind occurred; in fact there is one person still living in the town who remembers keenly the painful surprise with which he parted with a couple of his teeth in one of these encounters with a lamp post in the Market Place. The occurrence of such accidents made the authorities consider
what steps to take, and at last oil lamps were placed upon the posts, with but poor results. Upon the formation of the Gas Company these were replaced by superior lamps and light, and in 1839 the town was lighted in a satisfactory manner, and the town illuminated to celebrate so great an event. Still, the town was not lighted to the extent we now enjoy, nor at the same cheap rate of 2/10 per 1,000 feet, for the gas was then supplied at 12/6 per 1,000 feet.

Previous to the appearance in the neighbourhood in 1832 of the much dreaded cholera, the town was not drained at all, having but cess-pools and open ditches, choked with filth, in every direction. Owing to the general alarm felt at the approach of the cholera, some attempts were made by a few individuals to drain a portion of the town, and in 1846 some of the worst parts were drained by the surveyors of the highways, with the consent of the parish. In 1848 the Board of Health was formed, Rugby and Croydon being the two first towns to avail themselves of the powers given under the Health of Towns Act. The members who formed the first Board were:—The Rev. H. Highton (who with his inventions did much to forward the introduction of the electric telegraph), Messrs. W. H. S. Gibb (chairman), W. F. Wratislaw, J. Butlin, D. Torrance, M.D.; R. Bromwich, J. Richardson, J. Reynolds, and W. Colledge; and the early meetings were held in the parish vestry. Since the formation of the Board the town has been effectually drained at very great expense.

It has also been furnished with an adequate supply of water, but only after battling with many difficulties. To get the amount required three plans were taken into consideration as being possible: one to collect the water in the gravels which has fallen as rain, and can be caught thus and carried to reservoirs to be stored; a second, to make a deep well and penetrate the water-bearing strata; a third, to bring water up from the river Avon by means of a steam force-pump.

The first method was tried by Mr. Rammell, the engineer. The surface of the hill on which the water tower stands was intersected by
deep drains, which converge to a reservoir in the gardens near the tower, from which the water is pumped by a steam engine into a large cylindrical tank at the top of the tower. After some years the supply thus obtained ran short, the stores of water in the gravel being exhausted, and the area drained being insufficient to meet the demands of the town, which was rapidly increasing in extent. Instead of proceeding upon the same plan, and draining a larger area, a fresh engineer, Mr. Hawkesley, appears to have been called in, and he recommended the Board of Health to make a well of considerable depth, in which he hoped water would collect. No geological opinion seems to have been obtained, and boring was begun with the simple idea that if only they went deep enough water would be forthcoming. They continued with praiseworthy perseverance to a depth far beyond that originally named by Mr. Hawkesley. The Board wrote to protest against the fruitless expenditure, but the answers encouraged them to persevere. At last the Board refused to allow the boring to continue further than the depth already attained of about 740 feet, without consulting the opinion of some professional geologist. The advice of Mr. Ramsey was accordingly asked, and he said that they would probably pierce the water-stones at a depth of between 1,100, and 1,200 feet. Upon this the boring was resumed, and at 1,140 feet the chisel did pierce the water bearing strata, and a rush of water followed, rising to a level of about 160 feet from the surface, and the supply was rapid enough to answer to the pumps employed. But now a fresh misfortune occurred; the water was found on tasting to be salt, and the more they pumped, the worse it grew. It was clear that the red sandstones which were pierced contained salt beds, as in Cheshire and elsewhere, and that it was hopeless to expect to get any fresh water thence. The water was analyzed by professional chemists, and was found to contain no useful ingredient except salt, and that not in sufficient quantity to make it valuable for brine works.

After this failure it was resolved to try the third plan. A reservoir therefore was constructed by the river, filter beds were
made, and a powerful steam pump erected, by which the river water, after filtration, is forced into the mains, which run through the town. It is then raised into the tank at the top of the water tower, and by the pressure thus obtained it is distributed all over the town, and supplied even at the tops of houses.* This tower was built in 1851, and brought into use in February, 1852, when it was inspected by commissioners of the General Board of Health, the Earl of Shaftesbury, with other officers of the Board, being deputed to examine it.† It is built in Italian style, with various coloured bricks. At the top of this tower is a large tank capable of holding 53,000 gallons, the water level being ninety-two feet above the ground floor, into which the water is pumped from a large underground reservoir, which is covered over with groined arches. This tower is necessary because there is no level in the neighbourhood so high as the tower on which to construct a service reservoir, the highest point given in the ordnance survey being the cattle pound on the Barby Road, which is marked as being 385 feet above sea level. Interesting as the various experiments connected with these water works have been, we are constantly reminded by the visits of the rate collector that they were not performed gratuitously, either by the Board or the engineers.

While these sanitary improvements were being carried on, changes of every kind were proceeding at a rapid rate, and it is perhaps not too much to say that no town in the kingdom has in the same short period undergone more alteration in the houses and buildings that existed at the commencement of the present century, without taking into consideration the numerous new streets, houses, and buildings, erected upon sites that were, within the memory of many living, but open fields and gardens.

There are now scarcely any buildings in the town dating so far back as the middle of the seventeenth century, one such being the house occupied by the Benn family, on which was lately discovered

* Rugby School Natural History Society Report, 1871.
† Illustrated London News, February 7th, 1852.
a tablet bearing the date 1669. Mr. Bloxam could recall the time when at least half the houses in the town were thatched, though now such houses are hard to find, the greater portion having been pulled down one after another about the middle of this century, to make way for buildings larger, and more suited for modern requirements, and the business of the town, which received a great impetus upon the opening of the railway. One of these picturesque old houses was standing as late as 1873 at the corner of Sheep Street and Lawrence Sheriffe Street; the walls were of the kind known as wattle and daub, and the roof of thatch, yet the window casements were of oak, exquisitely moulded, the probable date of the building being about 1630.

About this time the old Star Inn yielded to the demand for improvements, for in November 1871, at a meeting of the Board of Health, it was agreed to purchase the sites required for the Warwick Street improvement for the sum of £2000, subject to the approval of the Local Government Board, which was granted in the same month. Following upon this we find recorded in February, 1872,
a plan for new shops and dwelling house for Mr. Packwood on the
site of the Star Inn passed,"* and at the same time, to help on the
matter, "the lord of the manor expressed his entire concurrence
with a proposal of the Board to make alterations in Warwick Street
and his willingness to give up a strip of land the Board had asked
for in that street."†

Great need was there for improvement in this part of the town,
for the Star Inn, just mentioned, was a low thatched building, and

stood forward somewhat beyond its present dimensions into
Warwick Street; while on the opposite side of the road a tailor's
shop projected in front of what is now Mr. Frost's printing office,
thus making the entry into Warwick Street extremely narrow, and
it was closed by a turnpike gate. The building now occupied by
Mr. Frost as his printing office, and the home of this work,
was then the town lock-up, hard by which stood the stocks, which

* Kenning's Rugby Almanack, 1873.
† Kenning's Rugby Almanack, 1873.
Historical Account of Neighbouring Parishes.

were in frequent use during the construction of the railway, for many of the navvies employed upon it often spent an odd hour or so in this simple but effectual mode of confinement, winning for themselves the derisive title of "children in the wood."

Further on, where Union Street now stands, were the town butts, at which practice with bow and arrows was in former times compulsory. Just beyond this was a large pool extending nearly to the corner of Bilton Road; this, known as Malin's pool, was skirted by a row of willow trees, which long ago yielded to the ravages of time, and the pool itself was filled up about the year 1830.

One of the last of such buildings to go was the old George Inn, a low thatched house that was originally built in 1662. It was replaced by the present fine building, which was erected on the site of the old one, and which continued to bear the same simple title until some years ago, when Princess Mary, daughter of George III., passed through the town, and stayed a night at the new hotel, which, in consequence of this visit subsequently received the title of "The Royal George."

On the opposite side of the Market Place, facing the George, stood an inn called the Bear and Ragged Staff. In old days this was the principal inn of the town, and to it referred the following advertisement of the Rugby races* in the year 1756:—"There will be an Ordinary each day for gentlemen and ladies, and Ball at night." Both ordinary and ball took place annually at the Bear and Ragged Staff, which was styled by Mr. Bloxam, in a paper written by him, "that ancient hostel, famed for historic purposes in the annals of Rugby." Apparently he was referring to various incidents in the life of the notorious Capt. Donellran, of the Lawford Hall tragedy, who stayed at the Bear on more than one occasion. In the evidence given at the trial of Capt. Donellran for the murder of Sir Theodosius Edward Allesley Boughton in the year 1781, it appears that this inn was kept by Andrew Miller, who described

* These races, which were once in great repute, but are now almost forgotten, were held on Dunsmore Heath on the top of the hill between Rugby and Dunchurch.
himself as the postmaster of Rugby. He stated also that a quarrel happened at the Bear between Sir Theodosius and a Mr. Wildgoose which would have ended in a duel but for the interference of Capt. Donellan. This quarrel took place in 1779; and in 1781 the inquest upon the death of Sir Theodosius was held at the Bear, which resulted in Capt. Donellan being committed for trial at the Assizes at Warwick, on the charge of poisoning him. The inn was standing as late as the year 1814, when it was largely altered by Mr. Voile to form the house and shop which is now occupied by Mr. A. J. Lawrence. Mr. Voile was also the first man to introduce plate glass windows into the town, the front window of Mr. Lawrence's shop being the identical one put in by him.

This process of pulling down and rebuilding, which is always going on in old towns, often brings to light evidence of structures of a still earlier date. This was the case when the original school and almshouses built by Richard Elborowe in High Street were pulled down to make way for the Town Hall, when fragments of stone window-cases of the fourteenth century were discovered in the foundations. Some portions of moulded wood work were also found when some cottages in Drury Lane were demolished; and similar beams may still be seen in the eaves of the butcher's shop at the corner of Drury Lane and Chapel Street, till lately occupied by Mr. W. Howard. An interesting discovery of this kind was made when a few years back some houses in North Street were cleared away to make room for the erection of new houses and shops. Some old beams were then brought to light, moulded in a style that betokened them to be the work of the fifteenth century, and were considered by the late Mr. Bloxam to be very probably portions of the old "mansyon house" of Lawrence Sheriffe, which was pulled down about the year 1783. So firmly convinced of this was Mr. Bloxam that he designed two book-cases with glass doors, and had them constructed out of this timber, after which he presented them to the school library. Fragments of old window casements, the work of the sixteenth century, were also discovered at the same time by
the demolition of a mud wall which bounded the garden, in the foundations of which they had long lain buried. These Mr. Bloxam thought to be relics of the original schoolroom ordered by Lawrence Sheriffe to be built with all convenient speed after his decease. They are now preserved in the garden attached to the house occupied by the Benn family.

The demolition of the old buildings which were constructed in early days, when there were no Boards to require plans and enforce rules as to width of streets and line of buildings, gave the opportunity to the Board of Health to carry out much needed reforms, to see that the new houses which sprang up were built in accordance with sanitary laws, to improve the streets in appearance by keeping the fronts of the houses to a given line, and also to widen the streets for the increased traffic which came with the growth of the town.

So little consideration for the convenience of ordinary traffic and comfort of private persons was shown in those days, that the streets were thought the right and only place for the cattle market, and the animals were always brought and penned in the main streets. Even to the present day may be seen in places the sockets along the pavements in which the hurdles were placed to form barriers to enclose sheep and pigs, while the larger animals were allowed to go free, to the great danger of foot passengers, horses in many cases being tied to the wall of the churchyard. So great was the nuisance that it almost entirely stopped ordinary business for the time being, many being afraid to venture into the streets. But not until 1873 were any decided steps taken to provide a separate cattle market. In December of that year the Local Government Board sanctioned the raising of a loan of £2,000 for the purchase of a field for the purpose; the town accordingly chose one on the Hillmorton Road, which was subsequently turned into a recreation ground, for in 1878 the present cattle market near the station was acquired, to the great advantage of the town, which was thus almost entirely freed from one of the greatest nuisances remaining from former days.
CHAPTER XI.


While the domestic buildings of the town were thus being replaced by new and larger houses, and additional ones being built to accommodate the rapidly increasing population, no less attention was paid to their needs in another direction. Up to the beginning of this century there was but one place of worship for the whole town and school,—namely, the old parish church of St. Andrew—but with the present century various churches and chapels began to rise.

The first to be built was a chapel for the use of the Baptists, which had its origin in the evangelistic labours of the late Sir Egerton Leigh, Bart., of Brownsover Hall, who came to reside at Little Harborough about the year 1793. He opened his drawing room for the preaching of the gospel, and in fine weather used to address large congregations beneath the shade of a tree in his park, the trunk of which is said to be still standing. The surrounding villages, then in a state of gross spiritual darkness, shared in his benevolent exertions, Churchover, Brownsover, Hillmorton, Thurlaston, Draycott, Bretford, Wolston, Long Lawford, and Rugby being regularly visited by him. A chapel was erected by him at Long Lawford in 1796, at the opening of which no less than 27 ministers were present. To this chapel a portion of land was annexed as a burial ground. In May, 1797, Sir Egerton was ordained at Holywell
Mount chapel "to an itinerant ministry," the charge on that occasion being given by the Rev. Rowland Hill.

In 1803 Sir Egerton built the Baptist chapel in Rugby, and a site was purchased for the minister's house. While the chapel was undergoing repairs in 1859 a stone slab was discovered, on which was inscribed—"Foundation laid by Lady Leigh, 1803." This stone now lies beneath the pulpit. Upon the building of this chapel, the one in Long Lawford was taken down, and Sir Egerton continued to be the minister in Rugby until 1811, since which time ministers have been appointed in the regular way. This chapel was rebuilt and enlarged in 1881.

The Wesleyan body was the next that began to pay further attention to the spiritual needs of the increasing population, the first efforts of what was then known as Methodism dating from about ten years after the death of the Rev. John Wesley in 1791,
who was the founder of the body. At the beginning of the century, Hillmorton was regularly visited by ministers from Northampton, and a few years elapsed before there was any thought of their coming to Rugby. But in the year 1806, Daventry became the head of a circuit, of which Rugby formed a part until 1860, when it, in turn, became the head of a circuit, with the villages of Hillmorton, Lilbourne, Broadwell, Clifton, Bilton, and Long Lawford attached.

The first services in Rugby were held in a cottage in Riley's court; and soon a small chapel was built in Harral's court, leading out of Drury Lane. This, however, was found to be too small for the increasing congregation, and in the year 1823 the chapel in Chapel Street was built, with accommodation for 400 persons. Schools were afterwards added at the rear, and in the year 1849 a day school was commenced there. In the year 1869 the whole of these premises was devoted to the use of the Sunday and day schools, and the present chapel was erected by Messrs. Parnell and Son, Rugby, from designs by C. O. Ellison, Esq., Liverpool. The foundation stone was laid on May 29th, 1868, by Sir William McArthur, Sheriff of London and Middlesex. At the public meeting held in the evening of the same day, at the Town Hall, Sir William McArthur presided, and addresses were given by Dr. Temple (headmaster of Rugby school), the Rev. W. O. Simpson (from India), the Rev. J. E. Cooke, and James Archibald Campbell, Esq., J.P. The opening of the chapel took place on April 15th, 1869. The Rev. Samuel Romilly Hall, president of the Conference, preached in the morning, and the Rev. Richard Roberts in the evening.

Provision was made for schoolrooms, for use on Sunday, under the chapel, which were completed in 1878. Five class rooms were added in 1890 on the west side of the chapel. The entire cost, including the organ by Messrs. Bryceson and Son, has been £6,000, and there is accommodation for 600 persons.

An additional chapel in Cambridge Street was built in 1883 at a cost, including the price of the site, of £800; it affords accommo-
WESLEYAN CHAPEL.
(From Photograph by E. H. Speight, Rugby).
Rugby: Past and Present.

...ation for 120 people. The Rugby circuit has been under the superintendence of a resident minister since the year 1860.

During this period the town had extended considerably towards the western side, where hitherto there had been very few houses scattered about what is now called Warwick Street, beyond which lay a little distinct cluster of houses called the West Leyes, where may still be seen a few of the original houses of a hundred years ago. The great open spaces had been rapidly filled up, and new streets had come into existence; so for the benefit of that part of the town...

...a chapel of ease was built in 1841, by private subscription, and dedicated to St. Matthew. It was built on a site that formed a portion of the garden belonging to the late Rev. R. R. Bloxam, D.D., who gave the ground; in style it is Early English of the thirteenth century. Originally this church contained but a nave and two side aisles with no galleries; but it was twice subsequently enlarged: first, by widening each of the side aisles; and afterwards,
by the addition of galleries on each side and at the west end; and it is now seated for 1,000 people, thus having the largest church accommodation in the town, though these successive enlargements give a heavy appearance, and somewhat conceal the real size of the building. Within the Communion rails stand two fine old carved oak chairs, the gift of Mr. M. H. Bloxam; whence they came originally it is impossible now to ascertain. It continued a chapel of ease for some time, but finally became a parish church on the death of the late rector, John Moultrie; as it was built by private subscription, the patronage was, by the subscribers, vested in private trustees.

Though so large a portion of the town was thus cut off, relieving the main parish of the care of many poor, and a considerable amount of work, no portion of the glebe lands or tithes was granted to it by the mother parish, the consequence of which is that while the rectory is ever increasing in value, the only endowment attached to the church of St. Matthew for the support of the clergy is the sum of £100 invested in shares in the Town Hall Company.

On October 29, 1891, the Jubilee of this church was celebrated by the parish, when the Right Reverend Charles Richard Alford, D.D., late Bishop of Victoria, China, the first Incumbent of the church, again preached in it after a lapse of some fifty years from the date of his appointment to the charge of the parish.

The year 1841 saw also a small chapel built at the corner of Queen Street and Russell Street; it was erected by the Primitive Methodists, who continued to hold services there till the year 1877, when they built the far larger one which they now occupy in Railway Terrace, upon which their old chapel was turned into dwelling houses.

Prior to the year 1844, the Roman Catholics of Rugby had no church or chapel nearer than Coventry or Wappenbury where they could assemble to practise the duties of their faith. In that year a Mission was established in their midst, and the few Catholics of the town and neighbourhood met together on Sundays in a small four-roomed cottage, where Mass was celebrated by the Rev. John
Nicholds, the first priest appointed to the charge of this little flock.

It was not long, however, before their spiritual wants were more suitably provided for. In the year 1839 Captain Washington Hibbert, of Bilton Grange, Rugby, married a Catholic lady, Julia, daughter of Sir Henry Tichborne, the widow of Colonel Talbot and mother of Bertram, seventeenth Earl of Shrewsbury. As there was then no church in the immediate neighbourhood of the religion to which his wife belonged, Captain Hibbert, at that time a Protestant, determined to supply this want. In the year 1847 he purchased a plot of land in Rugby, and on it built the small but beautiful church of St. Marie from designs furnished by the well-known Gothic architect, Augustus Welby Pugin, which was opened with much solemnity in the year 1848 by Bishop, afterwards Cardinal, Wiseman. This gem of medieval architecture was built and furnished regardless of expense, and left nothing to be desired for the due celebration, with all pomp and splendour, of the offices of the Catholic Church.

In the year 1850 the Fathers of Charity were invited to take charge of the Mission in Rugby, and Father Bertetti, formerly Canon Theologian, and Rector of the Seminary of Tortona, was appointed Rector of the Mission, with Father Lockhart as his assistant. The Institute of Charity, to which these Fathers belonged, was founded in 1828 by the Abbate Antonio Rosmini-Serbati, at Domo d'Ossola, in northern Italy. Its founder was a man of European fame, whose name will ever rank amongst the foremost philosophers and greatest thinkers of his age. He was, moreover, a wealthy nobleman, and above all a zealous and a saintly priest of the Catholic Church, filled with a desire to benefit his fellow men. He therefore devoted the whole of his property to the establishment of an order, whose members, like himself, should give their lives to ministering to the spiritual, intellectual, and physical wants of their neighbours, whersoever, wheresover, and howsoever called upon to do so by the Bishops of their Church.

Under the zealous care of the Rosminians, as the Fathers of
Charity are sometimes called after their Founder, large schools for boys and girls were erected by Captain Hibbert, while, on a piece of land adjoining, the Fathers built a beautiful and spacious noviciate house, known as St. Marie's. In a few short years it was found that the original church was far too small for the ever increasing congregation. In 1862, therefore, the Fathers, with the aid of many generous benefactors in Rugby and elsewhere, resolved to enlarge the building. This was effected by the erection of a spacious nave in the place of the aisle and lady-chapel of the original church, leaving the chancel and nave, with its saddle-back tower, to form the south aisle of the new structure. A north aisle and sacristy were also added. These works were finished shortly after, and the church was solemnly opened by Dr. Ullathorne, bishop of Birmingham, in 1864.

The sacred edifice might now have been considered complete had it not become evident that the tiny saddle-back tower of the old church was quite out of proportion with the new and larger one. To remedy this defect, Captain Hibbert, now for many years a fervent Catholic himself, crowned his past munificence by the erection of a new tower and spire, containing a peal of eight large bells from the foundry of Messrs. Mears, of Whitechapel, for which Mr. Bernard Whelan, of London, furnished the designs. The spire is of the Early Gothic style of the fourteenth century, and rises to a height of over 200 feet. The tower and spire are built both inside and out of Ancaster stone, with ashlar dressings of the same material, the sculpture being in great part of Portland stone. The whole of the interior walls, staircase, bell-chambers, &c., are finished most carefully and laboriously, the work having been entrusted to Messrs. Parnell and Son, of Rugby.

The effective junction of the tower and spire, a difficulty experienced by all architects, is most successfully accomplished. From each angle of the tower grows up, in natural grace and elegant proportion, an elaborate niche of Portland stone, jewelling, as it were, the base of the spire, and containing an angel with a trumpet,
ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

(From Photograph by E. H. Speight, Rugby.)
calling the faithful to prayer. Beneath each of them, from the base of the niche, darts out a grotesque monster of vigorous malignity. The long recessed windows in the bell-chamber are fitted with louvres of Hartley's rolled plate-glass on a new and ingenious principle, calculated to distribute on all sides the greatest possible amount of sound. The spire, which is of extreme delicacy, elegance and refinement, is crocketed to the top, from which rises a tall metal gilt cross surmounted by a cock, the symbol, as of old, of Christian watchfulness.

The inauguration of the new tower and spire and the blessing of the bells took place on the 12th August, 1872, and attracted a large concourse of people from all parts of the country. The officiating prelate was the bishop of Birmingham, Dr. Ullathorne. The splendour of the ceremonial defied all description, and will not be readily forgotten by any who were fortunate enough to be present on the occasion.

In 1854 it was felt necessary by the authorities of the main parish of St. Andrew to provide further church accommodation for the eastern portion of the town, which had extended very rapidly. Accordingly, a second chapel-of-ease was built and dedicated to the Holy Trinity. It is cruciform in shape with a tower in the middle, the style being Decorated Gothic, and was built from designs prepared by Sir Gilbert Scott, who originally intended that the church should have a spire, but on digging for foundations it was discovered that the nature of the ground was not sufficiently firm to carry one, so the idea had to be abandoned, and a tower alone was built in the centre. In 1883 it was discovered that this was giving way, and therefore a pinnacle, which had been constructed at the north-west corner of the tower, was taken down, and the tower was strengthened by underpinning with a concrete foundation and replacing the piers and arches on the west side with stronger stone than was used in first building it: this was done under the advice of C. F. Bodley, Esq., A.R.A., who was called in after the death of Sir Gilbert Scott. He also designed the chancel screen and the
outer case of the organ, which is a fine instrument, but not yet complete. The steps on which the communion table stands were given in memory of Miss Cotterill, who for some years had devoted her time and powers to the nursing of the sick poor of the town. On one of the steps is inscribed:

"Emily Cotterill, at rest, Aug. 12, 1885.
"She hath been a succourer of many.
"Romans xvi. 2."

The east window, designed by Mr. G. F. Bodley, was erected in 1889 in memory of the late Rev. J. Moultrie—formerly rector of Rugby—and his wife, being given by their family and friends. Had it been foreseen that the town would extend so far to the east as it has done in late years, there is no doubt that this church would have been built on some spot further from St Andrew's and more conveniently situated for the still growing population of that side of the town. It still remains a chapel-of-ease for the main parish.
Previous to the year 1865 Congregationalism had no embodied existence in Rugby; and though there were then 2,940 Congregational places of worship in England and Wales, there were not ten towns in the kingdom with a population equal to Rugby without such a place of worship. The growth of the town, however, encouraged this section of the community to commence worship in the Town Hall, in 1865, and services were conducted by the Rev. J. C. Galloway, M.A., from London. These services were so well
attended that steps were taken to erect a building for permanent services. In the same year a site in Albert Street was purchased, and on October 25th, 1866, the foundation stone of the present building was laid by Samuel Morley, Esq., M.P. It was opened for divine worship on July 11th, 1867, by the Rev. A. Raleigh, of London, though the original design, which includes transepts and a chancel, has not yet been completed. The building as it stands cost £2,000, after which an additional £1,000 was raised for the erection of a Sunday school and minister's house upon an adjoining piece of land.

Thus the number of persons for whom accommodation at public worship has been provided by the churches and chapels of Rugby has been estimated at 5,500.
CHAPTER XII.

Lower School of Lawrence Sheriffe—Its origin—Royal commission, 1861—Bill introduced into Parliament—Dr. Temple's report and design for new School—Opposition by the Town—Public Schools Act of 1868—Trustees of Rugby School issue new statutes—Opposed by the Town, and altered in consequence—Opening of the Lower School—Regulations—Elborowe's School—National Schools.

The lower school of Lawrence Sheriffe, which is of growing importance to the town and neighbourhood, is in connection with the great school, and was established in the year 1878, to provide the locality with a good middle-class school, capable of preparing boys for commercial life, and also training for the great school such boys as might desire a higher and classical education. It was provided as some compensation for the general abrogation of the ancient foundation rights under the operation of the Public Schools Act of 1868.

Now, without going too minutely into the history of this school, it may be useful to record that in the year 1861 a royal commission was issued for the purpose of enquiring into the nature and application of the endowments, and into the administration, management, studies, and teaching of certain colleges and schools, which included Rugby school. The commissioners visited this town in May, 1862, without giving general notice, and consequently the town was not represented at this enquiry. The commissioners issued their report, and in the year 1865 a bill was introduced in the House of Lords under the title of "A Bill intituled an act to make " further provision for the good government and extension of Public
"Schools." The design of this bill was to give general effect to the recommendations of the commissioners. It contained various provisions, of which one was that the local qualification should be confined to persons residing in or within five miles of Rugby at the passing of the act, and to their children born within ten years after it. Another was that the general benefits of gratuitous education at Rugby school should be awarded to a limited number of boys according to the result of a competitive examination.

In 1864 the then headmaster of the great school, Dr. Temple (afterwards bishop of Exeter and now bishop of London), acting upon the suggestions of the commissioners, made a report to the trustees of the school, alleging therein that a great change had passed over the place, the school, and the school revenues; and that it justified a very considerable modification of Lawrence Sheriffe's foundation, but not the entire abolition of all the special privileges of the inhabitants of the town; and he proposed a school in which Latin should be the principal subject, with modifications, to become a first-rate school for the sons of tradesmen and the middle classes. His design was therefore to establish such a school under the headmaster of the great school, to be called the lower school of Lawrence Sheriffe, with some limited foundation privileges.

This report, which advocated the abolition of all other local privileges, caused some sensation, and was not generally well received, and some pamphlets in opposition were issued. Upon the introduction of the bill above-mentioned, a public meeting was held in the town, at which the Rev. J. Moultrie presided, and a committee was appointed, of which the late Charles Marriott Caldecott, Esq., J.P., who resided at Holbrook Grange, and held a deservedly high position in the county, became chairman; and subscriptions were raised for defraying the expenses of protecting the local interests; and a petition was resolved upon, and subsequently presented from Rugby and the neighbourhood against the bill.

Ultimately a committee of the House of Lords was appointed, which included the Prince of Wales, Dr. A. C. Tait, then bishop of
London, and afterwards archbishop of Canterbury, a former head-master of the great school, and many other eminent men. The inhabitants of the locality appeared before this committee, and were heard by counsel; a substantially new bill followed, and petitions against it were presented from Rugby, but in 1868 an act of Parliament was passed, intituled the Public Schools Act, 1868. This act conferred upon the existing governing body of the several schools to which it applies the power of making, within a limited period, statutes to alter their own constitution; and upon the new governing body the power to make statutes with respect to the foundationers, admission to the foundation, the privileges of boys, and other matters. This was not without certain restrictions, which afforded power of appeal to special commissioners named in the act, and were subject to the approval of Her Majesty in council. The same act gave the governing body power to make, alter, or annul regulations with respect to the general government of the school: but nothing contained in the act or done under it should affect the right of residents in Rugby and within five miles of it, at the passing of the act, to send their children to the school.

The clauses of the act, which preserve this important right, may be quoted here:—
"Boys on the foundation shall for the purposes of this act mean "........ at Rugby—the boys entitled to education wholly or partly "gratuitous by reason of their being sons of residents in Rugby, or "within a certain distance of Rugby.

"Nothing in this act contained or done in pursuance thereof "shall affect the rights of persons residing at the time of the passing "of this act, in or within five miles of Rugby, to send their children "to Rugby school."

In May, 1872, a draft of the proposed statutes was promulgated, which, except as reserved by the act and as provided by the statutes, abrogated the local privileges. Opposition to these statutes was raised, and at a meeting held on June 3rd, 1872, a committee was appointed, which on July 19th appeared before the governing body and urged its objections: amended statutes were proposed in August, and to these also the committee urged objections, in consequence of which further changes were made.

In 1873 amended statutes were proposed, and objections were again raised, and on November 19th, 1873, the seal of the governing body was affixed to the revised statutes. These were duly submitted to the special commissioners, and in February, 1874, were published in the London Gazette.

Another public meeting was held in Rugby, and the committee was authorised to exercise the right of appeal to the Queen in council: this was done, but ultimately the statutes were passed and became law. The governing body thereupon proceeded to acquire a site for the new school, purchasing about six acres of the glebe land, which for many years previously had been used as allotment gardens; and at a meeting of the Local Board of Health on October 28th, 1876, the plans for the new school were passed. The statutes, however, were not perfect, for in the London Gazette of February 12th, 1875, a new statute appeared, repealing all the statutes, rules, orders and regulations which were in force at the time of passing the act of 1868.

In 1877 some new regulations were proposed, and subsequently
revised, with regard to which communications were made to the governing body, which on February 9th, 1878, received a deputation from the Rugby committee. Ultimately these regulations were agreed upon, if not altogether satisfactory to the inhabitants of the district.

On May 27th, 1878, the school was opened under the mastership of H. T. Rhoades, Esq., M.A., on the nomination of the headmaster of the great school, in whose hands the appointment is vested.

It may be noticed here that under the Public Schools Acts, 1868 and 1872, an arrangement and scheme were made on July 25th, 1873, between the governing body of the great school and the trustees, for vesting a portion of the property of the trustees of the Rugby charity in the new governing body of the school, which were laid before Her Majesty in council on August 4th, 1873, and published in the London Gazette of that month. Under this scheme the school house, schools, and lands adjacent were transferred to the new governing body, and also the net yearly income of the charity, with certain deductions. These deductions included the stipends and allowances paid to the almsmen, and for the repairs of the buildings and the expenses of the fire engine, kept under the School Act, 17 George III. c. 31, for the use of the school and town, and apparatus connected therewith; the expenses of management, maintenance, and repair of the property (excluding the portion vested in the governing body), and a sum of five per cent. upon the gross estimated rental, assessed upon the almshouses and the Brownsover property, which was to be set aside as a reserve fund for the improving or rebuilding, when necessary, the almshouses, and the buildings at Brownsover, and including a certain provision against loss in respect of the Middlesex estates.

By the sixth clause of the scheme the trustees were empowered from time to time, on the requisition of the governing body, to raise by sale of a sufficient part of a sum of £14,396 gs. id. consols, such money as might be from time to time required for carrying into
execution any scheme for a subordinate school to be established in connection with the existing school, and after the establishment, for any additions or alterations in the buildings of the existing school: subject to the said purposes, the dividends of the capital fund should be deemed part of the general income of the school.

The school is open to all who wish to avail themselves of the advantages offered by it, but on various terms, which are as follows:

For foundationers—that is, for sons of parents who have been continuously in or within five miles of Rugby since July 31st, 1868—under 12 years of age, £4 4s.; for those over 12 years of age, £5 5s.

For all other boys under 12 years of age, £6; for those over 12 years of age, £7 10s.

All boys pay an entrance fee of £1. Boarders are received by the head and second masters.

There are also two scholarships offered for boys under 12 years of age, two of whom are selected according to merit from the elementary schools in or within five miles of Rugby, and admitted annually in September, free of all charges. The number, however, of boys so admitted is never at any one time to exceed ten.

Major foundationers are elected from this school to Rugby school, to be there educated free of charge. In order to be so elected a boy must be the son of parents resident in or within five miles of Rugby, must be above 12 and under 14 years of age, and must have attended this school for the two years previous to his election. The number of major foundationers may rise to twelve, whenever there are less than ten old foundationers at Rugby school. Members of the school are also eligible for admission to Rugby school as minor foundationers. These receive their education in Rugby school on payment of half the usual tuition fees. There are 24 minor foundationers in Rugby school, whose parents must reside within five miles of Rugby.

A workshop has lately been added to this school also, the building being the gift of a private gentleman. As it was rather
Historical Account of Neighbouring Parishes.

small for the requirements, it was enlarged partly by means of subscriptions, partly by the aid of a grant from the Local Technical Education committee.

There is besides this a small photographic studio and a chemical laboratory for practical work, so that now this school presents all the salient points of a thoroughly useful and efficient modern school.

We now turn to the kindred subject of elementary education, which forms one of the great social problems of the day. No political party can afford to neglect it, and therefore it has received attention from all in turn, and made proportionate progress. Thus the march of civilization, as indicated by attention to the education of the masses, has been far more rapid during the past 50 years than ever before, and has in that period achieved a greater victory than during all the preceding centuries. Previous to the year 1830 there was no regular school in Rugby for the children of the working classes, save the one built and endowed by Richard Elborowe. This was erected first in High Street; but on the site becoming so valuable as it did in later years, it was pulled down, the site sold, and the school and almshouses were rebuilt on a new site adjoining the Newbold Road. This school was, by Richard Elborowe's will, intended as a foundation for "30 poor boys, and "but one of a family at one time there." It would appear from his will that he meant boys and girls to share the benefit, as he specifies the ages at which both boys and girls were to be elected, and this intention has been carried out by the admission of 15 boys and 15 girls on the foundation, the rule of one of a family at a time being adhered to. But the advance of education and national provision for the payment of school-fees has almost reduced Elborowe's endowment to the form of a subscription towards the maintenance of the schools, since there is little practical value in being on the foundation when all children are admitted at a nominal charge. The accommodation at these schools was greatly enlarged when they were rebuilt in 1856, and they now hold about 230 children, one half being
appropriated to girls and the other to boys. Upon the front of the building is the following inscription:

MR. RICHD. ELBOROWE,
OF THIS TOWN,
BUILT & ENDOWED THIS
SCHOOL & ALMSHOUSES
FOR 30 SCHOLARS
AND 6 WIDOWS.
HE DIED NOVR. 7TH 1707.

Not until the year 1830 was any further definite step taken to provide elementary education for more than the 30 children contemplated by Richard Elborowe. In that year, however, Thomas Caldecott, Esq., the lord of the manor, gave a site still remembered as the old horse pool, where once existed also the ancient ducking stool, and upon this spot he raised the building now known as the Trinity schools, at a cost of £1,000, which he generously defrayed. He appointed as the first master Mr. William Ironside Tait, and supported the school at his own expense for a considerable time; but eventually it was converted into an ordinary elementary school for the parish of St. Andrew. Originally the building consisted of a house for the master and also the school, but as the numbers attending the school largely increased, and the site did not allow of any extension of the premises, the master's house was thrown into the school. In 1888 it was again enlarged by the addition of an upper story, at a further cost of about £800, which was raised by subscription in the town. It is now used as the girls' and infants' school, and provides accommodation for nearly 600 children.

The next parochial school to be built was the one in Pennington Street for that portion of the town, which had been cut off in 1841 to form the parish of St. Matthew. No sooner was the church built and an incumbent appointed than he set to work to provide a school, which he succeeded in doing in 1845. It was at first a mixed school, and accommodated 170 children, but before ten years more had passed it became necessary to provide further accommodation, and a new and larger school to hold about 300 was built in
Historical Account of Neighbouring Parishes.

Bridget Street in 1852, for boys and girls, the older building being reserved for infants alone.

But the Church of England was not the only body that paid attention to the question of elementary education. Soon after the erection of a chapel by the Wesleyans of the town, they added a small building behind their place for divine worship, which still stands in Chapel Street. Here they opened a day school in the year 1849. The numbers attending steadily increased, so that upon the building of the present chapel in the Market Place in 1869, the whole of the old chapel premises was handed over for the use of day and Sunday schools. A few years later this old building, not originally constructed for school use, was condemned by H. M. inspector of schools, and it is now occupied as a warehouse. In 1885 new day schools were erected a short distance away in the same street, at a cost, including the site, of £2,200; and provision is made for 338 children.

For some period few years have elapsed without a cry being raised for further school accommodation, so rapidly does the population increase, and every elementary school in turn has been compelled to add new rooms or build new schools. Thus, in 1881 the accommodation provided by the Trinity schools was found to be quite inadequate for the needs of the population, and a new school was built in Bath Street, on a site given by the rector out of the glebe lands. The value of this site and the cost of the building together is estimated at about £1,000. This school had soon to be enlarged, for in 1890 a class-room for 60 more was added, and the whole school now provides for 286 children.

In 1883 the St. Matthew's girls' school had to be enlarged; in 1888 the Trinity schools were very considerably increased by the addition of an upper story, really forming a new school, which was appropriated to girls; and in 1889 the parish of St. Matthew found it necessary to build a new school for 200 girls, at a cost of £1,000, relinquishing the former building to the sole use of the boys' school, which can now accommodate 300.
Perhaps in no single department is change and improvement more conspicuous than in the postal arrangements, for in these a most complete revolution has taken place, brought about by the development of the railway system. To go back no further than 1830, the postage of a letter from Rugby to London then cost no less than ninepence, such letter to consist of only a single sheet, regardless of weight or size. At that date the mail was received in the town about 11 a.m., and during the time of the Peninsular War an anxious look-out was kept for the letter-carrier (son of Mrs. Miller, who then kept the post office), to catch the first sight of him as he came in from Dunchurch, then the post town for this district. His custom was when he brought news of a victory to deck himself out with ribbons of all colours, and on such occasions the boys of the school would meet him with a sleigh and draw him into the town in triumph. Mrs. Miller received no salary from the post office, and accordingly charged a half-penny on every letter received or delivered, irrespective of the actual postage paid on letters.

The so-called post office was at a small shop in the High Street, and an old woman took the letters round the town, and then went round the villages also. That she continued to do so until
after she was 70 is clear testimony to the small amount of labour then required in the delivery of letters. But as the century advanced vast strides were made in all postal arrangements, by two innovations, the spread of railways over the country, making rapid inter-communication possible, and the penny postage, making it easy for all. In fact, so great is the change that no stretch of imagination can take the rising generation back to the state of things that existed when their fathers were children.

Until railways made travelling and carriage of goods from place to place an ordinary matter, every town was more or less dependent upon its own resources for all supplies of every kind. What little transit of goods there was, had to be accomplished by means of the canal. When things were needed that had to be procured from another town, it took a very considerable time before an order could be executed, because of slow postal communication by road and still slower despatch of goods by water. Express work in light goods was done by means of special mail boats, which travelled at the rapid rate of six miles an hour. This rate of progress, however, was sometimes much limited by circumstances, as for instance, by the remarkably circuitous track taken by the canal in this particular district. It was then a common saying that a canal boat starting from Newbold at six o’clock in the morning would not be out of reach of the sound of Newbold church clock striking six in the evening, when travelling towards Hillmorton. Such a fact enables us to realize a little of the change wrought by the advent of the railway, with all its facilities and increased speed.

Mr. Bloxam has not left us without a record of his opinion on so marked an event as this, and his words show us that his dear old school was never long out of his mind:—”1838. The railway from London to Birmingham opened for traffic, causing a perceptible increase of boys to the school.”*

We may also quote a few words written by Macready:—”1841. Birmingham to Rugby and back, April 18. Took the railway to

*Bloxam’s “Rugby,” p. 5.
"Rugby, and arriving at the station, walked to the town by a new "road that puzzled me to know my exact locality. I at last escaped "through a broken paling into a dirty little lane which was evidently "of the olden time, and I soon began to guess of my whereabouts."*

From this we gather that already the first station, which had been erected on the Newbold Road on a site still bearing the name of "the old station," had been pulled down and a new one built on the present site: this was to enable the Midland line to run into it, which could not be done on the former site. Here, says Mr. Bloxam, once stopped for breakfast Marshall Soult, the most famous of all Napoleon's generals, and who was pitted against the Duke of Wellington in the Peninsular War. This second station stood until the year 1884, when the present handsome building was erected by Messrs. Parnell and Son. It took four years to build, and it was provided none too soon, for the enormously increased traffic had long proved the old station to be utterly inadequate to meet the requirements of our time.

But the present station, vast as it is, and important in the occupation it provides for an army of officials and workers, by no means represents all the work that the railway system brings with it as an employer of labour in the town. Behind the station lies a network of offices and sheds occupied by men and machinery employed in the repairs of the rolling stock of the London and North-Western Company for this section of the line. This is being further supplemented by the erection of more workshops, which when finished will afford room for a large addition of machinery and hands to work it. A rough estimate has been made that support is thus afforded to a very considerable portion of the population of the town, the staff and their families being computed at not less than 3,000, giving a decided character to the town as an important railway centre.

While, however, this connection between Rugby, London and Birmingham proved to be of enormous advantage in developing the resources of the town, and immediately increased its population and

Traffic, it gave the death blow to many minor trades and industries that until then had provided a comfortable existence to those who were engaged in them. At one time the manufacture of Windsor chairs afforded employment to a considerable number of hands, and the town was noted for them; but as other trades developed and machinery came into play, this industry gradually died out. The same was the case with a large hat factory which once flourished in Union Street, but which is now almost forgotten.

The introduction of gas, and more recently the cheaper mineral oils, has quite put to flight the manufacture of “dips,” which a few years ago was carried on to a large extent in Sheep Street, in the premises now occupied by Messrs. Dukes and Bradshaw.

But against this decline of certain trades, which however good in their day, were but limited in extent, and mainly confined to the supply of the town and its immediate neighbourhood, we may set others which have since sprung up. Of the work brought to the town by the railway system and its requirements we have spoken already. But the railway has also given a very great impetus to various trades, which without it could never have assumed the proportions they now have. Thus the building trade has developed until the names of Rugby builders are known all over the country; and several large and important works have been executed by them, such as Keble and Mansfield colleges at Oxford, monuments of which no builder need be ashamed.

But the most important local industry is that which is carried on at New Bilton, where a very large quarry exists for the purpose of procuring the blue lias stone, from which is manufactured an excellent quality of the world-famed Portland cement. These works were started in 1865 by the late Mr. G. H. Walker, but met with no great measure of success until the year 1871, when the management was changed, and Mr. C. Hall, so well known in Rugby, took charge. From that time the place received a new lease of life, and a fair start was made. There are now employed in the various departments some 280 hands, and the extensive quarrying serves to
give a general idea of the work that is going on, the depth from which stone is excavated being in places no less than 90 feet from the surface, and spreading over an area of some acres. The output of manufactured cement is about 24,000 tons in the year, and so great is the strength of it, that it will bear a strain of 600 pounds upon the square inch before snapping in the ingenious machines used for the purpose of testing the tensile power.

A similar but less extensive quarry has been started on the road between Rugby and Newbold, in more recent years.

In the town itself there is a small but successful corset factory, which was opened by Messrs. Symington, of Market Harborough, in 1882. Beginning in a modest way, it has gradually extended its operations until now it employs 250 hands upon the spot, and also works four smaller branches at Long Buckby, West Haddon, Welford, and Ullesthorpe, all of which return their work to the Rugby centre, and so serve to swell the aggregate that issues from this town.

Among the industries that contribute to the welfare and importance of the place from a commercial point of view there must also be reckoned the extensive traffic in cattle that is weekly transacted in the cattle market. It is impossible to estimate the number of animals that change hands there through the year, but the quantity is enormous, without taking into account the great annual fair, which originally played so important a part in the history of Rugby. But it is not too much to say that several thousands of pounds are turned over every week in the regular sales that take place there.

From this most interesting portion of history we must turn to a matter which is more deeply connected with social and political life, and which is one of the greatest powers of the day, not only in keeping us acquainted with all that is taking place daily all over the world, but also in educating and forming the mind among all classes of society—that is, the press.

This, no less than the town of Rugby itself, has shown a
marvellous growth and development during the present century. Time was, even within the memory of some still living in the town, when a printing press was an unknown thing in Rugby, and when not so much as the smallest bill, or the programme of an evening's entertainment, could be printed here, but had to be sent to Lutterworth or Coventry for that purpose.

