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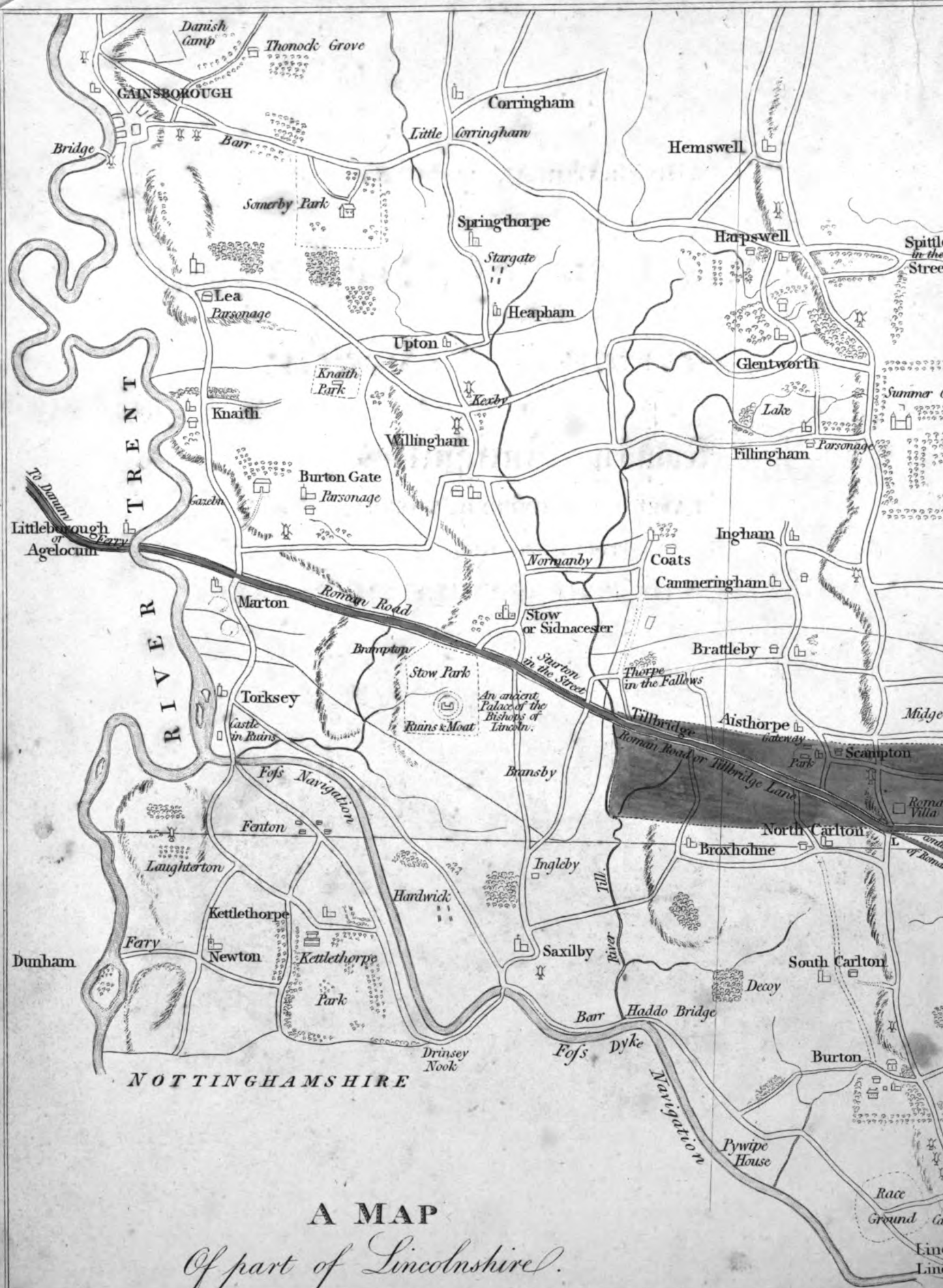


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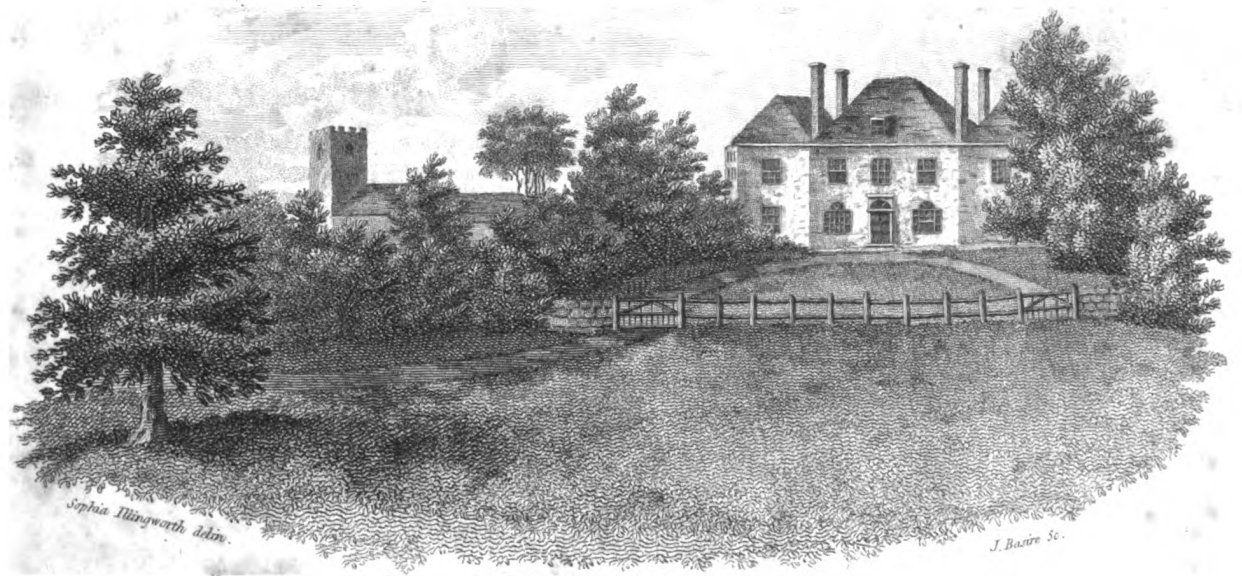




A MAP
Of part of Lincolnshire.