The earliest known work published in Rugby is one engraved on copper-plates, entitled:—"The Royal Psalmodist compleat, or "the Universal Harmony, containing, &c., &c., by William Tansur, "Rugby. Engraved and printed by the author, and published "according to the act of Parliament, a.d. 1742."

This William Tansur seems to have had a copper-plate press at Rugby; but from that time up to the year 1820 no printing press with moveable type was set up here. The earliest printed work that issued from a Rugby press is the report of a meeting held on June 5th, 1823, at the Spread Eagle Inn, for the purpose of establishing a branch Bible society. It is a small octavo pamphlet of 70 pages, printed by Rowell and Sons, Rugby, 1823.* This firm, originally carrying on business as ironmongers, were encouraged to set up a press as they saw the great inconvenience and delay experienced by the great school, which was already requiring a considerable amount of printing to be done, which all had to be sent out of the town. They accordingly set up a small press with a few handfuls of type, and engaged a young Scotchman, who had found his way from Edinburgh to Coventry, "to come and do a little printing:" his name was William Ironside Tait, one that will not soon be forgotten in Rugby.

Beside the difficulty of getting their printing carried on expeditiously, the school authorities were much hindered in procuring the necessary supplies of books and stationery, so about the same time Messrs. Coombe and Crossley, a large firm of booksellers and stationers at Leicester, were induced by the promise of both adequate and exclusive support to open a branch establishment in

* Bloxam—Kenning's Rugby Almanack, 1872.
this town. For many years they occupied premises in Sheep Street, afterwards removing to a house that had been hitherto occupied by Messrs. T. and J. Voile, drapers; thus was started the business which is still carried on in the same premises by Mr. A. J. Lawrence.

Messrs. Coombe and Crossley's business was managed, almost from its very commencement, in a remarkably able manner, by the late Mr. William Billington—first for the Leicester firm, then as a partner in the firm of Crossley and Billington, and afterwards, until his death, in his own name. With the coming to Rugby of the Leicester firm the days of difficulties and of small things, as far as printing was concerned, passed away; and the opening of the London and Birmingham railway gave the trade such an impetus that more and more printers were needed to meet the quickly-growing requirements of the town and neighbourhood. This led the late Mr. W. I. Tait—who had for a great number of years been the master of Mr. Thomas Caldecott's school (now Trinity schools)—to set up a printing-press on his own account in the year 1842, having never lost his taste for his original occupation in life. At that period, and for many years afterwards, the old-fashioned hand-press did all the printing work called for in Rugby; but the days of machinery drew on apace, and first one and then another of the printing offices in the town adopted the rotary cylinder, until the old style gave place to the new, and the time-honoured hand-press retired into the background as a "proof-puller" before the more expeditious "Ingle" or "Dawson," rendered absolutely necessary by the ever-increasing demands of the public. So much for the printing press, pure and simple. The history of the newspaper press in Rugby is much more complex as well as interesting.

It will be necessary to give a brief retrospective glance at the statute book, in order to show what a forlorn hope, so to speak, it must have been to try to start a newspaper at the commencement of the present century. In the reign of George III. (1738–1820), to go no further back, the "news letter" must have had a grievously hard time of it. Every sheet that was issued (and they were small sheets
in those days, although called "broad sheets") had to bear a 4d. Government red stamp in the corner; and, in addition, as if that was not enough to way down the little venture, the very paper on which it was dimly and crudely printed had to pay a crushing duty of more than its own intrinsic value. Yet, in spite of these drawbacks, the newspaper made such headway in the country that the stringency of the Stamp Act was first relaxed, the value of the red corner-stamp being reduced, during the reign of William IV., to 1d.; further partially lightened in 1865, and wholly abolished in the year 1870. It is interesting to recall the curious way in which this stamp duty was first lightened. Permission was graciously given to the printers to send out news on unstamped paper—but the said news must be at least a month old. No wonder these very oppressive and obnoxious imposts went by the name of the "taxes on knowledge." And, as if the before mentioned were not heavy enough, there was also a tremendous prohibitive duty on every public advertisement, except Governmental, including all news paragraphs which could by any ingenuity be twisted into taxable notices. Until the year 1833 no less a sum than 3/6 was levied on each single advertisement, however short, or of whatever description; but this was found to act
so detrimentally that it was grudgingly reduced bit by bit; and, after standing at 1/6 for each advertisement for many years, was finally given up in 1853, to the immense relief of the whole commercial world. The paper duty was an even more serious stumbling block, if possible, than these, weighty though they were; and it took many years of persistent work on the part of the reformers to get this very short-sighted policy reversed: the heavy burden was, however, somewhat lightened in 1855, and finally abolished in 1861. From the foregoing rapid sketch it may be judged what a formidable undertaking was any attempt to print a newspaper in the first half of this enlightened century.

Is is easy therefore to see that it required courage to start a paper in a town as small as Rugby then was. In 1836 an attempt was made to establish a literary and scientific institute in the town, the reading room of which was in the dwelling-house of Mr. Thomas Caldecott's schools (now Trinity schools), the boys' school being occasionally used as a lecture hall and debating room, and fitted for such occasions with a somewhat elaborate gallery, after the manner of a Roman amphitheatre. But, although supported by such men as Dr. Arnold, the Rev. John Moultrie (the late rector), the Rev. Thomas Page (then curate of Rugby, and in after years incumbent of St. Matthew's), and many other prominent Rugbeians, this well-meant society came to an untimely end, to the sorrow of its promoters and the considerable pecuniary loss of the hon. secretary and real worker. Nothing daunted, however, but rather inspired—and prompted by the appearance about that time of one or two publications, notably Chambers's Information for the People, and stimulated by the opinion and approval of many leading men of letters in the neighbourhood, amongst whom was the late Mr. Matthew Holbeche Bloxam—Mr. W. I. Tait issued the first number of the Rugby Advertiser on the 7th of March, in the year 1846. Being so heavily handicapped with the before mentioned enactments, and also subject to yet another prohibition: its pages must not exceed 11 inches by 18 inches (the size known to printers
as demy folio), it may well be believed that it was not by any means an imposing-looking sheet; and its news having to be not less than a month old, under awful pains and penalties, its appearance month by month was not a startling event; yet it was perfectly astonishing to see the avidity with which it was bought up in the town and a wide range of neighbourhood, at the popular price of 1d.

Upon looking over the first number of the Advertiser, dated Rugby, Saturday, 7th March, 1846, we read amongst the advertisements (notwithstanding the very heavy duty) such old Rugby names as Samuel Essex, and Henry Over, auctioneers; John Parnell, builder; John Anderson, ironfounder; William Edmunds, ironmonger; Thomas Kitching, saddler; Thomas Holloway, hairdresser; &c. In the second number was a sketch-map (a great rarity in any public print at that time) of the Punjaub, the seat of the great Sikh War; and in the same number is the following succinct notice, proving that the editors contemplated greater efforts in due time:—

"Our paper makes no pretensions to be great—yet it may be useful. Her Majesty the Queen (God bless her) has circumscribed us by acts of Parliament—limiting the time, the size, and the matter of our paper; and, as a weekly paper of the usual size would be, with the present population of Rugby, a speculation attended with more expense and hazard than we care to encounter, we shall continue, as we commenced, to issue monthly. We tender grateful acknowledgments for the support and encouragement of our friends; and for their several suggestions they may rest assured that when the time comes to the mark fixed by our own and others' experience, we shall not be slow to give expansion and expression commensurate to the interests that demand them."

In the year 1851 the Advertiser was considerably enlarged, and issued fortnightly, at the price of 3d.; but the additional outlay and mental and bodily work, combined with the fiscal restrictions, which were most rigidly exacted, proved too much for the poor printer; and pecuniary as well as literary assistance was given to the paper by a company of proprietors, consisting of J. A. Campbell, Esq.;
E. Peters, Esq.; and the well-known Rugby banker, William Sale, Esq. Each of these gentlemen contributed more or less largely to the columns of the paper, particularly Mr. Campbell, whose able articles on Scottish agriculture and its adaptability to other countries were greatly valued, and obtained a world-wide reputation, being frequently copied into Australian, New Zealand, and Canadian newspapers.

In the year 1860 Mr. W. I. Tait, with the cordial consent and co-operation of the proprietors, resumed the sole ownership and control of the Advertiser; and in the following year, 1861, on the abolition of the stamp duty, the paper was considerably enlarged, as well as reduced to its original price of a penny. Almost immediately its circulation went up by leaps and bounds, and it soon came to be recognised, in a very wide circle of the Midland Counties, as a welcome weekly visitor.

The estimation in which the life and labours of William Ironside Tait were held by his friends and fellow townsmen is shown to this day by the beautiful obelisk of Aberdeen granite (he was born in Aberdeen) erected to his memory in Trinity churchyard, very many of the Canadian and American friends he had made during a colonial tour being included amongst the subscribers.

Rugby has another able representative of the fourth estate, the Midland Times, which was commenced, under the title of the Rugby Gazette, and in the Liberal interest, by the late Mr. Thomas Rogers, of Long Lawford, and Mr. Anthony Thomas Read, of whom the latter had previously worked as a compositor for many years on the staff of the Advertiser. The first number was issued on the 15th of May, 1858, and was sold at 1½d. a copy, which consisted, as in the case of the Advertiser, of one small sheet; but it had for some time a rather chequered career—indeed it was once so near extinction that its publication was suspended for a few weeks; however, more energetic action was taken, and the paper was resumed; and in November, 1865, Mr. J. W. Kenning became its sole proprietor, having joined the staff as a lad within its first year. A few years
afterwards Mr. Kenning purchased the *Midland Times*, a Market Harborough journal, which he incorporated with the *Rugby Gazette*, making the title the *Rugby Gazette and Midland Times*. In 1876 the paper was considerably enlarged, and the title reversed; and on the 1st of August, 1885, it was sold by its then proprietor to the *Midland Times* Company, limited, and it then became the organ of the Conservative party. The *Advertiser* followed suit by becoming the property of a limited liability company, in October, 1887, and now pursues an independent course in politics.

There are now several printing presses in the town; and some of the works that have issued from them are in point of typographical excellence not to be surpassed by any provincial press in the country, and will bear comparison with the work of the best London houses.
CHAPTER XIV.


In the early days of its existence, Rugby was a military post, but in our later and more peaceful times there has happily been no call for us to display a warlike character. Yet the patriotic spirit displays itself in the national desire to have a home force prepared for emergencies. In remote days there were always signs of a desire to be prepared for war, which then was looked upon as an ordinary occurrence both in and out of the country. In most towns there existed regulations which required a certain amount of ammunition and practice therewith from all able-bodied citizens. Rugby, of course, therefore had its town butts, situate where Union Street now runs, and boys and young men were compelled not only to possess a bow and arrows, but also to spend the necessary time at the butts to enable them to become skilled marksmen. These butts were kept up at the expense of the town, for there are frequent entries to that effect made in the old accounts kept by the parish constable and overseers of the poor—as for instance: "1721. July 29. Paid Mr. Harpur for butts and "crow nets, 5" o." But the earliest known effort to get up a volunteer corps in the town is recorded by Mr. M. H. Bloxam in the Meteor of February 12th, 1884. The movement commenced in the time of Dr. Ingles, when the scare of a French invasion en-
grossed all thoughts, and monopolised conversation among all classes. The whole country was armed, drilled, and well accoutred, and the contagion spread to the schools as well, including the great school at Rugby, which furnished its contingent to the town corps, so that there were even then two companies of well equipped and well marshalled volunteers. The uniform of the school corps was, as may be supposed, somewhat different from the style of to-day, for the boys had blue coats, with scarlet collars and cuffs, and they were armed with heavy wooden broad-swords. Little more is known of the town corps of that time than the fact that their drilling ground was the site now occupied by Mr. Collins' boarding-house, at the corner of the Hillmorton Road.

When the prevailing excitement of those days passed away, the various bodies of volunteers throughout the country must have been disbanded, for no more is heard of such a body until the year 1859, towards the close of which a movement was made in Rugby by the
leading people, among whom the late C. M. Caldecott, Esq., of Holbrook Grange, was most conspicuous, to form a volunteer rifle corps. Enrolment commenced on December 20th, 1859, and continued briskly; 54 giving in their names before the end of that year. A strong company was soon formed, with the late Mr. J. Atty as captain, Mr. G. C. Benn, lieutenant, and Mr. T. M. Wratislaw, ensign, the younger men of all social positions forming the non-commissioned officers, and rank and file.

There was always a feeling of friendly rivalry between Coventry and Rugby, for Mr. Caldecott always maintained that the Rugby company was enrolled before that of Coventry, and therefore ought to have been the second Warwickshire corps (Birmingham being the first), instead of third, the designation of the Rugby corps. Other towns soon followed the example thus set by Rugby, and corps were started by Warwick, Nuneaton, Leamington, Stratford, and Saltley, together forming an administrative battalion, which met about six times a year, up to 1872, at one of the above-named places for combined drill. About two years after its formation the battalion became a consolidated one, with the title of the 2nd Battalion Warwickshire Rifle Volunteers, the four Coventry companies being named A, B, C, D, the Rugby town company E, and the school company F, the two latter together being called the Rugby detachment. Owing to subsequent changes, the title of the battalion is now the 2nd Battalion Royal Warwickshire Regiment.

About the year 1870 the school company was enrolled, and Mr. J. S. Philpotts and Mr. H. Lee Warner received their commission as captain and lieutenant. In 1872 the battalion first went into camp in Stoneleigh deer park, and owing to the kindness of Lord Leigh this has been repeated every year since. The rifle range was for many years along the banks of the Avon, close to Newbold Grange, on Mr. J. H. Walker's land; subsequently the school company erected butts of its own close to Clifton mill, by the kind permission of Mr. Allesley-Boughton Leigh; and on the decease of Mr. Walker the Newbold range was given up, and the town
company has since used the Clifton butts jointly with the school.

The names of the officers of the Rugby detachment from its enrolment are:

**E Company.**

James Atty, captain, afterwards major of Birmingham corps.
George Charles Benn, lieutenant, afterwards captain.
T. M. Wratislaw, ensign, afterwards lieutenant and captain.
A. C. Thewles, ensign, afterwards lieutenant.
G. M. Seabroke, ensign, afterwards lieutenant, captain, and major.
T. F. Hazlehurst, captain.
— Franks, ensign.
Robert Atty, ensign.
C. J. Mott, lieutenant.
S. Over, ensign, afterwards lieutenant, now captain.
C. J. B. Cooke, lieutenant.
C. Dukes, Esq., M.D., holds the staff appointment of brigade-surgeon-major.

**F Company.**

J. S. Philpotts, captain.
H. Lee Warner, lieutenant.
— Harwood, captain.
J. Collins, lieutenant, afterwards captain.
C. Hodges, lieutenant.
W. N. Wilson, lieutenant.

From the volunteers we pass to a corps that is akin, yet of a very different character. Though Rugby of to-day looks on the trim appearance of the fire brigade and its engine as the ordinary and proper state of things, it was not always thus. The town of our ancestors needed such appliances as much as we do, if not more, but they had not reached to such lofty ideas of the fitting means to cope with the dangers of fire, although they did what they could. The first effort of the kind was the law made by William the Conqueror, who ordered that on the ringing of a bell at eight o'clock at night all fires and lights should be extinguished. For
this reason it was styled the curfew, or 
ouvre *seu*, bell. This law 
was repealed by Henry I., A.D. 1100, but the practice of ringing this 
bell continued for centuries afterwards, and is still kept up in some 
places, as at Christ Church, Oxford, where it is always rung at nine 
o'clock, and is the signal for all the colleges to close their gates. One of the bells of St. Andrew's church was thus rung at eight 
o'clock every evening until about 20 years ago.

Besides this practice, there were imposed, as we have seen, 
with all the authority of the Court Leet, various pains and penalties 
to prevent fires 
from occurring, 
realizing that pre-
vention was better 
than cure. It would 
appear that there 
was some kind of 
fire engine exist-
ing as early as the 
sixteenth or seven-
teenth century, for 
about that time a

Mr. Henry Jackson bequeathed four leathern buckets and two iron 
hooks by which to hang them on the engine. This old engine, 
with wooden wheels, was then kept in the south-west corner of 
St. Andrew's church, the buckets being hung in the belfry. In 
those days the alarm of fire was given by ringing one of the 
parish church bells, William Crooke, plumber, of Elborowe Street, 
being in charge of this department. Such notice was subsequently 
given by a bell hung in the yard of the Local Board, and also by a 
horn blown at intervals by a fireman, who ran through the town to 
summon the various members of the brigade. This is now supple-
mented by a system of electric bells, far more speedy in point of 
time, and less terrifying to nervous inhabitants.

The old engine used to be brought out for practice every Easter
Monday, and was worked from the various public pumps in the town. It was subsequently removed from its original station in the church to a modest abode in the old lock-up in Warwick Street, the keys being kept at Cleaver's, the shoemaker, next door. The firemen then consisted of a small number of men, who were paid according to the work done. As there were but few fires, and not much pay, it was not to be expected that there would be great efficiency.

Matters remained pretty much in this condition until the year 1875, when at the suggestion of the late Mr. W. Stewart, then town surveyor, Mr. G. M. Seabroke undertook the formation of a volunteer fire brigade. He soon succeeded in providing an able and efficient body of men, formed chiefly from the rifle volunteers, 22 in number, with Mr. Seabroke as captain, Mr. S. Over as lieutenant, and C. Dukes, Esq., M.D., as surgeon. The present engine, supplied by Merryweather, under the instructions of Mr. John Bromwich, builder, is now kept in the yard of the Board of Health, where the other necessary appliances—fire escape, &c.—are carefully housed, and where there is also a room furnished with daily papers for the use of the members of the brigade.

We now turn to another "life-saving apparatus" of the highest kind. Until the year 1869 no thought seems to have been entertained of providing a hospital for the town, possibly because it may hardly have been deemed practicable for so small a population to provide and support its own institution. But in that year a "nursing house," as it was modestly called, was started in Pennington Street, through the liberality of Miss Nicholson, aided by the late J. A. Campbell, Esq., J.P.; the Rev. J. M. Wilson, M.A.; and the late Mr. F. Fuller. So great a benefit did it prove, that in the year 1876 more extensive premises in Castle Street were purchased by Mr. Campbell, to form a hospital; and two years later the nursing institution was transferred to the new site. These premises were subsequently enlarged by the kindness of several friends; but even with the enlargement it was soon felt that the building was inadequate to supply the needs of the town.
Hardly, however, was the town prepared to receive so munificent an offer as that made by Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Wood, during the year 1882, when they proposed to erect a new hospital, at their own expense, on a site (itself of the value of £5,000) given by them, and to endow it with no less a sum than £10,000. In due course Mr. Wood proceeded to carry out this noble plan by conveying the land, in extent about ten acres, situate on the Barby Road; drawing up a trust deed, and giving instructions to Mr. Henry Wilson, of Gray's Inn, London, to prepare designs for a new hospital.

In order to secure the thorough efficiency of the institution, Mr. Wood visited all the best modern hospitals in the kingdom, to acquaint himself with the latest improvements in all the necessary details of such an establishment. The construction was entrusted to Messrs. Parnell and Son, of Rugby, at an estimated cost of about £17,000. The foundation stone was laid privately by Mr. and Mrs. Wood, on December 9th, 1882; and on July 17th, 1884, Mr. Wood, at a public ceremony, opened the door of the new building with a golden key, designed by the late Mr. M. H. Bloxam, F.S.A., and subscribed for by ladies of the town; the building was then formally handed over by him to the Rev. C. Elsee, M.A., as chairman of the Local Board of Health, for the use of the town in perpetuity. A short service of dedication then followed, after which there was a public banquet in the Town Hall to celebrate so great a gift for the benefit of the town.

The date of the erection of this building, which in the trust deed received the name of The Hospital of the Holy Cross, and the names of the founders, are recorded on a tablet placed over the central arch in the entrance hall, the inscription being as follows:—

ANNO AB INCARNATIO DOMINI MDCCCLXXXII.
CONSTRUCTUM EST ISTUD AEDIFICIUM
HOSPITALIS SANCTAE CRUCIS
RICARDUS HENRICUS WOOD ET ELIZABETHA
VXOR EJUSDEM FUNDATORES.

The building is in late Domestic Gothic style, and is decidedly handsome in appearance. There is accommodation for 31 patients,
THE RUGBY HOSPITAL OF ST. CROSS (from a Photo by B. Morris, Rugby)
and three of the beds are entirely free, one having been endowed in
the name of Miss Nicholson, another in memory of the late J. A.
Campbell, Esq., J.P., both from funds raised by the sale of the old
hospital, towards which they helped so largely. The third was
endowed through the generous and persevering efforts of the late
Mrs. C. Hall, whose kindness in the town and neighbourhood will
not soon be forgotten. She set before herself the task of raising, by
the help of friends and annual bazaars, the sum of £1,000, in order
to endow a free bed, with the intention of presenting it to the town
when the endowment was complete. Unhappily, she was removed
by death before she had quite attained her wish; but it was shortly
after accomplished by friends in her memory, and the fact is com-
memorated on the tablet in the entrance hall under the simple
initials, “M. H., £1,000.” The nomination to this bed was then
presented by Mr. Hall to the treasurer for the time being for the
benefit of the town.

Beside the most comfortable provision thus made for in-patients,
there is a department for out-patients, having consulting and waiting
rooms, and a dispensary. Apartments have also been provided for
the accommodation of a resident house-surgeon, should it ever be
deemed expedient to secure the services of such an officer, in
addition to those of the medical men of the town, who now attend
the hospital gratuitously.

There is, besides, a subsidiary hospital, also on the Barby
Road, near the water tower, but this is only a wooden structure,
intended for occasional use in time of small-pox. During the year
1874 a very serious outbreak of this disease occurred in the town.
This being officially reported to the Board of Health, a resolution
was passed at a meeting held on November 28th, 1874, to build an
infectious diseases hospital forthwith. This was done by December
12th; and by the 19th of the same month, twelve cases of small-
pox were admitted. By April, 1875, no less than 36 cases were
received into this hospital out of the town of Rugby alone, as the
villages were prohibited from sending to it. The Rev. J. Moultrie,
M. A., then rector of Rugby, succumbed to a suppressed form of this disease on December 26th, 1874.

These valuable means of assistance, not only to the poor, but also indirectly of maintaining the health of the public, are supplemented by a most excellent institution, called the Nursing Association, which was formed in 1889 with the object of providing skilled nursing at home for cases unable to obtain it otherwise. A qualified nurse is provided under the control of a committee elected by the subscribers to the association, and the nurse visits free of charge in all cases.

When the sanitary requirements of the town were thus adequately looked to, a body called the Town and Trade Improvement Association began to pay well-deserved attention to various improvements, so as to beautify the town and bring it into harmony with modern ideas of culture and refinement. This led to the adorning of some of the roads with trees in the winter of the years 1886-7. The first of these was planted with due ceremony by the Rev. C. Elsee, M. A., chairman of the Local Board: and some 160 trees in all have been planted from time to time, which in a few years will add materially to the beauty of the town. Many costly improvements have also been made in recent years to facilitate the increasing traffic of the streets.

In the year 1887, when Her Gracious Majesty's Jubilee was celebrated, a fund was raised for its due commemoration by this town, and a very large number of the inhabitants received a free invitation to a bountiful meal, at which the gentry waited upon them. In the evening a grand display of fireworks was provided in the recreation field, and the town generally was beautifully illuminated. As there was a considerable balance remaining from this fund, it was decided to augment it by further donations and raise a clock tower in the centre of the Market Place. The design of Messrs. Goodacre, of Leicester, was the one selected from several that were sent in, and the execution of it was entrusted to Messrs. Parnell and Son, of Rugby, at a cost of about £500. It is built of
Darley Dale stone, partly filled in with Northampton iron stone, and stands on a base of grey granite; the height of the tower is 43 feet.

Jubilee Clock Tower, Market Place.

6 inches, and it carries a clock, which was the gift of A. S. Benn, Esq. The clock has four dials, and is illuminated at night by gas.
On the north side of the tower is a marble tablet bearing this inscription:

**ERECTED BY THE TOWN AND NEIGHBOURHOOD OF RUGBY, TO COMMEMORATE THE FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF QUEEN VICTORIA'S ACCESSION, 1887.**

Another handsome gift to the town must be noticed, and that is the public library. Various attempts to supply this want of modern days had been made from time to time. This was the origin of what was long known as the Rugby institute, which was founded by Dr. A. C. Tait (then headmaster of the great school, afterwards archbishop of Canterbury), and several others. It flourished for many years at the Town Hall, where, through the gifts of friends, it gradually accumulated a very fair library, and also provided the opportunity of reading the current literature of the day. In connection with it were held various classes for instruction in higher branches of education for such as were anxious to improve them-

*This cottage, which is one of the oldest in Rugby, still stands in the garden of R. H. Wood, Esq., J.P., D.L., resident in Little Church Street.*
selves, from which many have derived great benefit. These advantages, however, were open only to those who subscribed either to the institute or the classes, and so the committee, desiring to extend its usefulness, made an effort in 1879 to secure the adoption of the Public Libraries' Act; but the town was not then prepared to go so far.

The question assumed a more practicable shape a few years later, when Mr. R. H. Wood became the owner of the house and school in St. Matthew's Street, which had formerly belonged to the late Mr. M. H. Bloxam. A portion of this property Mr. Wood at once, with his characteristic liberality, designed to form a library and museum for the benefit of the town, and made an offer to the Local Board of the old school, school house, and land adjoining, with several outbuildings upon it, with a cheque of £100 to help towards alterations and furniture. This munificent offer could not be legally accepted by the Board unless the Public Libraries' Act were adopted by the ratepayers of the town, and therefore a public meeting was convened on June 30th, 1890, to consider the question. At this meeting the Rev. C. Elsee, M.A. (a master in the great school, and chairman of the Local Board), presided, and a vote of thanks was unanimously accorded to Mr. Wood for his generous offer. The Rev. J. Percival, LL.D. (headmaster of the school) then moved the adoption of the Libraries' Act, and this also was passed unanimously. Upon this, the property was duly conveyed by Mr. Wood to the Local Board, and after some alterations the library was opened with a public ceremony on February 8th, 1891. It contains a very commodious reading room, and also a lending and reference library, on the ground floor, with several rooms on the upper floors useful for various purposes, such as science and art classes, additional reading rooms, &c. The adjoining ground also affords ample space for any future extension of the building that may be thought desirable. A small bath at the rear of the main building has already been converted into a school for cookery classes. The reading room is supplied with about 110 daily, weekly, and monthly publications; and the
library comprises about 2,500 volumes in the lending department, and 250 in the reference department. The rooms are well lighted, cool in the summer, and warmed by hot water pipes in the winter. The admission both to the reading room and also the library is free, the cost of maintenance being provided by a rate of a penny in the pound each year, which produces about £206. Upon the front of the building is placed a small marble tablet bearing the inscription:

PUBLIC LIBRARY
PRESENTED TO THE TOWN OF RUGBY BY
RICHARD HENRY WOOD, J.P., D.L.,
1890.

Many other institutions are there in the town, originated not merely with the desire of keeping abreast of the times, but with the higher object of real mental and moral education and improvement; but they are too numerous for mention in these pages: for we must hasten to a conclusion of this history of our town, leaving much of the present day to be chronicled at some future period by historians who will be better able to review us and our ways. But the presence of these various agencies enables us to realize how very different a picture Rugby at the close of the nineteenth century presents, not simply from Rocheberie of olden times, but even from those modern days dimly remembered by the oldest in our midst. How the town has grown and extended itself in the last few years! Only ten years ago house after house stood empty: to-day the builders are in full swing—street after street is being added, and there is barely a single house of any size to be let.

The school also is flourishing and attaining to numbers never known before in the whole of its history: for though in Dr. Temple's time the number was apparently greater, there was no lower school then to take off a considerable portion, as is now the case; and under enlightened counsels and management, the benefits of the good Lawrence Sheriffe's foundation are once more being extended to residents in the town, thus reviving the name and fame of Rugby as an important educational centre.
So much has the town been improved and beautified; so easy and expeditious are the means of reaching London, Birmingham, Leicester, and other large towns; so pure and bracing is the climate, that Rugby now takes a deservedly high rank among the pleasant country towns of England.
CHAPTER XV.

CLIFTON-ON-DUNSMORE, NEWTON, BIGGIN, BROWNSOVER.


From Rugby a road runs to the east, past the site of old Whitehall, to what was at one time a more important village than Rugby, and which is thus described by Dugdale:—"Clifton standeth upon the top of an indifferent hill on the south side of Avon, having its name from the situation; cliffe and clive with the Saxons signifying not only a rocky place but any shelving ground." Naturally we expect to find mention of this village in Domesday Book, and we are not disappointed: but there it is spelled Cliptone, evidently by a mistake on the part of the Norman transcriber, who mistook the Saxon letter f for a p, which it much resembled in the way it was then written. The description there given is worth quoting: "Alwin the sheriff gave Cliptone to this church (i.e., Coventry), with the consent of King Edward and his sons, for the health of his soul, and with the approbation of the county. Earl Alberic unjustly invaded and seized it from that church." And in another place it says: "Land of Earl Alberic:

"the earl himself held it in King Edward's time, and was free with land. — There are five hides — the arable employs sixteen ploughs — two are in the demesne. — There are twelve villeins — with a priest — and twenty borders. — They have seven ploughs — two mills pay eleven shillings — and there are eight acres of meadow. — In King Edward's time and afterwards it was worth forty shillings, now four pounds. — Alwin gave the land to the church of Coventry for the health of his soul. — In King Edward's time Earl Alberic seized it."

By the time of Stephen it had come into the possession of Ernald de Bois by gift from Robert de Bossu, earl of Leicester. Ernald in his turn gave it to St. Mary's abbey, at Leicester, together with the chapels of Rokeby, Brownsover, and Newton. In the reign of Edward I. we find one John claiming by prescription a Court Leet and other privileges in this place, and also the right of Free-Warren by grant from Henry III. Now, as these rights were all
allowed him, it is very clear that they must have been held for a considerable time previous to this claim; but how the property got into his hands to enable him to make such a claim does not appear.

The next definite information we have with regard to the manor is that in the year 1298 a grant of free warren was made by Edward I. to William Revel, a name that still survives in the old family seat of Newbold Revel. This grant was renewed to John Revel in the year 1326. This family held the manor for nearly 200 years, when it passed into the family of the De Witteneys, of Hereford, by the marriage of the daughter of the last male heir of the Revels to Sir Robert Whitney. Thus no break in the tenure occurred from 1500 A.D. to 1648 A.D., when Sir Robert Whitney became lord of the manor, about which time the enclosure of the common lands of the manor took place.

This elaborate scheme of enclosure is set forth in two curious parchment records which are in the possession of the present lord of the manor; one being the original writ of execution which bears the great seal of the Commonwealth; the other being the joint conveyance of the land.

At the end of the seventeenth century the manor passed into the hands of the Bridgeman family who held it for about 30 years, and there may be seen in the church a monument erected in the year 1721 to the memory of Orlando Bridgeman. From this family the manor was purchased by the great-grandfather of the present lord, T. S. Townsend, Esq., who resides at the manor house.

The church, dedicated to the Assumption of the Virgin Mary, is of very old foundation, and was probably built by the monks of Coventry, to whom land in Clifton had been given in the reign of Edward the Confessor. The church was appropriated by the then bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, and subsequently became a prebend of the castle at Leicester,* from whence it passed into the possession of the abbey of St. Mary, at Leicester. In the year 1291 the church was valued at twenty-five marks, and the vicarage at five

marks; but by the time of Henry VIII. the vicarage was assessed as worth £8 1s. 8d., of which 5/6 was payable to the bishop of Coventry and Lichfield as procurations, i.e., to indemnify him for his expenses on paying the usual visit to the churches in his diocese. The vicarage formerly stood by the church, but was rebuilt in the present century outside the village, towards Rugby.

Of the early church built in the reign of Edward the Confessor there remain no traces, for even the chancel, the oldest part of the present building, dates no further than the thirteenth century, and this part has been so much altered that little of the original remains, the windows being as old as any part. The windows of the north and south aisle are mostly Early English in style, probably having been preserved from the older edifice when the walls were rebuilt. In the south aisle is preserved a piscina of the fourteenth century. In the north aisle may be noticed a beautiful little window given by the four sons of the late Mrs. Benn, of Rugby, who lies buried in a vault beneath this window.

The tower is massive, and at one time carried "a fair spire "steeple, as an eminent landmark, seen all over this part of the "country in regard of its height and situation of the place, which in "the year 1639 was pulled down to save the cost of its repair."* On the west side of the tower is sculptured a muzzled bear, about which a senseless tradition is current that long ago the parishioners sold the church Bible to enable them to buy a bear to be baited for sport, and that in commemoration of this fact a bear was sculptured on the church tower. "Ye peopul of Clifton-super-Dunesmare "sold ye Church Byble to buy a Bayre." This is clearly false for the simple reason that when this piece of work was executed, in the fifteenth century, Bibles were not to be met with in our churches. In reality this piece of sculpture is the crest of an old family which at one time resided in Clifton, whose name was Berefoot or Barford, their crest being a bear sable, holding up the dexter paw. In 1648 a John Barford appears as one of eight freeholders who entered into

an agreement with Sir Robert Whitney, lord of the manor, for the enclosure of the common lands of the manor, and to this John Barford was allotted 96 acres of land.* The last of this family in Clifton was married to a Mr. Francis, about the end of the last century; and in 1748 a Mr. Robert Francis presented a flagon, chalice, and pater, to the church, all of them bearing the arms of the Barford family. The ancient mansion of this family was demolished several years ago, and on its site was built a modern house, for some time occupied by D. Hanbury, Esq.

An ancient couplet relating to this bear is inscribed on the court roll of the manor, giving a warning against the dissipated habits of early days:

Ye yonge men of Clifton, of ye Lyon bewayre:
If you wish to be happy, turn in at ye Bayre.

The courts of the manor were held at the inn bearing this sign of the Lion, which stood on the site now occupied by the village club.

In the belfry are hung four bells, upon which are the following inscriptions:

1. IHS NAZARENUS REX JUDEORUM FILI DEI MISERERE MEI 1624.
   (Diameter 31 in.)

   (Diameter 32½ in.)

3. HENRICUS BAGLEY ME FECIT 1670.
   (Diameter 34 in.)

4. I.M. SOLI DEO GLORIA PAX HOMINIBUS 1655.
   (Diameter 39 in.)

In the churchyard lies buried Christopher Harvey, formerly vicar of the parish and trustee of Rugby school, and a poet of some name. Mr. Bloxam was of the opinion that the massive moulded slab without any inscription, to the south of the chancel, covers his grave. He also suggested that the architectural fragments which support the slab may have formed part of spire before it was pulled

* Bloxam—Letter to the Rugby Advertiser, May 22nd, 1874.
down in 1639. In the centre of the village originally stood an old cross, the remains of which are still preserved in the grounds of the manor house.

In this village also was born in 1686 Thomas Carte, son of the Rev. Samuel Carte, at that time vicar of the parish. Thomas Carte was well known as an historian and collector of manuscripts: his collection, bearing his name, is now preserved in the Bodleian Library at Oxford. He also had as pupil at Clifton no less a man than Oliver Cromwell. The following entry occurs in the register of the parish of Yattendon, Berkshire, where he was buried:— "The Rev. Thomas Carte, editor of Thuanus' history of his own times, and author of a life of the great Duke of Ormond, and a general history of England, by which and other pieces he approved himself one of the best writers of his time, died at Caldecot, near Abingdon, on Tuesday, April 2nd, and was buried at Yattendon, in a vault on the north side of the chancel, the 11th, 1754, by me George Bellas."*

The following is the list of vicars from the year 1315:—

Nicholas de Bredon, chaplain, 1315.
Symon Prior, priest, 1327.
John de Onely, priest, 1353.
John Malesours, 1375.
John de Oddestoke, priest, 1375.
William Pynke, 1392.
John de Wendlyburgh, chaplain, 1406.
Alexander Sherman, chaplain, 1416.
Robert Dent, chaplain, 1418.
William Thurston, priest, 1424.
John Thornton, priest, 1438.
Rad. Bradshaw, priest, 1446.
Galfridus Clark, priest, 1448.
Wills Chaundeler.
Richard Cooper, chaplain, 1536.

*Bloxam's "Rugby," p. 141.

A portion of land, originally comprising twenty acres, is held by the churchwardens and three other trustees, who hold it for the benefit of the parish. It bears the name of the Town Lands, and was assigned at the enclosure of the common lands of the manor. In a curious old deed, having a large number of seals attached, and which is carefully preserved by the lord of the manor, it is recited as follows:—"Also whereas there are scattered here and there in the said fields divers parcels of land generally called 'The Town Ground,' and known by several names, the grass whereof has been yearly, time out of mind, sold sometimes by the churchwardens, sometimes by the constable of Clifton, and the monies charged upon their accounts for the general good of the town in discharging such duties as are incident to their offices, it is agreed between the parties that the meadow called Morton Myres, being one of the said parcels, and so much more land next adjoining to the said meadow on the north, and bounded on the west with the way that leadeth from Clifton to Morton, by Clappe bridge, as shall with the said meadow make up twenty acres, shall be deducted out of the

"said contents in lieu of the said parcels of Town Ground." This deed bears the date of November 25th, 1654, and is styled, "Deed of division of Clifton."

The trustees of this land also hold a capital sum of £288 4s. 7d. consols, which was paid as compensation for a portion of the above land by the London and North-Western Railway Company when the line was laid down in the parish.

The annual income arising from these two sources amounts to about £45, and is divided between the churchwardens for the expenses of the church, and the poor of the parish.

**Newton.**

Attached to Clifton is the village of Newton, which, according to Dugdale, received its name from the fact of its having become a place of residence more recently than other places in the neighbourhood. It is mentioned in Domesday Book as part of the property of the great Turchil de Warwick. A considerable portion of the land was subsequently held by the priory of Kenilworth, which received a portion as a gift from Geoffrey Clinton, and the rest from Ernald de Bois. Another portion of the land belonged to Hugh Bagot, whose descendant, Simon Bagot, afterwards sold it to the abbey of Combe, which then had a grange close by the present Coton House. At the dissolution of this monastery, this land was granted by Henry VIII. to Thomas Broke, and it now forms part of the endowment of the village school in Shawell, the adjoining parish, a school for the joint benefit of the villages of Newton and Shawell.

In the unpublished notes of Sir William Dugdale, made in the year 1649, it appears that "at Newton hath been a chapell but "demolished." Mr. Bloxam made diligent search to ascertain the exact site, but without success.* But tradition still survives on the point, and some of the houses, still pointed out as built on the site, always paid an annual ground rent to the vicar of Clifton, until allowed to lapse by the late Rev. J. Moor, in whose time also

---

there was discovered in a well a brass communion dish, which is now in the Rugby School Museum.

In this village was born Edward Cave, the first editor of the Gentleman's Magazine.

Between Clifton and Newton is a spot called St. Thomas' Cross, at the cross-roads, where may still be seen a large stone with a hole in the centre, which at one time formed part of the basement of a cross that stood there. It is said, also, that at one time some remains of stone pavement were discovered in a field near this cross, indicating an ancient hospitium or small convent, probably in connection with the chapel which formerly existed in Newton.

The reason of many of these various chapels and religious houses falling into ruin, and the services being discontinued, was the dissolution of the monasteries in the reign of Henry VIII.: for as there were no longer any men or funds to support the chapels in small villages, they were abandoned. Many others also fell into ruin in the fifteenth century, owing to the depopulation of villages occasioned by the conversion of arable land into pasturage, when the chapels were no longer needed: Cestersover is a marked instance of this, both village and chapel having disappeared.

Biggin.

Just beyond Clifton, towards Lutterworth, lies a spot called Biggin, which means a habitation. This, in the time of William the Conqueror, was a village, and bore the name of Holme, though by the year 1750, Dugdale tells us, "there be scarce anything left "but a mill." It received the name of Holme, which means an island,* because it lies in a corner between the Avon and a small brook that runs from Shawell, and in flood time was often surrounded by water. Originally this village belonged to Turchil de Warwick, and subsequently to Sir Henry de Rokeby, who, as described previously,† gave it to the abbey of St. Mary, Leicester, in exchange

* The name still survives in "Steep Holm," and "Flat Holm," two small islands in the Bristol Channel.

† See page 22.
for the advowson of the chapel of Rugby, he being the lord of the manor of Rugby. Upon the dissolution of the abbey, Biggin became by appropriation part of the endowment of the church of St. John and the grammar school at Coventry.

Insignificant though this spot may now seem, it must ever have a certain amount of interest attaching to it, for Rugby at least, as being the price paid for the advowson of the living, and which therefore redeemed the chapel and tithes of Rugby from being appropriated when the abbey of St Mary was dissolved, and secured its being converted into a parish church, with its rectory attached to it in perpetuity.

Brownsover.

The village of Brownsover not only adjoins Clifton but also ecclesiastically belongs to it, if anything being the older village of the two, and some faint traces still remain of the Brownsover of early days. Indistinct earthworks, which may be seen in the field behind the church, and which are partially obliterated, are yet sufficient to indicate that at some period previous to the Roman invasion there existed a fortified British settlement, which belonged to the tribe of the Coritani. It must have been a strong fortress in those days, for it was protected in front by the Avon, which was difficult to ford, and on each side by morasses. It was to keep this tribe and its fortress in check that Rugby was fortified on the opposite hill beyond the river.

The earliest historic notice of this place is to be found in Domesday Book, where we read: "Bruno holds of Goisfrid two "hides in Gaura. The arable employs two ploughs. There are "four villeins, three borders and two bondmen. There are two "acres of meadow. It was and is worth twenty shillings."

At that time there were nine families resident in Brownsover, so that with an average of five in each family the whole population would be about forty-five persons. It is interesting in the light of subsequent events to know that at the same
time Birmingham was about the same size, and was also worth twenty shillings.

Now as to the name of the place, we saw above that in Domesday Book it is written Gaura, the Norman clerks not being used to our English W, so they used instead a G (as Garde for Warde, etc.). "This name of Waure, for so it is afterwards of a "long time, as well as the other two towns of the same name, viz., "Church Waure, now Church Over, and Thester Waure, now "Cesters Over, hath its denomination from being upon an hill. "But however it is thus written the countrey people call it Over, "and not Waure, which signifies no less than a high situation. "As for the addition of the first syllable Browns, it is by reason that "one Bruno had his seat here in the Conqueror's time, and held "two hydes of land in this place of Geoffrey Wirce, a man of great "note in these parts, and in the time of Edward I. it was written "Bruneswavere.*

John de Bosco seems to have held the manor in the time of Edward I., for he then claimed "a Court Leet and other liberties "used by his ancestors time out of mind, as also Free Warren, by "the grant of King Henry III., to Ernauld de Boys, his father, "exhibiting the king's charter for the same, which was allowed."†

The manor was, according to an old deed (published for the first time by the late Mr. M. H. Bloxam), possessed subsequently by Simon de Wavere, for the deed recounts a gift of land in Wavere made by him: "Know all men now and hereafter that I, Simon "de Wavere, have given and ceded, and by this my present charter "have confirmed to Ida de Sedgrave one acre of land in the fields of "Broneswavere, that is to say one half-acre lying next beyond "Plumtre furlong close by the messuage of Thomas de Helidone, "and the other half-acre lying beyond Croft furlong, in exchange for "an acre of land which the said Ida has given to me in the said "village, which lies beside the stream of Wavere, and which lies

†Dugdale's "Antiquities of Warwickshire," p. 10.
Historical Account of Neighbouring Parishes.

"within the cultivation of the said Ida, and which reaches to the "bridge at Cosford, and which lies next to the lands held by the "villeins of the aforesaid Ida, to have and to hold of me and my "heirs for himself and his heirs, or to anyone to whom he may wish "to give or assign it without hindrance or molestation, and by way "of inheritance. And I, the aforesaid Symon, and my heirs will "guarantee the said land to the said Ida and his heirs and assigns "against all people. As witness hereunto, Master (probably the "curate) Robert de Wavere, Roger de Wavere, John de Pontesfrigi-"dus, Thomas Truan, Thomas de la Laude, Peter Marshall of "Mortun, Richard Chaynell, and others." To this deed is attached
a broken seal bearing a fleur de lys and the legend, + S. SIMONIS DE . . . ERE. (i.e., seal of Simon de Wavere). This deed is
written in Latin, and is preserved among the MSS. in the British
Museum.

After passing through other hands, the manor was purchased
about the year 1742 by Richard Boughton, Esq., of Little Lawford,
and has continued in the possession of that family ever since, a
period of about 400 years, the present possessor, Edward Allesley
Boughton Ward Boughton Leigh, being a lineal descendant of the
said Richard Boughton.

There was no mansion on the property until Sir Egerton Leigh,
the second baronet of the name, descended from an old Cheshire
family, converted a farmhouse into the family residence. The
present fine mansion was erected by the late John Ward Boughton
Leigh, Esq., from designs prepared by Sir Gilbert Scott. It
contains a fine dining hall adorned with many paintings of value,
and there is also in the house a fine collection of works of art,
antiquities, and articles of virtu, which have been gathered together
over a period of many years by different members of the family.

The manor contains 850 acres, of which 814 belong to Mr.
Boughton Leigh, and the remaining 36 to the trustees of Rugby
school, as lay rectors impropriate, by the bequest of Lawrence
Sheriffe.
To Ernaldus de Bosco may be attributed the erection of the chapel, then a subsidiary chapel to the mother church of Clifton. It was a small structure of Late Norman architecture, consisting of a simple nave and chancel, with a bell cot at the west end. This little chapel appears to have been demolished very early in the thirteenth century, during the reign of Henry III., and a rude but venerable edifice was built upon the same site; of this Mr. Bloxam remarked: “The little chapel of Brownsover is Early English in style, and is one of the rudest ecclesiastical structures I have ever met with, and from its very rudeness interesting.” This chapel, with those of Clifton and Rugby, was among the earliest possessions of the abbey of St. Mary at Leicester; and in the register of that monastery is entered: “We have of the gift of the first Ernald de Bosco the church of Clifton, with the chapels of Wovera and Rokeby.” This Ernald was steward to Robert Bossu, earl of Leicester, who founded the abbey of St. Mary, A.D. 1143. At the suppression of this monastery, the gift of land in Brownsover thus...
made passed into the hands of Lawrence Sheriffe by purchase, and was by him bequeathed as endowment of his school at Rugby.

An old cottage here is often pointed out and asserted to be the birthplace of Lawrence Sheriffe, but the tradition has no ground of truth in it. The structure plainly indicates that it was built at a date subsequent to his time, and there is also clear evidence that the founder of Rugby school was born in Rugby in a house opposite to the parish church, where his father and mother lived before him, and which he afterwards bequeathed to form the residence of the master of his school.

At the rebuilding of the chapel by Ernald de Bosco, considerable alteration was made. The old nave was either entirely rebuilt, or annexed, for the present chancel probably constituted the original chapel, the present nave—a structure of the thirteenth century—being probably an addition to it, and it is peculiar in its width. Previous to the recent restoration in 1876, which was carried on under the supervision of Sir Gilbert Scott at a cost of £1,200, the external walls were so covered with plaster that the masonry could not be discerned. The walls of the chancel were well constructed, but the north and south walls had bulged out considerably, and had been propped up by rude brick buttresses. A brick porch also had been added at the west end, in the roof of which the bell was hung.

The interior was anything but prepossessing, and the furniture was of the meanest description. Across the chancel arch was a screen of the fifteenth century work, which was sadly out of repair, and there was a communion table of the Caroline period. Projecting from the east wall were two mutilated brackets, which at one time probably supported on one side an image of the Virgin Mary with the infant Christ in her arms, and on the other an image of St. Michael, to whom the church is dedicated: these brackets still remain in their original position. At the north-east corner of the chancel was a slab raised a little above the surface of the ground by brickwork: this covered the remains of John Howkins, a nephew of Lawrence Sheriffe. The east window was inserted in the middle of
the sixteenth century, and was in all probability put in by Lawrence Sheriffe after he purchased the parsonage of Brownsover, and so became lay rector of the chapel.

In laying bare the walls of the interior a small circular-headed recess, the arch of which was formed of thin plates of stone, was discovered in the north wall of the chancel: this, as a feature of the original Norman chapel, has been left intact. In the south wall, towards the east end, was a low side window, anciently used for hearing confession, and close by this in the south wall of the nave there is a small piscina.

The font is of the same date as the chapel itself, and is very plain and simple in style. The rood screen belongs to the fifteenth century, and displays excellent design and workmanship; but it was so dilapidated that it needed much repair, which has been most carefully attended to: the lower part of it is worked in panels, the upper portion being open with richly ornamented ogee arches and open tracery.

For many years one of the two bells, which was cracked, stood on the north side of the communion table—it was generally thought to have been brought from Clifton—upon it was the following inscription:

--- CUM SONO SI NONVIS VENIRE NUNQUAM AD PRECES CUPIES IRE 1631. ---

This bell was re-cast, and is now in a turret, built for the purpose, in the stableyard of Brownsover Hall.

The other bell, which hangs in a bracket on the west face of the chapel, bears this inscription:

--- IHS NAZARENUS REX JUDEORUM FILI DEI MISERERE MEI 1636. ---

One other peculiarity of this interesting little chapel may be mentioned, that it has only one door, at the west end, whereas almost every English church, however small, has a second entrance, usually on the south side.

At the time of the restoration, the old north and south walls had to be taken down and the foundation lowered, for they were composed of rag and rubble, held together by mud, and no lime
Historical Account of Neighbouring Parishes.

mortar was apparent. Under the foundation of each wall was found, in exactly the same position and opposite to each other, a wooden slab, underneath each of which was found, merely laid in the clay, a human skeleton. The date of these burials it is impossible to ascertain, beyond the fact that they must have been made previous to the building of the walls. The appearance of the heavy slabs would indicate that they had been once used as tables,

for they had holes morticed in them, and splayed outwards for the insertion of legs, and there were many chisel cuts on the upper side. The peculiar shape of the skulls led Mr. Boughton Leigh to submit them to Professor Rolleston, of the Oxford Museum, who gave it as his opinion that they were Danish.

The burying-ground surrounding the chapel is of much greater antiquity than the chapel itself, as traces of ancient British
interments have from time to time been discovered, made in their peculiar way with the legs doubled up; more recently, also, a Roman cinerary urn was found there.

Here lie buried, also, the mortal remains of Mr. M. H. Bloxam, F.S.A., with whom this was a favourite spot, and who, some time previous to his death, wrote the following modest words:—"in the "north-east portion of this cemetery a yew tree has been recently "planted—a little to the east of this a spot has been fixed upon, if "it may be, for a narrow cell, the last bed of rest of an antiquary, "from its surroundings no inappropriate site."*

The antiquary thus named passed away quietly on April 24th, 1888, and a few days later was laid in the spot which he had so long before chosen for himself.

The services at this chapel have always been performed by the vicars of Clifton, presented thereto by the abbot and canons of St. Mary's abbey, Leicester, until the suppression of that monastery. The presentation to the vicarage of Clifton is now in the hands of Allesley Boughton Leigh, Esq., J.P. Concerning service at Browns-ower, Dugdale wrote:—"In this chapel there is Christening and "Buriall by the speciall grant of the abbey of Leicester, in regard of "the distance of this village from the Mother Church of Clifton, "and the hindrance of access thereto by the overflowing of Avon "oft times."†

* Meteor, No. 206, July 29, 1884.
† Dugdales "Antiquities of Warwickshire," p. 10.
CHAPTER XVI.


On the north Rugby is divided from the parish of Newbold by the river Avon. So important to the welfare of this village is the connection with Rugby that in very early days one Richard Fosterd, an inhabitant of Newbold, bequeathed a portion of land situate in Frankton to provide a fund for the maintenance of the bridge across the Avon, styled in his will Rogbye Brege, to whose memory, when this bridge was rebuilt in 1857, a short inscription was placed on one of the abutments on the west side:

IN MEMORIAM
RYCARDI FOSTERD
OB. AD 1558
A.S.B. M.I.B.
P.C. 1857.

To the east of this bridge stands the well-known Avon Inn and mill, of great interest from the fact that this is the only site that can with certainty be identified from the very earliest times, this mill being mentioned in the account of Rugby given in Domesday Book, where it is stated to be worth 13/4 a year.* The present building,

* See page 7.
however, only dates from the last century. About a mile beyond this lies the village of Newbold, which as far back as the days of William the Conqueror was a place of some little importance, for it was stated in the general survey contained in Domesday Book to have been the property of a Saxon noble, Leuvinus, and to be worth a hundred shillings, a much larger sum than was put down for many other places, and it then contained 35 families. From Leuvinus it was taken by William, after the Conquest, and given to Geoffrey de Wirce. From him it passed to the family of Stutevill, and then to

the Pantolhs. “William Pantolph betook himself to a retired life and resided in the monastery of Pipewell, having a chamber assigned him by the monks there, where he determined to end his days and to have been a good benefactor to them. But on a time the monks removed him out of that lodging in respect of an entertainment they gave to a great judge who travailed (it seems) that way, which caused him to take such distast that he presently left the house and came to Monks Kirby, where he after dyed, giving to that monastery what he intended to Pipewell, namely,
"the capital messuage or Mannour-House of this Newbold with 3 " carucates of land and fishing in the water of Avon."* As, however, this William Pantolph died without issue, some of his land passed to his sisters, one of whom gave her share to the monks of Pipewell, while the other married Sir Robert de Waver: so that by the time of Edward I. Newbold was split up between the monks of Pipewell, the monks of Kirby, and the Waver family.

After the suppression of the monasteries, Henry VIII. granted the portion held by the monks of Pipewell, namely, Newbold Grange, to Edward Boughton; another portion was granted by the king to Thomas Wightman, who subsequently sold it to Sir Thomas Leigh, great grandfather of Francis, Lord Dunsmore. That part which had belonged to the monks of Kirby passed in a similar way to the Boughtons of Lawford, from whom it descended to the present family of Boughton Leigh at Brownsover.

The population has varied considerably at different times; in William the Conqueror’s time it numbered 163, in 1720 it was 222, at the beginning of this century it had risen to 968, and it continued to increase until the year 1841, when the figures stood at 1240, after which they began to fall again, and at the last census had sunk to 723.

The church, which is dedicated to St. Botolph, was held by the monastery of Monks Kirby, to whom Geoffrey de Wirce had granted the greater part of the tithes. In the reign of King John, the then bishop of Coventry confirmed the grant that had thus been made to Monks Kirby upon condition that they retained only two thirds of the tithes, and should present to the bishop a fit clerk, who should discharge the duties of the church at Newbold, and receive for himself the remaining third of the tithes.*

The earliest evidence of the existence of a church here is that it was valued, under Pope Nicholas' taxation, in the year 1291, at nineteen marks, and the vicarage at five marks; but in the reign of Henry VIII. the value of the vicarage had risen to £9. The church was probably rebuilt towards the end of the fifteenth century; the chancel was of earlier date, but has been rebuilt during the present century.

The north and south porches are good specimens of Perpendicular work, the south porch possessing a Tudor arch, with well defined hollows and ogee mouldings; over the arch is an ornamental niche, in which probably stood at one time an image of the Virgin and Child. The north porch is venerable in appearance, and presents some peculiar features. On the door have been carved some short scrolls inscribed with black-letter characters, which now from age can no longer be deciphered; happily, however, the inscriptions on them were taken down in writing while they were still legible.

* Dugdale's "Antiquities of Warwickshire," p. 68.
They appear to be the names of three persons, possibly church-wardens at the time of the rebuilding of the church in the fifteenth century:—

| THOMS WEBBE | THOMS BWTO | WILLIAM BWTO |

Of these names the second and third are evidently abbreviations, and represent members of the Boughton family.*

In the church, which consists of chancel, nave, and north and south aisles, there are several monuments which display costumes of various styles. At the east end of the south aisle is a slab with the effigies of Geoffrey Allesley and his wife outlined upon it, dating A.D. 1401, and in an arch in the south wall is a similar monument of the same period. Another monument represents, standing erect, Sir William Boughton and his wife Catharine. He was one of the knights of the shire for this county in the reign of Queen Anne, and died in the year 1716. He appears in a full flowing wig, and the general dress of the time of Addison, and it is said to be the work of the celebrated sculptor Rysbrack.

The font presents a very fair specimen of fifteenth century work, it is octagonal in form, its sides being carved in octagonal panels, and the basin itself rests on an octagonal shaft.

The church was restored in the year 1883.

In the tower hang six bells, on which are the following inscriptions:—

1. GLORY TO GOD IN THE HIGHEST.
   J. BRIANT, HERTFORD FECIT, 1792.
   EX DONO REV. J. O.

2. J. BRIANT, HERTFORD FECIT, 1792.

3. JOHN BRIANT, HERTFORD FECIT, 1792.

4. J. BRIANT, HERTFORD FECIT, 1792.

5. J. BRIANT, HERTFORD FECIT, 1792.
   GLORIA DEO IN EXCELSIS.

   J. PARKER, VICAR. T. COMPTON. J. NORMAN. R. WEBB. C. WARDENS.
   VIVOS AD COELUM, MORTUOS AD SOLUM PULSATA VOCO.

* Bloxam—The Leaflet, June, 1886.
The following is the list of the vicars:—
Alardus ——, of the time of King John.
William de Walton, chaplain, 1335, presented by the prior of Monks Kirby.
Richard de Wyke, priest, 1354, presented by King Edward III.
Walter de Frelond, 1366, presented by the prior of Monks Kirby.
Richard Tofte, priest, 1393, presented by King Richard II.
Roger Hunt, chaplain, 1412.
Thomas Normanton, chaplain, 1450.
John Stamford, priest, 1458. These three were presented by the prior of Axholme.
Adam Halsall, 1539, presented by Anna, countess of Derby, to whom the right had been conceded by the prior of Axholme.
John Coppull, chaplain, 1544, presented by King Henry VIII.
William Heather, clerk, 1557, presented by Queen Mary.
Edward Bowne, clerk, 1572.
Roger Barker, clerk, 1575. Both these were presented by Queen Elizabeth.
Richard King, clerk, 1604, presented by King James I.
Henry Wylde, B.D., 1611, presented by Thomas Gerard de Burwell by the concession of Edward Boughton.*

R. Hall.
H. Walker.
W. Hands.
J. Parker.
J. Parker.

Cosford.

Separated from Newbold by a high ridge of land, and nestling in a typical English dale, is the little retired hamlet of Cosford; but no mention of this place can be found earlier than the reign of Henry II., when the register of the great abbey of Pipewell states

*Dugdale's "Antiquities of Warwickshire," p. 68.
that Robert de Stutevill had made grants of land in Newbold, Cosford, and Lawford, to his kinsman William de Stutevill. This family, it will be remembered, held the manor of Newbold, and therefore it appears that Cosford belonged to Newbold at that time. The property now belongs to E. A. Boughton Leigh, Esq., of Brownsover.

By tradition there was formerly a chapel here, but no certain traces can be identified, save that the foundations of several of the cottages, and of one larger one called the old manor house, are composed of large blocks of sandstone, which certainly were not quarried nearer than Coventry, and which would never have been brought all that distance, and in days when there were no roads, to form the foundations of such small houses.

For some time a large circular Norman font, of the same stone, lay in a farm yard here, and was used as a trough under a pump. This was removed to the grounds of Brownsover Hall, where it may still be seen standing beside the canal, just below the house. It is large enough for complete immersion, which evidently was practised in those days. The evidence of this font would seem therefore to prove the existence of a chapel at Cosford in very early days.

The cottage called the old manor house gives some proof of having at one time been of much greater importance than now
attaches to it, for it is well and solidly built, and has within a very handsome, though somewhat rudely executed, staircase, seldom to be met with in houses of so poor a character as this one is in all other respects. But these few traces warrant the inference that at one time Cosford was of more importance than is now the case. It has decreased in size during the last 20 years, owing in part to the cutting off the canal, which formerly ran through the place, and in part to the steady migration that is always going on from the villages into the larger towns.

**LONG LAWFORD.**

Adjoining Newbold, but separated from it by the river Avon, is the village of Long Lawford; originally the name was written Lellevort, but by the time of Domesday Book it had been altered to Lelleford, in more modern days receiving the title of Long Lelleford to distinguish it from the village of Church Lawford, “doubtless in respect that it lies not so round together as many other towns do.”

* Dugdale’s “Antiquities of Warwickshire,” p. 23.
In the days of William the Conqueror it was held by Geoffrey de Wirce, who gave to the monastery of St. Nicholas at Angiers in France two parts of the tithe of corn and cattle, and the whole tithe of wool and cheese from this parish, which were paid to the prior of Monks Kirby. From this family the manor descended through the families of Moubray to that of the Stutevilles. John de Stuteville, "for the health of his own soul, and of the souls of his father and "mother, Robert his brother, both their children's souls, as also the "souls of King Henry II. and his Queen, bestowed it on the monks "of Pipewell."* These monks built a mill in the parish, called Thyrne Mill, and they had also granted to them the right of Free Warren over the land.

After the dissolution of the monasteries, Henry VIII. granted to Edward Boughton the grange of Long Lawford, the mill, and the rights possessed by the monks of Pipewell. A few years later, Edward VI. made a grant of the manor to John Green, of Westminster, and Raphe Hall, of London. John Green passed his share on to Elizabeth Boughton, while Raphe Hall parted with his portion, called the manor of Lawford, to Thomas Wightman, from whose possession it passed to Sir Thomas Leigh. The manor is now held by Colonel Caldecott, of Holbrook Grange, a residence which was built at the close of the last century by Mr. John Caldecott, of Rugby, who purchased the manor of Lawford after the murder of Sir Theodosius Boughton, the last male heir of that line.

There is a chapel-of-ease in the parish, which is served by the clergy of Newbold, to which parish Lawford is attached: this chapel is a modern structure.

**LITTLE LAWFORD.**

The hamlet of Little Lawford, also in the parish of Newbold, originally belonged to Alwine, earl of Warwick, from whom it descended to Turchil de Warwick, his son. By the general survey, contained in Domesday Book, it is certified as containing two hides

of land and a mill, together valued at Xs. VIIId., and it is there called Lilleford. A descendant of Turchil's granted the manor away to Robert de Craft, and a member of this family subsequently let the mill to the monks of Pipewell at a rent of five marks a year, and a few years after this rent was released altogether in consideration of a sum of twenty marks, so that the mill became the property of the monks of Pipewell.

Roger Craft, who made the above grant, afterwards gave the whole village to John de Chavini for the nominal rent of 1d., paid yearly at Easter, "for all services excepting foreign." This John subsequently sold it to the monks of Combe for a hundred marks.

Thus the two monasteries of Pipewell and Combe each had interests in this parish, and it is not surprising to learn that differences arose between the rival establishments, for Combe required from Pipewell six acres of land, and a yearly rent of twenty shillings in acknowledgment of the lordship of Combe over Little Lawford. As the differences could not be settled amicably, the abbots of Stratford and Woburne were appointed arbitrators of the quarrel, and they made an award by which it was arranged that the abbot and convent of Pipewell were to enjoy the lordship, with the manor house and all the appurtenances, as granted by Roger de Craft, except six acres which the monks of Combe were to have "for quietness' sake," and also that the monks of Pipewell should pay to Combe twenty shillings a year.

In some way or other, however, the manor seems to have reverted to the family of Craft, for it was held in the reign of Edward III. by Geoffrey de Craft, who styled himself lord of Little Lalleford. From him it descended to Elizabeth, who married Thomas Boughton some time in the fifteenth century.*

The seat of this family, which was called Lawford Hall, appears to have been built in the reign of Henry VII., as some carved beams that were taken from the Hall when it was pulled down, and are still preserved in the structure of the Northampton brewery stores in

Windsor Court, Rugby, clearly belong to that period. Additions were made to the Hall in the time of James I., and again in the early part of the last century. This building stood upon the site of one that was older still, for Dugdale tells us that upon this spot "there was anciently a capital messuage and divers cottages, "belonging to the monks of Pipewell abbey." About the year 1790 this old mansion was pulled down by the Caldecott family, into whose hands it had passed by purchase, who demolished it as both being haunted and having a curse resting upon it in consequence of the death of the last male heir of the Boughton family, who was poisoned there by Captain Donellan. The Hall itself stood directly opposite to the mill which still exists on the bank of the river; but nothing now remains of the old Hall, except the stabling, which is very substantial, and bears carved upon the front of the building the date 1604. It has been somewhat altered of late years.

This Captain Donellan seems to have been little more than a mere adventurer, but who had succeeded in marrying the sister of Sir Theodosius Boughton, and at once took up his residence in the Hall, Sir Theodosius being a minor under the care of his mother, Lady Boughton. Quarrels soon arose between the brothers-in-law, though Captain Donellan always appeared to be most careful and considerate towards the young heir, but this pretended consideration only increased the dislike of Sir Theodosius towards his brother-in-law. Though there was no reason for it, it was noticed that Captain Donellan frequently spoke in a foreboding way of the young squire's health, and once said in a mysterious way to his mother, Lady Boughton, "Don't talk about leaving Lawford Hall, "something or other may happen; The. is in a very bad state of "health; you cannot tell what may arise before that time." What was stranger still, Donellan had warned Lady Boughton not to drink out of the same cup as her son, as he was being salivated; nor to touch the bread he cut, since he was fond of poisoning fish to kill the rats, and there might be arsenic on his fingers.

On August 26th, 1780, Donellan had a conversation with the
rector of Newbold, who had just returned home from a tour, and told him that he considered the state of Sir Theodosius' health was such as to give grave cause for alarm, saying "that his illness seemed coming to a crisis, and his intellects at intervals were so much affected that nobody knew what it was to live with him." Upon the rector replying that under such circumstances the young man's life was not worth two years' purchase, Donellon said, "not one."

The following Tuesday a boy named Samuel Frost was sent to Rugby to Mr. Powell, the surgeon, for some medicine, which was delivered to him sealed and wrapped up in the usual manner. This medicine consisted of a two-ounce draught of rhubarb, jalap, spirit of lavender, nutmeg water and syrup, being a harmless mixture, and smelling more of spice than anything else, and was intended as a slight purgative. This dose was given by the boy Frost to Sir Theodosius himself.

About seven o'clock that evening Donellon spoke to Lady Boughton of the imprudence of Sir Theodosius staying out at that hour fishing, saying that he had tried to persuade him to come in for fear of catching cold, but without effect, and Donellon himself soon went to bed. About nine o'clock the young squire came in, as well as usual, ate his supper, and went to bed.

The next morning, about six o'clock, Samuel Frost went to call Sir Theodosius and ask him about some arrangements made the day before, and Sir Theodosius jumped out of bed to see to what was wanted, and then lay down again. About seven o'clock his mother came into his room to give him his rhubarb draught, finding him in his usual health. He then asked her to read the label on the bottle to make sure it was the right one, and to give him a bit of cheese to take the taste out of his mouth. She read on the bottle, "The purging draught for Sir Theodosius Boughton." She then poured out the liquid, forgetting to shake it up, whereupon he called out, "Pour it back, and shake the bottle;" this she did, and poured it out a second time, after which he drank it, remarking, "It smells
"and tastes very nauseous," to which Lady Boughton replied, "I think it smells very strong, like bitter almonds."

Sir Theodosius then ate the bit of cheese, rinsed his mouth out, and lay down again; but in about a couple of minutes he began to struggle, and there was a gurgling in his throat, as if he were unable to retain the medicine. These symptoms lasted about ten minutes, after which he became quiet, and seemed inclined to sleep. His mother then left the room, but returned in about five minutes to see how he was. To her horror she found her son with his eyes fixed and his teeth clenched, while froth was oozing from his mouth, and he was evidently dying. Lady Boughton rushed downstairs to hurry the coachman off on horseback to fetch Mr. Powell the surgeon, but found that, whether by accident or design, there was but one horse in the stable, and that a slow one, for Captain Donellan had gone out for an early ride. Just then, however, the Captain returned home, and the coachman mounted his horse and galloped off to Rugby for medical assistance.

When Donellan heard what was the matter, he went straight to the room where Sir Theodosius was fast sinking, and calmly asked Lady Boughton what she wanted. In answer she said, "I wanted to tell you what a terrible thing has happened; what an unaccountable thing in a doctor to send such a medicine, for if a dog had taken it, it would have killed him."

Donellan, after enquiring the symptoms of the seizure, then asked for the medicine bottle, and Lady Boughton pointed out the two bottles, one of which had been emptied on the previous Saturday, and the other from which the fatal dose was taken. This latter bottle Donellan took, and instantly filled it with water, shook it well, and then carefully poured the contents into a basin of dirty water. His conduct struck Lady Boughton, and she immediately said, "You ought not to do that; what are you at? You should not meddle with the bottles." In spite of these words, Donellan at once snatched up the other bottle which had been emptied on Saturday, filled it, too, with water, shook it, and then tasted it, saying it was nauseous.
Lady Boughton again said, "What are you about? You "ought not to meddle with the bottles." This time Donellan said, "I did it to taste it," though Lady Boughton observed particularly that he had not attempted to taste the contents of the fatal bottle. Her suspicions were also roused by another fact, that Donellan at once requested the housemaid who was present to empty the basin of dirty water, and to take away the medicine bottles, taking them up himself and giving them to her.

By this time Lady Boughton's vigilance was aroused, and she took the bottles away from the servant, put them down again, and told the servant to let them alone. Upon this, Donellan, seeming anxious that the room should be neat and tidy, asked Lady Boughton that the clothes which were lying about might be removed into an inner room and the bedroom put in order; and while her attention was thus diverted he again took up the medicine bottles and gave them to the servant to take away, scolding her for not having done so at first. He also said to her, "Here, take his stockings, they "have been wet; he has caught cold be sure, and that might "occasion his death." Without saying anything Lady Boughton examined her son's stockings, and found that they were neither wet then, nor had they been wet.

Captain Donellan then went and ordered the gardener to catch a couple of pigeons for him; and when the gardener replied that there were none fit to eat, he said, "It will make no odds if they are "not, for they are for Sir The.; we must have them ready against "the doctor comes. Poor fellow, he lies in a sad agony now with "his disease—it will be the death of him." The intention was to kill the pigeons and apply them to the feet of the dying boy; but the remedy was too late, for as the gardener entered the house, Lady Boughton and Mrs. Donellan met him at the door, wringing their hands and crying, "It is too late now, he is dead;" and the gardener was at once despatched to the village to fetch some one to come and lay out the body.

While the mother and sister of Sir Theodosius were beside
themselves with grief, Captain Donellan seemed quite unruffled, but presently said angrily to his wife, "Your mother has been pleased to " take notice of my washing the bottle out, and I don't know what I " should have done if I had not thought of saying I put the water " into it to taste it with my finger." These strange words revived in Lady Boughton's mind the horrible thoughts of the morning, but she said nothing, though Donellan repeated the words to his astonished wife.

Presently Donellan rang the bell, and when a servant answered it he asked for the coachman to be sent up to him; when he came, Donellan said, "Will, don't you remember that I set out of those " iron gates this morning about seven o'clock; you remember that, " don't you?" Upon the coachman answering in the affirmative, he continued, "And that was the first time of my going out. I have " never been on the other side of the house this morning. You " remember that I set out there at seven o'clock this morning, and " asked for a horse to go to the Wells?"—"Yes, sir." "Then you " are my evidence?"—"Yes, sir."

The same evening Captain Donellan went out and said to the gardener, with all the air of the owner of the place, "Now, gardener, " you shall live at your ease, and work at your ease; it shall not be " as it was in Sir The.'s days. I wanted before to be master, but I " have got master now, and shall be master."

A few days later, Donellan gave the gardener a still to clean: it was full of lime, and he remarked as he handed it to the man, that he had been using lime-water to kill fleas.

From this time rumours began to spread among the servants, that in some way or other, whether by accident or design, Sir Theodosius had been poisoned. The housemaid would describe how anxious Captain Donellan had been to remove the empty medicine bottles from their dead master's room; the cook could remember how, a quarter of an hour after the seizure of Sir Theodosius, the Captain had met her and said, "Sir Theodosius was out very late " last night a-fishing, and it was very silly of him, such physic as he
“had been taking.” Then again, the housemaid would recall how Lady Boughton had noticed that her son's stockings were not wet, though the Captain, who said he had been with him, had regretted his being out so late in the wet grass. But the boy Frost remembered that he and Sir Theodosius were by themselves the whole time, and that the Captain had never come near them the whole evening; besides which he was able to testify that his master had never been off his horse the whole evening, and so could not possibly have got his feet wet. To this the gardener could add his share, and tell how very late came the request for the two pigeons, and how the captain was unable to conceal his exultation at becoming lord of Lawford Hall.

About an hour after the death of Sir Theodosius, Mr. Powell arrived from Rugby, and went at once to the room where the body of the young baronet lay. He took up his cold hand, and instantly put it down again, saying, "He is dead," and then turned to Captain Donellan, who had accompanied him, and asked how the boy had died. The answer made was that he had been out the night before and caught cold, and died in convulsions. Two medicine bottles, also, were shown to the doctor without any remark, and Lady Boughton merely told him that soon after her son had taken the medicine sent, he was seized with convulsions.

That same morning, the Captain wrote a calm and business-like intimation of the sad event to Sir William Wheeler, who was guardian to Sir Theodosius, and who lived ten miles away: the note was as follows:

Lawford Hall, August 31st, 1780.

DEAR SIR,—I am sorry to be the communicator of Sir Theodosius's death to you, which happened this morning; he has been for some time past under the care of Mr. Powell, of Rugby, for the complaint which he had at Eton. Lady Boughton and my wife are inconsolable; they join me in best respects to Lady Wheeler and yourself.

I am, dear sir, with the greatest esteem,

Your most obedient servant,

JOHN DONELLAN.

To Sir William Wheeler, Bart.
On Sunday the body of Sir Theodosius was quietly soldered up in a leaden coffin, and the funeral was fixed for the next day. The men in the black cloaks, and the tenants swathed in crape, were already assembled, when Mr. Powell rode over with a very important communication from Sir William Wheeler, and Mr. Powell observed that the Captain's hands trembled as he read it, decorous as he ever was. The calm but serious letter began:

Leamington, September 4th, 1780.

Dear Sir,—Since I wrote to you last, I have been applied to, as the guardian of the late Sir Theodosius Boughton, to inquire into the cause of his sudden death; report says that he was better the morning of his death, and before he took the physic, than he had been for many weeks, and that he was taken ill in less than half an hour, and died two hours after he had swallowed the physic; and it will be a great satisfaction to Mr. Powell to have his body opened, and I am sure it must be to you, Lady Boughton, and Mrs. Donellan, when I assure you that it is reported all over the county that he was killed either by medicine or poison. The county will never be convinced to the contrary unless the body is opened, and I beg of you to lay this matter before Lady Boughton in as tender a manner as possible, and to point out to her the real necessity of complying with my request, and to say that it is expected by the county, &c.

The Captain at once wrote in the most cordial manner to Sir William, saying, "We most cheerfully wish to have the body opened "for the general satisfaction, and the sooner it is done the better. "Come yourself." He also wrote off to Doctor Rattray and Mr. Wilmer, of Coventry, to come that very evening if possible.

It was dark when the two doctors arrived at Lawford Hall on their dismal errand. Captain Donellan received them in the hall with a candle in his hand; he lighted them into the parlour, and they had refreshment while the coffin was being unsoldered. As they came into the hall, Mr. Powell stood at a table reading a letter which had been lying there, and which he had opened by mistake. Captain Donellan turned the letter up and read the direction. It was a second letter from Sir William Wheeler, suggesting that no one but the faculty should be present at the examination, "which "was not to satisfy his curiosity, but to prevent the world from "blaming any of us that had anything to do with poor Sir.
“Theodosius.” The letter was very polite, the Captain said, and the first letter he had received was much the same. Here he was hardly candid, as the first letter had expressed strong suspicion of poison. He fumbled in his pocket for the first letter, but only pulled out a cover, which Mr. Powell, with only one quick glance, thought he saw was in Sir William’s hand-writing. At the bottom of the stairs the Captain said, “Gentlemen, you will excuse me;” so the three doctors and an assistant went up alone to the room where the corpse lay. It was too late to examine the body, and they came down and told Donellan so, asking especially for what purpose it was to be opened. He replied, “merely for the satisfaction of the ‘family.’” That being the only motive, they declined to perform an examination now useless, and recommended the immediate burial. The four gentlemen then stayed supper, and refusing to remain all night, though the Captain, always polite, pressed it strongly, they left, Donellan giving them six guineas apiece, and the assistant two. All was most pleasantly arranged.

The next morning the funeral was again organised; and once
more the tenants in black gathered round the churchyard. Early that day Captain Donellan wrote a brief and ambiguous letter to Sir William, saying that the doctors had attended to his wish, and satisfied them all at Lawford. The funeral was to be at three o’clock that day, unless Sir William wrote to the contrary. But before that hour an officious surgeon of Rugby, named Bucknill, came and offered to open the body. The Captain seemed angry, and said it would not be fair to the eminent gentlemen who had declined to make examination. Nevertheless, if Sir William wished it, he might do so on showing his order. The next day a letter came from Sir William, wondering he had not seen Doctor Rattray or Mr. Wilmer; and requesting that Mr. Bucknill and Mr. Snow, of Southam, might open the body. At three o’clock that day Mr. Bucknill came, but, before Mr. Snow arrived, was called away by a patient. On his return, in an hour, Mr. Snow had refused to open the body, the funeral was proceeding, and Mr. Snow had left. Mr. Bucknill, vexed and suspicious, rode off in an angry canter; and that night at seven the young baronet was buried in the family vault at Newbold.

But even now the poor lad was not to rest in peace. The Reverend Mr. Newsom, and Lord Denbigh, a neighbour, roused Sir William to action by repeating fresh rumours. On the Saturday, three days after the funeral, an inquest was held at Newbold, and Mr. Bucknill, with Doctors Rattray and Wilmer, examined the body. It was too late for useful examination, but Doctor Rattray observed at the time a biting acrid taste on his tongue, such as he had felt in subsequent experiments with laurel-water. The inquest was then adjourned. On the 14th, the day the inquest was resumed, the Captain wrote a letter to the coroner, in his bland way, to “give him any information he could collect.”

“During the time,” he said, in his rather confused way, “Sir Theodosius was here, great part of it was spent in procuring things to kill rats, with which this house swarms remarkably; he used to have arsenic by the pound-weight at a time, and laid the same in
and about the house in various places, and in many forms. We often expostulated with him about the extreme careless manner in which he acted. His answer to us was, that the men-servants knew where he had laid the arsenic, and it was no business to us. At table we have not knowingly eaten anything for many months past which we perceived him to touch." The Captain also mentioned that Sir The. was in the habit of making up horse medicines and goulard-water, and when he was fishing, attending his rabbits, or at carpenter's work, he would split fish, and lay arsenic in them, for the rats, herons, and otters, and also that he used cocculus indicus for stupefying fish. In spite of this letter, the jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against the Captain, who, to his extreme surprise, and with all the fortitude of innocence, was at once removed to Rugby, from there to Coventry, and from thence to Warwick, where he was heavily chained, and kept in the closest confinement.

The polished criminal, still astonished at his arrest, was tried at the Warwick Assizes, March 30th, 1781, before Mr. Justice Buller. All the doctors examined, except the celebrated John Hunter, were of opinion that Sir Theodosius had been poisoned by laurel-water, mixed with the last bottle of Mr. Powell's medicine. A case was quoted where a girl had drunk only two spoonfuls of laurel-water, half a minute after which she was convulsed, foamed at the mouth, and shortly after died. Animals that took the same poison, it was proved, were instantly convulsed and paralysed. Two bottles were produced in court, one of plain rhubarb and lavender, such as Mr. Powell had prescribed, the other mixed with laurel-water, and the bitter almond smell Lady Boughton recognised as the odour she had noticed on the fatal August morning. John Hunter, called for the defence, deposed that he had, in thirty-three years' practice, dissected some thousands of bodies, and had poisoned some thousands of animals. With no proof that the bottle contained poison, he should consider the symptoms mentioned at the death of Sir Theodosius as quite as likely to have been caused by apoplexy
or epilepsy. Poisons generally had the same effect on animals as on men, but there were things that instantaneously killed animals yet did not hurt men; for instance, a little brandy would always kill a cat, for through the animal's struggling the spirit got into the lungs, and so produced death.

The prisoner, in his defence, turned and doubled with the cunning of a wounded hare. He was especially anxious frankly to account for every moment of his time on the Tuesday evening and the fatal Wednesday morning. As to the evening, his story varied entirely from Lady Boughton's evidence. According to his own account, at half-past five, when Sam Frost returned with the medicine, he was walking in a field near the house with his child. He then went to the front garden, when presently Lady Boughton came out of the house with a basket in her hand, and called to him to help her gather some fruit. While they were gathering the fruit Sir Theodosius rode by the garden wall, and told them he was going fishing. Some of the fruit being out of Donellan's reach, Lady Boughton asked him to go and call Sam Frost to bring a ladder. He went into the house, and called "Sam" several times, but no one answering, he went to the kitchen, and found the three maids—Sarah, the housemaid; Susannah, Mrs. Donellan's maid; and Catherine, the cook—busy washing. They not knowing where Sam was, he returned to Lady Boughton, having been absent only three minutes. Soon after Sam Frost came with the ladder, and while they were gathering the fruit, Sarah Blundell, the housemaid, came and told Lady Boughton that a Mr. Dand and one Matthews, a carpenter, wanted her, upon which Donellan and Lady Boughton returned to the house. It was then about six. They talked to Dand and Matthews in the hall for some ten minutes; then the two men left by the door leading into the inner court-yard, and Donellan returned to the garden. There were large iron gates opening from the garden into the court-yard, and as he reached those gates he observed Dand and Matthews passing along the yard into the stables. Remembering he had something more to say to them, he
opened the iron gates, and called them. After some chat, Dand left, and Donellan and the carpenter walked to Hewitt's Mill, near the Hall, to talk over some alterations. From there he went along the river-side to look at some flood-gates. At length, finding the dew heavy and his feet wet, after nine he returned to the Hall, through the iron gates, into the garden, and from thence through the hall and passage into the parlour, where Lady Boughton was sitting alone. As he passed through the garden, he looked in at the parlour window, and saw his mother-in-law. She was angry at her son's being out so late, as she would be obliged to light candles. Just then Mrs. Donellan entered, and begged him to take off his wet shoes and stockings. He refused, saying he was tired, and drinking a basin of milk, his usual supper, wished his mother-in-law good night, and went to bed. In five minutes after his wife followed him. The room they slept in was directly over the parlour, and the staircase leading to it adjoined the parlour door. Had he stolen up to Sir The.'s room he must have passed the parlour door, which was open the whole evening, and have gone eighty yards through the house, to the opposite side, where he must have been seen by the servants.

The next morning he rose at six to ride with Lady Boughton (as had been agreed upon the evening before) some miles from Lawford Hall, to enquire about a servant. After waiting in the porch till he was tired, he went below her chamber window, and called her several times. She at last answered him from a window at the stair-head, between her son's room and her own, and said she should not be ready for a quarter of an hour. He then thought he would ride to Newnham Wells, three-quarters of a mile off, to drink the waters before she was ready. As for rinsing the bottle, he did it merely to taste the contents better. The bottle was not destroyed, but taken down by Sarah Blundell and put in a place in the kitchen used for storing. When asked for by Mr. Caldecott, the solicitor for the prosecution, Donellan found, as he believed, the very bottle, and brought it out of the kitchen and placed it in the parlour, on the
harpsichord, ready to be produced. As to gaining by the death of Sir Theodosius any part of his two thousand pounds a year, Donellan declared that he had debarred himself from all control in his wife's fortune, and had been for two years preparing for holy orders, Sir Theodosius having promised him, on coming of age, the living of Great Harborough, as well as that of Newbold-upon-Avon. This would have been a maintenance for life. As to the still, he had used it only for lavender and roses. It was true he often gathered laurel leaves, but he used them only for making an aromatic bath for the gout. He had taken the receipt from a book called the Tribe of Flora, and he had recommended the laurel-water bath to Lady Boughton.

But what was the evidence on the other side? It was proved that he had begged Sir Theodosius not to keep his medicines in the locked-up inner room, but in the outer room, where he would not forget them, as the boy had once nearly taken poison by mistake. It was shown that he knew the medicine had been sent for. He told a deliberate lie about being out fishing with Sir Theodosius, and about the lad's feet being wet. The next day, although informed by the coachman that Sir Theodosius is dangerously ill, he goes to Lady Boughton and asks what is the matter. He again talks of the wet feet, and attributes the illness to the cold. His first aim is to wash out the fatal bottle, the contents of which he never tastes, and he is nervously anxious, in spite of Lady Boughton, to send away and mix the medicine bottles.

It was shown, moreover, that at the inquest, he pulled Lady Boughton's sleeve when she began to mention that he had rinsed the bottles. Then, although the lad is dying fast, Donellan goes and orders pigeons for his feet two hours later. The same night he boasts to the gardener that he is now lord of Lawford Hall, as he had long wished to be. Next, about the still, it is shown that he kept a still in a locked-up room, and upon Sir The.'s death had filled it with lime, and given it to the gardener to clean, and after that to the cook to dry in the oven. Then again, how he shuffles
about the examination of the body, and conceals the letter of Sir William Wheeler, announcing grave suspicions of poison having been used. How easily he yields to the doctors' wishes to escape the painful task, and how dexterously, in the absence of the energetic and scrutinising Bucknill, he talks over Mr. Snow, and hurriedly buries the body. How artfully, too, he passes from the notion of death from cold to the suspicion of poisoning by a mistaken medicine. It is true the laurel-water is not found in the body, but the odour of the medicine and the symptoms of death indicate with certainty the special poison given. Can we doubt that this soft-footed scoundrel, between six and seven o'clock that bright, warm August evening, when Sir Theodosius rode away gaily to the river, when the servants were busy washing, and most of the men-servants away fishing, stole into the silent bedroom, poured away part of the rhubarb, and filled up the bottle with the fatal laurel-water, long ago brewed behind locked doors for the purpose? Then with one glance round he would glide down, and pass decorously into the garden between the laurels, to smile and chat and pay compliments to the mother-in-law he secretly detested. Another day, if all went well, that still might be fed with more laurel leaves, and another painful sudden death might follow.

Donellan's final remarks to the jury were plausible as ever. He alluded regretfully to the many false, malevolent, and cruel reports circulated since his confinement, tending to prejudice the minds of the people in an opinion injurious to his honour, and dangerous to his life; but he still (thank God!) had confidence that nothing could mislead their justice and humanity, in depending, as he did, entirely on the conscience of his judge, and the unprejudiced impartiality of his jury, and so on. The judge, however, we hardly regret to state, summed up with death in every word, and the jury, after nine minutes' consultation, found him guilty. In Warwick gaol Donellan behaved, as might have been expected, smoothly, wickedly, and grasping like a lying coward at any means of escape. He wrote to his wife to remove at once from a roof where she was likely to
undergo the fate of those who had gone already by sudden means. He accused Lady Boughton of having poisoned her husband, who had died suddenly, and insisted that she had poisoned her son. His last crime was to sign and depose to the entire truth of a defence of himself (partly printed from the brief), and published by his solicitors, Messrs. Inge and Webb, after he was hung. It was signed Sunday, April the 1st, 1781, and begins: “This case has been read over to me this day, being the last day of my life, and it contains nothing but real facts as far as my knowledge goes; and I solemnly request, and firmly desire, that it may be published, as a firm vindication of my honour and character to the world.”

Two keepers slept in the condemned cell, and they, seeing the Captain did not plan suicide, dozed. When he thought them asleep, the murderer threw himself upon his knees, and prayed fervently for a considerable time. Who may say he did not repent? But he made no confession. He was hung the next day, and his body given to the surgeons.*

It is not to be wondered at, after such a tragic and painful ending of the male line of Boughton, that the old Hall was pulled down: with it was also destroyed an ancient consecrated chapel which, according to an entry in the register of Harborough Magna, existed at Lawford Hall, probably forming part of the Hall itself.

* Charles Dickens—All the Year Round.
CHAPTER XVII.

Church Lawford, Newnham Regis.


A little distance from Long Lawford lies another village bearing the same name, but distinguished by the prefix Church, for, being a separate and distinct parish, it had its own church from the earliest times. The Domesday record spells it Leileford, and says that it was then rated for five hides of land, which belonged to Roger, earl of Arundel and Shrewsbury. This family granted the manor away to one Roger Hayrun; this Roger and his successors were very generous towards the abbey of Pipewell, bestowing upon the monks a waste piece of land within the manor, upon which they built a sheep-cote and planted some trees, and gave the name of Marham to the spot. One of this family also gave the monks a water-mill and a site for a wind-mill. He also gave some valuable lands to the abbey of Combe, desiring to be buried there; and his wife wishing for the same privilege, found it expedient to endow the abbey still further. Robert Hayrun, who lived in the time of Edward II., assumed the name of Robert de Lalleford, and seems to have been a man of note in his time, and was one of the knights of this shire in Parliament.
After this the property changed hands several times, probably being transferred as a trust estate in many instances, particularly in the case of Humphry, Earl of Stafford, as we are informed of his own servants re-conveying to him. It remained in this family until the attainder of Edward, Duke of Buckingham, in the reign of Henry VIII., when the property escheated to the crown. Henry granted it to Thomas, Marquis of Dorset; but it again reverted to the crown in the reign of Mary upon the attainder of Henry, Duke of Suffolk, son of the Marquis of Dorset. After this the manor was granted to Sir Thomas Leigh, of London, grandfather of Francis, Lord Dunsmore, and afterwards Earl of Chichester, from whom it descended through the great families of Southampton, Montague, and Cardigan, to the present holder, the Duke of Buccleuch.

The manor house, which stands close to the church, is a very interesting old building, dating probably from the Elizabethan age, for it is an old frame structure, the beams being visible both inside and out; the wooden frame is apparently older than the walls, which have been altered and partly rebuilt at some subsequent period. It is now occupied by Mr. E. Riley.

The church in its foundation is of early date, and may possibly have been built by the monks of St. Peter's convent at Dinan in
France, who had a priory at Wolston, and in whom for some time the patronage of this church was vested—slight corroboration of this lies in the fact that the church is dedicated to St. Peter. It was afterwards acquired by the prior and convent of the Carthusians in Coventry, and is now held by the Duke of Buccleuch, who is the present lord of the manor. The church was valued at twelve marks in the year 1291.

The building as it now stands presents but few traces of its antiquity, having been rebuilt in the year 1871, but great care has been displayed in preserving what few characteristic points could be discovered, and in restoring some of its former features. On the outer side of the south wall may be seen a Norman arch of the eleventh century, though the doorway itself is blocked up. The two small windows in the north wall of the chancel probably date from the twelfth century, and a portion of an arch of the same date, which used to stand on the south side of the nave, has been preserved by being built into the wall of the tower. An ancient piscina, too, may be noticed in the pillar of the east arch dividing the nave from the north aisle: this, with all the arches on that side of the church, were added in the fourteenth century, while the clerestory and the beams of the roof belong to the following century. On one of the beams is a very curious carving of two swords lying horizontally, with their points meeting in the centre of the chancel arch. The oak pulpit, together with some old carvings, supposed to have been a sounding board over the pulpit, and now fastened against the south wall of the chancel, are of the seventeenth century, bearing the date 1618 upon one portion.

On the floor of the chancel were several memorial stones covering the resting places of those who had been buried there: these are now covered by a new tile pavement, laid down at the restoration of the church; but the position of each stone is marked by a number let into the tiling, and a brass plate in the chancel wall indicates the names of the persons buried beneath.

The east window illustrates the "Te Deum," and was designed
by Mr. E. C. Kempe: it was erected in the year 1887, at a cost of £238, which was defrayed by gifts and subscriptions raised in the parishes of Church Lawford and Kings Newnham. There is also an ancient window, preserved from the former building, in the north wall of the chancel, being what is commonly called a leper window, the supposed object of which was to enable lepers who were not admitted into the church to look through and see the service in which they could not otherwise share. Mr. Bloxam, however, in his work on Gothic Architecture, says that he has never been able to find any authority for this supposition. The real object of these low side windows, he says, was the hearing of confession, as practised by the mendicant friars in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, in support of which he quotes from an ancient letter of one of the commissioners on the suppression of religious houses:—"We think "it best that the place wher thes frites have been wont to hire "outward confessions of al commers at certain tymes of the yere be "walled up and that use to be for-done for ever."* This probably accounts for the majority of these windows being closed up, except where by modern restoration they have been opened again. When they were used as confessional windows they were not glazed, but covered with an iron grating, and had a wooden shutter, which opened and closed from the inside, but these shutters have in very few instances been preserved.

Previous to the rebuilding there were only three bells, the inscriptions on them being as follows:—

1. GLORIA DEO SOLI. 1741.
2. Hanc Petri campana serba sanctissime sana.
3. MARKE BREWSTER GAVE THE GREAT BELL OF THIS RINGE. 1621.

During the work of rebuilding, a small bell, about two-and-a-half inches high and two inches in diameter, was discovered under the foundations of the tower; the handle had been a simple ring, but both handle and clapper were missing; possibly this was an ancient

sacring bell, for use during the communion service, to be rung at the
time of consecrating the elements.

The present peal consists of four bells, the lightest of them
being the heaviest of the former three, the remaining ones being
new castings, but retaining the old inscriptions, with the exception
of the date. The inscriptions now are:

1. MARKE BREWSTER GAVE THE GREAT BELL OF THIS RINGE. 1621.
2. GLORIA DEO SOlI. J. TAYLOR & CO., LOUGHBOROUGH. 1872.
3. OMNIA FIANT AD GLORIAM DEI. J. TAYLOR & CO., LOUGHBOROUGH. 1872.
4. HANC PETRI CAMPANA SERVA SANCTISSIME SANĂ. J. TAYLOR & CO., LOUGH-
BOROUGH. 1872.

The cost of rebuilding the church and providing the bells,
clock, lamps, &c., amounted to more than £5,000; about one half
of this was provided by the Duke of Buccleuch, who is lord of the
manor and patron of the living; the remaining portion was furnished
by the parishioners.

The following is the list of rectors from the year 1300.

John de Berevill, priest, 1300.
Thomas le Breton, clerk, 1300.
Peter de Medburne, accolyte, 1325.
Robert le Venour, chaplain, 1326.
Roger de Boyville, chaplain, 1330.
John de Weston, accolyte, 1337.
John Grene, priest, 1357.
William de Swafielld, clerk, 1383.
William Penreth, clerk, 1408.
William Penreth, accolyte, 1408.
Gregory Newport, 1416.
Robert Helps, priest, 1421.
Nicholas Bolton, 1425.
John Norton, 1452.
Thomas Walker, 1508.
Roger Carlton, M.A., 1534.

There used to be in this parish "a place called Stude, situate
Historical Account of Neighbouring Parishes.

"on Dunsmore Heath, where was anciently a chapel, which, with "divers churches and other things, became appropriate to the "priory of Coventry in the year of our Lord 1260, and, as appears "by the grant of Philip and Mary in the first and second year of "their reign, was an enclosed grove, but stands from the town "about a mile south-west."* An attempt was made many years ago by the late Mr. M. H. Bloxam to ascertain the exact site of this chapel, but it was unsuccessful.

Newnham Regis.

The earliest traces which have been found of inhabitants on this spot indicate that there was a settlement of the ancient Britons here, for relics have been discovered showing that burials took place here in very early times, and up to about fifty years ago a tumulus was still visible near the ruined church, in which was found a skeleton of unusual size, which had been buried in an upright position.

As no mention is made of this village in Domesday Book, it must have been included in Church Lawford, as it now is, though they have not always remained in the same hands. Dugdale hazards the conjecture that it must have belonged to the Earl of Mellent, or Turchil de Warwick, for it was subsequently held by Roger, Earl of Warwick, who combined the possessions of these two. It was afterwards granted by Geoffrey de Clinton to the canons of Kenilworth upon his founding that monastery. Henry I. also granted the canons the right of Free Warren here, and power to hold a Court Leet. But in the reign of Edward I. we find the king's attorney questioning the right of the prior of Kenilworth to the estate, alleging that it had belonged to Richard I., and was Crown property. The prior, however, gained the day, and it remained in the hands of the priors of Kenilworth until the dissolution of the monasteries in the reign of Henry VIII.

The property continued in the hands of the Crown (whence the

name of King's Newnham) until the reign of Edward VI., when it was granted to the Duke of Northumberland. Upon his attainder in Mary's reign, the estate was granted to Sir Rowland Hill, an alderman of London, who gave it to his niece, the wife of Sir Thomas Leigh, whose grandson was created a baronet for his services to the cause of Charles I., and was subsequently raised to the peerage by the title of Baron Dunsmore, and later created Earl of Chichester. He resided in the manor house at Newnham, and received the grant of power to hold a Court Leet and Court Baron for the lordship of Newnham. The estate now belongs to the Duke of Buccleuch.

This old manor house stood a little to the south-west of the chapel, but upon its becoming dilapidated, it was pulled down about the year 1776. This is said to have been the work of the agent of the estate, and to have been done without the leave, if not without the knowledge even, of the lord of the manor. In its place the present house known as the Hall was built.

There is little evidence of the date of the structure of the old chapel, of which only the tower now remains, but it was probably built by the monks of Kenilworth in the thirteenth century. At some time or other, probably about the reign of James I., some beautiful frescoes, or mural paintings, were executed upon the walls of the chapel, of which the subjects were the four Evangelists, the Descent from the Cross, the Visit of the Magi, and a representation of death—they are said to have been the work of Jacob Jordaens, a pupil of Rubens. Ireland, in his "Picturesque views of the upper "or Warwickshire Avon," published in 1795, comments upon these frescoes as follows: "The altar of this church was decorated with "some good paintings in fresco, well preserved, which seem to bear "the character and style of painting of the time of James I. The "designs are made from subjects in the New Testament, and in "their manner are not unlike those of Rubens, but have more the "air of the Italian school."

It is said that towards the end of the last century the rector,
who held the two parishes of Church Lawford and King’s Newnham, wished to compel the inhabitants of King’s Newnham, who were but few in number, to attend the services at the neighbouring church, and therefore gave up all services at King’s Newnham, except once a year on the occasion of the wake or village feast. This neglect speedily led to dilapidation, and, strange as it now appears, orders were soon issued for its being pulled down to save the cost of repairing a church which was not much used, and therefore not wanted.

The bishop only heard of this sacriligious state of things just in time to save the tower, and the patron of the living is supposed not to have heard of it until some time after the deed was done. Who was really to blame cannot now be decided.

Previous to the demolition of the walls, the frescoes were hacked off with pick-axes, but some fragments in good preservation have
been retained; one in particular, representing the head of our Lord, was long in the possession of Miss Brierly, of Leamington, whose father lived in the house adjoining the church. She afterwards presented this and other portions to the late Mr. M. H. Bloxam, F.S.A., who bequeathed them to the Rugby School Museum. This particular fragment was lent to the exhibition held in Rugby in the summer of 1891. Some fine carved oak seats were obtained by the then Earl of Denbigh, and placed in the private chapel at Newnham Paddox. The stones of the walls were used for building purposes, while the grave-stones were actually broken up to mend the roads. The communion rails have been built into a staircase at the Hall, and the font and piscina lie in the garden adjoining it, while the tenor bell is said to form part of the fine peal at Monk's Kirby.

For several years after the site was occupied as part of the adjoining farmyard, and bones and portions of coffins often came to light when the ground was disturbed for any purpose; from such evidences it was clear that the burial-ground extended for some distance on each side of the church. The actual portion once occupied by the church was cleared and railed in by the late Lord John Scott in the year 1852. For this purpose excavations were made to find the foundations of the walls, when some unexpected discoveries were made, a full account of which was sent by Lord John Scott to "Notes and Queries," from which the following extract is made:—"We began to trench at the west end, and came on a great many bones and skeletons, from which the coffins had crumbled away, till, finding the earth had been removed, we went deeper, and discovered a leaden coffin quite perfect, but without date or inscription of any kind; there had been an outer wooden coffin which was decayed, and quantities of the black rotted wood were all round it. We cut the lead and folded back the top so as not to destroy it; beneath was a wooden coffin in good preservation and also without any inscription. As soon as the leaden top was rolled back, a most overpowering aromatic smell diffused itself all over the place. We then unfastened the inner coffin, and
found the body of a man carefully embalmed and heaps of rosemary and aromatic leaves piled over him. On examining the body more carefully we found it had been beheaded; the head was separately wrapped up in linen, and the linen shirt that covered the body was drawn quite over the neck where the head had been cut off; the head was laid straight with the body, and where the joining of the head and neck should have been, it was tied round with a broad black ribbon. His hands were crossed on his breast, the wrists were tied with a black ribbon, and the thumbs were also tied with black ribbon. He had a peaked beard and a quantity of long brown hair clotted with blood round the neck; the only mark on anything about him was on the linen on his chest just above where his hands were crossed, on it were the letters T. B. worked in black silk. On trenching towards the chancel we came on four leaden coffins placed side by side, with inscriptions on each; one contained the body of Francis, Earl of Chichester and Lord Dunsmore, and on it was the following inscription:—‘Heare lyeth the body of Francis, Earle of Chichester and Lord Dunsmore, who was the happiest man living so long as his deare wife, ye Lady Audrey, Contesse of Chi. and Ladye Dunsmore, lived, who was eldest daughter of John, Lord Buteler, of Bramfield, the best of wives and women. She died the 16th of September, 1652, since which time he never had the least content, joye, or comfort, till now that he lyeth by hur agayne, with whose soule by the merit and passion of Christ he shall rejoice for ever. He died the 21st of December, 1653.’

The next coffin to this contained the body of Audrey, Countess of Chichester, 1652. Another, the body of Lady Audrey Leigh, their daughter, upon whose coffin was this inscription:


The fourth coffin contained the body of Sir John Anderson, son
of Lady Chichester by her first husband. We opened the coffin of Lady Audrey Leigh, and found her perfectly embalmed and in entire preservation, her flesh quite plump as if she were alive, her face very beautiful, her hands exceedingly small and not wasted; she was dressed in fine linen trimmed all over with old point lace, and two rows of lace were laid flat across her forehead. She looked exactly as if she were lying asleep, and seemed not more than 16 or 17 years of age; her beauty was very great, even the eye-lashes and eye-brows were quite perfect, and her eyes were closed. No part of her face was fallen in. We also opened Lady Chichester's coffin, but with her the embalming had apparently failed; she was a skeleton, though the coffin was half full of aromatic leaves: her hair, however, was as fresh as if she lived; it was long, thick, and as soft and glossy as that of a child, and of a perfect auburn colour.

In trenching on one side of where the altar had been, we found another leaden coffin with an inscription. It contained the body of Dame Marie Browne, sister of Lord Chichester. This body was also quite perfect, and embalmed principally with a very small coffee-coloured seed, with which the coffin was nearly filled, and it had so powerful a perfume that it filled the whole place.

The linen, ribbons, &c., were quite strong and good in all these instances, and remained so after exposure to the air. We kept a piece out of each coffin, and had it washed without it being at all destroyed. Young Lady Audrey had ear-rings in her ears, black enamelled serpents. The perfume of the herbs and gums used in embalming them was so sickening that we were all ill after inhaling it, and most of the men engaged in digging up the coffins were ill also.

Lady John Scott, the widow of the above writer, in a private letter to Mr. R. T. Simpson, stated that after digging to a considerable depth within the tower, a considerable quantity of burnt, and black, animal matter was discovered, being evidently traces of pagan burials at a very early period; and also that one of the bodies dug
up on the outside of the church was buried with the feet to the north, a thing unknown in Christian burial.

After the coffins had been sealed up again and buried in the same order in which they were found, the ground was all put in order and railed in, and Lord John Scott had a brass tablet made and laid over the coffin of Lady Audrey Leigh, with the inscription upon it that was found on her coffin.

A little distance from the village, on the road to Little Lawford, is a small cottage containing an old bath. This place was long known as "the Wells," and is spoken of in the trial of Captain Donellan. The waters were in great repute in the reign of Elizabeth, and subsequently. Dr. Bayley, a physician of the time of Elizabeth, and who attended her majesty, wrote an account in 1582 of its healing properties.
CHAPTER XVIII.

Dunchurch, Thurlaston, Toft, Cawston.


Important as Dunchurch has been for centuries, the late Mr. Bloxam tells us that no ancient remains of any description have ever been discovered there, either British, Roman, Anglo-Saxon, or even of the medieval ages. This is the more remarkable as such relics have been found in most of the smaller villages round. The earliest historical notice of Dunchurch is that contained in Domesday Book. It there appears under the name Donecerce, and belonged to William of Osborn, the son of Richard, a Norman noble, and one of the forty-five great landowners in Warwickshire; it had previously belonged to a Saxon named Ulmar, and probably was taken from him at the Conquest. It then contained five hides, the arable land employed nine ploughs, and there were three bondmen. There were twelve villeins, with a priest, and eleven borders, with five ploughs—there were thirty acres of meadow; it was then worth 100/- of annual rental. From this we may gather that the total population in those days was about 130.

In the reign of Stephen, the ownership was in the hands of Hengelramus Clement, who gave his demesne lands to the abbey
of Pipewell, and after his death his son gave the advowson of the church also to the abbey. In the reign of Henry III., John Dunheved, who had come into possession of the manor through marriage, attempted to deprive the monks of Pipewell of the rights which had thus been granted to them. They did not tamely submit to this oppression, for the abbot assembled a great force of men on horse and on foot, and maintained his position. Subsequently a more peaceable arrangement was made, and in the year 1247 John Dunheved and his wife by a formal deed resigned their supposed right in the advowson to the monks of Pipewell. The name of the parish was then written Doneschirche, or Dunechirche, showing us the meaning of the word, namely, the church on the hill.

The manor descended through various hands, and about the year 1386 it came into possession of the De Montfort family. Upon the attainer of Sir Simon de Montfort, who took so prominent a part in the Wars of the Roses, the manor escheated to the Crown in the year 1496. The following year Henry VII. granted it to Gerald, Earl of Kildare, and he was succeeded in the estate by his son, Sir James Fitzgerald. He also suffered attainer in the year 1536, and in 1540 Henry VIII. granted the manor to Sir John Fitzwilliam. A few years later it again became Crown property by the exchange of various lands, and so remained till the year 1553, when it was granted to a Mr. Smyth and others, who immediately sold it to Sir Rowland Hill, and Sir Thomas Leigh, both of them aldermen of London. These two had also granted to them by the Crown another portion, which had formerly belonged to the abbey of Pipewell, and which had been vested in the Crown upon the suppression of the monasteries. They subsequently made a division of the lands which they held conjointly, and all the land in Dunchurch fell to the lot of Sir Thomas Leigh, who, it will be remembered, had possessions in Church Lawford also. To his son, who succeeded him, a special grant of power to hold a Court Leet within the lordship was made by James I. in the year 1620. The manor subsequently descended through members of the
Southampton, Montagu, and Cardigan families, till in the year 1767 it came into the hands of Henry, third Duke of Buccleuch, who married Elizabeth, only daughter and surviving child of George, fourth Earl of Cardigan. In 1827 the manor devolved on the late Lord John Scott, who died at Cawston Lodge in 1860, leaving a widow but no family. He was the first lord of the manor who had resided on the estate for some centuries, and was buried within the manor: his remains rest in the church at Dunchurch, and a large statue erected to his memory stands in the centre of the village.

From the mention made of this place in Domesday Book, it is clear that a church then existed in the parish, for there was a resident priest; this early building was probably erected about the beginning of the eleventh century, and was dedicated to St. Peter, but no traces of this structure now remain. The present edifice appears to have been erected gradually, probably by the monks of Pipewell, to whom the advowson belonged. The chancel seems to have been rebuilt first, in the early part of the fourteenth century; the nave and aisles about the middle, and the tower towards the close, of the same century. The nave is divided from the aisles by three pointed arches on each side springing from octagonal piers, with moulded and embattled capitals. The chancel windows are of Early Decorated character, the east window being a fine specimen. It is also worthy of notice that there are in the chancel two low side windows, one at the west end of the north wall, the other opposite to it, in the south wall. Few churches show even one window of this character. The windows of the aisles are also Decorated, but of a rather later style: the west doorway, in the tower, is also of late Decorated character. The tower is surmounted by a rich embattled parapet, with a turret at the south-east angle; on this turret is a seat in the form of an arm-chair, traditionally nominated "Dasset's chair," probably from the fact that a member of the Dasset family, which resided at Thurlaston for three centuries, contributed to the erection of, if he did not build, the tower.

The Rev. William Cole, a well-known antiquary of the seven-
teenth century, wrote a description of the state of this church as he found it when he visited it in the year 1757, in which he says:—

"The church here is a good structure, with a square tower at the west end, a nave, two side aisles, and a chancel. The altar-piece is of wainscote, and very handsome, having a large gilt candlestick and taper in it in the middle at the top, and two mitres at the extremities, it being a vicarage in the gift of the Bishop of Lichfield. The altar is railed round, and within them on the north side is a stone with arms engraven upon it, and an inscription underneath. Against the wall of the south aisle is a mural monument of white marble, representing a cabinet with both the folding doors open and projecting forward, with an inscription on the inner side, and on one of the folding doors is another inscription, with the Newcombe arms at top. On one of the old pews in this south aisle is carved the old arms of the Isle of Man, viz.: three legs conjoined in the centre. There are several oaken stalls in the chancel. Against one of the pillars in the south aisle hangs a frame of wood gilt with arms and an inscription upon it. At the east end of the south aisle, and rather to the south in the churchyard, is an altar tomb of stone, covered with black marble, under which lieth entombed James Graham Biker, Esq., refiner and citizen, of London, who departed this life November 28, 1741, aged 34 years. Mr. Biker's house of brick is a little on the other side of the great road about a furlong, and over the door is an achievement. One John Biker was vicar here in 1626."*

Mr. Carter, another well-known antiquary, who wrote in the latter part of the eighteenth century, also describes the state of this

* Bloxam—Rogers' Rugby Almanack, 1862,
church when he visited it about the beginning of the present century. He says:—"As I drew near this work of ancient art, my late mortification at viewing pretended pointed-arch imitations and Roman innovations gradually gave way to antiquarian pleasure, and I, with unusual celerity, began my memoranda of the curious west door of the entrance, the window over it, the north door of the chancel, and the east window. The last work is a charming combination of tracery and the most delicate masonry. In the interior of the church I was not less busily employed on its architectural parts, where my greatest attention was directed to the ornaments and tracery on the sides of the seats ranging along the aisles of the building, inexhaustible in their varying forms. While thus engaged I received a visit from the clergyman and the clerk, and I was not a little confounded which to wonder at most, the apathy of the former, who could not possibly conceive what in his church was worth my notice; or the insensibility of the latter, who said that they were burning off, as occasion permitted, the old rummaging oak seats, to make way for fine new deal pews, which I assure my readers, from those already set up, were very little better in point of carpentry than a Smithfield Bartholomew booth show. They then left me with much seeming contempt for passing my time in such a useless employ as poring over mouldy walls, broken pavements, noseless figures, and worm-eaten boards."*

The ancient wood work which existed in this church, and which is thus alluded to by Mr. Carter, probably belonged to the fourteenth and fifteenth century. An ancient carving in oak of a bishop, vested for the eucharistic service, within a canopied recess, the whole carved out of a single block, and taken from this church, was stated by the late Mr. Bloxam, F.S.A., to be in the possession of Mr. Edward Pretty, of Maidstone, in the year 1862, and clearly was the work of the fourteenth century. Other portions of carved wooden panelling and bench ends of the fifteenth century were said to have been removed to the private chapel of the Earl of Denbigh, at Newnham Paddox.

A small portion of the ancient woodwork of the same period, carved with the arms of the Isle of Man, is still preserved in the church. The origin of the presence of these arms is to be found in the fact that the Rev. John Grene, vicar of this church in the year 1414, became in 1449 Bishop of the Isle of Man.

During the incumbency of the late vicar, the Venerable Archdeacon Sandford, the fine deal pews, so contemptuously referred to by Mr. Carter, were swept away, and the church was substantially fitted up with open seats of oak, having poppy heads at the bench ends. No small care was also bestowed in fitting up the chancel with elaborately-carved seats. Many of the windows were also filled with stained glass, and a gallery was removed from the west end of the nave. In the alterations thus effected, the altar-piece described by Mr. Cole, set up in 1728, and the gift of Mr. Samuel Macham, who was born at Dunchurch in 1659, was taken down, and the east window, which had been blocked up, properly restored. The great west window of the tower, which had been despoiled of its mullions, had the tracery properly replaced.

In the seventeenth century, eight coats of arms, coeval apparently with the general structure, were still existing in stained glass in the windows, but none of them now remain.

In the year 1861 some excavations were made in the church, in connection with the heating apparatus, when a heavy leaden coffin was discovered, but there was no inscription upon it. When opened not much more than bones was found inside, though it appeared that the body had been partially embalmed; close at the foot of the coffin was a smaller leaden box, which appeared to have contained the intestines. Mr. Bloxam conjectured that these were probably the remains of a Mrs. Margaret Hixon, to whose memory was erected a monument close by where the coffin lay, and bearing the date February 28, 1719.

The parish register also is interesting, as it commenced November 24, 1538, being the very year in which Henry VIII. ordered that registers should be kept, though scattered about the country may be
found about thirty of still earlier date. A few extracts may be made
as being of a more general character and interest than is usually the
case with parish registers:—

"The Bible was this year (1538) translated and ordered to be
read in churches.

"Church service was changed thro' England from the use of
"St. Paul to that of Sarum, being composed by Osmond, 2nd
"Bishop of Sarum, in 1415,* and ordered to be performed in
"English in 1559.

"In the year 1625 there was a great plague in London, which
"swept away above thirty-four thousand persons. Some people
"flying from the pestilential air of London, died at Dunchurch, and
"were buried by the vicar's side land in Langfield."†

The register also contains the inscriptions on the old bells, cast
between the years 1619 and 1674; there were then five of them—
there are now six, bearing the following inscriptions:—

1. O PRAISE GOD IN HIS HOLINESS 1724.
   (Diameter 32 in.)
2. PRAISE HIM IN THE FIRMAMENT OF HIS POWER 1724.
   (Diameter 33\(\frac{1}{4}\) in.)
3. PRAISE HIM IN HIS NOBLE ACTS 1724.
   BE IT KNOWN TO ALL THAT DOTH ME SEE
   THAT JOSPH SMITH IN EDGBASTON MADE ALL THE REST AND MEE 1724.
   (Diameter 35 in.)
4. PRAISE HIM ACCORDING TO SIH EXCELLENT GREATNESS 1724.
   (Diameter 37 in.)
5. PRAISE O HIM O UPON O THE O WELL TUNED CYMBALS 1724.
   MR. EDWARD O DAVIS O VICAR, O JONATHAN O WORCESTER, JOHN BASSET,
   JOHN LUCAS, JOHN GUPWELL, CHURCH WARDENS;‡
   (Diameter 41 in.)
6. JOHN BRIANT HERTFORD FECIT AN : DOM : 1792.
   Wm SMITH T : SUTTON J & Wm BARNWELL C : WARDENS
   HENRY BROMFIELD VICAR.
   I TO THE CHURCH THE LIVING CALL
   AND TO THE GRAVE DO SUMMON ALL.
   (Diameter 46 in. Weight 20 cwt.)

* This is a mistake. Osmond, by whom it was composed, was Bishop of Sarum from A.D. 1078 to
A.D. 1099.
† Bloxam—Rogers' Rugby Almanack, 1862.
‡ Upon bell No. 5 are eight shillings of the reign of Queen Anne, let in at the time of casting the bell,
The following is the list of vicars:—
Lambert de Hale, chaplain, 1329.
William de Shulton, priest, 1337.
Thomas de Bilney, priest, 1339.
Richard de Mere, chaplain, 1357.
William Sars, priest, 1358.
John de Oselveston, chaplain, 1361.
Richard Giffard, priest, 1390.
John Grene, chaplain, 1414 (after Bishop of the Isle of Man).
John Insulens, 1449.
William Elmshale, 1450.
John Stag, chaplain, 1454 (deprived for non-residence).
John Harrys, chaplain, 1456.
Rad. Whitehed, B.A., 1515.
Thomas Bolte, clerk, 1547.
The above were all presented by the Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield.
Thomas Bolte, M.A., 1553, presented by the king.
Nathaniel Williams, B.A., 1626.
John Biker, M.A., 1626.
Nathaniel Macham, resigned 1662.
H. Price. Thomas White, died 1784.
G. Downing. F. Meek.
G. Crawforth. H. Bromfield.
J. Deans. J. Clerk.
Samuel Carte, resigned 1699. J. Sandford, resigned 1853, afterwards Archdeacon of Coventry.
Edward Davies, died 1737. Francis Wheler, M.A., 1853.
S. Smallwood.

Until a few years ago the presentation to this church remained in the hands of the Bishop of Lichfield; but recently an exchange was made by which the presentation passed into the hands of the Bishop of Worcester.

In the year 1608 Dunchurch was constituted a market town,
as Sir Francis Leigh, the lord of the manor, obtained a grant from the Crown, empowering him to hold a weekly market and two yearly fairs; this document is preserved in the State paper office. In the year 1628 Sir Francis Leigh obtained another important grant from the Crown, namely, the Bailiwick of the Hundred of Knightlow, by virtue of which he could hold by his steward a Court Leet once in every three weeks for the recovery of small debts. This court, though practically superseded by the modern courts, has never been formally abrogated, and is still occasionally held.

In a book called "Barnabae Itinerarium," better known as "Drunken Barnaby's Journal," the first edition of which, ascribed to Richard Braithwait, is supposed to have been published about the year 1650, Dunchurch is somewhat unpleasantly mentioned in the following Latin lines:—

Veni Dunchurch per latrones  
Ad lurcones et lenones  
Nullum tamen timui horum  
Nec latronem nec liquorem  
Etsi dives metu satur  
Cantet vacuus viator.*

Near the church stands a row of six almshouses, originally built from a bequest of £600 left by the will of Thomas Newcomb the younger, printer to Charles II. in 1690. They were rebuilt in the year 1818, and now bear the following inscription:—

THESE ALMSHOUSES ARE THE LEGACY OF  
THOMAS NEWCOMB, ESQRE., PRINTER TO KING  
CHARLES THE 2ND AND HIS PRESENT MAJESTIE  
KING WILLIAM 3RD, FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF  
3 POOR MEN AND 3 POOR WIDOWS BORN  
IN THIS PARISH, & BUILT AND ENDOWED  
BY HIS WIDOW & EXECETRIX IN THE YEAR OF  
OUR LORD GOD 1693.  
THEY WERE REBUILT IN THE YEAR OF OUR  
 LORD 1818 WITH MATERIALS SUPPLIED  
BY THE BOUNTY OF HER GRACE ELIZABETH,  
DUCHESS OF BUCCLEUCH AND QUENSBURY,  
THE EXPENSE OF WORKMANSHIP BEING  
DEFRAYED BY THE INHABITANTS OF THIS PARISH.

* Bloxam—Rogers' Rugby Almanack, 1862.
Close to the entrance into the churchyard is an endowed free school, with a house for the master. This school was founded by Francis Boughton, of Cawston, who by his will, dated June 14th, 1707, bequeathed £400 to purchase a piece of land near the church, and to build thereon a school house and school. He appointed also that the trustees should elect a sober, grave, orderly, and learned schoolmaster, who should carefully and diligently teach and instruct the children of the inhabitants of the parish of Dunchurch in learning and catechising, and also to write and cast accounts in the said school, free and gratis, without any payment or reward to be exacted or demanded, saving only the salary or maintenance thereinafter mentioned and appointed for such schoolmaster. And for the maintenance of the school he devised a piece of land called "the Spittlemoor," containing about sixteen acres, lying near to Coventry walls; and another piece of land, containing ten acres, called "Ro Oakfield," lying near to Coventry. In the year 1811 the rent of the Coventry estate was £77 per annum. Francis Boughton also left another sum for apprenticing children to various trades.* Upon the face of the school house is a brass tablet bearing these words:—

THIS FREE SCHOOL,
ERECTED A.D. MDCCVII.,
WAS ENDOWED BY FRANCIS BOUGHTON,
of Cawston, in this parish, Esqre., for
INSTRUCTION OF THE CHILDREN OF PARENTS RESIDING
IN THE PARISH OF DUNCHURCH
IN THE LEADING BRANCHES OF USEFUL
KNOWLEDGE, AND IN THE PRINCIPLES
OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

Dunchurch will long be remembered in history in connection with the famous gunpowder plot. Possibly because of the convenient position of Dunchurch, lying as it does on the great high road from London to Coventry and the north, and also because of its vicinity to Ashby St. Ledgers and Combe Abbey, it was fixed upon as the rendezvous for what was called in a private letter of the

* Bloxam—Rogers' Rugby Almanack, 1862.
time, "the old bloody hunting match of Dunchurch," but which is commonly known as the gunpowder plot, several of the conspirators being members of families living in the neighbourhood. Under one pretence or another, arms were provided at John Grant's house at Norbrook, an old mansion lying between Warwick and Stratford-on-Avon: arms, armour, and ammunition were also stored at Lady Catesby's house at Ashby St. Ledgers. One object of the plot was to seize Henry, Prince of Wales, or in his absence, Prince Charles, afterwards Charles I., and to convey one or both of them to the rendezvous at Dunchurch. In case of disappointment, the Princess Elizabeth, afterwards Queen of Bohemia, then residing at Combe Abbey, seven miles from Dunchurch, was to have been seized and proclaimed queen; but in the meantime she was conveyed under an armed escort to Coventry, so as to be in safety, for some hints of the plot had been made to the Government.

On the 3rd of November, 1605, Sir Everard Digby rode to Dunchurch to keep the appointment for the supposed great hunting match; and on November the fifth Robert Winter also arrived there with a large body of retainers. That same evening, Winter, with a few of his companions, rode on to the residence of Lady Catesby, at Ashby St. Ledgers; soon after his arrival, Robert Catesby (the son of Lady Catesby), Thomas Percy, John and Christopher Wright, and Ambrose Rookwood, who were all in the plot, rode into Ashby, bringing news of the arrest of Guido Fawkes and the discovery of the plot. After a short consultation, the whole party rode off to Dunchurch, taking with them all the arms that had been stored at Ashby. There they found a large body of men assembled at the Old Lion Inn, anxiously waiting the arrival of important news, which they had been summoned to discuss, though the majority of them did not know the precise character of the gathering. Upon the information of the arrest of Fawkes, the hopes of the conspirators began to fail, and some of them at once left the place; others determined, if possible, to rouse the Roman Catholic gentry of Warwickshire, Worcestershire, and Staffordshire, to join
them in carrying out the other designs originally planned: and a
start was made on the night of the fifth of November, as all felt
there was no time to be lost. They set out from Dunchurch that
very night to go to the house of John Grant, at Norbrook, where
they rested a few hours, after which they travelled on for two days
to Holbeach, in Staffordshire, the house of one of the conspirators.
Numerous desertions had reduced the party from about a hundred
to sixty, and in this weakened condition they were attacked by Sir
Richard Walsh, sheriff of Worcestershire, with the posse comitatus;
Catesby, Percy, and the two Wrights were killed; several more
were taken prisoners, and a few escaped. The ringleaders were all
executed for high treason, but all efforts to implicate the great body
of the Roman Catholic gentry failed, for the conspiracy was not of
very wide extent.

In the State paper office there are preserved the accounts of the
examinations made with regard to this plot, bearing the following
titles:—

"1605. Nov. 7. List of conspirators; with a note that George
"Prince, servant at the Inn at Dunchurch, heard someone say that
"they were all betrayed.

"Nov. 7. Examination of William Andrew. Particulars of
"the meeting at Dunchurch. He withdrew on being ordered to
"Warwick to steal horses.

"Nov. 7. Examination of Bennett Leeson. He guided Catesby
"and others to Dunchurch, and Catesby's man to Rugby.

"Nov. 10. Examination of William Handy. The meeting
"at Dunchurch. Horse stealing. Arming of the conspirators.
"Extracts from examinations. That the assembly at Dunchurch
"was on pretence of hunting."

The scene of this gathering at Dunchurch was the Lion Inn,
a long, low, gabled building, with an overhanging upper story, still
standing on the south side of the church "at the town's end,"
bearing on its face the date 1665. It is no longer an inn, but it is

* Bloxam—Rogers' Rugby Almanack, 1862.
still pointed out as the meeting place of what will ever be handed down in history as "the bloody hunting match."

It does not appear that any inhabitants of Dunchurch, or of the immediate neighbourhood, except from Ashby St. Ledgers, were implicated in this plot.

In those days Dunchurch was a busy thriving town, as being situate on one of England’s great coaching roads, running from London to Holyhead. Louis XVIII. of France is said to have slept here occasionally during the period of his exile from his own kingdom. It is said that something like forty coaches passed through daily, and at least as many pairs of post-horses were kept here at the busy time of the year for private carriages, in addition to the large number required as relays for the regular coaching work. But the changes brought about by the introduction of railways have much affected Dunchurch, and the great stream of passengers that once passed through is now entirely diverted into other channels, and Dunchurch is no longer the important place it was in old days.

Thurlaston.

This is the largest of the hamlets that combine to make up the great parish of Dunchurch, and it is of sufficient size to have
its own chapel-of-ease, and its own parochial officers. It held some little position in very early days, for there are two entries made of it in Domesday Book, part of the land here having been held by Robert, Earl of Mellent, son of Roger de Bellemont, who distinguished himself in the battle of Hastings; the other portion having been held by Hugh de Grentmaisnil. It had previously been held in King Edward's time by a Saxon named Wigar. The two portions together were then reckoned to be worth £4 15s. od. a year. It was then called Torlavestone. The land which was held by Hugh de Grentmaisnil, after passing through various hands, was conveyed in the year 1229 to Stephen de Segrave, a judge; and from this family it passed by marriage to Thomas Moubray, Duke of Norfolk, whose son, John Moubray, was in the year 1432 certified to have held nine messuages and nine yards of land. It again passed away by marriage to Thomas, Lord Berkeley, who died in the year 1535, leaving it to his son, after which the owners cannot be traced until we come to modern times.

That portion which was held by the Earl of Mellent seems to have been bestowed at one time or another upon the monks of Pipewell, who built a grange here. When this great monastery was suppressed, this portion of its property, together with that at Dunchurch, came into the possession of Sir Thomas Leigh.

Some of the land also belonged to the Earls of Warwick, and was held in the year 1252 by John de Thurlaweston; subsequently it was held by a family, styled at times Darset, Dorset, and Dassett, from whom it descended to Edward Boughton, of Cawston Hall. Upon his death, in the year 1589, this portion was sold to the Duke of Montague, and it is now held by the Duke of Buccleuch.*

In the year 1360 there was still standing a chapel, probably built by the monks of Pipewell, dedicated to St. Edmund: it is said to have been demolished by Lord Berkeley's agent in the reign of Elizabeth: neither the site of this chapel nor that of the ancient manor house and grange, built by the monks of Pipewell, can be

* Bloxam—Rogers' Rugby Almanack, 1862.
ascertained. The present chapel-of-ease was built in the year 1848: it is served by the clergy of Dunchurch.

**Toft.**

This is a small hamlet of eleven houses, lying about half-a-mile to the south of Dunchurch, on the road to Southam. As it is not mentioned in Domesday Book, the inference is that it was included in Dunchurch, and the possessions of the Duke of Buccleuch in this hamlet seem to have followed those of the manor of Dunchurch from very early times. In the reign of Edward IV. some of the land here was held by John Burghton; but in the year 1464 he conveyed it away to Humphry Swinnerton and John Horeway. These two subsequently settled it upon Humphry Hill, who had married the daughter of Swinnerton. It continued in the Hill family till the year 1527, when it was conveyed to John Lettely, of Dunchurch. It was purchased a few years later by John Fawkes, of Toft, and remained in this family for about two hundred years. When some excavations were made, about the year 1860, in the south aisle of Dunchurch church, portions of a wooden coffin were found, with a square leaden breast-plate, bearing this inscription:—“Mr. Marmaduke Fawkes, died 9th April, 1763, in the 39th year of his age.”*

**Cawston.**

This hamlet originally rejoiced in the more imposing name of Calvestone, being so named in Domesday Book, where it is described as belonging to Turchil de Warwick, and to have been held under him by Almar; it was then worth sixteen shillings a year. In the reign of Stephen we find that it had come into the possession of Ingelramus Clement, who granted the greater portion of the manor to the abbey of Pipewell, and the remainder to Turchil de Cawston. This Turchil and his wife Wimare subsequently granted their portion also to the monks of Pipewell, upon the

* Bloxam—Rogers' Rugby Almanack, 1862.
condition that they should be maintained at the monastery during their lives, and that their bodies should be buried in the cemetery garth attached to the monastery, with the same funeral rites as would be accorded to a monk of that abbey. Singular as this may appear to us in the nineteenth century, it was no uncommon proceeding in those more turbulent times, when the peace and quietness of monastic life were often desirable things.

In the year 1226 all the chief men in Thurlaston joined together to claim the right of common pasture on Cawston Heath, but they were opposed by Gerard de Lega, the abbot of Pipewell, who pleaded the cause of Pipewell before the judges at Warwick, and gained his suit.

It is also recorded that at that time there were at Cawston two large ovens where the monks baked weekly sixteen quarters of corn for inferior bread, and six quarters for better bread, for themselves and their dependents in their granges of Dunchurch, Thurlaston, Rugby, Lawford, and Thyrne Mill, and in some of their granges in Northamptonshire, where the great abbey itself was situated.

In the reign of Edward I. a dispute arose concerning the grange at Cawston between the monks of Pipewell and those of Monks Kirby which was eventually compromised by the monks of Pipewell paying two hundred marks to the monastery at Kirby, on condition that Kirby should thenceforth acknowledge them as owners. This grange was in the year 1310 almost entirely destroyed by fire owing to the carelessness of some one placing a lighted candle upon a wall and leaving it there unnoticed.

On the suppression of the monasteries this manor was granted in the year 1546 to Thomas Boughton, whose son Edward afterwards built the manor house. It continued in this family until the death of Edward Boughton which took place in the year 1589. As there was no male heir the estate was then sold and it passed into the Montague family and has since descended in the same line as the lordship of Dunchurch. One of Edward Boughton's daughters, Judith, married her cousin Thomas Harris, a solicitor of Rugby, and
for her upon her marriage her father built a house in the Market Place of Rugby, now called Boughton House, and which still belongs to the Harris family.

The ancient manor house was built as we have seen by Edward Boughton, "who through the countenance of Robert Earl of Leicester (a potent man in Q. Eliz. time) bore a great sway in this county, "and having gotten materials by pulling down the White Friers "church in Coventre, raised here the most beautiful fabrick that "there was in all these parts." Even with materials so gained, it appears that he incurred such debt in building this great house, that in his will, dated 1589, Edward Boughton ordered his estate at Thurlaston to be sold towards the payment of his creditors.

The mansion thus built occupied three sides of a square, whilst on the fourth side, looking south, there appears to have been a detached gate-house. The house presented the usual appearance of a domestic building of the latter part of the sixteenth century. Some of the windows were very large, with square headings and horizontal hood mouldings above them, and most of them were mullioned. The staircase was large and square, ranging round a kind of square columnar pier, within which a secret hiding-place was discovered. Various places for concealment were also found about the house and underneath the roof. Hidden under one of the leaden gutters in the roof a curious manuscript was also discovered. It consisted of a folio of 190 closely written pages of satirical songs and poems of a political nature, having reference to the Revolution of 1688, and evidently the writer was a staunch adherent of the Stuarts. As the last articles bore reference to the rising that took place in 1715, the manuscript was probably concealed about that time. The doorways of the house were obtusely arched, and one of the principal rooms on the upper floor was wainscotted with carved oak. The fire-place was built of stone, and surmounted by an escutcheon surrounded with scroll-work,

† Bloxam—Rogers' Rugby Almanack, 1862.
with an esquire's helmet and the Boughton crest, beneath which was the motto—"Omne Bonum Dei Donum." This is preserved in the present house. On the outside of the house was a stone bearing the date of its erection:

```
ANNO
DOM
E. 1585. B.
```

This mansion had the reputation of being haunted by one of the Boughton family, whose perturbed spirit is said to have been laid in a pond near the house by a Dr. Snow.

A portion of this old building was standing as late as the year 1829, when it was demolished, and a farm house was built on the same site. This was subsequently occupied at times by Lord John Scott, who made various additions to it so as to render it a more comfortable and convenient residence, and here he died in January, 1860. It is still the residence of his widow, the Right Hon. Lady John Scott. In the house are preserved some interesting relics of the Stuart dynasty, some needlework said to have been executed by Mary Stuart, Queen of Scots, and the portable casket carried by the chevalier, grandson of James II., in the rising of 1745.*

In the grounds round the house are some remains of the moat which probably surrounded the ancient grange belonging to Pipewell abbey, and in a field near the house are some ponds probably made at the same time.

The village that formerly existed here "hath long been decayed "as it seemes, for our countryman Rous, making mention thereof, "says that there being nothing but a grange remaining, the place "was become a den of theeves and manslayers, by whom the road "from Coventre to Dunchurch, growing much infested, exposed all "travellers over Dunsmore Heath to much peril; for which he doth "not a little blame the monks, as minding more their own particular

* Bloxam—Rogers' Rugby A'manack, 1862.
“benefit, by depopulation, than the public."* It seems that the monks converted their arable land into pasture to their own greater profit, but to the sore discomfiture of the inhabitants who were compelled to go elsewhere in consequence of there being no longer any employment for them.

CHAPTER XIX.

HILLMORTON.

Ancient Remains—Early Owners—Agrarian Riots—Passage of Troops through the Village—Rectory—The Church—Bells—Monuments of the Astley Family—Foundation of Two Chantries—The Old Font—List of Rectors and Vicars—James Pettiver.

It is very evident that in pre-historic times a considerable portion of the parish of Hillmorton was covered with water, and afterwards was a morass giving the name Moor-town, for the old village lay then more in the valley to the west of the church than it now does. The earliest traces of its occupation in ancient days are to be found in the low artificial mound or barrow in the field adjoining the vicarage, which was probably raised over the remains of some Celtic chieftain of the Dobuni, for the custom in those days was to lay the body upon the ground and then heap up a tumulus over it. These mounds were also frequently used for the purpose of a beacon to convey signals of alarm from one district to another.

The only relic of Roman days that has been discovered is a small earthen vase of a leaden colour that was dug up some years ago when ballast was being taken from near the canal for the London and North Western Railway.

The first written record of the parish is that contained in the well-known Domesday Book. The principal landowner then was Robert Earl of Mellent, who fought on the side of William the Conqueror at the battle of Hastings. We find there the following information:—“The Earl of Mellent himself holds in Mortone one hide and a half and Merevin of him. The arable employs six
"ploughs—one is in the demesne—and one bondman; there are "villeins and six borders with three ploughs; there are twelve acres "of meadow. It was worth 30s. and afterwards 25s., now 30s. "Merevin and Scrotin and Wallef held it freely." Again: "The "Earl himself holds in the villa one hide and one virgate of land, "and Wallef of him. The arable employs six ploughs—one is in "the demesne, with one bondman.—There are ten villeins and seven "borders, with four ploughs.—There are twelve acres of meadow— "it was worth 50s. and now 45s. Scroti held it freely in King "Edward's time." Again: "The Earl himself holds in Mortone "half a hide, and Wallef of him.—The arable employs two ploughs. "—There are three villeins, with one border and one bondman.— "They have one plough, and there are six acres of meadow—it was "worth 15s. now 10s.—The same Wallef held it freely in King "Edward's time."*

The above account is somewhat confused, but still we may gather some definite information from it. If we take the borders (or farmers), villeins and bondmen as heads of families, and allow an average of five to a family, the population must have been then somewhere about 170 in number, yet there is no mention of any priest or church.

The manor continued in the same family until the year 1154, when it appears to have been held by Philip de Astley, whose descendants continued to hold it for 600 years, the last of the line, Sir Edward Astley, Bart., dying in the year 1802, though he had previously sold the estate in 1771 to James Vere for £10,120. With the manor Sir Edward Astley also sold the advowson of the vicarage and the tithes, the whole being subject to a quit rent of fourpence, payable annually at Knightlow Cross; to a yearly rent charge of £20 payable to the minister, vicar, or curate of the parish and parish church of Hillmorton; and to the repairs of the chancel.

In the year 1817 the manor was sold by the trustees of James Vere, who died in 1778, for £20,100, to another set of trustees, who

*Bloxam—*Kenning's Rugby Almanack, 1873.*
purchased the estate on behalf of the Right Honourable Barbara Yelverton, Baroness Grey de Ruthyn, then an infant. In 1831 she was married to the Marquis of Hastings, and in 1836 she and her husband sold the manor to the late Thomas Townsend, Esq., of Hillmorton. Upon his death in 1864 the manor vested in his only child Mary Ann, the wife of John Charles Bucknill, Esq., M.D., J.P., and her children.

In the reign of Henry III., Thomas de Astley, A.D. 1265, obtained from the Crown a charter for a weekly market to be held on Saturday, and a fair to be held annually, commencing on the eve of St. John the Baptist and lasting for three days. Several years later, another Thomas de Astley, A.D. 1335, obtained a new charter from the Crown enabling him to change the market day to Tuesday. It was probably this Thomas who built the fine market cross in the upper street, of which the base and shaft still remain in good preservation, though the upper portion was long ago destroyed, probably in the seventeenth century. In all probability the market and fairs were held in the open space near this cross.

The ancient manor house stood not far from the church, and was surrounded, as the custom then was, by a moat. The present manor house was built on the same site, probably soon after the sale of the manor in 1771.

John Rous, the celebrated Warwickshire antiquary, who lived
about the end of the fifteenth century, alludes in his "History of "the Kings of England" to numerous parishes in Warwickshire, which in consequence of the conversion of arable land into pasture, had become more or less depopulated, and among them he mentions Hillmorton and Cawston.

At the beginning of the seventeenth century an attempt was made to enclose a portion of this manor; this, with other attempts made elsewhere, led to serious agrarian disturbances, of which the following account was written in the year 1607:—"During a "considerable part of the seventeenth century the subject of "inclosures was warmly agitated, and violent opposition made to "them by the peasants of the Midland Counties, which became so "serious, that the Earls of Huntingdon and Essex, and the Lord "Zouch, were sent with a strong body of well-disciplined forces to "reduce them to order, as well as Sir Edward Coke, to proceed "legally against the principal delinquents. In the month of May, "1607, a great number of common persons suddenly assembled "themselves in Northamptonshire, and then others of a like nature "assembled themselves in Warwickshire, and some in Leicesters-"shire. They violently cut and brake down hedges, filled up "ditches, and laid open all such inclosures of commons and grounds "they found inclosed, which of ancient time had been opened and "employed to tillage. These tumultuous persons in Northampton-"shire, Warwick, and Leicestershire, grew very strong, being in "some places, of men, women, and children, a thousand together; "and at Hillmorton, in Warwickshire, there were three thousand; "and at Cotesbach there assembled, of men, women, and children, "to the number of full five thousand. These riotous persons bent "all their strength to level and lay open inclosures, without exercising "any manner of violence upon any man's person, goods, or cattle, "and wheresoever they came they were generally relieved by the "near inhabitants, who sent them not only many carts laden with "victual, but also good store of spades and shovels for speedy "performance of their present enterprize, who until then were some
of them fain to use bills, pikes, and such like tools, instead of "mattocks and spades."*

In the wars of the seventeenth century, bodies of troops frequently marched through Hillmorton, lying as it does on the great high road between London and Coventry.

In one of the letters of Nehemiah Wharton, a subaltern in the force led by the Earl of Essex, he makes mention of his march through this place. The letter is dated September 26th, 1642, and contains the following passage:—“Munday Morning, September 19th, our regiment began to march from Stratton (Spratton) towards Warwickshire, and passed through West Haddon, Creeke, and Hillmorton, where we had a supply of drink, which upon a march is a very rare and extraordinary welcome; and at the end of ten miles we came to Rugby, in Warwickshire, where we had good quarter.”†

In June, 1690, King William passed through Hillmorton on his march to Ireland, and on that occasion it is said that three thousand carts, laden with biscuit and other stores for the sustenance of the troops in Ireland, passed along the high road to Coventry.

On another occasion, when William, Duke of Cumberland, passed through Hillmorton with his troops, they halted there, and were drawn up in line on either side of the Upper Street, and were regaled with beer drawn and brought to them in buckets. This was reported to the late Mr. M. H. Bloxam, F.S.A., by an eye-witness of the scene.

The living of Hillmorton was anciently a rectory, the house having been built and endowed by one of the Astley family, somewhere about the twelfth century, when it was valued under the taxation of Pope Nicholas at £12 a year. In the year 1342 it became a vicarage, as Thomas de Astley granted the perpetual patronage of the church to the Dean and Canons of the college of Astley, then newly-founded by Thomas, Lord Astley, the head of

* Bloxam—Kenning's Rugby Almanack, 1873.
† Bloxam—Kenning's Rugby Almanack, 1873.
that family. This college presented no less than fourteen vicars, the last of them in 1525.

On the dissolution of this college, its possesions were granted by Henry VIII. to Henry, Marquis of Dorset, but it subsequently again fell into the hands of the Crown; and in 1694 we again find the patronage in the possession of the Astley family, for Sir Jacob Astley, then lord of the manor, presented William Staresmore to the living in that year.

The church is dedicated to St. John the Baptist, but no portion of the original church is now standing above ground, though possibly fragments may be buried in the foundations. The chancel and body of the church appear to have been built in the fourteenth century, but considerable alterations must have taken place in the seventeenth century, for on a buttress on the north side of the church is a figure of a horse rudely sculptured, with the initials I. S. and the date 1609, while over the east window is a stone with the date 1640 inscribed on it. The tower would appear to have been rebuilt about this time, for it, too, carries a stone thus inscribed:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I.C.</th>
<th>R.H.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Church Wardens</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ANO DONI</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1655.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I.F.</td>
<td>R.D.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the tower are five bells, inscribed as follows:

1 and 2. THOMAS RUSSELL OF WOOTTON NEAR BEDFORD CAST THIS RING 1731.
(Diameter of 1st, 32 in.; of 2nd, 33½ in.)

3. RICHARD HURST AND THOMAS ATKINS CHURCH WARDENS IN THE YEAR 1731.
(Diameter 35½ in.)


THOMAS SEDGLEY : MARY CROOKE : GAVE EACH OF THEM......0. 5 0.
(Diameter 41 in.)
Internally the church is very plain, and consists of chancel, nave, and north and south aisles, the aisles being separated from the nave by five pointed arches on each side. The windows of the aisles are of a debased character, having probably been altered in the seventeenth century. In the south wall at the east end of the south aisle is a piscina, and in the east wall close by it is a plain square locker, showing that this portion was formerly used as a Lady chapel, and was separated from the nave and western portion of the aisle by a screen, some small portion of which still remains.

There are within this church three sepulchral monuments of some interest; but all of them have at some time been shamefully mutilated, probably when the church was re-pewed in the year 1777. In a recess in the wall of the north aisle, under a sepulchral arch, is the recumbent effigy of a priest. A considerable portion of the right side of the figure has been chopped away simply to gain three or four inches more for a pew. Mr. Bloxam was of opinion that it represents William de Walton, the first vicar of the church, who died about the year 1348. Between the nave and south aisle is a recumbent figure of an armed warrior, with the legs crossed: this, also, is much mutilated, and apparently for the same reason as the former figure. On the left side is a shield, charged with the arms of Astley. Sir William Dugdale says this is a monument of Sir Thomas de Astley, who died A.D. 1285; but Mr. Bloxam differs from him, and ascribes it to Thomas de Astley, who was living in the year 1336. In the south aisle is a recumbent effigy of a lady with a canopy over the head: and about this figure also there is a difference of opinion, Sir William Dugdale ascribing it to Dame...
Edith Astley, widow of Sir Thomas de Astley, who died towards the close of the thirteenth century; while Mr. Bloxam prefers to ascribe it to Margerie, widow of Thomas de Astley mentioned above.

Dugdale mentions two other monuments which were in existence in the early part of the last century, but which would appear to have been destroyed, when the others were mutilated.

There were two chantries founded here; one about the middle of the fourteenth century, by Sir Edmund Trussell, to have mass perpetually sung there for the soul of Thomas Astley deceased, and the good estate of Margerie, late wife of the said Thomas; of their children that were then living, and for the souls of their children deceased; as also for the souls of John Primrose, and of the Lady Edith Astley; for the good estate of Sir Ralph Astley and Dame Agnes his wife, Sir Edmund Trussell, and Dame Margerie his wife, and of Thomas Meilour, priest, and for their souls after their decease. The other chantry was founded by Thomas de Morton, about the year 1345, for a priest to sing mass for the good estate of the founder, and Alice his wife, and Margerie their daughter, during their lives; and for their souls when they should depart this world; as also for the soul of Adam de Morton his father, and their ancestors.* These chantries were probably at the east end of the north and south aisles, and the last priests appointed to sing mass in them were of the dates of 1518 and 1540 respectively.

The ancient font of this church was discarded from the church probably in the year 1777, when so much desecration of the church took place, and its place was supplied by a marble basin on an iron standard. For seventy years the old font lay neglected in the churchyard, until in 1849 it was rescued from its position, and restored to its former place inside the church near the south door.

The following is the list of rectors and vicars of this parish:—
Philip de Astley, clerk, presented by Sir Thomas de Astley about the middle of the thirteenth century.

Thomas de Dunton, deacon, 1286.

*Bloxam—Kenning's Rugby Almanack, 1873.
REV. W. H. BENNS'S HOUSE, NORTH STREET, RUGBY (see page 130). — From photo by E. H. Speight, Rugby.
William de Leycestre.

These two were presented by the prior and canons of St. Augustine's monastery, Erdbury, Nuneaton.

Galfridus de Lyllburne, 1349. John Coton, priest, 1442.
John de Rokeby, priest, 1350. John Kempe, priest, 1447.
John Rolf, priest, 1362. Edward Bate, priest, 1493.
William Meeke, chaplain, 1386. Thomas Morres, 1521.
Richard Millford, priest, 1428. John Grendon, chaplain, 1525.
Cato Halys, 1428.

All these were presented by the dean and chapter of the college of Astley.

Edward Hopkynson, clerk, 1553, presented by Henry, Duke of Suffolk.


Thomas Hodgkinson, clerk, 1602, presented by Queen Elizabeth.

Charles Warre, 1797.

Besides these are preserved the names of thirteen priests appointed to Sir Edmund Trussell's chantry, and eight more appointed to Thomas de Morton's chantry.

A member of an old family resident in Hillmorton for nearly 200 years attained to considerable eminence in his day as a botanist and naturalist. This was James Pettiver, who married Mary, the sister of Richard Elborowe, of Rugby, the founder of the school still bearing his name. James Pettiver was educated at Rugby school, his name being duly entered in the school register. In October, 1695, he was made a fellow of the Royal Society, and his works and papers on Botany and Natural History were so numerous that a mere catalogue of them fills several pages. Sir Hans Sloane offered
him £4,000 for his natural history collections, which contained specimens gathered from all parts of the world, but did not acquire them till after Pettiver's death, which took place in April, 1718. His collections are now preserved in the British Museum, under the name of the Sloane collections.

The population of Hillmorton at the time of the Domesday record must have been about 170; in the year 1563 it had grown to about 355; by the census of 1881 it was 1311; but in 1891 it had decreased to 1136.
CHAPTER XX.

Bilton.


As in the case of other villages, we find no records of Bilton earlier than those supplied by Domesday Book, where we read thus:—“William holds of this Earl (Roger Montgomery, Earl of Shrewsbury) in Beltone 5 hides “save one virgate. The arable employs 11 ploughs, “2 are in the demesne. There are 23 villeins, with a “priest and 9 borders. They have 8 ploughs and a “half. There are 8 acres of meadow. It was worth 4 pounds, and “afterwards 10s. now 3 pounds. Ulwin held it.” In the reign of Stephen, Walter Ingoldi, lord of the manor, made a grant of a considerable portion of land, where Bilton Grange now stands, to the monastery of Pipewell; but fortunately for Bilton he did not part with the advowson of the church. From this time down to the close of the fifteenth century the manor appears to have been held by three families only, namely, those of De Craffe, De Charnels, and De Trussell, though as it passed from one to another by marriage and not by sale, the manor may be said to have remained in one family for nearly three hundred years. It subsequently passed into the possession of the Earls of Oxford, and in Queen Elizabeth’s reign it was sold to John Shugborough. From this family the estate was purchased by Edward Boughton, of Lawford, who
seems to have rebuilt the Hall about the year 1604. The manor continued in this family for about a century, after which it was purchased in the year 1712, for £8,000, by the Right Honourable Joseph Addison, who was Secretary of State in 1717. His opinion of Rugby at that time is perhaps worth quoting, though not very flattering, for he styled it, "that little town in Warwickshire, very "famous for gossiping."

Addison altered the old house very considerably, taking away the original mullioned windows of Jacobean style, and inserting French sash windows in their place, adding also the south wing. He collected what was then a considerable library, containing about 1,500 volumes, and gathered the interesting collection of portraits which still remains in the house. Besides this, he laid out the garden, which still preserves traces of his work. He died in the year 1719, and was buried in Westminster Abbey, in the chapel of Henry VII. After his death, his widow, the Countess Dowager of Warwick and Holland, took up her residence at the Hall, where she
died in 1731, after which their daughter and only child, Miss Charlotte Addison, continued to reside there until her death in 1797.* After the death of Miss Addison, the property came into the possession of the Honourable H. Bridgman Simpson, in whose family it still remains. In the course of recent alterations the windows of the Hall in the garden front, which had been altered by Addison, were restored to the original design.

It will be remembered that in the description of this parish given in Domesday Book there occur the words, "with a priest." This implies that a church had already been built in Saxon days; but of this primitive structure no traces are now visible, though it is possible that fragments of it may be buried in the foundations of the present structure. The church, which is dedicated to St. Mark, appears to have been entirely rebuilt about the year 1350, by Sir Nicholas de Charnels, who was lord of the manor and patron of the advowson. It was built in the purest Gothic style, and with the original roof of the nave and chancel and its former grand east window it must have been a perfect gem of ecclesiastical architecture; but unhappily soon after the manor passed into the possession

*Bloxam's "Rugby," p. 163
of Edward Boughton, alterations were made in the east wall of the chancel, the great east window with its flowing tracery of the Decorated style was taken away, and a plain square-headed window with four or five circular-headed lights in the debased style of the Jacobean period was inserted in its place, with a stone above the window bearing the initials E.E. and the date 1609. In that state it remained till the year 1821, when a three-light window of Gothic design was inserted. At the last restoration of this church, carried out by the present rector, the original dimensions of the grand east window were discovered, and the present east window, a beautiful specimen of late Decorated style, was designed by Mr. G. F. Bodley, to fill the space; and the late east window was removed to the west end of the north aisle.

Up to the seventeenth century four shields in stained glass still remained in one of the windows on the north side of the nave, being of the same date as the church, and belonged to the families of the Earl of Lancaster, Astley of Astley, De Charnels, and Whitehorse. The three latter shields were restored, that of Lancaster being renewed and placed in the east window of the aisle, while the other three were placed in the north window of the chancel at the recent restoration of the church.

In the south wall of the chancel may be seen a little square-headed window built low down, and formerly closed with a shutter; this was originally used for the ancient rite of utter or outer confession by the fraternities of St. Francis, and possibly also by those of St. Domenic, under special privileges conferred upon them by the
Pope. This window is now blocked up. In the north wall is a beautiful ogee-shaped arch, richly moulded, crocketted and terminating in a finial, intended as the receptacle, beneath which the Easter sepulchre, or representation of the burial of our Lord, annually took place previous to Easter day.

Suspended from the roof of the nave hang two very handsome brass candelabra, the work of the seventeenth century, brought from Bois-le-Duc, in Brabant, and presented by the present rector to the church in the year 1873. They are hung upon some old iron-work bought from the churchwardens of St. Oswald's church at Chester.

The chancel arch shows signs of having originally been fitted with a rood screen, under which would have stood "the people's "altar," as indicated by the piscina still extant in the north wall of the nave, close to the present pulpit.

Fixed against the screen in the north aisle is a small case containing a little paten and chalice, which were dug up in the churchyard some years ago, and concerning which Mr. Bloxam wrote as follows:—"On the 28th of April, 1883, in digging for a "grave in the churchyard of Bilton, north of the church, a lead "coffin was discovered. This proved to be the bed of rest of a "priest, as on the coffin were the crushed remains of a chalice and "paten of base metal. Of the chalice the stem and foot only were "discovered, the latter, circular and four inches in diameter, was "nearly entire. The stem was three inches in height, and round it "was a small projecting annular moulding, but the bowl of the "chalice was missing. It may probably have been thrown out with "the soil unseen, and the same back again; the paten was four-and-a-"half inches in diameter, and the raised margin was separated or "loosened from the shallow dish-like portion. It is possible these "may have been enclosed in an outer wooden case on the coffin lid "raised en dor d'asne; but the grave was not further proceeded with, "or the lead coffin disturbed, or the shape might have furnished a "clue as to the probable date, when exposed to view." Such discoveries have occasionally been made in other places, but not so
very frequently as to make it appear to have been a general custom. Early in the thirteenth century we find the custom recognised by the Church, for amongst the constitutions of William de Bleys, Bishop of Worcester, A.D. 1229, that one relating to the ornaments of the churches enjoined that amongst other articles there should be two chalices, one of silver for the celebrations, the other of base metal for burial with the priest.

In a description of the rites and customs of the monastical church of Durham before the suppression, written in 1593 by one who was evidently acquainted with it anterior to that event, the rites of burial of the monks and priors of that conventual establishment, and of the bishops of that see, are given with much precision. As to the monks, "the dedd corpse was carried from the chapter-house through the parlour standing betwixt the chapter-house and the church door into the sentuary yarth, where he was buryed and a chalice of wax, laid upon his breast, with him." As to the prior, "the monks did burye hime with a little challice of silver, other metal, or wax, which was laid upon his breast within his coffin. The accustomed burying of bushopes in that time was to be buryed as he was accustomed to say masse, with his albe and stole, and phanel, and his vestments, with a myter on his head, and his crozier staff with him, and so laied in his coffin with a little challice of silver or other mettel, or wax, which wax challice was gilded very fine about the edge and knoppe, in the middes of the shanke of the challice, and about the edge of the paten or cover, and the foot of it also was gilded, which challice was sett or laide upon his breast in his coffin with him, and the cover thereof nailed down to that." It would then appear that this custom of burial with a chalice or paten prevailed at Durham down to the suppression. But if we are to judge from the comparatively few discoveries which have been made of a chalice or paten interred with the dead ecclesiastic, we may arrive at the conclusion that such custom was by no means general.*

* Bloxam—A paper read before the Warwickshire Naturalist and Archaeologist Field Club, March 24, 1885.
The south porch of the church is a modern addition, having been designed by the late Mr. M. H. Bloxam, F.S.A.

The belfry contains five bells, upon which are the following inscriptions:

1. **THE GIFT OF THE HONOURABLE THE COUNTESS OF WARWICK 1722.**
   (Diameter 27 in.)

2. **Sancta Materina Ora Pro Nobis.**
   (Diameter 29 in.)

3. **Vox Augustini Sonet In Aere Dei.**
   (Diameter 30½ in.)

4. **Ora Pro Nobis Beata Materina.**
   (Diameter 33 in.)

5. **HENRY BAGLEY MADE MEE 1662.**
   (Diameter 35¼ in.)

The opinion of so celebrated an antiquarian as the late Mr. Bloxam upon this church is well worth quoting:—"I now proceed to treat of the church as it formerly existed. Built on an entire plan, and at the same period (about the middle of the fourteenth century circa, A.D. 1350), it has always presented to my mind, as to the plan, arrangement, and construction, the beau ideal of a small village church; at the time of its completion presenting the most exquisite gem of church construction on a small scale I have ever met with; not overloaded in any part with minute detail, on the principle or rather practice of a later age, but exhibiting in the utmost perfection the taste of that peculiar age and style which in mediæval architecture and sculpture would vie in comparison with the most choice and highest school of Greek art in design and execution, both in architecture and sculpture. I have visited and made notes of upwards of a thousand churches in this country and on the continent, but I have never been so much impressed as with the grand but quiet beauty of this small village church. The embattled tower, the spire, the nave of the church, the chancel, the due proportions in exquisite taste each bore to one another (in these days the beauty of proportion is little considered of), furnish us with ample room for reflection and study. In former ages, not the present, it had undergone mutilation from
"the barbarism of the times, but the latent beauty of the whole still
"exists. It has been fortunately restored by one whose perception
"of those beauties is evident, in a conservative, not as is too often
"the case, in a destructive spirit."*

The following is the list of rectors from the year 1308:—
Thomas de Leicester, 1308.
John de Charnels, 1322, presented by Nicholas de Charnels.
Richard des Aspes, 1322, presented by Lucy, widow of Nicholas de
Charnels.
Gilbert de Sutton, an accolyte, 1349, presented by Nicholas de
Charnels.
Richard de Wodeman, a priest, 1390, presented by Robert de
Trussellar and his wife.
John Wylyye, a chaplain, 1409, presented by Robert Lynton.
John Redyman, a chaplain, 1413, presented by Robert Lynton.
Thomas Rigby, a deacon, 1429, presented by William Trussell.
John Woburn, a priest, 1444, presented by William Trussell.
John Worsley, a priest, 1445, presented by William Trussell.
William Base, M.A., 1527, presented by John Vear in the right of
his wife, daughter of Edward Trussell.
Robert Dypsie, a clerk, 1558, presented by Alicia Worcester, widow
of John Vear.
Thomas Chapman, a clerk, 1559, presented by Alicia Worcester.
Edmund Enos, 1570, presented by William Randall, who rented
the manor of Bilton.
John Enewes, B.A., 1621, presented by William Rephingham of
Harborough Magna.
Henry Holyoak, M.A., 1705, headmaster of Rugby school.
John Plomer, M.A., 1731, headmaster of Rugby school.
Richard Orme Assheton, M.A., 1862.

Langton Freeman does not appear to have resided at Bilton, but at the manor house of Whilton, Northamptonshire, where he possessed a large landed estate. This estate he bequeathed to his nephew, Thomas Freeman, of Daventry, on condition that his instructions as to his burial should be faithfully carried out. In his will, dated September 16th, 1783, he gave the following directions:—

"For four or five days after my decease, and until my body grows offensive, I would not be removed out of the bed or place I may die in. And then I would be carried in the same bed, decently

and privately, to the summer house now erected in the garden, belonging to the dwelling-house I now inhabit, and to be laid in the same bed there with all the appurtenances thereto belonging; and to be wrapped up in a strong double-winding sheet, and to be, in all other respects, interred as near as may be to the description we read in Holy Scripture of our Saviour's burial. The doors and windows to be locked and bolted, and to be kept as near as possible in the same manner and state as they shall be in at the time of my disease. And I desire that the building or summer
"house shall be planted around with evergreen plants, and fenced "off with iron or oak palings, and painted of a dark-blue colour. 
"And for the due performance of this in manner aforesaid, and for "keeping the building ever the same, with the evergreens and the "palings in proper and decent repair, I give to my nephew, Thomas "Freeman, the manor of Whilton, &c." The wishes of the testator were duly carried into effect. When two or three generations, however, had passed away, and the tomb was well nigh forgotten, an entry was effected by making a hole through the roof, and there the body of the old rector was found nearly dried up.

The parish of Bilton has of late years been divided, and a portion cut off, to form the parish of New Bilton. Here a new church was built to accommodate the rapidly increasing population. The present north aisle was the original church built in the year 1868, from designs by Mr. Street, at the expense of the Rev. R. O. Assheton, rector of Bilton, and his brother Ralph Assheton, Esq. It was enlarged in the year 1881, by the addition of a much larger chancel and nave on the south side of the original building, from designs furnished by Messrs. Bodley and Garner.

James Albert Cheese, M.A., 1879.
CHAPTER XXI.

Local Legends.

WARWICKSHIRE cannot be said to be famed for the multitude of its legends and curious customs, yet what there are perhaps atone for this dearth by their antiquity and interest, one for instance, that of "Peeping Tom of Coventry," having attained world-wide notoriety. We must not expect therefore that this portion of the county can furnish much of this style of literature.

The Legend of Knightlow Hill.

We may place first of all the very ancient custom of the payment of wroth-silver, which takes place annually on Knightlow Hill, a British tumulus lying beside the road from Dunchurch to Coventry, just inside the parish of Ryton-on-Dunsmore. This payment of silver, as it is called, is evidently a relic of early village life and customs, and is of prehistoric origin, being confirmed as of old standing by Saxon charters: by some antiquarians, indeed, it has been supposed to have connection with primitive Aryan customs. The site of this ceremony lies in the Hundred of Knightlow, or Cnuchtelawe, as it was spelt in Saxon days. Dugdale, in his "Antiquities of Warwickshire," after bringing much erudite inquiry to bear on this name, decides that the Hundred takes its name from the mound, and that the mound is so called from being a Lowe or burial-heap raised over the body of some eminent soldier (or knight) who died in battle, citing the ancient Egyptian pyramids,
and Greek and Roman mounds, as the earliest instances of this
well-known custom of marking such spots. There are four trees,
one at each corner of the mound, and common tradition would have
it that there are four warriors buried there; this, however, would
appear to rise from confusion of one burial with four trees, for no
trees were known to exist there until the present ones were planted
in the year 1740 by the Duke of Buccleuch, when he made the
great avenue along the road to Dunchurch.

Upon the top of the mound is a square stone, evidently the
base of a cross, possibly brought from the adjoining village of
Stretton. There is a large hollow in the centre of this stone,
intended to receive the shaft of the cross itself, which has long
since been destroyed. Upon one side of the stone is cut a shallow
cross with arms about six inches long, said by experts to be the
mark of the master mason who was employed in its erection; this
would assign it to be the work of the fourteenth century, but there
is no evidence to show when it was placed upon the mound.

No particular reason for the time and place of the payment of
wroth-silver can be alleged, save that the spot is more or less
central for the villages liable to the payment, and so widely known
that no better site could be chosen. The time has always been the
same, namely, just before sunrise on Martinmas day, when the
agent of the lord of the manor appears at the stone with his face
to the east, and cites the representatives of the various parishes
liable to come forward and pay the stated amounts due from them.
The villages and their payments are as follows:—Astley, Arley,
Birdingbury, Bramcote, Little Walton, Shilton and Barnacle,
Woolscot, one penny each. Bourton and Draycote, Napton,
Radford-Semele, Whitley, three-halfpence each; Bubbenhall,
Churchover, Ladbrooke, Stretton-on-Dunsmore, Princethorpe, Toft,
Weston-under-Waverley, twopence each; Hillmorton, Hopsford
Wolston and Marston, Lillington, fourpence each; Leamington
Hastings, one shilling; Long Itchington, two shillings and two-
pence; Harbury, two shillings and threepence-halfpenny. Rugby
was at one time liable to a payment of twopence on these occasions, with eight other parishes, which are never called upon now. Probably at some early period a composition was made in these cases by which they were exempted for the future. These other villages were rated as follows:—Frankton, Shuckburgh, Newnham Paddox, one penny each; Baggington, three-halfpence; Whitnash, twopence; Harborough Magna, threepence-halfpenny; Bilton and Cestersover, fourpence each. Each village liable has its proper representative, and as the village is named it is his duty to deposit the amount due in the hollow of the stone on the mound, and by custom he should walk round the stone three times and say "wroth-" "money" as he deposits the coins.

Some years ago the Duke of Buccleuch, the present lord of the manor, submitted the question of the origin and meaning of this singular custom to experienced antiquarians, inquiring also of a good Saxon scholar the meaning of the word wroth. The authorities thus consulted all agreed in the result, though the inquiry was pursued on different lines; wroth accordingly is pronounced to be a corruption of the Saxon word "weorth," which means in the opinion of some, "field," of others, "price." In either case it seems agreed that weorth-money was probably the price paid for allowing cattle to traverse certain roads through the Hundred, an important right in days when there were few roads deserving the name, and the surrounding forests were infested with robbers.

Another solution is given suggesting that this payment may have arisen in the time of Alfred the Great, who established order throughout the kingdom, and especially the Midlands, where there was great need of it. To maintain this he then appointed officers to take charge of given districts, with power to assemble courts to enforce order and put down the numerous robbers. For this purpose they were authorised to levy payments through their districts, which may have been called weorth-money. In most places this right of levying tolls has become obsolete, as it was taken away from private manors and allowed to lapse in the royal
demesnes, when the services for which they were exacted were discontinued. But in this particular case, as the rights were specially granted with the manor on its sale by Charles I. to Sir Francis Leigh of Newnham Regis, they have been upheld by all subsequent owners at first for their value, and afterwards as being ancient customs.

There is a further point of interest with regard to the enforcing of payment, for if in any case it be not made before sunrise on the particular day, a fine of one pound may be demanded for every penny not paid, and the delinquent must also provide the lord of the manor with a white bull having red nose and ears. This is no fanciful caprice, though such animals are now almost unheard of, except in one or two cases where herds of the primeval cattle of England are preserved, as at Chillingham, in Northumberland; but these have black noses and ears, not red. At Cadogan Castle,
however, in Lanarkshire, there are still to be seen some of this ancient breed with red or brownish muzzles and ears. They have been known in this locality from time immemorial, Robert Bruce having hunted them there as far back as the year 1320. All this shows us that the custom must have had its origin in very early times, when such cattle were the ordinary ones of the country, and when bull-baiting was a common sport.

The fine had as much authority as the demand for payment, and was, when contested on one occasion, upheld by the Courts. In the year 1685 payment was refused by several of the parishes liable, and information was laid in the Court of King's Bench that the lord of the manor was exercising certain privileges, including the collection of wroth-money. The Court, after hearing the case, decided that the grant made by Charles I. of the manor with all its rights, including the payment of wroth-silver, entitled the lord of the manor to enforce it, thus establishing his rights: from that time there has never been any further dispute on the point. On one occasion when the white bull was demanded, one was furnished, but was not accepted, as not answering the description. Of late years, however, only the money payment has been enforced, and that but seldom. Questions put to some of the representatives on a recent occasion, elicited the facts that some had to travel more than ten miles before sunrise to pay twopence-halfpenny, and some were present who had duly kept the appointment for half a century. Whatever may be thought of it in the present day, the regularity of this custom obtaining from the dim ages of our British ancestors, and the fact of enforcing what was in those times a very heavy fine, shows at least that the privileges granted in return for these payments were considered to be very valuable in their day.

When the ceremony on the mound is over, the agent invites those who have paid their fees to a substantial breakfast provided for them at the expense of the lord of the manor, which concludes the whole of this curious custom.
The Legend of Rainsbrook.

Not far from Rugby, taking the bridle-path to Barby, we cross a stream called Rainsbrook, which in places forms the boundary between the counties of Warwick and Northampton. Concerning this stream there is a singular legend, of unknown origin, and according to the late Mr. Bloxam, probably not of very great antiquity. Between this stream and Barby wood, a fierce battle is to be fought some day, but who are to be the combatants is not part of the legend, save that three kings will take part in the engagement, and a miller with two thumbs on one hand is to hold their horses. So great will be the carnage that Rainsbrook itself is to flow with blood. The same story, however, is told of other places. *

The Legend of Guy, Earl of Warwick, and the Dun Cow.

Familiar over a far larger extent than Warwickshire alone is the name of its great hero, Guy, Earl of Warwick, who must have lived in various ages to judge by the arms, armour, and other relics that are assigned to him. When he lived and achieved the great deeds that are reported of him it is hard to say, but the stories about him formed the most popular romance of the middle ages, and many histories, both English and French, have been written

* Bloxam's "Rugby," p. 147.
of him and his exploits, one the work of Walter of Exeter, a Dominican friar, dating as early as the year 1301; while a still earlier Norman-French version is preserved in the library of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. At Guy's Cliff, near Warwick, there is a gigantic effigy of him carved in high relief on the rock, the work probably of the reign of Edward II.; this figure is about eight 

GUY KILLING THE DUN COW.*

or nine feet high, but it is much mutilated. His interest for this part of the country is centred in the great feat of encountering and killing the famed Dun Cow, which has been celebrated in both prose and poetry by many writers.

* The original of this picture, formerly in the possession of the late Mr. M. H. Bloxam, was drawn in the time of James II., and is the earliest known pictorial representation of the subject.
The following account is taken from one of the earliest prose editions of the story, written by John Shirley probably about the year 1703:

Fame had noised thro' every corner of the land, how that a dreadful and monstrous Beast, formed by mageck skill into the likeness of a Cow, or rather a Cow of vast bulk, possessed by some tempestuous spirit, did terrifie the neighbouring plains, destroying the cattle round about, and putting all their keepers unto flight, being so strong and swift in motion, that it was thought no human force could have destroyed it: the monstrous description of her, as followeth, is affirmed by Authors of great integrity and worth; that she was four yards in height, six in length, and had an head proportionable, armed with two sharp horns, growing direct, with eyes all red and fiery, which seemed to dart lightning from afar, she being of a Dun colour, from whence she was named the Dun Cow, and the place, not many miles distant from Warwick, where she haunted, from that monster took the name of Dunsmore Heath, which name it keeps unto this day. Upon the notice the King (Athelstan) had at York (where he then was), of the havock and slaughter this Beast had made, he offered knighthood and several other gifts of great worth to any that would venture his life in that encounter, but the terrors of her fierceness had spread itself in such a dreadful shape that none durst undertake the enterprise, but each one wishing for Guy, whom all supposed by this time in France. Guy, having changed his armour, to avoid being known, takes a strong Battle Axe, his Bow and Quiver with him, and so incognito riding to the place where this monster used to lodge, which was among a great Thicket of Trees that grew upon the plain, near to a Pool, or standing water, finding as he had passed along, all the Shepherds' cottages deserted, and the carcases of men and beasts lye scattered round about; he no sooner came within bow-shot of the place, but the monster espied him, and putting out her head through the thicket, with dreadful eyes glared on him, and began to roar horribly, at which, Guy, who was one of the expertest archers England then had, bent his bow of steel, and drawing an arrow to the head, let fly, which, as swift as lightning striking on the monster's hide, rebounded as from a wall of adamant, not making the least impression; at which whilst Guy was wondering, out she came with speed as seemed rather through the air than on the earth, and at him aimed directly her sharp pointed horns, which he observing, lifted his Ax on high, and smote her, and on the front with such a blow, as made her to recoyle; at which she more inraged came on again, and clappin her horns upon his brest, dinted his high-proofed armour, ere he could avoid her, but wheeling his war-like horse unto the right, he met her again, and with a redoubled stroke, gave her a wound under the ear, which was the only place she was sensible of being wounded in, whereat she
roared aloud, and stamped the ground; Guy, perceiving that she was mortal, followed that stroke with another no less forcible, at which she fell to the ground, and Guy, alighting, hewed upon her so long, that through her impenetrable skin he battered her skull, till, with a horrid groan she there expired, where leaving her sweltered in a stream of blood, he rode to the next inhabited village, where he made known the monster's death, to the unspeakable joy of all that heard it, the poor people honouring him with presents and thanks more than can here be told, thousands from all parts flocking to behold that monster dead, whom alive they had so much feared. Long it was not ere the King had notice of it, who sent for Guy to York, where he no sooner arrived, but the King embraced him in his arms, and after a splendid entertainment, he gave him the order of knighthood, with many other rich gifts, causing one of the ribs of the said monster to be hanged up in Warwick Castle.*

The current local tradition on the subject is that this wonderful cow was at first a reasonable creature, and supplied a never-failing store of milk for all the villages round, until a witch, who was anxious to test the powers of the cow, milked her into a sieve. The cow, on discovering the fraud, went mad, hence the troubles only ended by the appearance of Sir Guy upon the scene.

The traditional site of this encounter is very much nearer to Rugby, lying in the fields near the house long known as an inn, with the sign of the Blue Boar, situate on the London road between Dunchurch and Coventry. The spot is still pointed out, as the soil is black, indelibly stained with the blood of the animal according to tradition, while the surrounding soil is of the ordinary colour.

A fuller account of the relics of this hero, and the literature on the subject may be found in Bloxam's "Rugby."

**The Legend of One-handed Boughton.**

The first published account of this legend was written by Samuel Ireland in his work, "Picturesque Views of the Upper or "Warwickshire Avon," where he says:—"In Lawford Hall, I am "told, a room was preserved as the bed-chamber of an ancestor of "the family, who, in the time of Elizabeth, having lost an arm,

"went afterwards by the appellation of One-handed Boughton.
"After his death, the room was reported to be haunted, and as such
"many attempts were made to sleep in it, but in vain; and such
"is the credulity of the common people, that it was with difficulty
"any labourer could be prevailed on to assist in pulling it down.
"The ghost of this one-handed gentleman, I was told by persons

Lawford Hall (from an Old Drawing).

"on the spot, had been frequently seen by their fathers riding across
"the neighbouring grounds in a coach and six; and with the same
"air of confidence I was informed that within the present century
"his perturbed spirit had been laid by a numerous body of the
"clergy, who conjured it into a phial and threw it into a marle pit
"opposite the house. Nor does the family seem to have been
"exempt from a similar superstition and belief in ghosts, for it is told
of the late Sir Theodosius' father, that being visited by his neighbour, the late Sir Francis Skipwith, and walking together near the marle pit, Sir Francis observed that he thought there must be many fish in that pond, and that he should be glad to try it; to which Sir Edward Boughton gravely replied: 'No; that I cannot consent to, for the spirit of my ancestor, the One-handed Boughton, lies there.'

The way in which this ghost was laid is also a matter of tradition: twelve clergymen assembled for the purpose, each bearing a lighted candle, all of which went out except that of a Mr. Hall, who thereupon laid the ghost by conjuring it into a bottle, corking it up tight, and throwing it into a pond. This Mr. Hall apparently was rector of Harborough Magna in the year 1754, so we may suppose it was about that time when this ceremony took place. At all events, somewhere about the year 1810 an old-fashioned glass bottle was fished up from a pond near the site of Lawford Hall, and was given to Mr. John Caldecott, of Holbrook;
it is now in the possession of Mr. Allesley Boughton Leigh, of Brownsover Hall, who permits it to be seen, but the cork has never been drawn.

The foundation of this legend the late Mr. Bloxam considered to lie in the fact of the Boughton family carrying on their shield the sinister hand, granted by James I. when he instituted the hereditary dignity of Baronet, and enjoined the bearing this hand, the royal arms of Ulster, the senior branch of the baronetcy having been instituted to promote the plantation of that province.*

VILLAGE WAKES.

We may here add what little there is to be said about traditional village feasts, widely known by the name Wake. In origin they are very old indeed, being lineal descendents of the ancient Jewish festivals, and being kept up in the early Christian church on the memorial days of certain saints. The introduction of these feasts into England is thus described by Staveley in his "History of Churches in England":—"This Feast of the Wake seems to have taken its beginning from an Epistle of Pope Gregory the Great to Abbot Mellitus, who came with the Monk Austin, upon the Conversion of the Saxons in this Island; wherein his advice was, that the Idolatrous Temples should be transformed into Christian Churches; and whereas the Pagan Saxons had used there to Sacrifice to their Idols, and from thenceforth the Christians, upon the day of Consecration, should erect Booths of the Boughs of Trees, near or about the said Edifices wherein to Rejoice, Feast, and Celebrate the Memories of the Saints and Martyrs to whom they were then, de novo, to be Dedicated, as we find it in Beda. And thenceforth, not only upon the very day of Dedication, but Anniversarily on the Saint's-day, the feasting and solemnity was continued, wherein, besides the Commemoration of the Saint or Martyr, the devout Munificence of the Founder and

* Bloxam's "Rugby," p. 189.
“Endower of the Church was also gratefully remembered. At which Times the Use was for many of the Inhabitants, and chiefly of the younger sort, to meet together, and going up and down the Village, to cry out aloud together, Holy Wakes, Holy Wakes; and then to their Feasting and Sports. But then these Festivals in time came to degenerate, the People diverting to Gluttony, Drunkenness, and other Disorders, which occasioned some Prohibitions of the Solemnity.”

Dugdale also quotes from an old manuscript legend of John the Baptist, as follows:—“And yee shall understand and know how the Euyns were first found in old time. In the beginning of Holy Church, it was so that the Pepull cam to the Chirch with Candellys brening, and wold wake, and coom with Light towards Night to the Chirch in their Devotions; and after they fell to Songs, Dances, and Harping and Piping, and also to Glotonie and Sin, and so turned the holyness to Cursydness: wherefor holi faders ordained the pepull to leue that waking, and to fast the euyn. But it is called Vigilia,—that is, waking, in English, and it is called the Evyn, for at Evyn they were wont to coom to the Chirch.” And he continues:—“As many inconveniences were found to arise from the observance of these feasts during the week, especially in time of harvest, Henry VIII., in the year 1536, with the common assent and consent of the prelates and clergy of this his realm in convocation lawfully assembled, decreed, ordained and established that the feast of Dedication of Churches should in all places throughout this realm be thenceforth celebrated and kept on the first Sunday of October for ever, and upon none other day, since which time that rule hath been observed in divers places, especially where the saints’ days, unto whom the church was dedicated, hapneth in the winter time; but where it falls out in that time of the year that the weather is warm and proper for merry meetings, it is generally seen that the said festival is yearly kept on the Sunday next following such day, though not by commemoration of the saint in any particular service, but by
"holding up the custom of feasting amongst friends and good neighbours with the exercise of dancing and other sports, which time is now usually called the wake throughout most parts of this kingdom."*

The above rule seems to have been gradually relaxed, for the wakes are now held at all times through the year. Rugby, however, celebrates no wake.

CHAPTER XXII.

The Geology of Rugby.

By L. Cumming, Esq., M.A., Assistant Master at Rugby School.

RUGBY lies on a plateau of irregular shape, which stretches in a nearly east and west direction between the valleys of the Avon on the north and the Leam on the south side. This plateau has a slight slope towards the west, and a more decided one towards the north.

The south edge is remarkably well defined, the valleys of Bourton, Thurlaston, Dunchurch, and Hillmorton being placed along it. From this line, which faces nearly S.S.E., the eyes overlook the wide valley in which lie Birdingbury, Grandborough, and Willoughby, as far as the Shuckburgh hills, which form the opposite boundary of the valley.

On the north the plateau is not so well defined, being broken into by valleys, which contain tributaries of the river Avon. The highest parts of this plateau have an elevation somewhat exceeding 400 feet above the sea level, the highest part of the town of Rugby being some 20 feet lower. The highest bench mark in the neighbourhood, given by the Ordnance survey, is a mark on the north-west angle of Pailton toll-house, 1'82 feet above the surface, which is 424'030 feet above the sea.

To understand the geology of this district, we must consider separately the underlying rock, and the surface accumulation by which it is everywhere covered to a depth varying from 5 to 50
feet. These are completely distinct from each other, both in their mineral character and their origin.

The underlying Liassic rocks. Everywhere in Rugby, and for a distance of some three miles east and west of it, we find, after sinking through the surface accumulations just mentioned, a remarkably uniform system of beds, consisting of alternate layers of a blue-coloured limestone and dark clay bands. These bands in any single locality are nearly horizontal, but have in general a very gentle slope towards the south-east. On looking at a geological map of England, we find that these form part of a band of similar or identical beds, which stretch across the country in a north-east to a south-west direction, extending in a somewhat sinuous belt from about Redcar, on the Yorkshire coast, to Lyme Regis, in Dorsetshire. This formation is named by geologists the Lias, and is the lowest formation of the Jurassic system, of which the Oolites form the upper division.

If we remember that these beds have everywhere a gentle incline to the south-east, it will be clear that the outcrop of the underlying beds will be towards the west, and of the overlying towards the east. Accordingly, if we go about four miles to the north-west of Rugby we come upon red coloured clays and marls, which form the upper portion of the underlying Trias, or New Red Sandstone as it is sometimes called. Immediately overlying this come clays with whitish and yellowish limestone, very different from Lias proper, whose character was for some time unsettled. They were considered the base beds of the Lias, and called White Lias. Locally they were burnt for lime, such workings existing at King's Newnham (now closed), on the outskirts of Frankton wood, and near Stretton-on-Dunsmore. A good section of these beds may also be seen in the railway cutting just beyond Church Lawford. From these beds fossils have been obtained sparingly, but sufficient to enable geologists to assign them their true position, namely, as beds of passage between the Trias and Lias, named Rhætic, from their equivalence to beds well developed in the Rhætian Alps. In
the King's Newnham limestone a small star fish, Ophiolepis Damiesii, of great rarity, was detected by Mr. (now the Rev.) H. J. Elsee. Immediately above these Rhætic limestones were observed, both at King's Newnham and in the Church Lawford railway cutting, dark shales containing Ammonites planorbis, which are everywhere recognised as the base of the Lias proper. These are rapidly succeeded by the alternate bands of clay and limestone, which form the great bulk of the lower Lias, and extend under Rugby and three miles to the east of it. The general character of these beds is seen in the various cuttings which have been made to obtain the limestone for the purpose of making lime and cement, as in the workings at Newbold, Lawford, Stockton, etc. The largest of these in the immediate neighbourhood is the Victoria works, in New Bilton, with small works at Newbold. The cutting in the Victoria works is at present 100 feet deep. The liaς limestone is peculiarly suited for making the Portland or hydraulic cement, containing in itself, without the mixture of foreign ingredients, just the right proportion of lime, clay, and sand, that the cement manufactured
from it may set hard, even when under water, whence its name of hydraulic cement. The manufacture has caused a large industry to spring up. The Victoria works employ about 250 hands, and are capable of giving an output of 500 tons of cement and lime per week.

The accompanying plates present a very carefully drawn sketch of the Newbold lime works as they were about the year 1866. It is typical of the banded structure of the Lias wherever exposed, and also gives a fair example of the wide arches (anticlinal curves) into which the beds are thrown; besides which it presents an instance on a small scale of what is technically known as a “fault,” i.e., the various strata dislocated from their proper position.
A section of the whole of the beds which lie under Rugby was almost the only useful result of an attempt made in the year 1861 to obtain a supply of spring water for the town. A well was sunk close to the present water tower, on the Barby Road, to a depth of 80 feet, and boring continued to a depth of 1,145 feet through the whole thickness of the Lias and the Trias clay, to reach the underlying waterstones, which gave an abundant supply of brackish water, quite useless for all practical purposes. The section may be found in the report of the Rugby School Natural History Society for 1868, from which it is seen that the Lias has a thickness of rather over 400 feet, the Rhætic beds a further thickness of 70 feet, the rest consisting of red clay, with only one or two thin sandy beds.
Though the Rugby Lias can hardly be described as highly fossiliferous, considerable numbers of remains have been obtained from the various pits, embracing many Ammonites, though the zones, defined each by characteristic species, which have been determined elsewhere, have not been found to exist in this neighbourhood. Remains of the gigantic reptilia, such as the Icthyosaurus, Plesiosaurus, and Teleosaurus, have been constantly found, but only in a more or less fragmentary state: no complete skeleton such as those found in Lyme Regis having been got out. The fish remains have been remarkably few, confined to a few scales and spines, until the present summer (1891), when a nearly complete specimen of the genus Dapedius was found in a shale at the Victoria works. Two other fossils of great interest were found in these works during the summer of 1891. One is a shrimp of the genus Penaeus, being as yet an undescribed species, for only one other specimen probably identical with this one has ever been found, also from the Lias. This latter specimen is preserved in the British Museum. The other is a piece of hard shale, triangular in shape, with fragments of thin shell scattered over its surface, causing by reflection of light a display of mother of pearl colours of great beauty and intensity. Dr. Woodward, of the British Museum, assigns them to a Belemnite. Both of these fossils were presented by C. Hall, Esq., the manager of these works, to the Museum of the Rugby School, which now possesses a very good collection of local fossils.

Further east at Hillmorton, the upper beds of the Lower Lias are reached, which consist almost wholly of blue clay, which is there used for brickmaking. Further on towards Crick, the Lower Lias
is overlaid by the Middle Lias or Marlstone, which was well observed in the cuttings for the new railway from Rugby to Northampton, but it is now completely covered up. It consists of a silicious and micaceous marl with beds of soft micaceous sandstone. Patches of conglomerate are frequent.

The surface deposits. Over the whole district the surface of the Lias is nowhere exposed, being covered to a varying depth by a deposit, in which fragments of many kinds of rocks older and younger than the Lias occur mixed with sand and clay, which have certainly been taken from pre-existing beds and carried probably by water or ice to their present position. To these accumulations the general name drift applies, and although these drifts have been to some extent classified by different observers, little progress has been made in obtaining any connected theory concerning them. A general summary of these deposits is given in a paper by J. M. Wilson, Esq., M.A., and F.G.S. (now the Rev. J. M. Wilson), on the surface deposits in the neighbourhood of Rugby, read before the Geological Society,* and given in Kenning's Rugby Family Almanack for 1874, to which some additions are made in a paper on the geology of the neighbourhood of Rugby by T. B. Oldham, contained in the report of the Rugby School Natural History Society for 1878. Mr. Wilson distinguishes between the high level drifts and the valley drifts. Of the former he recognises three classes:

I. A flinty and quartzose drift, consisting of gravel beds.
II. Sugary sand with grains of chalk.
III. Clay with pebbles, principally of chalk, which are often striated.

Of these II. and III. generally occur together, and either may lie on the other, but I. always overlies both of them. I. is generally found in the higher levels, thins out everywhere down the slopes, and never reaches the valleys.

The southern edge of the plateau consists of gravel of thickness varying from 3 to 15 feet, overlying clay of various thickness,

in wells which have been sunk through it at Hillmorton and elsewhere certainly reaching 40 feet. Where the sand thins out and the clay approaches the surface may often be seen by the occurrence of small ponds in the clay.

At Hillmorton we have a great thickness of the quartzose sand thrown up against a bank of Lias Clay, which Mr. Wilson estimates to have a slope of at least 45 degrees. This is perhaps the most remarkable feature of the neighbourhood.

The slopes of the valley in which Low Morton stands are covered with this sand, though the village itself rests directly on the Lias Clay. From here the sand extends along the north edge of the plateau towards Rugby, thinning out up the slope where the clay comes to the surface. The sand is best exhibited in the ballast pits of the L. & N.-W. Railway at Hillmorton. The section shows the gravel drift at the surface resting on a great thickness of sand, which shows in many places inclined bedding, and contains pebbles of quartz, flint, oolite chalk, and rolled Liassic fossils. In the ballast pit are several masses of clay, which Mr. Wilson says are masses of clay drift which originally lay over the sand, and were left behind when the sand was removed. They consist of re-formed Lias clay, containing foreign stones. Mr. T. B. Oldham points out that the clay drift is sometimes blue when derived from the Lias of the immediate neighbourhood on the east of Rugby, at other times red when derived from the Trias or Permian marls to the west. These two drifts appear to be quite contemporaneous, and except the colour there is little difference, although the red drift is generally more sandy than the blue, and contains a considerable number of quartzite pebbles.

Mr. Oldham also distinguishes another drift, which comes under none of Mr. Wilson's classes, namely, the Oolitic drift of Brownsover. He says: "It consists of distinctly false bedded layers of sand and gravel, containing pieces of Oolitic and Liassic rock, together with the Oolite and Lias fossils, with a large quantity of chalk pebbles, in which a cretaceous fossil or two
THE VICTORIA WORKS, NEW BILTON (from Photo by E. H. Speight, Rugby).
“may sometimes be found. Curious yellow nodules, like those we find at Hillmorton, are also found in it, and layers of carbonaceous matter are often interstratified with the layer of sand and gravel. It . . . occurs besides at Brownsover, at Coton House, and Brinklow station. It used to be worked at Newton, but these pits are now disused.”

Descending into the valley we find an entirely new class of surface deposits, alluvium and river gravel. In these gravels the bones of recent but now extinct animals are found. The most interesting find was that made by Dr. Buckland in the alluvial gravel of the old King’s Newnham pits, on the right hand side of the road from Little Lawford to King’s Newnham. These bones are described in his “Reliquiæ Diluvianæ,” and consisted of those of the Elephant, Mammoth, Horse, Ox, and the first Hyaena ever found in England. Mr. Buckland there says: “The bones of the “Hyaena had not been discovered in the diluvial detritus of this country till the Spring of 1822, when Mr. A. Bloxam by mere “accident brought me some bones from the clay in which they so “often find the remains of Elephant and Rhinoceros at Lawford, “near Rugby, that I might inform him what they were. The “instant I saw them I was enchanted to find the entire under “jaw and entire radius and ulna of a very old and large hyaena. “With them were found some entire small bones of the foot, “apparently of the same individual hyaena, and also the humerus “of a bird, in size and shape nearly resembling that of a goose, “and in the same state of high preservation with the hyaena and “rhinoceros bones, amidst which it lay. This is the first example, “within my knowledge, of the bones of birds being noticed in the “diluvium of England.”

In this neighbourhood, on the bank of the river, close to Little Lawford mill, the bones of deer are still frequently found.

At Hillmorton, Mr. Wilson has pointed out that the valley was recently occupied by a peat bog resting on lands so wet, that they may be described as a quicksand. Hillmorton church rests
on an island of solid ground in the middle of the marsh. The London and North-Western Railway crosses a portion of the marsh, which swallowed up great quantities of ballast in making a foundation for the line, faggots finally being used as a foundation for the embankment. On widening the line twelve years ago, piles had to be driven as a foundation for the arch by which the railway is carried over the road between Hillmorton and Clifton.

Mr. Wilson says that similar difficulties were experienced in making the canal, the excavation for the locks draining the wet sand till some of the houses near were in danger of destruction. These houses seem to have been built on large slabs of concrete resting on the wet sand.

For the rest the valleys are occupied by alluvial soil, nowhere of great depth, perhaps seven or eight feet at the outside. The present streams go on adding to this soil during their frequent floods, and are probably adequate to have produced the whole of it since the present valleys were determined.

The list of fossils which occupies the following pages is in the main a copy of a list prepared by Mr. T. B. Oldham, and published in the Report of the Rugby School Natural History Society for the year 1880. In a very few cases a locality has been added, and one or two species, discovered since the date of his paper.
### Rugby Fossils

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME OF FOSSIL</th>
<th>KING'S NEWHAM</th>
<th>NEWHEM</th>
<th>CHURCH LAWFORD</th>
<th>LAWFORD</th>
<th>STRINGTON &amp; DUNMORE</th>
<th>NEWBOLD</th>
<th>VICTORIA</th>
<th>RUGBY</th>
<th>HILLMORTON</th>
<th>LOW</th>
<th>KILSEY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rh.</td>
<td>Rh.</td>
<td>Rh.</td>
<td>Rh.</td>
<td>Rh.</td>
<td>Rh.</td>
<td>Rh.</td>
<td>Rh.</td>
<td>Rh.</td>
<td>Rh.</td>
<td>Rh.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>REPTILIA.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ichthyosaurus campylodon</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Stock</td>
<td>Crick</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tenuirostris</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>communis</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vertebrae of sp.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plesiosaurus megacephalus</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sp.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teleosaurus sp.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PISCES.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Stock</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Æchmodus sp.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hybodus reticulatus</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pholidophorus (?)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fish scales</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Stock</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dapedius sp.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MOLLUSCA.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEPHALOPODA.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Kittenthorpe, Watford, Toft</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belemnites acutus</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Warford, Lawford, Stockton, Newbold Old Works, Toft, Harbury, Moorlands</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>elongatus</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Harbury, Moorlands</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>obtusus</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Stock</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vulgaris</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nautilus lineatus</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Crick</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>striatus</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ammonites angulatus</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Warford, Lawford, Stockton, Newbold Old Works, Toft, Harbury, Moorlands, Crick</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anamtheus (?)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>armatus</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>armatus densinodus</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bifrons</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birchii</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bisulcatus</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bonardi</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brooki</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bucklandi</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>catenatus</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conybeari</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Stock</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>communis</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>communis raricostatus</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Stock</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coraupecia</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Stock</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>OTHER LOCALITIES.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAME OF FOSSIL</td>
<td>KING'S NEWHAM</td>
<td>CHURCH LAW福特</td>
<td>LONG LAW福特</td>
<td>STRENTION-ON-DUNSMORE</td>
<td>NEWBOLD</td>
<td>VICTORIA</td>
<td>NEW BILTON</td>
<td>RUGBY</td>
<td>HILLMORTON</td>
<td>LOW MORTON</td>
<td>KILSEY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>-------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ammonites candidus</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>capricornis</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dudresii</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>falcifer</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fimbriatus</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>forficatus</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guibalianus</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henleyi</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>halecis</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>heterophyllus</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hildensis</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ibex</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johnstoni</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inaculatus</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>margaritatus</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mangenistii</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>obliquistriatus</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>obtusus</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ophioides</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oxynotus</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>planicostatus</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>planorbis</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rarcostatus</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rotiformis</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>semicostatus</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>serpentinus</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sauerianus</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turneri</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>varicostatus densinodus</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ziphus</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GASTEROPODA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Actæonina fragilis</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cerithium sp.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemnitzia sp.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dentalium sp.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Littorina sp.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pleurotomaria Anglica depressa</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pleurotomaria expansa similis</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rotella lobelliformis</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rotelliformis</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scalaria liassica (?)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tornatella sp.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trochus imbricatus sp.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Historical Account of Neighbouring Parishes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME OF FOSSIL</th>
<th>OTHER LOCALITIES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>TURRITELLA IMBRICATA</strong> sp.</td>
<td>Newbold Old Works, Crick</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ERACHIPODA</strong></td>
<td>Kittenthorpe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discina Holdeni reflexa</td>
<td>Lawford, Crick</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Lingula Beanii sp. | Newbold Old Works, Kitten-
| Rhyncorella tetrahedra variabilis | thorpe, Moor-
| Spirifer rostratus Walcotti | lands, Stockton, Toft, Crick |
| Terebratula numismalis | Crick |
| **CONCHIFERA** | Kittenthorpe, Crick, Stockton |
| Arca truncata tunicata punctata | Stockton, Moorlands |
| Oxynoti Stricklandi | Crick |
| Astarte dentilabrum | Newbold Old Works, Crick |
| Avicula decussata inequivalvis inequivalvis junior papyria | Crick |
| sinemuriensis | Newbold Old Works, Lawford, Crick |
| Cardinia ovalis Listeri | Crick, Kittenthorpe |
| Cardium truncatum | Harbury, Moorlands, Stockton, Kittenthorpe |
| Crenatula ventricosa | Harbury, Moorlands, Stockton, Toft, Crick |
| Cacullae Hettangensis | Crick |
| Gervilla opifex | Newbold Old Works, Crick |
| Gryphae cymbium incurva | Crick |
| Goniomya angulifera rhombifera | Crick |
| Hippopodium ponderosum | Newbold Old Works, Kittenthorpe |
| Inoceramus dubius | Lawford, Crick |
| Leda complanata rostrals rostrata | Newbold Old Works, Crick, Kittenthorpe |
| Lima alternans antiquata gigantea Hernani pecinoides | Newbold Old Works, Crick |
| | Moorlands, Stockton, Newbold, Kittenthorpe, Crick |

**Note:** The table continues with more entries not shown here.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME OF FOSSIL.</th>
<th>KING'S NEWNHAM</th>
<th>CHURCH LAWFORD</th>
<th>LONG LAWFORD</th>
<th>STRETTON-ONDUNSBORO</th>
<th>NEW BOLTON</th>
<th>RKGBURY</th>
<th>HILLMORTON</th>
<th>LOW MORTON</th>
<th>KILSEBY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lima punctata rigida</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lucina sp.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Modiola cuneata</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Helloana</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peysnoti</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scalprum</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myacites unionides musculoides</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Longissimus</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ostraea arietis</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irregularis</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laniscula lissica</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panopaca elongata</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pecten aequivalvis liassica</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Textorius</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sublaevis</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pinna sp.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pleirymy unionides</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phaladomya ambigua gibbusa</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perna sp.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pleurymy unionides</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Placunamania alpina</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Placunamania spinosa</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spondylus sp.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unicardium cardioides</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CRUSTACEA.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cephalothorax (?)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cypris liassica sp.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eryon sp.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crustacean remains</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penaeus sp.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ARTICULATA.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ANNELIDA.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serpula capitata</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annelida</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Newbold Old Works, Crick,</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harbury, Stockton, Crick, Kittenthorpe, Crick</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kittenthorpe, Crick</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lawford</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kittenthorpe, Moorlands</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Newbold Old Works, Crick,</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Other Localities:**

- Crick
- Newbold Old Works, Crick, [Kittenthorpe
- Crick
- Crick, Stockton, Newbold Old
- Crick, Stockton, Newbold Old
- Crick, Stockton, Newbold Old
- Crick, Stockton, Newbold Old
- Harbury, Stockton, Crick, Kittenthorpe, Crick
- Lawford
- Kittenthorpe, Crick
- Lawford
- Kittenthorpe, Moorlands
- Kittenthorpe, Crick
- Newbold Old Works
- Crick, Stockton
### Historical Account of Neighbouring Parishes

#### NAME OF FOSSIL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ECHINODERMATA.</th>
<th>OTHER LOCALITIES.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cidaris Tomesii</td>
<td>Newbold Old Works, Harbury, [Stockton, Kittenthorpe]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sp. spines of Hemipelina sp.</td>
<td>Harbury, Newbold Old Works, [Crick]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ophiolepis Damesii</td>
<td>Moorlands, Toft, Harbury, Newbold Old Works, [Crick, Stockton]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pentacrinus Briareus basaltiformis robustus sp.</td>
<td>Kittenthorpe</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### ZOOPHYTA.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Montlivaltia rugosa</th>
<th>Coral</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

#### PLANTÆ.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fucoids</th>
<th>Reeds (?)</th>
<th>Newbold Old Works</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
CHAPTER XXIII.

Animals.

By E. E. Austen, Esq. (o.r.), of the Zoological Department of the British Museum.

Owing to the fact that the majority of our Common English Mammals are either nocturnal or crepuscular in their habits, observation of them is beset with considerably greater difficulties than are presented by the study of either Birds or Fishes. As most of the observers of our local fauna during the past quarter of a century have been boys at school, the material available for a chapter on the subject is somewhat scanty, for the eyes of gamekeepers, who have better opportunities for observation than most people, do not usually travel much beyond the limits of the group known as “vermin.” The following is the list:

CARNIVORA.

MUSTELIDAE.

Meles taxus (Badger).
Lutra vulgaris (Otter). Reported to be found at Combe and Binley Mill, but has never been seen in the immediate vicinity of Rugby.

INSECTIVORA.

TALPIDAE.

Talpa Europaea (Mole).

SORICIDAE.

Sorex vulgaris (Common Shrew).
Crossopus fodiens (Water Shrew). Not often seen.

ERINACEIDAE.

Erinaceus Europaeus (Hedgehog).
CHIROPTERA.

VESPERTILIONIDAE.

Plecotus auritus (Long-eared Bat).
Vesperugo pipistrellus (Common Bat).
Noctula (Great Bat).

ARVICOLIDAE (continued).

Arvicola agrustis (Common Field Vole, or Short-tailed Field Mouse).
Arvicola glareolus (Bank Vole). Once reported as seen at Clifton.

ERYTHRIDAE.

Muscardinus avellanarius (Common Dormouse).

RODENTIA.

Muscardinus avellanarius (Common Dormouse).

Lepus Europaeus (Common Hare). In 1883 three black specimens were seen, at Cotesbach, Caithorpe Towers, and Town Thorns. "So experienced a "naturalist as Mr. Harting can only "call to mind three other records in "Great Britain, which, together "with one killed by Major Butler "eighteen years ago, make a total "of seven, Rugby contributing no "less than four." — (I.S.N.H.S. Re- port for 1884).

NURIDAE.

Mus decumanus (Brown Rat).
Musculus (House Mouse).
Mus sylvaticus (Long-tailed Field Mouse).

ARVICOLIDAE.

Arvicola amphibius (Water Vole, or Water Rat). Specimens of the black variety of Water Rat are stated to be not uncommon at Wolston.

Within the last ten years, specimens of the Badger have been met with not infrequently at Coton House, Combe, and Woolston Heath, and a whole family was destroyed at Cooke's Gorse.

Arvicola amphibia (Water Vole, or Water Rat).

List of Birds.


Happily for Rugby, members of the School Natural History Society have for the last twenty-five years kept a fairly watchful eye over the birds of the neighbourhood, compiling lists of them from time to time, and thus preserving records of many rare visitors to the district. The following list is based upon those published by this Society in its Annual Reports, the first of which appeared in the year 1868. The first list had been "some years in preparation "by H. C. L. Reader," and many subsequent additions were made in later years, some by Mr. F. C. Selous, a name now widely famous, and some of the rarest by the late Mr. C. M. Caldecott, of Holbrook Grange. Many of the birds mentioned cannot of course be considered to belong to the district, for every specimen that has
been seen here is recorded, whether an accidental wanderer, or making a brief halt on its journey from winter to summer quarters, or vice-versa. These additions have brought the list up to 124, the admission of one record, that of the Golden Eagle, being at present disputed.

The arrangement and nomenclature are those of the "Ibis "List of British Birds."

**PASSERES.**

**SITTIDAE.**

Sitta caesia (Nuthatch). Nest unrecorded.

**TEGLODYTIIDAE.**

Troglydtes parvulus (Wren).

**MOTACILLIDAE.**

Motacilla lugubris (Pied Wagtail). Nest unrecorded.

**MUSCICAPIDAE.**

Muscicapa grisola (Spotted Flycatcher). Nest unrecorded.

**CERTHIADAE.**

Certhia familiaris (Tree Creeper).

**FRINGILLIDAE.**

Carduelis elegans (Goldfinch). No positive evidence, but must often cross the district.

**PARIDAE.**

Acrocephalus sibilatrix (Wood Wren). Rare summer visitor.

Acrocephalus schoenobaenus (Redstart). Winter visitor; nest once reported, containing a Cuckoo's egg.

**TURIDAE.**

Turdus viscivorus (Missel Thrush). Summer visitor.

Sylviola curruca (Lesser Whitethroat). Nest rarely found.

**SAXICOLAE.**

Saxicola rubetra (Whinchat). Summer visitor.

**COTILE.**

Cotile riparia (Sand Martin).

**TROGLODYTIIDAE.**

Troglytus troglodytes (Troglodyte). Nest unrecorded.

**TURIDAE.**

Turdus merula (Blackbird).

**TROCHILIDAE.**

Trochilus erythrops (Willow Wren). Summer visitor.

**LIGURINIDAE.**

Ligurinus chloris (Greenfinch).

**VERDACIDAE.**

Verdula americana (American Bird).
FRINGILLIDAE (continued).
Loxia curvirostra (Grosbeak). Accidental; one shot, near Rugby, in 1890.
Emberiza millaria (Corn Bunting).
Citrinella (Yellowhammer).
Scenecicus (Reed Bunting). Common.

STURNIDAE.
Sturnus vulgaris (Starling).

CORVIDAE.
Garrulus glandarius (Jay).
Pica rustica (Magpie).
Corvus monedula (Jackdaw).
Corvus cornix (Crow). Rare winter visitor.
C. frugilegus (Rook).

ALAUDIDAE.
Alauda arvensis (Skylark).
Arbores (Woodlark). Formerly resident, now very rare.

CYPSELIDAE.
Cypselus apus (Seetit). Summer visitor.

CAPRIMULGIDAE.
Caprimulgus europaeus (Nightjar). Summer visitor; nest once found on Rokeye farm.

PICIDAE.
Dendrocopus major (Greater Spotted Woodpecker). Rare; nest reported at Combe.
D. minor (Lesser Spotted Woodpecker). Rare; nest once reported; one shot on Rokeye farm, by Mr. Mason.
Gecinus viridis (Green Woodpecker).
Yanny terricolor (Wren). Rare summer visitor; two shot at Brandon about 1845.

ALCIDAE.
Alcedo ispida (Kingfisher). Not uncommon.

CURCUILLIDAE.
Cuculus canorus (Cuckoo). Summer visitor.

STRIGIDAE.
Strix flammea (Barn Owl).

ASFIIDAE.
Asio accipitrinus (Short-eared Owl). Rare winter visitor; once recorded at Combe.
Syrmium aluco (Tawny Owl). Not common.

FALCONIDAE.
Circus cyaneus (Heron Harrier). Accidental; once recorded.
Buteo vulgaris (Buzzard). Accidental; recorded by the late Mr. C. M. Caldecott, one at Combe, one at Brandon about 1883.

FALCONIDAE (continued).
Aquila chrysaetos (Golden Eagle). Said to have been shot at Combe, but it is so improbable that further evidence is required.
Accipiter nisus (Sparrow Hawk).
Falco peregrinus (Peregrine Falcon). Accidental; three shot, at Combe, Rugby, and Lilbourne.

PELECANIDAE.
Phaloccorax carbo (Cormorant). Accidental; once reported.

HERODIONES.
Ardea cinerea (Heron). Colony at Combe Abbey.
Ardett a minut a (Little Bittern). Accidental; once shot at Lilbourne.
Botaurus stellaris (Common Bittern). Rare winter visitor; two shot, one at Wolston, one at Newton.

ANSERES.
Anser segetum (Grey Goose), probably Bean Goose. Rare winter visitor, but flocks seen on several occasions.

COLUMBIDAE.
Columba palumbus (Wood Pigeon or Ring Dove).

COLOMBIAE.
Columba palumbus (Wood Pigeon or Ring Dove).

PHASIANIDAE.
Phasianus colchicus (Pheasant). Introduced.
Perdix cinerea (Partridge).
Rugby: Past and Present, with an

**FULICARIAE.**

- **RALLIDAE.**
  - Crex pratensis (Corn Crake). Common summer visitor.
  - Rallus aquaticus (Water Rail). Resident, or winter visitor.
  - Gallinula chloropus (Moorhen).
  - Fulica atra (Coot).

**GAVIAE.**

- **LARIDAE.**
  - Hydrochelidon nigra (Black Tern). Accidental.
  - Sterna fluvialis (Common Tern). Accidental; once reported.
  - Larus canus (Common Gull). Occasional.
  - argentatus (Herring Gull). Accidental; once reported.
  - marinus (Great Black-backed Gull). Accidental; one shot at Crick.
  - Rissa tridactyla (Kittiwake). Accidental; one shot at Brandon.
  - Fratercula arctica (Puffin). Accidental; one caught near Naseby.

**LIMICOLAE.**

- **CHARADRIADAE.**
  - Charadrius pluvialis (Golden Plover). Rare winter visitor; one shot at Frankton, 1892.
  - Vanellus vulgaris (Lapwing or Peewit).

- **PYGOPODES.**
  - Podiceps cristatus (Great-crested Grebe). One shot at Daventry; breeds at Naseby and Ashby St. Ledgers.
  - fluviatilis (Little Grebe or Dabchick). Rare; one shot at Ryton Bridge out of a flock of nine seen there, by Mr. Mason, Rokeby Farm.

**SCOLOPACIDAE.**

- Scolopax rusticola (Woodcock). Winter visitor.
- Gallinago major (Great Snipe). Accidental; one shot at Lutterworth.
- coelestis (Common Snipe). Winter visitor.
- gallinula (Jack Snipe). Winter visitor.
- Totanus hypoleucus (Common Sandpiper). Accidental.

**PODICIPIDAE.**

- Gallicaridae pelagica (Storm Petrel). Accidental; one caught in Rugby, and is now in the School Museum.

**TURBINAES.**

- Procellaria pelagica (Storm Petrel). Accidental; one shot at Daventry; breeds at Naseby and Ashby St. Ledgers.

The occurrence of so many sea-birds near Rugby is interesting, and confirms the following remarks made by Lord Lilford in the "Zoologist" of 1891 (p. 52): "I am of opinion that the valley of the Nene, from the Wash, as far up as Thrapston, is a much used route of migration; but I believe that the majority of our annual migrants leave the valley somewhere above that town, and strike across country for the eastern affluents of the Severn."

This agrees with the experience of the writers of the Migration Report of 1886, who say: "There are indications . . . . that a stream . . . . passes inland by the estuary of the Wash and the river systems of the Nene and Welland into the centre of England, thence probably following the line of the Avon, the North Coast of the Severn and Bristol Channel, and eventually striking across the Irish Sea to enter Ireland by the Tuskar Rock, off the Wexford coast. This route is the great and main thoroughfare for birds across England to Ireland in the autumn."
Reptiles and Amphibia.

By E. E. Austen, Esq., (o.r.), of the Zoological Department of the British Museum.

In the Report of the Rugby School Natural History Society for the year 1884, it was stated that the Reptiles and Amphibia of Rugby could be counted on one hand, and I regret to say that I am even now unable to record any addition to the list. Both the Slow-worm (*Anguis fragilis*) and the Common Lizard (*Lacerta vivipara*) ought to occur, and Montague Brown, writing in the "Zoologist" for 1887, states that they are common in Leicestershire: the former species may yet be found on our canal and railway banks; but with regard to the Common Lizard, I think I may venture to say that it is not a member of our local fauna. The Viper (*Vipera berus*) and the Natterjack Toad (*Bufo calamita*) are somewhat more irregular in their distribution than the two species just alluded to, and the non-occurrence of the former with us may perhaps be accounted for by the absence of heaths. As to the Palmate Newt (*Molge palmata*), Mr. G. A. Boulenger, of the British Museum, states that it ought to be found in ponds in woods.

The following therefore is the list of the species which we possess:

### REPTILIA

- **Ophidia**
  - **Colubridae**
    - *Tropidonotus natrix* (Common or Ringed Snake). Not Uncommon.

### AMPHIBIA

- **Urodela**
  - **Tritonidae**
    - *Molge vulgaris* (Smooth Newt).
    - *cristata* (Rough or Warty Newt).
      - Both of these are common in our ponds.

- **Batrachia**
  - **Ranidae**
    - *Rana temporaria* (Common Frog).

  - **Bufoidae**
    - *Bufo vulgaris* (Common Toad).
Rugby: Past and Present, with an

Fish.

By E. E. Austen, Esq. (o.r.), of the Zoological Department of the
British Museum.

While the Fishes of the neighbourhood are the subject of this section, it is necessary to make a remark on their haunts, for the character of streams has much influence on their inhabitants. Although the geographical position of Rugby confers upon it many advantages, these can scarcely be said to include an over-abundant supply of running water. Situated in the heart of the central plain of England, Rugby does not extend to the finny section of its fauna the encouragement afforded by more hilly districts. The main streams, which afford a home to the various species of fish, are the Avon, the Swift, the Clifton brook, and to the south of Dunchurch, the sluggish Leam. If, however, our district is somewhat lacking in streams, it is very rich in another kind of home for fish, for few localities are so plentifully supplied with ponds, most of which abound with fish of a certain class. Beside these, there is also the Oxford canal, which, with its disused branches, affords abundant scope for Natural History investigations.

With a single exception, the fishes of Rugby belong to the category usually, though as regards many species unjustly, designated as "coarse." The following is a classified list:—

**ACANTHOPTERYGII.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cyprinidae (continued)</th>
<th>Perca fluviatilis (Perch).</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&quot; cephalus (Chub)</td>
<td>&quot; leuciscus (Dace).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; erythrophalimus (Rudd)</td>
<td>&quot; phoxinus (Minnow).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tinca tinca (Tench).</td>
<td>Rare.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abramis brama (Bream).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alburnus alburnus (Bleak).</td>
<td>Rare.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nemachilus barbatulus (Loach). Not</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>common.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**PERCIDAE.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percidae</th>
<th>Perca fluviatilis (Perch).</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acerina cernua (Pope, or Ruff).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**COTTIDAE.**

| Cottus gobio (Miller's Thumb). |

**GASTROSTEIDAE.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gasterosteus aculeatus (Three-spined Stickleback).</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The ten-spined species has been once reported.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**PHYSOSTOMI.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Esocidae</th>
<th>Esox lucius (Pike).</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Salmonidae</td>
<td>Salmo fario (Trout).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muraenidae</td>
<td>Anguilla anguilla (Eel).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Rugby Angling Association has done much to preserve various species of fish in our waters. In 1890, no less than 40,000
Perch ova were placed in the old arm of the canal at Newbold, and at the present time (July, 1892) the water is said to abound with young fry.

The Pike also exists in fair numbers in the neighbourhood, though much reduced in numbers owing to the accidental poisoning of the Avon about ten years ago, by the bursting of a tank of creosote on the railway, and its flowing into the river for two or three days, which worked great havoc with all kinds of fish. But in spite of this, many Pike of tolerable weight are taken every year, though specimens over ten pounds in weight are now rare. In some of the Roach ponds large Pike have occasionally been found, having grown to a considerable size in consequence of the exceptionally favourable conditions of their existence.

The occurrence of Trout at all in a district so far from hills and valleys of any considerable size is noteworthy. These fish are with us chiefly confined to the smaller rivulets which flow into the Avon, such as that near Lawford mill, or the Shawell brook, where, though the holes are but a few feet across at the most, fish over a pound in weight are occasionally met with, while specimens have been taken in the Avon which weighed considerably more. The Angling Association has made several attempts at stocking the river with Trout. In May, 1889, 400 yearling Trout, and 3,000 Trout fry were turned in. The yearlings were distributed about the water in the vicinity of Lawford mill, while the fry were put into the brook which runs into the river at that spot. In April, 1890, a further stocking took place, when 1,500 Trout fry were turned into a small brook at Newbold, and 1,000 yearlings into the Avon at Lawford mill. It is to be hoped that these efforts will meet with the success they deserve.

Mollusca.

By E. E. Austen, Esq. (o.r.), of the Zoological Department of the British Museum.

The following list is derived from two papers published many years ago in the Reports of the Rugby School Natural History
Society, one by the Rev. A. Bloxam ("Shells near Rugby," Report for 1875), and the other by H. Y. Oldham ("The Conchology of "Rugby," Report for 1879). Messrs. E. A. Smith and B. B. Woodward, of the British Museum, have kindly assisted by giving the most modern nomenclature, and expunging a few names, which are now regarded as synonyms. I have also added one or two species collected by myself, the identification of which Mr. Smith has been good enough to verify: these are indicated by an asterisk.

GASTEROPODA


LIMNEIDAE (continued).


PHYSIDAE.


PROSOBRANCHIATA


PALUDESTRINIDAE.


PULMONATA.


I. Stylommatophora.


II. Basommatophora.


AURICULIDAE.


LIMNENIDAE.


DREISSENIIDAE.


UNIONIDAE.


CYRENIDAE.


PELECYPODA.


Dreissena polymorpha. Canal.


Sphaerium rivicolum. On timber, under water.


Pisidium pusillum.
CHAPTER XXIV.

Lepidoptera.

By A. Sidgwick, Esq., M.A., Corpus Christi College, Oxford.

I have been asked to write a short preface to the local list of lepidoptera, or in common speech, butterflies and moths. My only claim to do so is the fact that I collected in Rugby from 1853 to 1879—in a rather desultory way—and was the first head of the entomological section when the School Natural History Society was started in 1867. The construction of the local list was therefore begun by us: though far more important work was done by our successors, notably by Mr. W. S. Edmonds, who has actively hunted the country, both in and around Rugby, for many years.

Of the 67 British butterflies, no less than 40 have been found in the district. Of these the best is certainly the Camberwell Beauty (V. Antiopa), caught in 1872. In that year these butterflies were captured all over the country. Mr. Edmonds reports also the Emperor (A. Iris) and the pale Clouded Yellow (Colias Hyale) from this district. The latter has been seen over a wide area in England this year, 1892, and perhaps may have reappeared in Rugby. One specimen also of the very rare Bath White (P. Daplidice) was taken some years ago by Mr. S. Haslam, now master at Uppingham School: it may be considered the best Rugby butterfly.

Among the Sphingina or Hawk-moths there are no very great rarities to report. The Bedstraw (D. Galii) is probably the best; and the Convolvulus and Death’s-head should also be named. All the commoner ones have been found here, including the large and small Elephant-hawks.
Of the Bombyces, nearly all the common species are found in the neighbourhood; and several that are rather notable captures. Among these are the Cream-spotted Tiger (*A. Villica*), the Scarce Swallow prominent (*N. Dictaeoides*), and particularly the Lobster (*S. Fagi*)—all found by Mr. Edmonds. [Larva, of *S. Fagi* also, reported by A. Gibb, of Rugby School.—Ed.] The Goat-moth (*Cossus Ligniperda*) was also found more than once in my memory. The rarest of all in the list is, however, Liparis Dispar, or the Gipsy, of which the caterpillars were reported to have been taken on the Barby Road; but I remember hearing at the time from one of the best entomologists in Rugby that there was some doubt of the genuineness of this find: so that it should probably be removed from the list until it is authenticated.

Of the Noctuae there is a long list; but of these no less than 48 are due to Mr. Edmonds. The fact that so many of them appear in the summer holidays gives, of course, a great advantage to a resident. The Noctuae are also mainly caught at night by sugaring the trees: a sport from which the school-boy is usually excluded. The best of this family is the Small Red Underwing (*C. Sponsa*), which Mr. Edmonds has found—I should much like to know where—and the Alder moth (*Acronycta Alni*), which I have seen no less than four times. On one occasion I was conducting the annual N.H.S. expedition to a neighbouring wood; we separated after lunch to collect; on rejoining I asked one party what they had found: they replied—"Oh, nothing particular! one moth, we don't "know it, but it is probably a commonish thing—you can have it "if you like," and handed me a chip box containing the great rarity *Acronycta Alni*. I naturally accepted it eagerly, and then told the boys what it was. Of course they wanted it back again; but as I was collecting for the School collection, I regarded myself as a kind of trustee, and refused to surrender my prize. When I left it was still in the School cabinet, of which it formed one of the chief ornaments.

Of the Geometers there is a fair show; but the smaller moths
have never been so well worked as the larger; and of the two smallest families, technically called the Tortrices and the Tineae, there have been no records at all since the first meagre list in the School report for 1867.

One of the finest captures of all was made by Mr. T. M. Wratislaw—a well known Rugby name—on August 30th, 1880, at sugar, on the Lower Hillmorton Road, viz., a specimen of that rare and magnificent Noctua called the Clifden Nonpareil (Catocala Fraxini). This is not only one of the largest and finest of the British lepidoptera, but it is also most capricious and eccentric in its habits. Besides the capture just mentioned, I know of three others: one was found at rest in an Essex salt marsh, one was caught in a gale on a cliff at night, and one was found by the porter in the school quadrangle at Haileybury. The next one will perhaps be caught in a school-study or a mouse-trap.

Post Scriptum.

Since writing the above, I have discovered from an Old Rugbyean, Archdeacon Sandford, of Exeter, that when he lived at Dunchurch, of which his father was vicar, he remembers—and the memory is confirmed by a letter from his elder brother, Colonel Sandford, late of the R.E.—that in the unusually hot summer of 1846 several Convolvulus Hawk Moths (Sphinx Convolvuli), and two Sharp-winged Hawks (Choerocampa Celerio), were caught in their garden, buzzing about the verbena beds. Of the latter moths, Colonel Sandford writes as follows, under date October 15th, 1892: “I remember all about the capture of the moths almost as distinctly “as if it were yesterday’s occurrence; and can see the specimen “which we had, with a small piece out of tip of its right anterior “wing.” The Celerio was also seen by another distinguished Old Rugbyean, Mr. A. G. Butler, of Oriel College, Oxford, who first communicated to me this year the fact of the insect’s appearance, and started me on the investigation which has ended in this full and satisfactory authentication.
Rugby: Past and Present, with an

List of Butterflies and Moths.

The nomenclature used in this list is that of "The New Entomologist," the second name, with the initials D.L., being the name given in the "Doubleday List." The letter R. after a species signifies it has been once reported.

RHOPALOCERA

FIERIS.
Brassicae (Large Garden White).
Rapae (Small)." 
Napi (Green-veined"
Daplidice (Bath White). R.

EUCHLOR.
Cardamines (Orange-tip).

LEUCOPHASIA.
Sinapis (Wood White).

COLIAS.
Hyale (Clouded Sulphur).
Edusa (Clouded Yellow).
Helice.

GONOPHYTIS.
Rhamni (Brinstone).

ARGYNNIS.
Selene (Small Pearl-bordersed Fritillary).
Euphrosyne (Pearl-bordered"
Adippe (High Brown"
Paphia (Silver Washed"

DELITATA.
Aurinia (Greasy Fritillary)."artemis. D.L.

VANESSA.
C. Album (Comma)."Polychloros (Large Tortoiseshell).
Urricae (Small"
Io (Peacock)."
Antiope (Camberwell Beauty).
Atalanta (Red Admiral).
Cardui (Painted Lady).

APATURA.
Iris (Purple Emperor). R.

PARARGE.
Egeria (Speckled Wood).
Megaera (Wall).

SATYRUS.
Semele (Graying).

EPISCHIE.
Janira (Meadow Brown).
Tithonus (Large Heath).
Hyperanthus (Ringlet).

COENONYMPHA.
Pamphilus (Small Heath).

THECLA.
W. Album (White Letter Hair-streak).
Quercus (Purple Hair-streak).

POLYOMMATUS.
Phloeas (Small Copper).

LYCAENA.
Astrarche (Brown Argus)."
medon. D.L.
Icarus (Common Blue)."
alexis. D.L.
Argiolus (Azure"
Minima (Little"
alsus. D.L.

SYRICHTHUS.
Malvae (Grizzled Skipper).

NISONIADES.
Tages (Dingy"

HESPERIA.
Thaumas (Small"
linea. D.L.
Sylvanus (Large"
Comma.

HETEROCERA.

ACHERONTIA.
Atrepios (Death's Head Hawk Moth).

SPHINX.
Convolvuli (Convolvulus"
Ligustri (Privet"

DEILEPHI.A.
Galii (Bedstraw"

CHOEROCAMPA.
Celerio (Sharp-winged"
Porcellus (Small Elephant"
Elpenor (Elephant"

SMERINTHUS.
Ocellatus (Eyed"
Populi (Poplar"

MACROGLOSSA.
Stellatarum (Humming Bird"
Fuciformis (Broad-bordered Bee Hawk Moth"
Bombylinformis (Narrow"

TROCHILUM.
Crabroniformis (Hornet Clearwing of the"
bembeciformis. D.L.

SESIA.
Tipuliformis (Currant Clearwing). R.
ZYGAENA.  
Trioli (Broad-bordered Five-spotted Burnet).  
R.
Lonicerae (Narrow).  
R.
Filipendulae (Six-spotted).  
R.

HYLOPHILA.  
Prasinana (Green Silver Lines).

NOLA.  
Cuculetella (Short-cloaked Moth).

NUDARIA.  
Mundana (Muslin).  
R.
Senex (Round-winged Muslin).

CALLIGENIA.  
Miniata (Rosy Footman).

LITHOSIA.  
Mesomella (Four-dotted Footman).  
R.
Griscola (Dingy).  
R.
Compans (Scarce).  
R.
Lurideola (Common).  
R.

EUCHELIA.  
Jacobaeae (Cinnabar).

ARCTIA.  
Caja (Tiger).  
R.
Vilica (Cream-spot Tiger).  
R.

SPILOSOMA.  
Mendirca (Muslin).  
R.
Lubricipedia (Buff Ermine).  
R.
Menthastri (White).  
R.

HEFALUS.  
Humuli (Ghost Swift).  
R.
Sylranus (Wood).  
R.
Hectus (Gold).  
R.

COSSUS.  
Ligniperda (Goat Moth).

ZEUZERA.  
Pyrina (Leopard Moth).  
asculi.  
D.L.

HETEROGENEA.  
Asella (Triangle Moth).

PORTHEA.  
Chrysorrhoea (Brown-tail Moth).  
R.
Similis (Yellow-tail).  
R.
Arridua.  
D.L.

LEUCOMA.  
Salicis (Satin Moth).

OCNERIA.  
Dispar (Gify).

PSILURA.  
Monacha (Black Arches).

DASYCHIRA.  
Pudibunda (Pale Tussock).  
R.
Fascelina (Dark).  
R.

ORCVIA.  
Gonostigma (Scarce Vapourer).  
R.
Antiqua (Common).  
R.

TRICHIURA.  
Crataegi (Pale Oak Eggar).

POECILOCAMPA.  
Populi (December Moth).

ERIOGASTER.  
Lanestris (Small Eggar).

BOMBYX.  
Neustria (Lackey).  
R.
Quercus (Oak Eggar).

ODONESTIS.  
Potatoria (Drinker).

LASICAMPAA.  
Quercifolia (Lappet).  
R.

D.R.  
DREPANA.  
Binaria (Oak Hook Tip).  
R.

Lacertiniaria (Scalloped Hook Tip).  
R.

Falcataria (Pebble).  
R.

Fila.  
Falcataria (Pebble).  
R.

D.L.  
DICRANURA.  
Bifida (Poplar Kitten).  
R.

Furcula (Sallow).  
R.

Vinula (Puss Moth).  
R.

STAUROPUS.  
Fagi (Lobster).  
R.

PTEROSTOMA.  
Palpina (Pale Prominent).  
R.

LOPHOPTERYX.  
Camelina (Coxcomb Prominent).

NOTOCOCTA.  
Dictaea (Swallow).  
R.

Dictaeoides (Lesser Swallow Prominent).  
R.

Ziczac (Pebble Prominent).  
R.

PRALERA.  
Bucephala (Buff Tip).  
R.

PYGAERA.  
Pigra (Small Chocolate Tip).  
R.

THYATIRA.  
Derasa (Buff Arches).  
R.

Batia (Peach-blossom).  
R.

CYMATOPHORA.  
Duplaris (Lesser Satin Moth).  
R.

Or (Poplar Lutestring).  
R.

ASPHALIA.  
Diluta (Lesser).  
R.

HEPIALUS.  
Humuli (Ghost Swift).  
R.

Sylvanus (Wood).  
R.

Lupulinus (Common Swift).  
R.

Ligniperda (Goat Moth).  
R.

ZEUZERA.  
Pyrina (Leopard Moth).  
R.

HETEROGENEA.  
Asella (Triangle Moth).

PORTHEA.  
Chrysorrhoea (Brown-tail Moth).  
R.

Similis (Yellow-tail).  
R.

Arridua.  
D.L.

LEUCOMA.  
Salicis (Satin Moth).

OCNERIA.  
Dispar (Gify).

PSILURA.  
Monacha (Black Arches).

DASYCHIRA.  
Pudibunda (Pale Tussock).  
R.

Fascelina (Dark).  
R.

ORCVIA.  
Gonostigma (Scarce Vapourer).  
R.

Antiqua (Common).  
R.

BRYOPHILA.  
Perla (Marbled Beauty).  
R.

Muralis (Marbled Grien).  
R.

ACRONYCTA.  
Tridens (Dark Dagger).  
R.

Psi (Grey).  
R.

Leporina (Miller).  
R.

NOCTUAE.  

ACRONYCTA (continued).
   Aceris (Sycomore).
   Megacephala (Poplar Grey).
   Alii (Alder).
   Ligusiri (Crownet). R.
   Rumicis (Knot Grass).

DILoba.
   Caeruleocephala (Figure of Eight Moth).

LEUCANIA.
   Conigera (Brown-line Bright-eye).
   Lithargyria (Clay).
   Conma (Shoulder-striped Wainscot). R.
   Impura (Smoky).
   Palpus (Common).

TAPINOSTOLA.
   Fulva (Small Wainscot). R.

NONAGRIA.
   Arundinis (Brown-reined Wainscot). R.

GORTyna.
   Ochracea (Frosted Orange). R.
   flavago. D.L.

HYEROECA.
   Nictitans (Ear Moth). R.
   Micacea (Rosy Rustic).

AXYlia.
   Putris (Flame). R.

XYLOPHASIA.
   Rorea (Clouded-bordered Brindle). R.
   Lithoxylea (Light Arches).
   Sublusbris (Reddish-light Arches). R.
   Monoglypha (Dark).
   polyodon. D.L.
   Hepalica (Clouded Brindle). R.

NEURIA.
   Saponariae (Bordered Gothic).

NEUROSIA.
   Popularis (Feathered). R.

CHARARAS.
   Graminis (Antler).

CERICO.
   Matura (Straw Underwing). R.
   cytherea. D.L.

LUPERNA.
   Testacea (Flounced Rustic). R.

MAMESTRA.
   Sordida (Large Nutmeg). R.
   anceps. D.L.
   Brassicae (Cabbage Moth).
   Persicariae (Dor).

APAMEA.
   Basilinea (Rustic Shoulder-knot).
   Gemina (Dusky Breast). R.
   Usamnis (Small Clowned Brindle).
   Didiyna (Common Rustic).
   oculea. D.L.

MANIA.
   Strigilis (Marbled Minor).
   Fasciuncula (Middle Barred Minor).

MANIA (continued).
   Literosa (Rosy Minor).
   Biceleria (Chabot). R.
   furuncula. D.L.
   Arcoua (Small-dotted Buff).

GRAMMIESIA.
   Trigrammica (Treble Lines).
   trilinea. D.L.
   Bielinea (Dark Treble Lines).

CARADRINA.
   Alsines (The Uncertain). R.
   Morpheus (Mottled Rustic).
   Taraxaci (Rustic). R.
   Manilia. D.L.
   Quadriprunata (Pale Mottled Willow).
   cubicularis. D.L.

RUSINA.
   Tenebrosa (Brown Rustic). R.

AGROTIS.
   Arundinis (Brown-veined Wainscot).

GORTYNA.
   Ochracea (Frosted Orange). R.
   flavago. D.L.

NONAGRIA.
   RUSINA.
   Tenebrosa (Brown Rustic). R.

AGROTIS.
   Suffusa (Dark Sword Grass). R.
   Saucia (Partly Underwing). R.
   Segetum (Turnip Moth).
   Exclamationis (Heart and Dart).
   Corteica (Heart and Club). R.
   Nicarica (Garden Dart).
   Triliti (Streched). R.
   aquilina. D.L.
   Strigula (True Lover's Knot). R.
   porphyrea. D.L.
   Ravida (Stout Dart).

NOCTUA.
   Depuncta (Plain Clay). R.
   Augur (Double Dart).
   Plecta (Flame Shoulder). R.
   C.-Nigrum (Setaceous Hebrew Character).
   Triangulum (Double-spotted Square-spot). R.
   Brunnea (Purple Clay). R.
   Festiva (Ingrailed). R.
   Dahlia (Barred Chestnut).
   Rubi (Small-square Spot). R.
   bella. D.L.
   Umbresa (Six-striped Rustic).
   Baja (Dotted Clay). R.
   Castanea (Grey Rustic).
   neglecta. D.L.
   Xanthographa (Square-spot Rustic).

TRIPHAENA.
   Ianthina (Lesser Broad-border).
   Fimbria (Broad-bordered Yellow Underwing). R.
   Interjecta (Least Yellow Underwing).
   Comes (Lesser). R.
   obsona. D.L.
   Pronuba (Large).

AMPHYRIA.
   Pyramids (Copper).
   Tragopogonis (Mous).

MANIA.
   Typica (Gothic).
   Maura (Old Lady).
Historical Account of Neighbouring Parishes

PANOLIS.
Finiperda (Fine Beauty). R.

TAKNOICAMP.
Gothica (Hebrew Character). R.
Incerta (Clouded Drab). R.
instabilis. D.L.
Populeti (Lead-coloured Drab). R.
Stablis (Common Quaker). R.
Gracilis (Pierced). R.
Munia (Twin-spotted). R.
Pulverulenta (Small). R.

cruda D.L.

ORTHERSIA.
Upsilon (Dismal). R.
Lota (Red-line Quaker). R.
Maclenta (Yellow-line Quaker).

ANCHOCELLS.
Ruña (Flowered Chestnut). R.
Pisticina (Beaked). R.
Lunosa (Lunar Underwing). R.
Litura (Brown-spot Pinion).

cerigo D.L.

CERASTIS.
Vaccini (Chestnut). R.
Spadicea (Dark Chestnut).

SCOPÉLOSOMA.
Satellitia (Satellite). R.

XANTHIA.
Citrago (Orange Sallow). R.
Fulvago (Sallow). R.
cerigo. D.L.
Flavago (Pink-barred Sallow). R.
silago. D.L.
Circellaris (Brick). R.
ferruginea. D.L.

XERORHITA.
Xerampelina (Centre-barred Sallow).

TETHÉA.
Subbusa (Olive). R.

COSMIA.
Pyralina (Lunar-spotted Pinion).

CALYNNIA.
Trapezina (Dunbar). R.
Diffinis (White-spotted Pinion). R.
Affinis (Lesser). R.

DIANTHOECIA.
Carphophaga (Tawny Shears). R.
Capsincola (Lychnis). R.
Cucubali (Campion). R.
Serena (Broad-barred White).

POLIA.
Chi (Grey Chi). R.
Flavincincta (Large Ranunculus). R.

APOROPHYLLA.
Nigra (Black Rustic). R.

CLEOCRIS.
Viminalis (Minor Shoulder Knot). R.

MISELIA.
Oxyacanthae (Green-brindled Crescent). R.
Rugby: Past and Present, with an

**PHYTOMETRA.**
- **Viridaria** (Small Purple-barred). aenea. D.L.

**EUCLIIA.**
- Mi (Mother Shipton).
- Glyphica (Burnet Noctua). R.

**CATOCALA.**
- Fraxini (Cliven Nonpareil).
- Napta (Red Underwing).
- Promissa (Light Crimson Underwing). R.

**BREPHOS.**
- Parthenias (Orange Underwing).

**ZANCLOGNATHA.**
- Grisalis (Small Fan-foot).
- Barbsia (Common).
- Tarsipennalis (Mottled).

**HYPENA.**
- Proboscidalis (Snout).

**GEOMETRAE.**
- Sambucaria (Swallow-tailed Moth).

**EPIONE.**
- Aplicaria (Bordered Beauty).

**RUMIA.**
- Luteolata (Brimstone Moth).
- crataegata. D.L.

**ANGRONA.**
- Prunaria (Orange Moth). R.

**METRORCAMA.**
- Margaritaria (Light Emerald).

**ELLOPIA.**
- Fasciaria (Barred Red).

**EUYMENE.**
- Dolobraria (Scorched Wing).

**PERIGALLIA.**
- Syringaria (Lilac Beauty).

**SELENA.**
- Bilunaria (Early Thorn).
- illunaria. D.L.
- Tetralunaria (Purple Thorn). illunaria. D.L.

**ODONTOPERA.**
- Bidentata (Scalloped Hazel).
- Bisetata (Small Fan-footed Wave).

**CROCALLIS.**
- Elinguaria (Scalloped Oak).

**EUGONIA.**
- Autumnaria (Large Thorn). R.
- alniaria. D.L.
- Fuscantaria (Dusky Thorne).
- Quercinaria (August). angulararia. D.L.

**HIMERA.**
- Pennaria (Feathered Thorn).

**BISTON.**
- Hirtaria (Brindled Beauty). R.

**AMPHIDASYS.**
- Strataria (Oakh). prodromaria. D.L.
- Beutleriana (Peppered Moth). Doubledayanara.

**FENEROPHILA.**
- Abruptaria (Waved Umber).

**CLEORA.**
- Lichenaria (Brussels Lace).

**PHYGALIA.**
- Pedaria (Pale Brindled Beauty).

**BOARMIA.**
- Repandata (Mottled).
- Gemmaria (Willow).
- rhombodaria. D.L.
- Roboraria (Great Oak).
- Consortaria (Pale Oak).

**TEPHROSIA.**
- Crepuscularia (Small Engrailed).
- Punctularia (Gray Birch).

**PSEUDOTELEPIS.**
- Prunata (Grass Emerald). R.
- cytisaria. D.L.

**GEOMETRA.**
- Papilionaria (Large Emerald). R.
- bajularia. D.L.

**IODIS.**
- Lactearia (Little Emerald).

**HEMITEA.**
- Strigaia (Common thymaria). D.L.

**ZONOSOMA.**
- Punctaria (Matiaen's Blush).
- Omnicornaria (Mocha).
- Orbicularia (Dingy Mocha).
- Pendularia (Birch).

**ASTHEN.**
- Lueteria (Small Yellow Wave). R.
- Candidata (Small White).
- Sylvata (Waved Carpet).

**ACIDALIA.**
- Dimidiata (Single-dotted Wave).
- scutulata.
- Bisetata (Small Fan-footed Wave). R.
- Virgularia (Small Dusty).
- Inornata (Plain).
- Marginepunctata (Mulein).
- Incarnaria (Small Dusty).
- Remuaria (Cream).
- Imitaria (Small Blood-vein). R.
- Aversata (Riand Wave).

**TIMANDRA.**
- Amataria (Blood-vein).
CABERA.
- Pusaria (Common White Wave).
- Exanthemata (Common " ).

BAPTA.
- Temerata (Clouded Silver).

MACARIA.
- Notata (Peacock).
- Liturata (Tufty-barred Angle).

HITALIA.
- Vania (V. - Mok).
- wavaria. D.L.

STRENGA.
- Clathrata (Latticed Heath).

PANAGRA.
- Petraria (Brown Silver-line).

EUPALUS.
- Pinusia (Border White).

ABRAXAS.
- Grossulariata (Currant Moth).
- Sylvia (Clouded Magpie).
- ulmata. D.L.

LIGDIA.
- Adustata (Schorched Carpet).

LOMASPILIS.
- Galiata (Galium).
- Fluctuata (Garden).

ANTICLEA.
- Marginata (Clouded Border).

HYBERNIA.
- Rupicapraaria (Early Moth).
- Leucophearia (Spring Usher).
- Marginata (Dotted Border).
- progemmaria. D.L.

EMMELESIA.
- Alchemillala (Small Rivulet).
- Albulata (Grass " ).

EUPITHECIA.
- Venosita (Netted Pug).
- Pelchellata (Foxglove Pug).
- Oblongata (Lime Speck).
- centaureata. D.L.
- Succenturiata (Border Lime Speck).
- Castigata (Grey Pug).
- Pimpinellata (Pimpinel Pug).
- Vulgata (Common " ).
- Absinthiata (Wormwood " ).
- Abbreviata (Brindled " ).
- Exiguata (Mottled " ).
- Subrinata (Juniper " ).
- Togata (Cloaked " ).

EUPITHECIA (continued).
- Pumilata (Double-striped Pug).
- Coronata (V. -,.).
- Rectangulata (Green " ).
- Scabiosa (Shaded " ).

LOBOPHORA.
- Hexapiera (Seraphim).

THERA.
- Firmata (Pini Carpet). R.

HYPSETES.
- Vauaria (V. - Moth).

MACARIA.
- Notata (Peacock).
- Liturata (Tufty-barred Angle).

HITALIA.
- Vania (V. - Mok).
- wavaria. D.L.

STRENGA.
- Clathrata (Latticed Heath).

PANAGRA.
- Petraria (Brown Silver-line).

EUPALUS.
- Pinusia (Border White).

ABRAXAS.
- Grossulariata (Currant Moth).
- Sylvia (Clouded Magpie).
- ulmata. D.L.

LIGDIA.
- Adustata (Schorched Carpet).

LOMASPILIS.
- Galiata (Galium).
- Fluctuata (Garden).

ANTICLEA.
- Marginata (Clouded Border).

HYBERNIA.
- Rupicapraaria (Early Moth).
- Leucophearia (Spring Usher).
- Marginata (Dotted Border).
- progemmaria. D.L.

EMMELESIA.
- Alchemillala (Small Rivulet).
- Albulata (Grass " ).

EUPITHECIA.
- Venosita (Netted Pug).
- Pelchellata (Foxglove Pug).
- Oblongata (Lime Speck).
- centaureata. D.L.
- Succenturiata (Border Lime Speck).
- Castigata (Grey Pug).
- Pimpinellata (Pimpinel Pug).
- Vulgata (Common " ).
- Absinthiata (Wormwood " ).
- Abbreviata (Brindled " ).
- Exiguata (Mottled " ).
- Subrinata (Juniper " ).
- Togata (Cloaked " ).

EUPITHECIA (continued).
- Pumilata (Double-striped Pug).
- Coronata (V. -,.).
- Rectangulata (Green " ).
- Scabiosa (Shaded " ).

LOBOPHORA.
- Hexapiera (Seraphim).

THERA.
- Firmata (Pini Carpet). R.

HYPSETES.
- Vauaria (V. - Moth).

MACARIA.
- Notata (Peacock).
- Liturata (Tufty-barred Angle).

HITALIA.
- Vania (V. - Mok).
- wavaria. D.L.

STRENGA.
- Clathrata (Latticed Heath).

PANAGRA.
- Petraria (Brown Silver-line).

EUPALUS.
- Pinusia (Border White).

ABRAXAS.
- Grossulariata (Currant Moth).
- Sylvia (Clouded Magpie).
- ulmata. D.L.

LIGDIA.
- Adustata (Schorched Carpet).

LOMASPILIS.
- Galiata (Galium).
- Fluctuata (Garden).

ANTICLEA.
- Marginata (Clouded Border).

HYBERNIA.
- Rupicapraaria (Early Moth).
- Leucophearia (Spring Usher).
- Marginata (Dotted Border).
- progemmaria. D.L.

EMMELESIA.
- Alchemillala (Small Rivulet).
- Albulata (Grass " ).

EUPITHECIA.
- Venosita (Netted Pug).
- Pelchellata (Foxglove Pug).
- Oblongata (Lime Speck).
- centaureata. D.L.
- Succenturiata (Border Lime Speck).
- Castigata (Grey Pug).
- Pimpinellata (Pimpinel Pug).
- Vulgata (Common " ).
- Absinthiata (Wormwood " ).
- Abbreviata (Brindled " ).
- Exiguata (Mottled " ).
- Subrinata (Juniper " ).
- Togata (Cloaked " ).

EUPITHECIA (continued).
- Pumilata (Double-striped Pug).
- Coronata (V. -,.).
- Rectangulata (Green " ).
- Scabiosa (Shaded " ).

LOBOPHORA.
- Hexapiera (Seraphim).

THERA.
- Firmata (Pini Carpet). R.

HYPSETES.
- Vauaria (V. - Moth).

MACARIA.
- Notata (Peacock).
- Liturata (Tufty-barred Angle).

HITALIA.
- Vania (V. - Mok).
- wavaria. D.L.

STRENGA.
- Clathrata (Latticed Heath).

PANAGRA.
- Petraria (Brown Silver-line).

EUPALUS.
- Pinusia (Border White).

ABRAXAS.
- Grossulariata (Currant Moth).
- Sylvia (Clouded Magpie).
- ulmata. D.L.

LIGDIA.
- Adustata (Schorched Carpet).

LOMASPILIS.
- Galiata (Galium).
- Fluctuata (Garden).

ANTICLEA.
- Marginata (Clouded Border).

HYBERNIA.
- Rupicapraaria (Early Moth).
- Leucophearia (Spring Usher).
- Marginata (Dotted Border).
- progemmaria. D.L.

EMMELESIA.
- Alchemillala (Small Rivulet).
- Albulata (Grass " ).

EUPITHECIA.
- Venosita (Netted Pug).
- Pelchellata (Foxglove Pug).
- Oblongata (Lime Speck).
- centaureata. D.L.
- Succenturiata (Border Lime Speck).
- Castigata (Grey Pug).
- Pimpinellata (Pimpinel Pug).
- Vulgata (Common " ).
- Absinthiata (Wormwood " ).
- Abbreviata (Brindled " ).
- Exiguata (Mottled " ).
- Subrinata (Juniper " ).
- Togata (Cloaked " ).

EUPITHECIA (continued).
- Pumilata (Double-striped Pug).
- Coronata (V. -,.).
- Rectangulata (Green " ).
- Scabiosa (Shaded " ).

LOBOPHORA.
- Hexapiera (Seraphim).

THERA.
- Firmata (Pini Carpet). R.

HYPSETES.
- Vauaria (V. - Moth).

MACARIA.
- Notata (Peacock).
- Liturata (Tufty-barred Angle).

HITALIA.
- Vania (V. - Mok).
- wavaria. D.L.

STRENGA.
- Clathrata (Latticed Heath).

PANAGRA.
- Petraria (Brown Silver-line).

EUPALUS.
- Pinusia (Border White).

ABRAXAS.
- Grossulariata (Currant Moth).
- Sylvia (Clouded Magpie).
- ulmata. D.L.

LIGDIA.
- Adustata (Schorched Carpet).

LOMASPILIS.
- Galiata (Galium).
- Fluctuata (Garden).

ANTICLEA.
- Marginata (Clouded Border).

HYBERNIA.
- Rupicapraaria (Early Moth).
- Leucophearia (Spring Usher).
- Marginata (Dotted Border).
- progemmaria. D.L.

EMMELESIA.
- Alchemillala (Small Rivulet).
- Albulata (Grass " ).

EUPITHECIA.
- Venosita (Netted Pug).
- Pelchellata (Foxglove Pug).
- Oblongata (Lime Speck).
- centaureata. D.L.
- Succenturiata (Border Lime Speck).
- Castigata (Grey Pug).
- Pimpinellata (Pimpinel Pug).
- Vulgata (Common " ).
- Absinthiata (Wormwood " ).
- Abbreviata (Brindled " ).
- Exiguata (Mottled " ).
- Subrinata (Juniper " ).
- Togata (Cloaked " ).

EUPITHECIA (continued).
- Pumilata (Double-striped Pug).
- Coronata (V. -,.).
- Rectangulata (Green " ).
- Scabiosa (Shaded " ).

LOBOPHORA.
- Hexapiera (Seraphim).

THERA.
- Firmata (Pini Carpet). R.

HYPSETES.
- Vauaria (V. - Moth).

MACARIA.
- Notata (Peacock).
- Liturata (Tufty-barred Angle).

HITALIA.
- Vania (V. - Mok).
- wavaria. D.L.
Aculeate Hymenoptera and Chrysids.

By the Rev. F. D. Morice, M.A., Assistant Master at Rugby School.

Under the name Aculeate Hymenoptera are included three groups of insects, which are sufficiently well known to have received distinctive English names—Ants, Wasps, and Bees; but it also includes a number of groups to some extent intermediate in their structure between Ants and Wasps, which are practically known only to naturalists, and have never secured for themselves a popular name. These groups, differing greatly in form, are on the whole exceedingly alike in their habits, and may conveniently be treated as forming a fourth group, called Fossors, to be placed, however, not at the end of the family, but between the Ants and the Wasps.
Aculeate Hymenoptera consist, then, of (a) Ants, (b) Fossors, (c) Wasps, and (d) Bees. It is impossible here to enter elaborately into the distinctions between these groups, but a word or two may be said as to each.

(a) Ants are always social, living in co-operative communities of males, queens, and workers, the workers being always wingless.

(b) Fossors are never social. Each female forms a burrow, sometimes of considerable depth, in earth, or sand, or wood, and deposits in it her eggs, together with provision for the food of the expected offspring. This provision consists of some other captured insect (or similar creature, e.g., a spider), apparently not killed, but paralysed by the captor's sting. In suitable situations many Fossors of the same species will be found working side by side, but they seem never to co-operate, or to interfere in any way with each other's labours. In one group only of Fossors the females are wingless.

(c) Among Wasps, some are social, like the Ants, but the workers are always winged. Others are solitary, like the Fossors, and, indeed, are almost identical with them in their habits. The prey conveyed by solitary Wasps to their burrows appears always to consist of small caterpillars. A Wasp, of whatever species, may be known at once by its habit of folding or furling its wings longitudinally when at rest. No other Aculeate insect can do more than lay one wing flat on the top of another, but the Wasp doubles the upper wing upon itself from end to end.

(d) Among Bees, as among Wasps, some are social and some solitary. The provision for the young in this group is not animal, but vegetable. The females rifle flowers of their pollen, and mix this with honey into a kind of little cake, on which they deposit their eggs. A few kinds, however, known as Parasites or Cuckoo-bees, collect no store of their own, but simply watch their opportunity and deposit their own eggs on the store which is being amassed by a female of another species. It is not quite certain what happens next, whether the grub which develops from the intruded egg
devours the lawful occupant of the cell, or whether the industrious bee, finding that her store has been tampered with, goes off in disgust and lays her egg elsewhere. But it is certain that, in the end, the store is eaten by the interloper, and that the bee emerging from a cell so treated is a member of the Parasitic species, and not of the species to which the maker of the cell belonged.

It is not easy to find a good structural difference between the Bees and the other Aculeate Hymenoptera. A Bee, however, has always some hairs upon its body, which, under the microscope, appear plumed or branched; while no such hairs are to be found on any members of the other families. Usually, too, some part of the female Bee's body, as the thigh, or the shank, or the abdomen, is specially adapted for the conveyance of pollen. But this is not always the case even with industrious genera of Bees, and naturally it is not so with those which are Parasitic.

The sort of country where one would expect to find Hymenoptera of all kinds abundant should be (a) warm and sheltered, (b) near the sea, (c) sandy, (d) well wooded and, especially, provided with coniferous trees, (e) possessing abundance of certain favourite food-plants of bees, such as heather, brambles, rag-wort, and wild mignonette. Rugby, of course, differs in many respects from this ideal; we are practically without heather or pinewoods, and have sand only here and there, e.g., in the neighbourhood of Hillmorton. It is, then, not surprising that our list should be a limited one; the only wonder is that it should be as long as it is. Generally it may be said that such species as burrow in wood are fairly abundant with us; such as frequent heather and pinewoods are almost entirely absent; while of those which affect sandy country, we lack some of the most striking and conspicuous kinds, and yet (thanks chiefly to Hillmorton) can produce a better list than might have been expected. The late Mr. F. Smith once attempted collecting Aculeate Hymenoptera in Warwickshire, but found practically nothing, and the district has since been regarded as a specially poor one; but my experience hardly bears out this view. Except among the
Historical Account of Neighbouring Parishes.

Ants, to which I have paid somewhat less attention than to the other groups, and which I cannot (I feel sure) have yet exhausted, I have found decidedly rare insects of every family; and there are several genera among the Fossors and Bees of which we possess every species. One Bee, *Halictus atricornis*, which I have found abundantly all round Rugby, scarcely occurs elsewhere in England, and has never occurred out of England; and this circumstance alone may be taken to shew that the district deserves more attention than it has generally received from collectors of Aculeate Hymenoptera.

List of Aculeate Hymenoptera collected in and round Rugby, 1888—1892:

**ANTS.**

Crabro quadrimaculatus.
 .. peltarius. (Hillmorton).
 .. chrysostoma.
 .. albiabia.
 .. Oxybelus uniglumis.

**FOSSORS.**

**I. Social.**

Vespa vulgaris.
 .. germanica.
 .. rufa.
 .. sylvestris.

**II. Solitary.**

Odynerus spinipes.
 .. callicus.
 .. paretium.
 .. pictus.
 .. trifasciatus.
 .. Antilope.
 .. parietinus.

**BEES.**

Colletes Daviesana.
 .. Prosopis communis.
 .. signata.
 .. hyaliata.
 .. Sphecodes gibbus.
 .. subquadriata.
 .. pilifrons. (Hillmorton).
 .. similis.
 .. ferruginatus.
 .. variegatus. (Hillmorton).
 .. dimidiatus.
 .. affinis.
 .. Mellinus arvensis.
 .. Trypoxylon signatus.
 .. Entomognathus brevis.
 .. Crabro clavipes.
 .. capitosus.
 .. leucozona.
 .. cetratus.
 .. podagricus.
 .. palmipes.
 .. varius.
 .. Wesmæli.
 .. elagatulus.
 .. vagabundus.
 .. cephalotes.

**ANTS.**

Lasius flavus.
 .. niger.
 .. Myrmica ruginodis. (Brandon).
 .. laevinodis.
 .. scabrinodis.
 .. Myrmosa melanocephala.
 .. Tiphia minuta.
 .. Pompilus gibbus.
 .. pectinipes. (Hillmorton).
 .. Spilomena troglodytes.
 .. Stigmus pendulus.
 .. Diodontus minutus.
 .. tristis.
 .. Passalocus corniger.
 .. insignis.
 .. gracilis.
 .. monilicornis.
 .. Pemphredon lugubris.
 .. letherif.
 .. unicolor.
 .. Psen pallipes.
 .. Nysson trimaculatus.
 .. Gorytes mystaceus.
 .. Hoplisa quadrifasciata.
 .. Melinus arvensis.
 .. Trypoxylon signatus.
 .. Entomognathus brevis.
 .. Crabro clavipes.
 .. capitosus.
 .. leucozona.
 .. cetratus.
 .. podagricus.
 .. palmipes.
 .. varius.
 .. Wesmæli.
 .. elagatulus.
 .. vagabundus.
 .. cephalotes.

**WASPS.**

**ANTS.**

Lasius flavus.
 .. niger.
 .. Myrmica ruginodis. (Brandon).
 .. laevinodis.
 .. scabrinodis.
 .. Myrmosa melanocephala.
 .. Tiphia minuta.
 .. Pompilus gibbus.
 .. pectinipes. (Hillmorton).
 .. Spilomena troglodytes.
 .. Stigmus pendulus.
 .. Diodontus minutus.
 .. tristis.
 .. Passalocus corniger.
 .. insignis.
 .. gracilis.
 .. monilicornis.
 .. Pemphredon lugubris.
 .. letherif.
 .. unicolor.
 .. Psen pallipes.
 .. Nysson trimaculatus.
 .. Gorytes mystaceus.
 .. Hoplisa quadrifasciata.
 .. Melinus arvensis.
 .. Trypoxylon signatus.
 .. Entomognathus brevis.
 .. Crabro clavipes.
 .. capitosus.
 .. leucozona.
 .. cetratus.
 .. podagricus.
 .. palmipes.
 .. varius.
 .. Wesmæli.
 .. elagatulus.
 .. vagabundus.
 .. cephalotes.
The Chrysids (sometimes called Ruby-tails or Jewel-bees) are exquisitely beautiful insects, shaped like small Bees, but glittering with the most brilliant metallic colours, red, green, blue, or purple. The females can sting, or rather prick, sharply, but their sting has no poison-bag attached to it, and wounds, therefore, merely as a needle might do, by simple puncture. They live parasitically in the burrows of various Aculeate Hymenoptera, and in bright weather may often be seen hovering round posts or holes in a wall, or visiting flowers. I have taken in or near Rugby the following species:

---

**Myriopoda (Centipedes and Millipedes).**

By R. I. Pocock, Esq., of the Zoological Department, British Museum.

In the collection of the British Museum there are, roughly speaking, about fifty species of Myriopoda, which have been obtained...
in various parts of Great Britain. The twelve species here recorded from Rugby were picked up by Mr. E. E. Austen during a few days' search. No doubt if more time had been devoted to collecting these little known Arthropods, many species that are common elsewhere would also have been found. With a little trouble it is certain that the present list could easily be doubled, seeing that some of the most widely distributed forms, such as *Glomeris marginata* (the Pill-Millipede), *Iulus sabulosus*, *Geophilus flavus*, &c., are noticeable for their absence.

**DIPLOPODA** (Millipedes).

**IULIDAE.**

*Iulus londinensis.* Common in the neighbourhood of London and in the S.E. counties of England: hitherto unknown in the S.W., but apparently extending from the S.E. up to Scotland.

**Iulus pusillus.** Generally distributed throughout Europe.

**Iulus niger.** Common in the south of England and in western Europe.

**Iulus punctatus.** Common all over England in decaying wood.

**Blaniulus guttulatus.** Common all over England.

**CHORDEUMIDAE.**

*Atractosoma polydesmoides.* Generally distributed throughout the south of England: so far Rugby is the most northern locality for the species.

**POLYDESMIDAE.**

*Polydesmus complanatus.* Common everywhere.

**Iulus inconstans.** Widely distributed in the south of England, but not very commonly found.

**CHILOPODA** (Centipedes).

**LITHOBIIDAE.**

*Lithobius forficatus.* Common everywhere.

**Lithobius variegatus.** Abundantly distributed throughout the British Islands, but so far as is at present known, peculiar to Great Britain and the Channel Islands.

**Lithobius crassipes.** Common everywhere.

**GEOPHILIDAE.**

*Geophilus carpophagus.* Common all over Europe.
CHAPTER XXV.

Plants.

The physical conditions which affect the flora of a district are chiefly soil, elevation, and degree of humidity; a note therefore on these points in relation to our district will be convenient before considering the flora in detail.

Rugby lies on an elevated plateau, forming in part the watershed between the Thames and the Severn, our largest stream the Avon, with its tributary the Swift, finding its way into the Severn at Tewkesbury; while the smaller Rainsbrook, or Leam, belongs to the Thames, being a tributary of the Cherwell, which joins the great river at Oxford. The elevation of the town of Rugby is 380 feet above sea level, while the Avon to the immediate east of the town is about 100 feet lower. The upper part of the plateau is covered to a large extent with drift gravels and sand, the lower slopes being almost wholly composed of boulder clay. Along the river and the smaller stream alluvial land extends to some distance, but the slope is so steep that water runs easily away, and bog or marshy ground is all but completely absent from the district.

The degree of humidity is intermediate, the rainfall being on an average twenty-nine inches in the year as against thirty-five inches over the British Isles generally.

It will easily be seen that under such conditions the vegetation of Rugby has few features of special interest. The elevation is sufficient to eliminate many strictly lowland plants, but not high enough to bring in truly Alpine varieties to take their place. The boulder clay formation is known to be very inhospitable towards
Historical Account of Neighbouring Parishes.

345

plants, while the absence of bog land prevents our including so many of its interesting plants—Sundew, Butterwort, and others. The only record indeed of the Common Sphagnum is of a few patches in Brandon wood during a peculiarly wet season. It may be of interest, however, to note that the Osmunda, or Royal Fern, survived in a wild state within four miles of Rugby until about ten years ago, when the character of the spot was entirely altered by cultivation, destroying all its interest for the botanist.

The whole Flora of the Avon district numbers about 1,038 species of flowering plants and ferns, of which 750 or thereabouts have been noticed in or round Rugby. From these, if we are to consider the truly native flora only, should be excluded some few casuals, which, having been introduced with the seed of corn or clover, have sprung up for a year or two and then disappeared until reintroduced in a similar manner. Instances of this are Silene Anglica, a plant of south-west England, and Echium vulgare, a limestone plant.

Rugby is not without some distinction in having produced a few names well known in the botanical world for good and solid work. In the "Register of boys educated at Rugby School" appears the following entry in the year 1676:—"Pettiver James, son of Mr. James Pettiver of Hillmorton." How long he remained at school we cannot tell, but we find that in after life he regretted that he was not sent to finish his education at one of the Universities, and he tells us that he had his "juvenile education at Rugby School, in "Warwickshire, under ye patronage of a kind grandfather, Mr. "Richard Elborowe, since which I have often bewailed my not "being allowed after that time academical learning."* The earliest record of him as a botanist is a small collection of "plants growing "in the fields and gardens about London, gathered about the year "1683 or 1684." By the year 1692 he was already recognised as a botanist of considerable repute, and was very intimate with Ray, who, according to Haller, was the greatest botanist within the

* Kenning's Rugby Almanack, 1873.
memory of man. In 1695, Pettiver was made a Fellow of the Royal Society. His various papers on botany and natural history were so numerous that a list would fill several pages. His collection of plants, gathered from all parts of the world, in 1697, numbered between five and six thousand specimens, and for this, with his natural history collections, Sir Hans Sloane offered him £4,000. This offer was not accepted, but Sir Hans Sloane subsequently acquired them upon the death of Pettiver in the year 1718, and they now form part of the great Sloane collections in the British Museum.

In the year 1787 William Baxter was born at Rugby, and at the age of 26 he was appointed curator of the Oxford Botanical Gardens, four years later being elected an associate of the Linnean Society. In 1834 he published the first of his six volumes of "British Flowering Plants."

In the year 1801 was born Andrew Bloxam, fourth son of the Rev. R. R. Bloxam, D.D., one of the masters in Rugby School. In 1824 Andrew was appointed naturalist on board H.M.S. Blonde, and during a voyage which lasted over eighteen months, he visited South America and the Islands of the Pacific, securing a large collection of various objects, which were subsequently deposited in the British Museum. His researches were very wide, embracing flowering plants, ferns, mosses, lichens, and fungi, two species of the last class being named after him. Amongst the flowering plants his favourite study was Brambles and Roses, of which families he was one of the earliest English students, cultivating many varieties of both classes in his garden at Harborough Magna, of which village he was rector in his later days. He contributed many papers and lists to various botanical works, but never published any work of his own.

Mention, too, must be made of the valuable work of the Rugby School Natural History Society, which was started under the able guidance of F. E. Kitchener, Esq., one of the masters, who for several years worked in this district. This society has from its
commencement in 1867 published annual reports, not only of botanical, but of much other natural history and scientific work. In the year 1876 a list of the flora of Rugby was published by this society as a separate pamphlet, styled “Register of Plants found within ten miles of Rugby,” being the result of ten years’ hard work on the part of various members of the School. Since that date several additions have been made, and a complete list is now presented, compiled from the reports of this society.

This list is arranged according to the eighth edition of “The London Catalogue of British Plants.”

**RANUNCULACEAE.**

- Thalictrum flavum (Meadow Rue).
- Anemone nemorosa (Wood Anemone).
- Myosurus minimus (Common Mouse-ear). Once recorded.
- Ranunculus circinatus (Water Ranunculus).
- R. fluitans.
- R. trichophyllus. Old canal, Newbold.
- Drouetii.
- peltatus.
- floribundus.
- Lenormandi.
- hederaceus (Ivy Ranunculus).
- ecelearatus (Celery-leaved ).
- Flanula (Spear).
- Lingua (Great ). Welton park.
- auricomus (Goldilocks).
- acris (Buttercup).
- repens (Creeping Ranunculus).
- bulbosus (Bulbous ).
- parviflorus (Small-flowered Ranunculus). Formerly at Little Lawford; appears to be extinct.
- arvensis (Corn Ranunculus).
- Ficaria (Lisser Celandine).
- Calth a palustris (Marsh Marigold).
- Helleborus foetidus (Fetid Hellebore). Once reported.
- Eranthys hyemalis (Winter Aconite). Garden escape.
- Aquilegia vulgaris (Columbine). Doubtful.

**PAPAVERACEAE.**

- Papaver somniferum (Garden Poppy). Escape.
- Rhoes (Field).
- dubium (Long-headed ).
- Argemone (Pall).
- Chelidonium majus (Common Colombine).

**FUMARIACEAE.**

- Corydalis lutea (Yellow Corydal). Thurlaston.
- Fumaria confusa (Common Fumitory).
- muralis.
- officinalis.

**CRUCIFERAE.**

- Nasturtium officinale (Water Cress).
- acris (Creeping ).
- palusire (Marsh).
- amphibium (Great ).
- Barbarea vulgaris (Winter ).
- intermedia.
- praece.
- Cardamine amara (Large Bitter-cress).
- pratensis (Cuckoo Flower).
- hirsuta (Hairy Bitter-cress).
- flexuosa.
- impatien (Narrow-leaved Bitter-cress).
- Harborough Magna.
- Alyssum calycinum (Small Alyssum). Once reported.
- Draba ancina (Hoary Draba). Accidental.
- Erophila vulgaris (Vernal Whitlow Grass).
- Hesperis matronalis (Dame’s Violet). Doubtfully wild.
- Sisymbrium Thaliana (Wall Cress).
- officinalis (Hedge Mustard).
- Sophia ( Fritz West).
- Alaria (Garlic Mustard).
- Erysimum cheiranthoides (Treacle Mustard).
- Camelina sativa (Gold of Pleasure). Accidental; Harborough Magna.
- Brassica Napus (Rape).
Brassica Rapa (Rape Seed). Accidental.
  sylvestris.
  nigra (Black Mustard). Recorded.
  alba (Mustard). Recorded.
Capsella Bursa-pastoris (Shepherd's Purse).
Senebiera Coronopus (Wart Cress).
Lepidium latifolium (Broad-leaved Cress).
  campestre (Field Cress).
  Smithii (Smith's Cress).
  Daub (Hoary Cress). Established; Bilton Road.
Thlaspi arvense (Penny Cress).
Teesdalia nudicaulis (Common Teesdalia). Formerly on Lower Hillmorton Road; now extinct.
Raphanus Raphanistrum (Wild Radish). Doubtful.
  arvensis (Corra Spurry).
  rubrum (Sand Cress).
  fontana (Water Chickweed).
  arvensis (Corn Spurry).
  rubrum (Sand Cress).
  fontana (Water Chickweed).
  quadrangulum (Square-stalked).
  quadratum (Trailing).
  pulchrum (Slender).
  hirsutum (Hairy).
Thlaspi arvense (Penny Cress).
Teesdalia nudicaulis (Common Teesdalia).
  arvensis (Corn Spurry).
  rubrum (Sand Cress).
  fontana (Water Chickweed).
  quadrangulum (Square-stalked).
  quadratum (Trailing).
  pulchrum (Slender).
  hirsutum (Hairy).

HYPERCINEAE.
Hypericum perforatum (Impervious St. John's-wort).
  quadrangulum (Square-stalked).
  quadratum (Trailing).
  pulchrum (Slender).
  hirsutum (Hairy).

TILIACEAE.
Tilia vulgaris (Lime Tree).

LINEAE.
Linum catharticum (Purgating Flax).
  perenne (Perennial).
  angustifolium (Pale).
  usitatissimum (Linseed).

GERANIACEAE.
Geranium pratense (Meadow Geranium).
  molle (Dave's-foot).
  pusillum (Small-flowered).
  dissectum (Cut-leaved).
  lucidum (Shining).
  Robertianum (Herb Robert).
Erodium cicutarium (Common Craneshall).
Oxalis Acetosella (Wood Sorrel).

ILICINEAE.
Ilex Aquifolium (Holly).

CELASTRINEAE.
Euonymus Europaeus (Spindle Tree).

RHAMNEAE.
Rhamnus catharticus (Common Buckthorn).

SAPINDACEAE.
Acer Pseudo-platanus (Sycomore).

LEGUMINOSAE.
Ulex Europaeus (Gorse).
Cytisus scoparius (Common Brow).
Historical Account of Neighbouring Parishes.

Potentilla Fragariastrum (Strawberry-leaved Potentil).

Tormentilla (Tormentil Potentil).

repans (Creeping Potentil).

Anserina (Silver Weed).

Alchemilla arvensis (Parsley Piert).

vulgaris (Lady's Mantle).

Agrimonia Eupatoria (Common Agrimony).

Poterium Sanguisorba (Salad Burnet).

muricatum. (Great Burnet).

Rosa tomentosa (Downy Rose).

micrantha.

canina. (Dog Rose).

lutetiana.

arvatica.

tomentella.

verticillancatha.

caesia.

decipiens.

arvensis (Field Rose).

muricatum. (Great Burnet).

Ononias repens (Rest-harrow).

Medicago sativa (Lucerne). Introduced.

Medicago lupulina (Black Medick).

Melilotus altissima (Common Melilot). Introduced.

Trifolium pratense (Purple Clover).

medium (Meadow). (Crimson Clover). Introduced.

arvense (Hare's-foot).

striatum (Knotted). (Alike).

repens (White).

fragiferum (Strawberry).

procumbens (Hop).

dubium (Lesser).

filiforme (Slender). (Doubtful).

Anthyllis Vulneraria (Lady's Fingers).

Lotus corniculatus (Bird's-foot Trefoil).

tenuis.

pilosus.

Ornithopus perpusillus (Common Birdsfoot).

Lower Hillmorton.

Vicia hirsuta (Hairy Vetch).

tetrasperma (Slender Vetch).

Cracca (Tufted).

sepium (Bush).

sativa (Common).

angustifolia Bobartii.

Lathyrus pratensis (Meadow Pea).

macrorrhizus (Tuberous Pea).

ROSACEAE.

Frunus communis (Blackthorn).

insititia.

domestica.

Avium (Bird Cherry).

Cerasus (Wir ...)

Spiraea Ulmaria (Meadow Sweet).

Filipendula (Dropwort).

Rubus Idaeus (Raspberry).

affinis (Bramble).

Lindianus.

rhamnolius.

leucostachys.

carpinfolius.

amphilacus.

Sprengeli Borrieri.

Eloxiini.

rosacus Hystrix.

radix.

Radala.

Roeheiri.

Guntheri.

Ballourianus.

coryfolius.

caesius (Dewberry).

Geum urbanum (Herb Bennet).

intermedium.

rivale (Water Avens).

Fragaria vesca (Strawberry).

elatior.

Potentilla Fragariastrum (Strawberry-leaved Potentil).

Antherina (Silver Weed).

Alchemilla arvensis (Parsley Piert).

vulgaris (Lady's Mantle).

Agrimonia eupatoria (Common Agrimony).

Poterium Sanguisorba (Salad Burnet).

muricatum.

officinale (Great Burnet).

Rosa tomentosa (Downy Rose).

micrantha.

canina. (Dog Rose).

lutetiana.

arvatica.

tomentella.

verticillancatha.

caesia.

decipiens.

arvensis (Field Rose).

muricatum.

Ononias repens (Rest-harrow).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CUCURBITACEAE.</th>
<th>RUBIACEAE.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bryonia dioica (Common Bryony). Brandon.</td>
<td>Galium Cruciatum (Crosswort).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UMBELLIFERAE.</td>
<td>... verum (Ladies' Bedstraw).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydrocotyle vulgaris (Marsh Pennywort). Brandon.</td>
<td>... Mollugo (Hedge Madder).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sanicula Europaea (Wood Senicle).</td>
<td>... saxatile (Hath).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conium maculatum (Common Hemlock).</td>
<td>... palustris (Marsh).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eupatorium rotundifolium (Tare's ear). Once reported.</td>
<td>... elongatum.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apium nodiflorum (Prostrate Celery).</td>
<td>... uliginosum (Swamp).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>... repens. (Lesser Carum Carvi (Caraway).</td>
<td>... Aparine (Goosegrass).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sismon Amomum (Mustard Stone Parsley).</td>
<td>... tricorne (Corn Galium). Frankton.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silium latifolium (Water Parsnft).</td>
<td>Asperula odorata (Woodruff).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>... erectum (Swamp).</td>
<td>... Sherardia arvensis (Field Madder).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>... major (Greater Pimpinelle).</td>
<td>... valenciae.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>... Conopodium denudatum (Pig-nut).</td>
<td>... volubilis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chaerophyllum temulentum (Rough Chervil).</td>
<td>... DIPSACEAE.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scandix Pecten-Veneris (Shepherd's Needle).</td>
<td>... Diipsacus sylvestris (Teasel).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anthriscus vulgatis (Burr Chervil).</td>
<td>... Scabiosa Succisa (Devil's-bit).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>... sylvestris (Wild).</td>
<td>... Columbaria (Small Scabions). Cave's Inn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>... Foeniculum officinale (Fennel). Doubful.</td>
<td>... arvensis (Field).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coriandrum sativum (Coriander).</td>
<td>... COMPOSITAE.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oenanthe fistulosa (Water Dropwort).</td>
<td>Eupatorium cannabinum (Hemp Agrimony).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phellandrum (Fine-leaved Oenanthe).</td>
<td>... Solidago Virgaurea (Common Golden Rod). Blue Bear Lane.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>... Baviatlis.</td>
<td>... Bellis perennis (Daisy).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aethusa Cynapium (Food's Parsley).</td>
<td>... Erigeron acre (Elekane). Low Morton.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silaus pratensis (Pepper Saffrage).</td>
<td>... Filago germanica (Cud-weed).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Angelica sylvestris (Wild Angelica).</td>
<td>... Gnaphalium uliginosum (Marsh Cud-weed).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peucedanum sativum (Wild Parsnft).</td>
<td>... sylvaticum (Wood).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heracleum Sphondylium (Cew ).</td>
<td>... Pulicaria dysenterica (Fleabane).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>... Daucus Carota (Wild Carrot).</td>
<td>... Bidens cernua (Burr Marigold).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>... Caucaulis arvensis (Spreading Caucaulis).</td>
<td>... tripartita (Three-cleft Bidens).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>... Anthriscus (Hedge Parsley).</td>
<td>... Achillea Millefolium (Milfoil).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>... nodosa (Knoted Caucaulis).</td>
<td>... Patrica (Sneezewort).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>... ARALIACEAE.</td>
<td>... Anthemis Cotula (Stink Mayweed).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hedera Helix (Ivy).</td>
<td>... arvensis (Corn Comonile). Accidental.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>... CORNACEAE.</td>
<td>... Chrysanthenum segetum (Corn Marigold).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cornus sanguinea (Dogwood).</td>
<td>... Leucanthemum (Ox-eye Daisy).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>... CAPRIFOLIAECEAE.</td>
<td>... Farhenelium (Fever-feu). Garden escape.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adoxa Moschatellina (Moscatit).</td>
<td>... Matricaria inodora (Scentless Matricary).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sambucus nigra ( Elder).</td>
<td>... Chamomilla (Wild Camomile).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viburnum Opulus (Guelder Rose).</td>
<td>... Tanacetum vulgare (Tansy).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>... Lantana (Wayfaring-tree). Catthorpe.</td>
<td>... Artemisia vulgaris (Mugwort).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lonicera Periclymenum (Honeysuckle).</td>
<td>... Tussilago Farfara (Coltsfoot).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>... CAPRIFOLIAEAE.</td>
<td>... Pethesites vulgaris (Butterburr).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>... Senecio vulgaris (Groundsel).</td>
<td>... Chrysanthenum segetum (Corn Marigold).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>... squalidus (Wood Senecio).</td>
<td>... Leucanthemum (Ox-eye Daisy).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>... erucifolius (Narrow-leaved Senecio).</td>
<td>... Farhenelium (Fever-feu). Garden escape.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>... Jacobaea (Regwort).</td>
<td>... Matricaria inodora (Scentless Matricary).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>... aquaticus (Water).</td>
<td>... Chamomilla (Wild Camomile).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>... Carlina vulgaris (Common Carline). Frankton wood.</td>
<td>... Tanacetum vulgare (Tansy).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Historical Account of Neighbouring Parishes.

**APOCYNACEAE.**
- Arctium majus (Common Burdock).  
- Carduus nutans (Musk Thistle).
- Cnicus lanceolatus (Speckled Thistle).
- Sillynum Marianum (Milk Thistle).
- Centaurea nigra (Knapweed).
- Scabiosa (Greater Centaury).
- Vinca minor (Lesser Periwinkle).

**GENTIANEAE.**
- Erythraea Centaurium (Centaury).
- Menyanthes trifoliata (Buckbean).
- Myosotis arvensis (Field Forget-me-not).
- Lysimachus nemorum (Wood Forget-me-not).
- Lysimachus vulgaris (Common Forget-me-not).
- Veronica caespitosa.

**BORAGINEAE.**
- Symphytum officinale (Comfrey).
- Borago officinalis (Borage).
- Lithospermum officinale (Gromwell).
- Silybum Marianum (Milk Thistle).
- Lycopsis arvensis (Small Bugloss).

**CONVOLVULACEAE.**
- Calystegia Sepium (Large Bindweed).
- Convolvulus arvensis (Lesser Bindweed).
- Cuscuta epithymum (Lesser Dodder).

**SOLANACEAE.**
- Solanum dulcamara (Nightshade).
- Lycium barbarum (Tea Plant).
- Datura Stramonium (Thorn Apple).

**SCROPHULARINEAE.**
- Antirrhinum majus (Snapdragon).
- Veronica hederaefolia (Ivy Speedwell).

**OLEACEAE.**
- Fraxinus excelsior (Ash Tree).
- Ligustrum vulgare (Privet).
Veronica montana (Mountain Speedwell).

scutellata (Marsh Speedwell).

Anagallis (Water)

Becchajnga (Brooklime).

Euphraisia officinalis (Eyebright).

Bartsia Odontites (Red Bartsia).

Pedicularis palustris (Red Rattle).

Melampyrum pratense (Cow-wheat).

Pediicularis sylvatica (Lousewort).

Rhinanthus Crista-galli (Common Rattle).

Scleranthus annuus (Knawel).

CHENOPODIACEAE.

Chenopodium polystermannum (Many-seeded Goosefoot).

album (White Goosefoot).

rubrum (Red).

Bonus-Henricus (Good King Henry).

Beccabunga (Brooklime).

Euphrasia officinalis (Eyebright).

Bartsia Odontites (Red Bartsia).

Pedicularis palustris (Red Rattle).

Melampyrum pratense (Cow-wheat).

Rhinanthus Crista-galli (Common Rattle).

Scleranthus annuus (Knawel).

CHENOPODIACEAE.

Chenopodium polystermannum (Many-seeded Goosefoot).

album (White Goosefoot).

rubrum (Red).

Bonus-Henricus (Good King Henry).

Beccabunga (Brooklime).

Euphrasia officinalis (Eyebright).

Bartsia Odontites (Red Bartsia).

Pedicularis palustris (Red Rattle).

Melampyrum pratense (Cow-wheat).

Rhinanthus Crista-galli (Common Rattle).

Scleranthus annuus (Knawel).

CHENOPODIACEAE.

Chenopodium polystermannum (Many-seeded Goosefoot).

album (White Goosefoot).

rubrum (Red).

Bonus-Henricus (Good King Henry).

Beccabunga (Brooklime).

Euphrasia officinalis (Eyebright).

Bartsia Odontites (Red Bartsia).

Pedicularis palustris (Red Rattle).

Melampyrum pratense (Cow-wheat).

Rhinanthus Crista-galli (Common Rattle).

Scleranthus annuus (Knawel).

CHENOPODIACEAE.

Chenopodium polystermannum (Many-seeded Goosefoot).

album (White Goosefoot).

rubrum (Red).

Bonus-Henricus (Good King Henry).

Beccabunga (Brooklime).

Euphrasia officinalis (Eyebright).

Bartsia Odontites (Red Bartsia).

Pedicularis palustris (Red Rattle).

Melampyrum pratense (Cow-wheat).

Rhinanthus Crista-galli (Common Rattle).

Scleranthus annuus (Knawel).

CHENOPODIACEAE.

Chenopodium polystermannum (Many-seeded Goosefoot).

album (White Goosefoot).

rubrum (Red).

Bonus-Henricus (Good King Henry).

Beccabunga (Brooklime).

Euphrasia officinalis (Eyebright).

Bartsia Odontites (Red Bartsia).

Pedicularis palustris (Red Rattle).

Melampyrum pratense (Cow-wheat).

Rhinanthus Crista-galli (Common Rattle).

Scleranthus annuus (Knawel).

CHENOPODIACEAE.

Chenopodium polystermannum (Many-seeded Goosefoot).

album (White Goosefoot).

rubrum (Red).

Bonus-Henricus (Good King Henry).

Beccabunga (Brooklime).

Euphrasia officinalis (Eyebright).

Bartsia Odontites (Red Bartsia).

Pedicularis palustris (Red Rattle).

Melampyrum pratense (Cow-wheat).

Rhinanthus Crista-galli (Common Rattle).

Scleranthus annuus (Knawel).

CHENOPODIACEAE.

Chenopodium polystermannum (Many-seeded Goosefoot).

album (White Goosefoot).

rubrum (Red).

Bonus-Henricus (Good King Henry).

Beccabunga (Brooklime).

Euphrasia officinalis (Eyebright).

Bartsia Odontites (Red Bartsia).

Pedicularis palustris (Red Rattle).

Melampyrum pratense (Cow-wheat).

Rhinanthus Crista-galli (Common Rattle).

Scleranthus annuus (Knawel).

CHENOPODIACEAE.

Chenopodium polystermannum (Many-seeded Goosefoot).

album (White Goosefoot).

rubrum (Red).

Bonus-Henricus (Good King Henry).

Beccabunga (Brooklime).

Euphrasia officinalis (Eyebright).

Bartsia Odontites (Red Bartsia).

Pedicularis palustris (Red Rattle).

Melampyrum pratense (Cow-wheat).

Rhinanthus Crista-galli (Common Rattle).

Scleranthus annuus (Knawel).

CHENOPODIACEAE.

Chenopodium polystermannum (Many-seeded Goosefoot).

album (White Goosefoot).

rubrum (Red).

Bonus-Henricus (Good King Henry).

Beccabunga (Brooklime).

Euphrasia officinalis (Eyebright).

Bartsia Odontites (Red Bartsia).

Pedicularis palustris (Red Rattle).

Melampyrum pratense (Cow-wheat).

Rhinanthus Crista-galli (Common Rattle).

Scleranthus annuus (Knawel).

CHENOPODIACEAE.

Chenopodium polystermannum (Many-seeded Goosefoot).

album (White Goosefoot).

rubrum (Red).

Bonus-Henricus (Good King Henry).

Beccabunga (Brooklime).

Euphrasia officinalis (Eyebright).

Bartsia Odontites (Red Bartsia).

Pedicularis palustris (Red Rattle).

Melampyrum pratense (Cow-wheat).

Rhinanthus Crista-galli (Common Rattle).

Scleranthus annuus (Knawel).

CHENOPODIACEAE.

Chenopodium polystermannum (Many-seeded Goosefoot).

album (White Goosefoot).

rubrum (Red).

Bonus-Henricus (Good King Henry).

Beccabunga (Brooklime).

Euphrasia officinalis (Eyebright).

Bartsia Odontites (Red Bartsia).

Pedicularis palustris (Red Rattle).

Melampyrum pratense (Cow-wheat).

Rhinanthus Crista-galli (Common Rattle).

Scleranthus annuus (Knawel).
### Historical Account of Neighbouring Parishes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CUPULIFERAES</th>
<th>AMARYLLIDEAE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Betula alba (Birch)</td>
<td>Narcissus Pseudo-narcissus (Daffodil)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alnus glutinosa (Alder)</td>
<td>.. incomparabilis (Garden Narcissus). Escape.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carpinus Betulus (Hornbeam)</td>
<td>Galanthus nivalis (Snowdrop). Established.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corylus Avellana (Hazel)</td>
<td>Leucojum aestivum (Summer Snowflake).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quercus Robur pendunculata (Oak)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fagus sylvatica (Beech)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SALICINEAE.**

| Salix pentandra (Bay Willow) | Tamus communis (Black Bryony).                                    |
| .. fragilis (Crack Willow)  | .. Russeliana.                                                   |
| .. alba (Common Willow)      | .. vitellina.                                                    |
| .. triandra amygdalina (Almond Willow) | .. supinus.                                                      |
| .. rubra (Purple Willow)     | .. lamprocarpus (Jointed Willow).                                |
| .. stipulatissima (Grey Willow) | .. cinerea (Grey Sallow).                                       |
| .. aurita (Round-ear Willow) | .. laurina.                                                      |
| .. phyllicifolia (Tea-leaved Willow) | .. multiflora.                                                   |
| Populus alba (White Poplar)  | .. congesta.                                                     |
| .. tremula (Ashen Willow)    | .. supinus.                                                      |
| .. nigra (Black Poplar)      | .. cinerea (Grey Sallow).                                        |

**CERATOPHYLLEAE.**

| Ceratophyllum demersum (Hornwort) | Typha latifolia (Cat's Tail).                                    |
| CERATOPHYLLEAE.                   | .. media.                                                        |
| CERATOPHYLLEAE.                   | .. angustifolia (Lesser Cat's Tail).                             |
| CERATOPHYLLEAE.                   | .. simplex.                                                      |

**HYDROCHARIDEAE.**

| Elodea canadensis (Water Thyme) | Arum maculatum (Lords and Ladies).                               |
| ORCHIDAE.                       | Lemna trisulca (Ivy-leaved Duckweed).                             |
| Neottia Nidus-avis (Bird's-nest Orchis) | .. minor (Lesser ).                                               |
| Listera ovata (Tuivyblade)      | .. gibba (Gibbous).                                              |
| Eppicastrum latifolia (Breath Helleborine) | .. polyrrhiza (Greater ).                                       |
| Orchis pyramidalis (Pyromidal Orchis). | Once recorded.                                                  |
| .. Morio (Meadow)               |                                                                 |
| .. mascula (Purple)             |                                                                 |
| .. incarnata (Marsh)            |                                                                 |
| .. latifolia.                   |                                                                 |
| .. maculata (Spotted)           |                                                                 |
| Ophrys apifera (Bee)            |                                                                 |
| Habenaria chloroleuca (Butterfly) |                                                                 |

**IRIDEAE.**

| Iris Pseudacorus (Yellow Flag). | Triglochin palustre (Arrow Grass).                                |
| ORCHIDAE.                       | Potamogeton natans (Broad Pondweed).                              |
| Neottia Nidus-avis (Bird's-nest Orchis) |                                                                 |

**CONIFERAE.**

| Taxus baccata (Yew) | Alisma Plantago (Water Plaintain).                                |
| CONIFERAE.          | .. lanceolatum.                                                  |
| Pinus sylvestris (Scotch Fir) |                                                                 |

**HYDROCHORIDEAE.**

| Sparganium ramosum (Bur Reed) | Alisma Plantago (Water Plaintain).                                |
| HYDROCHORIDEAE.               | .. simplex.                                                      |

**IRIDEAE.**

| Iris Pseudacorus (Yellow Flag). | Triglochin palustre (Arrow Grass).                                |
| IRIDEAE.                        | Potamogeton natans (Broad Pondweed).                              |

**CUPULIFERAES.**

| Betula alba (Birch) | AMARYLLIDEAE                                                   |
| Alnus glutinosa (Alder) | Narcissus Pseudo-narcissus (Daffodil)                          |
| Carpinus Betulus (Hornbeam) | .. incomparabilis (Garden Narcissus). Escape.                  |
| Corylus Avellana (Hazel) | Galanthus nivalis (Snowdrop). Established.                    |
| Quercus Robur pendunculata (Oak) | Leucojum aestivum (Summer Snowflake).                         |
| Fagus sylvatica (Beech) |                                                                 |

**SALICINEAE.**

| Salix pentandra (Bay Willow) | Tamus communis (Black Bryony).                                    |
| .. fragilis (Crack Willow)  | .. Russeliana.                                                   |
| .. alba (Common Willow)      | .. vitellina.                                                    |
| .. triandra amygdalina (Almond Willow) | .. supinus.                                                      |
| .. rubra (Purple Willow)     | .. lamprocarpus (Jointed Willow).                                |
| .. stipulatissima (Grey Willow) | .. cinerea (Grey Sallow).                                       |
| .. aurita (Round-ear Willow) | .. laurina.                                                      |
| .. phyllicifolia (Tea-leaved Willow) | .. multiflora.                                                   |
| Populus alba (White Poplar)  | .. congesta.                                                     |
| .. tremula (Ashen Willow)    | .. supinus.                                                      |
| .. nigra (Black Poplar)      | .. cinerea (Grey Sallow).                                        |

**CERATOPHYLLEAE.**

| Ceratophyllum demersum (Hornwort) | Typha latifolia (Cat's Tail).                                    |
| CERATOPHYLLEAE.                   | .. media.                                                        |
| CERATOPHYLLEAE.                   | .. angustifolia (Lesser Cat's Tail).                             |
| CERATOPHYLLEAE.                   | .. simplex.                                                      |

**HYDROCHORIDEAE.**

| Elodea canadensis (Water Thyme) | Arum maculatum (Lords and Ladies).                               |
| ORCHIDAE.                       | Lemna trisulca (Ivy-leaved Duckweed).                             |
| Neottia Nidus-avis (Bird's-nest Orchis) | .. minor (Lesser ).                                               |
| Listera ovata (Tuivyblade)      | .. gibba (Gibbous).                                              |
| Eppicastrum latifolia (Breath Helleborine) | .. polyrrhiza (Greater ).                                       |
| Orchis pyramidalis (Pyromidal Orchis). | Once recorded.                                                  |
| .. Morio (Meadow)               |                                                                 |
| .. mascula (Purple)             |                                                                 |
| .. incarnata (Marsh)            |                                                                 |
| .. latifolia.                   |                                                                 |
| .. maculata (Spotted)           |                                                                 |
| Ophrys apifera (Bee)            |                                                                 |
| Habenaria chloroleuca (Butterfly) |                                                                 |

**IRIDEAE.**

| Iris Pseudacorus (Yellow Flag). | Triglochin palustre (Arrow Grass).                                |
| IRIDEAE.                        | Potamogeton natans (Broad Pondweed).                              |
Potamogeton rufescens.  
.. heterophyllus (Various-leaved Pondweed).
.. lucens (Shining Pondweed).
.. pradogensus.
.. perfoliatus (Parsley-leaved Pondweed).
.. crisus (Curly-leafed)
.. decus (Opposite-leaved).
.. zosteraeoclus.
.. obtusifolius (Obtuse-leaved).
.. pusillus (Slenier).
.. pectinatus (Fennel).
.. filabellatus.

Zannichella palustris (Horned).

Cyperaceae.

Eleocharis palustris (Creeping Sedges).
.. multicus (Mary-sailed Sedge).

Scirpus setaceus (Bristle Sedge).
.. lacustris (Lake Sedge).
.. sylvaticus (Wood Sedge).

Eriophorum angustifolium (Gold Grass).

Carex pulicaris (Flea Sedge).
.. disticha.
.. vulpina (Fox)
.. muricata (Fricky).
.. divulsa.
.. remota (Remote).
.. ovalis (Oval).
.. acuta (Acute).

Goodenowii.
.. glauca (Glaucous).
.. pilulifera (Pill-headed).

Carex aquatilis (Rock Sedge).
.. vesuviana (Bladder).

Eriatcha palustris (Hairy)
.. annua (Common).
.. planta (Praecox)
.. pilulifera (Pill-headed).

Poa annua (Annual Meadow Grass)
.. compressa (Flattened).
.. pratensis (Perennial).
.. trivialis (Crisp).

Glyceria fluitans (Floating Manna Grass).
.. aquatica (Red).

Festuca rigida (Hard Sedge).
.. loliaceae (Dane).
.. sciuroides (Fox's-tail Sedge).
.. ovina (Sheep's).
.. elator (Meadow).

Bromus gigas (Tall Brome).
.. asper (Hairy).
.. erectus (Upright).
.. sterilis (Barrin).
.. racemosus (Field).
.. commutatus.

Hordeum muffinus (Meadow Barley),
.. murinum (Wall).

Filies (Ferns).

Pteris aquilina (Bracken).
.. Lomaria spicant (Hard Fern). Lines' spinney.

Asplenium Adiantum-nigrum (Black Spleenwort).
.. Little Lawford.
.. Trichomanes (Common Maidenhair).

Rata-muraria (Wall-Rue).

Lolium perenne (Perennial Needle Grass).
.. repens (Couch Grass).

Agropyron caput-medusae (Fibrous Agropyrum).
.. repens (Couch Grass).

Hordeum pratense (Meadow Barley).

Filies (Meadow Barley).
.. murinum (Wall).

Gramineae (Grass).

Phalaris canariensis (Canary Grass). Introduced.
.. arundinacea (Rum).  
.. Anthoxanthum odoratum (Sweet Vernal).
.. Alopecurus aegilops (Slender Fescue).
.. geniculatus (March).
.. pratensis (Meadow).
.. Miliam effusus (Millet Grass).

Phleum pratense (Timothy).

Agrostis alba (Firn).
.. vulgaris (Common Bent).

Calamagrostis epigeos (Wood Smilax).

Aira caryophyllea (Hill Grass).
.. praeox (Early Air).

Deschampsia caespitosa (Tufted Air).
.. flexuosa (Wavy).

Holcus mollis (Common Holcus).
.. lanatus (Soft).

Trisetum flavescens (Yellow Oat).

Avena fatua (Secale).
.. pratensis (Perennial).

Sesleria decumbens (Decumbent Sedge).

Phragmites communis (Reed).

Cynosurus cristatus (Crested Koelor).

Koeleria cristata gracilis (Crested Koelor).

Molinia coerulea (Purple Molinia).

Catabrosa aquatica (Water Catabrosa).

Melica uniflora (Wood Millet).

Dactylis glomerata (Cocks-foot).

Briza media (Quaking Grass).

Poa annua (Annual Meadow Grass).

Poa pratensis (Perennial).

Grass).

Fern).

Filies (Ferns).

Ophioglossum vulgatum (Adder's-tongue).
Historical Account of Neighbouring Parishes.

Botrychium Lunaria (Moonwort). Reported from Badby wood.

Equisetum palustre (Marsh Horse-tail). hinosum (Smooth ...).

Equisetum maximum (Great Horse-tail). Badby wood.

Equisetaceae.

Characeae.

Chara aspera.

Tolypella prolifera.

Nitella. Species.

Equisetum limosum (Smooth ...).

Agaricus aeruginosus. Combe.

.. albo cyanus. School close.

.. butyraceus. School close.

.. campestris. School close.

.. cristatus. School close.

.. carneus.

.. chrysophoeus. School close.

.. costatus. School close.

.. disseminatus. .. Tree, Bilton.

.. drynus. King’s Newnham.

.. fascicularis. School close.

.. griseo cyanus. Cawston.

.. galericulatus. Lawford.

.. grammopodius. School close.

.. grummiabundus. School House.

.. membranaceus. Lines’ spinney.

.. mappa. Princethorpe wood.

.. meleles. School close.

.. merdarius. Bilton.

.. nidorosus. Cawston.

.. pascuus. School close.

.. petasatus.

.. procerus.

.. pennatus. Garden.

.. phalmarum. New Bilton.

.. pumilis. School close.

.. radicatus.

.. rimosus. Cawston.

.. semilanceatus.

.. separatus. Cawston.

.. squarrosus. School close.

.. squamosus. Bilton Fields.

.. sublateralis. Princethorpe woods.

.. tener. School close.

.. umbrosus.

.. velutipes. Dead wood, by Long Planks.

Auricularia lobata. Clifton Road.

Boletus chrysenteron. School close. Lines’ spinney.

.. granulatus. Avenue.

.. apicalis. School close.

.. prunulatus. Avenue.

.. granulatus. Avenue.

.. grummiabundus. School House.

.. membranaceus. Lines’ spinney.

.. mappa. Princethorpe wood.

.. meleles. School close.

.. merdarius. Bilton.

.. nidorosus. Cawston.

.. pascuus. School close.

.. petasatus.

.. procerus.

.. pennatus. Garden.

.. phalmarum. New Bilton.

.. pumilis. School close.

.. radicatus.

.. rimosus. Cawston.

.. semilanceatus.

.. separatus. Cawston.

.. squarrosus. School close.

.. squamosus. Bilton Fields.

.. sublateralis. Princethorpe woods.

.. tener. School close.

.. umbrosus.

.. velutipes. Dead wood, by Long Planks.

Auricularia lobata. Clifton Road.

Boletus chrysenteron. School close. Lines’ spinney.

.. granulatus. Avenue.

.. apicalis. School close.
Table showing Amount of Rain in Inches, at Rugby, for 14 Years (1855—1868).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Jan</th>
<th>Feb</th>
<th>Mar</th>
<th>Apr</th>
<th>May</th>
<th>June</th>
<th>July</th>
<th>Aug</th>
<th>Sept</th>
<th>Oct</th>
<th>Nov</th>
<th>Dec</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1855</td>
<td>1.02</td>
<td>1.19</td>
<td>1.99</td>
<td>2.41</td>
<td>1.07</td>
<td>1.78</td>
<td>1.49</td>
<td>1.36</td>
<td>1.65</td>
<td>1.53</td>
<td>1.33</td>
<td>1.67</td>
<td>1.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1856</td>
<td>2.92</td>
<td>1.65</td>
<td>1.67</td>
<td>2.26</td>
<td>1.81</td>
<td>2.17</td>
<td>1.65</td>
<td>1.92</td>
<td>2.22</td>
<td>1.76</td>
<td>1.36</td>
<td>3.58</td>
<td>6.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1857</td>
<td>2.64</td>
<td>1.76</td>
<td>1.89</td>
<td>2.51</td>
<td>2.29</td>
<td>2.26</td>
<td>2.23</td>
<td>2.51</td>
<td>2.29</td>
<td>2.26</td>
<td>2.23</td>
<td>2.26</td>
<td>10.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1858</td>
<td>2.28</td>
<td>1.98</td>
<td>1.62</td>
<td>2.47</td>
<td>1.92</td>
<td>2.18</td>
<td>2.17</td>
<td>2.18</td>
<td>2.17</td>
<td>2.18</td>
<td>2.17</td>
<td>2.18</td>
<td>9.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1859</td>
<td>1.09</td>
<td>1.46</td>
<td>1.41</td>
<td>2.47</td>
<td>1.92</td>
<td>2.18</td>
<td>2.17</td>
<td>2.18</td>
<td>2.17</td>
<td>2.18</td>
<td>2.17</td>
<td>2.18</td>
<td>9.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1860</td>
<td>2.56</td>
<td>1.84</td>
<td>1.89</td>
<td>1.21</td>
<td>1.23</td>
<td>2.96</td>
<td>5.36</td>
<td>1.40</td>
<td>3.16</td>
<td>2.51</td>
<td>2.29</td>
<td>2.01</td>
<td>27.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1861</td>
<td>2.31</td>
<td>1.52</td>
<td>2.07</td>
<td>4.62</td>
<td>3.72</td>
<td>2.44</td>
<td>1.88</td>
<td>3.72</td>
<td>2.44</td>
<td>1.88</td>
<td>3.72</td>
<td>2.44</td>
<td>20.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1862</td>
<td>2.07</td>
<td>2.58</td>
<td>1.41</td>
<td>3.28</td>
<td>2.23</td>
<td>2.23</td>
<td>2.23</td>
<td>2.23</td>
<td>2.23</td>
<td>2.23</td>
<td>2.23</td>
<td>2.23</td>
<td>18.51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1863</td>
<td>1.02</td>
<td>1.45</td>
<td>2.10</td>
<td>1.88</td>
<td>1.03</td>
<td>2.96</td>
<td>5.36</td>
<td>1.40</td>
<td>3.16</td>
<td>2.51</td>
<td>2.29</td>
<td>2.01</td>
<td>27.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1864</td>
<td>2.29</td>
<td>1.39</td>
<td>3.58</td>
<td>3.32</td>
<td>1.89</td>
<td>2.44</td>
<td>2.44</td>
<td>2.44</td>
<td>2.44</td>
<td>2.44</td>
<td>2.44</td>
<td>2.44</td>
<td>27.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1865</td>
<td>2.15</td>
<td>3.62</td>
<td>1.94</td>
<td>3.72</td>
<td>3.28</td>
<td>2.23</td>
<td>2.23</td>
<td>2.23</td>
<td>2.23</td>
<td>2.23</td>
<td>2.23</td>
<td>2.23</td>
<td>27.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1866</td>
<td>2.07</td>
<td>3.28</td>
<td>1.94</td>
<td>3.28</td>
<td>3.28</td>
<td>2.23</td>
<td>2.23</td>
<td>2.23</td>
<td>2.23</td>
<td>2.23</td>
<td>2.23</td>
<td>2.23</td>
<td>27.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1867</td>
<td>1.02</td>
<td>1.45</td>
<td>2.10</td>
<td>1.88</td>
<td>1.03</td>
<td>2.96</td>
<td>5.36</td>
<td>1.40</td>
<td>3.16</td>
<td>2.51</td>
<td>2.29</td>
<td>2.01</td>
<td>27.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1868</td>
<td>2.29</td>
<td>1.39</td>
<td>3.58</td>
<td>3.32</td>
<td>1.89</td>
<td>2.44</td>
<td>2.44</td>
<td>2.44</td>
<td>2.44</td>
<td>2.44</td>
<td>2.44</td>
<td>2.44</td>
<td>27.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1869</td>
<td>1.02</td>
<td>1.45</td>
<td>2.10</td>
<td>1.88</td>
<td>1.03</td>
<td>2.96</td>
<td>5.36</td>
<td>1.40</td>
<td>3.16</td>
<td>2.51</td>
<td>2.29</td>
<td>2.01</td>
<td>27.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1870</td>
<td>2.29</td>
<td>1.39</td>
<td>3.58</td>
<td>3.32</td>
<td>1.89</td>
<td>2.44</td>
<td>2.44</td>
<td>2.44</td>
<td>2.44</td>
<td>2.44</td>
<td>2.44</td>
<td>2.44</td>
<td>27.55</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Order of Months by No. of Inches of Rain (1855—1868):
1. January
2. February
3. March
4. April
5. May
6. June
7. July
8. August
9. September
10. October
11. November
12. December

Average 14 years: 2.44

(Rugby: Past and Present, with an...
Table showing Amount of Rain in Inches, at Rugby, for 16 Years (1872–1887).

The maximum for each year is in black figures.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Jan</th>
<th>Feb</th>
<th>March</th>
<th>April</th>
<th>May</th>
<th>June</th>
<th>July</th>
<th>Aug</th>
<th>Sept</th>
<th>Oct</th>
<th>Nov</th>
<th>Dec</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3.14</td>
<td>3.27</td>
<td>2.27</td>
<td>2.31</td>
<td>2.25</td>
<td>2.61</td>
<td>2.86</td>
<td>3.34</td>
<td>4.83</td>
<td>5.26</td>
<td>4.35</td>
<td>5.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1872</td>
<td>3.15</td>
<td>3.19</td>
<td>2.56</td>
<td>2.18</td>
<td>2.19</td>
<td>1.95</td>
<td>1.84</td>
<td>1.68</td>
<td>1.67</td>
<td>1.54</td>
<td>1.57</td>
<td>1.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1873</td>
<td>2.99</td>
<td>3.02</td>
<td>2.87</td>
<td>2.53</td>
<td>2.37</td>
<td>2.27</td>
<td>2.21</td>
<td>2.18</td>
<td>2.15</td>
<td>2.12</td>
<td>2.38</td>
<td>2.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1874</td>
<td>2.53</td>
<td>2.37</td>
<td>2.27</td>
<td>2.53</td>
<td>2.37</td>
<td>2.27</td>
<td>2.21</td>
<td>2.18</td>
<td>2.15</td>
<td>2.12</td>
<td>2.38</td>
<td>2.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1875</td>
<td>2.53</td>
<td>2.37</td>
<td>2.27</td>
<td>2.53</td>
<td>2.37</td>
<td>2.27</td>
<td>2.21</td>
<td>2.18</td>
<td>2.15</td>
<td>2.12</td>
<td>2.38</td>
<td>2.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1876</td>
<td>2.53</td>
<td>2.37</td>
<td>2.27</td>
<td>2.53</td>
<td>2.37</td>
<td>2.27</td>
<td>2.21</td>
<td>2.18</td>
<td>2.15</td>
<td>2.12</td>
<td>2.38</td>
<td>2.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1877</td>
<td>2.53</td>
<td>2.37</td>
<td>2.27</td>
<td>2.53</td>
<td>2.37</td>
<td>2.27</td>
<td>2.21</td>
<td>2.18</td>
<td>2.15</td>
<td>2.12</td>
<td>2.38</td>
<td>2.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1878</td>
<td>2.53</td>
<td>2.37</td>
<td>2.27</td>
<td>2.53</td>
<td>2.37</td>
<td>2.27</td>
<td>2.21</td>
<td>2.18</td>
<td>2.15</td>
<td>2.12</td>
<td>2.38</td>
<td>2.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1879</td>
<td>2.53</td>
<td>2.37</td>
<td>2.27</td>
<td>2.53</td>
<td>2.37</td>
<td>2.27</td>
<td>2.21</td>
<td>2.18</td>
<td>2.15</td>
<td>2.12</td>
<td>2.38</td>
<td>2.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1880</td>
<td>2.53</td>
<td>2.37</td>
<td>2.27</td>
<td>2.53</td>
<td>2.37</td>
<td>2.27</td>
<td>2.21</td>
<td>2.18</td>
<td>2.15</td>
<td>2.12</td>
<td>2.38</td>
<td>2.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1881</td>
<td>2.53</td>
<td>2.37</td>
<td>2.27</td>
<td>2.53</td>
<td>2.37</td>
<td>2.27</td>
<td>2.21</td>
<td>2.18</td>
<td>2.15</td>
<td>2.12</td>
<td>2.38</td>
<td>2.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1882</td>
<td>2.53</td>
<td>2.37</td>
<td>2.27</td>
<td>2.53</td>
<td>2.37</td>
<td>2.27</td>
<td>2.21</td>
<td>2.18</td>
<td>2.15</td>
<td>2.12</td>
<td>2.38</td>
<td>2.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1883</td>
<td>2.53</td>
<td>2.37</td>
<td>2.27</td>
<td>2.53</td>
<td>2.37</td>
<td>2.27</td>
<td>2.21</td>
<td>2.18</td>
<td>2.15</td>
<td>2.12</td>
<td>2.38</td>
<td>2.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1884</td>
<td>2.53</td>
<td>2.37</td>
<td>2.27</td>
<td>2.53</td>
<td>2.37</td>
<td>2.27</td>
<td>2.21</td>
<td>2.18</td>
<td>2.15</td>
<td>2.12</td>
<td>2.38</td>
<td>2.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1885</td>
<td>2.53</td>
<td>2.37</td>
<td>2.27</td>
<td>2.53</td>
<td>2.37</td>
<td>2.27</td>
<td>2.21</td>
<td>2.18</td>
<td>2.15</td>
<td>2.12</td>
<td>2.38</td>
<td>2.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1886</td>
<td>2.53</td>
<td>2.37</td>
<td>2.27</td>
<td>2.53</td>
<td>2.37</td>
<td>2.27</td>
<td>2.21</td>
<td>2.18</td>
<td>2.15</td>
<td>2.12</td>
<td>2.38</td>
<td>2.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1887</td>
<td>2.53</td>
<td>2.37</td>
<td>2.27</td>
<td>2.53</td>
<td>2.37</td>
<td>2.27</td>
<td>2.21</td>
<td>2.18</td>
<td>2.15</td>
<td>2.12</td>
<td>2.38</td>
<td>2.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>36.39</td>
<td>32.76</td>
<td>31.06</td>
<td>30.86</td>
<td>31.84</td>
<td>32.41</td>
<td>32.84</td>
<td>32.41</td>
<td>32.34</td>
<td>32.05</td>
<td>31.20</td>
<td>29.20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Average...2.17
Table showing Frequency of Rain at Rugby, for 14 Years (1855—1868).

(The maximum for each year is in black figures.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1855</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1856</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>162</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1857</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>148</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1858</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1859</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1860</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1861</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1862</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1863</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>157</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1864</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1865</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>154</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1866</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>159</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1867</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1868</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>2039</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Order of Months by No. of Days of Rain.

(1855—1868)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>No. of Days</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>136</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December</td>
<td>127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average</td>
<td>14.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 Years</td>
<td>197</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>2839</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average</td>
<td>24.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 Years</td>
<td>197</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>2839</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table showing Frequency of Rain at Rugby, for 16 Years (1872—1887).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Jan</th>
<th>Feb</th>
<th>Mar</th>
<th>Apr</th>
<th>May</th>
<th>June</th>
<th>Jul</th>
<th>Aug</th>
<th>Sep</th>
<th>Oct</th>
<th>Nov</th>
<th>Dec</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1872</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1873</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1874</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1875</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1876</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1877</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1878</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1879</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1880</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1881</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1882</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1883</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1884</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1885</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1886</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1887</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Average Rainfall: 16 Years = 17.2

Order of Months by No. of Days of Rain.

1. January ............ 17.3
2. February ............ 17.2
3. March ............... 17.2
4. April ............... 17.2
5. May ................. 17.2
6. June ............... 17.2
7. July ............... 17.2
8. August ............ 17.2
9. September ........ 17.2
10. October ........ 17.2
11. November ....... 17.2
12. December ....... 17.2
ADDENDA.

Since the various Natural History lists were made up, I have received the following notices of new observations:

Fossils.

Page 315.—Late in the season of 1892 several specimens of a large bivalve shell were obtained from the clay shale in the Victoria works. A specimen was taken to the British Museum for identification and pronounced to be probably a new species of Lima, as there was nothing exactly like it in the collection.

Animals.

Page 320.—Putorius foetidus (Polecat). Two specimens were seen at Hillmorton in 1892.
APPENDIX.

Note to p. 49. In the “Heralds' Visitation of Warwickshire,” edited by the Rev. W. Kittermaster, the blazon of Lawrence Sheriffe's arms is given as follows:—“Sheriffe—Arms. Azure on a fesse engrailed between three griffins' heads erased, or: a fleur-de-lis of the field between two roses, gules. Crest. A lion's paw erased, or: holding a branch of dates, vert; fructed, or: husks, argent. Granted 1559 by William Clarencieux to Lawrence Sheriff, of Rugby, Co. Warwick. Harleian MSS.”

Note to p. 64. Since the remarks made by the late Mr. M. H. Bloxam with regard to the missing volumes of the Holyoak library were embodied in this work, diligent search in the Arnold library by Mr. C. Elsee, a member of the School, has revealed the fact that some, at all events, of the books supposed to be missing are still in the library, attested by the autograph, “Henricus de sacra quercu,” written within the covers. It may therefore be hoped that thorough examination will result in bringing to light all the missing volumes so deeply lamented by Mr. Bloxam.

Note to p. 64. The coats of arms which formerly adorned the great window of Sixth Form room, looking down the High Street, have recently been removed, and in their places have been inserted fine medallion portraits of celebrated headmasters of the School; these were presented by the Rev. J. Percival, LL.D.

Note to p. 130. The loan made to cover the heavy outlay upon the extensive works to supply the town with water, and which for a time considerably increased the water-rate levied upon the town, has been completely paid off, so that the rate now stands at a normal level.
Note to p. 263. By some extraordinary mistake, the late Mr. M. H. Bloxam made the statement that the Cawston estate, in default of a male heir, was sold upon the death of Edward Boughton, which took place in the year 1589. This mistake he subsequently corrected, but his former statement was inadvertently adopted as the correct one on page 263 of this work. As a matter of fact, Cawston Hall remained in the Boughton family for four more generations, until the death of another Edward Boughton in 1739, after which the estate was sold, as described above, to the Montague family. By them the old Hall was allowed to go to ruin until the year 1829, when the last of the old Hall was pulled down.

For this correction I am indebted to Mr. Edmund Harris, of Rugby, who extracted the above dates from an authentic family register.

CORRIGENDA.

Under plate to face page 1, for "1830" read "1840."
Page 26, line 20, for "smallest" read "largest."
Page 52, line 18, for "post" read "paper."
Page 133, under plate, for "1873" read "1867."
Page 169, line 3, for "way" read "weigh."
Page 197, "Samuel" Carte, not "Thomas," was tutor to Oliver Cromwell.
Page 203, line 17, for "1742" read "1472."
Page 240, after "J. Sutton" insert "John Marriott, M.A., died 1825."
Page 255, line 29, for "Francis" read "Frederick."
Page 259, last line, for "1665" read "1565."
Page 292, last line, for "Cadogan" read "Cadzow."
## INDEX.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A.</th>
<th>B.</th>
<th>C.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Addison, Joseph</td>
<td>Bapst Chapel</td>
<td>Castle, Rugby</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advocate of Rugby</td>
<td>Bells, Bilton</td>
<td>Cattle, Market</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alms-houses, Bilton's</td>
<td>Bishops, list of</td>
<td>Cemetery, Rugby</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elborowe's</td>
<td>New</td>
<td>Centipedes, list of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lawrence Sheriff's</td>
<td>Church Lawford</td>
<td>Chapel, Baptist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ancient relics</td>
<td>Clifton</td>
<td>Congregational</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Animals, list of</td>
<td>Cockferry</td>
<td>Primitive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ants, list of</td>
<td>Common lands, enclosure</td>
<td>Wesleyan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arnold, Dr.</td>
<td>Cosford</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grave of Library</td>
<td>Court Baron</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Award of Common Lands</td>
<td>Curfew bell</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.</td>
<td>Diplopoda, list of</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baptist Chapel</td>
<td>Donneday Book</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bells, Bilton</td>
<td>Donellain, Captain</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brownsover</td>
<td>Drainage</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clifton</td>
<td>Ducking stool</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Church Lawford</td>
<td>Dun Cow, legend of</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cluff</td>
<td>Church</td>
<td>Dun Cow, legend of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hillmorton</td>
<td>Church</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newbold</td>
<td>Church</td>
<td>Dun Cow, legend of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rugby</td>
<td>Church</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bees, list of</td>
<td>Church</td>
<td>Dun Cow, legend of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biggin</td>
<td>Church</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bilton</td>
<td>Church</td>
<td>Dun Cow, legend of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rectors</td>
<td>Church</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New</td>
<td>Church</td>
<td>Dun Cow, legend of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birds, list of</td>
<td>Church</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bloxam, M. H.</td>
<td>Church</td>
<td>Dun Cow, legend of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Botany</td>
<td>Church</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boughton, One-handed</td>
<td>Church</td>
<td>Dun Cow, legend of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sir T.</td>
<td>Church</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brownsover</td>
<td>Church</td>
<td>Dun Cow, legend of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butterflies, list of</td>
<td>Church</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.</td>
<td>Church</td>
<td>Dun Cow, legend of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Castle, Rugby</td>
<td>Church</td>
<td>Dun Cow, legend of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cattle Market</td>
<td>Church</td>
<td>Dun Cow, legend of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cawston</td>
<td>Church</td>
<td>Dun Cow, legend of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cemetery, Rugby</td>
<td>Church</td>
<td>Dun Cow, legend of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Centipedes, list of</td>
<td>Church</td>
<td>Dun Cow, legend of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapel, Baptist</td>
<td>Church</td>
<td>Dun Cow, legend of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congregational</td>
<td>Church</td>
<td>Dun Cow, legend of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primitive</td>
<td>Church</td>
<td>Dun Cow, legend of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wesleyan</td>
<td>Church</td>
<td>Dun Cow, legend of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charters</td>
<td>Church</td>
<td>Dun Cow, legend of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Church, Bilton</td>
<td>Church</td>
<td>Dun Cow, legend of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brownsover</td>
<td>Church</td>
<td>Dun Cow, legend of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Church Lawford</td>
<td>Church</td>
<td>Dun Cow, legend of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clifton</td>
<td>Church</td>
<td>Dun Cow, legend of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dunchurch</td>
<td>Church</td>
<td>Dun Cow, legend of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D.</td>
<td>Church</td>
<td>Dun Cow, legend of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elborowe, R.</td>
<td>Church</td>
<td>Dun Cow, legend of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>his Will</td>
<td>Church</td>
<td>Dun Cow, legend of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Church and Almshouses</td>
<td>Church</td>
<td>Dun Cow, legend of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enclosure of Common lands</td>
<td>Church</td>
<td>Dun Cow, legend of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entomology</td>
<td>Church</td>
<td>Dun Cow, legend of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F.</td>
<td>Church</td>
<td>Dun Cow, legend of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Easter Sepulchre</td>
<td>Church</td>
<td>Dun Cow, legend of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elborowe's</td>
<td>Church</td>
<td>Dun Cow, legend of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>his Will</td>
<td>Church</td>
<td>Dun Cow, legend of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School and Almshouses</td>
<td>Church</td>
<td>Dun Cow, legend of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enclosure of Common lands</td>
<td>Church</td>
<td>Dun Cow, legend of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entomology</td>
<td>Church</td>
<td>Dun Cow, legend of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G.</td>
<td>Church</td>
<td>Dun Cow, legend of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fire Brigade</td>
<td>Church</td>
<td>Dun Cow, legend of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fish, list of</td>
<td>Church</td>
<td>Dun Cow, legend of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flowers, Wild, list of</td>
<td>Church</td>
<td>Dun Cow, legend of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fossils, list of</td>
<td>Church</td>
<td>Dun Cow, legend of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fossors, list of</td>
<td>Church</td>
<td>Dun Cow, legend of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fungus, list of</td>
<td>Church</td>
<td>Dun Cow, legend of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G.</td>
<td>Church</td>
<td>Dun Cow, legend of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geology</td>
<td>Church</td>
<td>Dun Cow, legend of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gunpowder Plot</td>
<td>Church</td>
<td>Dun Cow, legend of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guy and the Dun Cow</td>
<td>Church</td>
<td>Dun Cow, legend of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H.</td>
<td>Church</td>
<td>Dun Cow, legend of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Headmasters of Rugby School</td>
<td>Church</td>
<td>Dun Cow, legend of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hillmorton</td>
<td>Church</td>
<td>Dun Cow, legend of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hospital</td>
<td>Church</td>
<td>Dun Cow, legend of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hymenoptera, list of</td>
<td>Church</td>
<td>Dun Cow, legend of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1, Bilton</td>
<td>Church</td>
<td>Dun Cow, legend of</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>