A
TOPOGRAPHICAL ACCOUNT
OF THE
PARISH OF SCAMPTON
IN THE
COUNTY OF LINCOLN,
AND OF THE
Roman Antiquities
LATELY DISCOVERED THERE;
TOGETHER WITH
ANECDOTES OF THE FAMILY OF BOLLES.



Parsonage House.

UN
1941

To Edward Weston Esq^r. of Somerby
from the Rev^d. Cayley Illingworth.
and from E. M. H. H. C. C. C.

THE following topographical account has been compiled by the Rev. Cayley Illingworth A. M., in the hope that it may induce other gentlemen to make similar collections in their respective neighbourhoods, towards forming an history of the county of Lincoln.

THE accidental discovery of the Roman Villa described in the following pages, led him to undertake a general topographical history of his parish, founded on original records and other authentic documents.

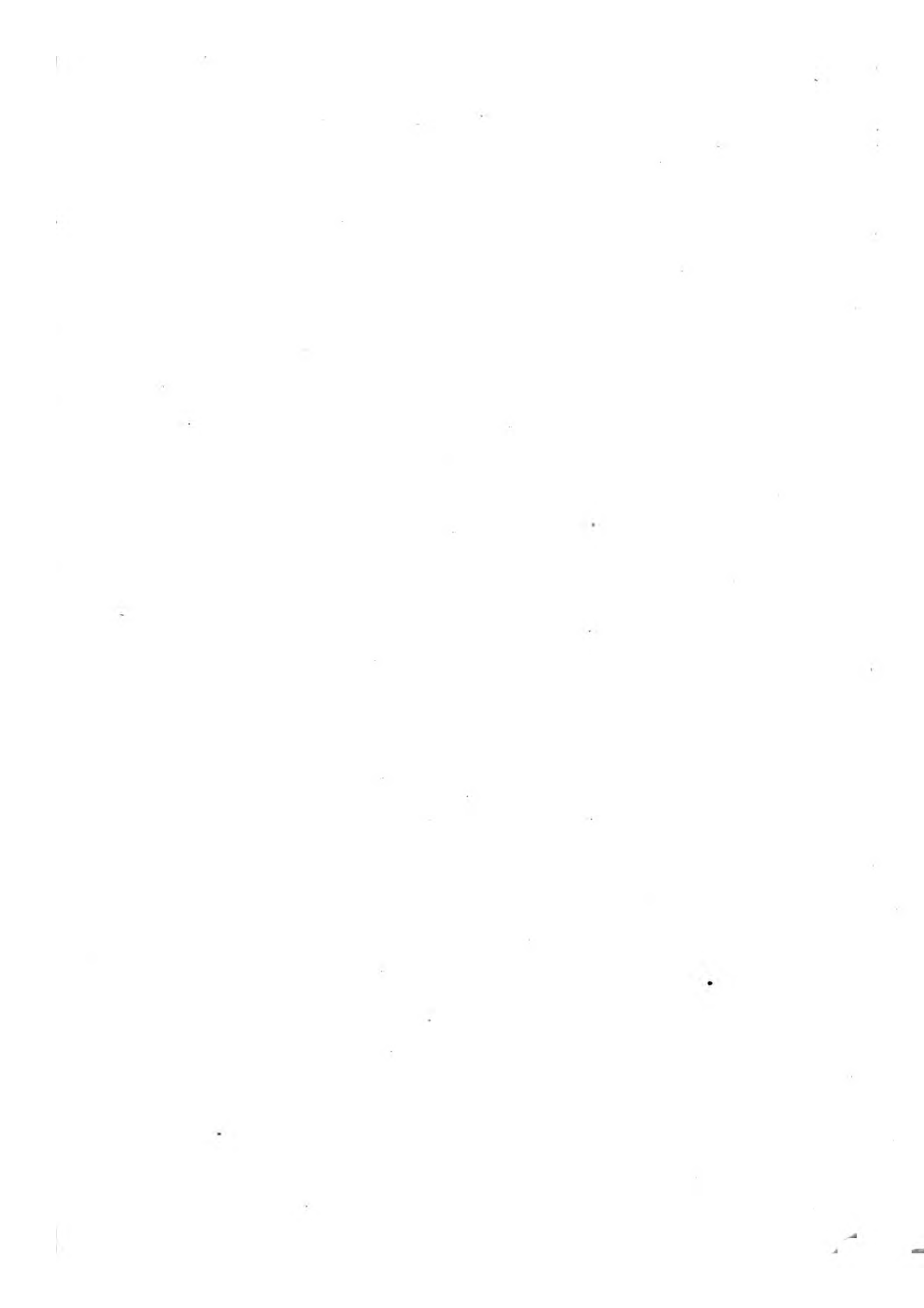
A FEW impressions only have been printed, to distribute amongst his literary friends; the compiler being actuated by no other motive than that of forwarding the research of antiquities, and of contributing his mite towards an history of his county, which is, and has long continued, a desideratum in the general topography of the kingdom.

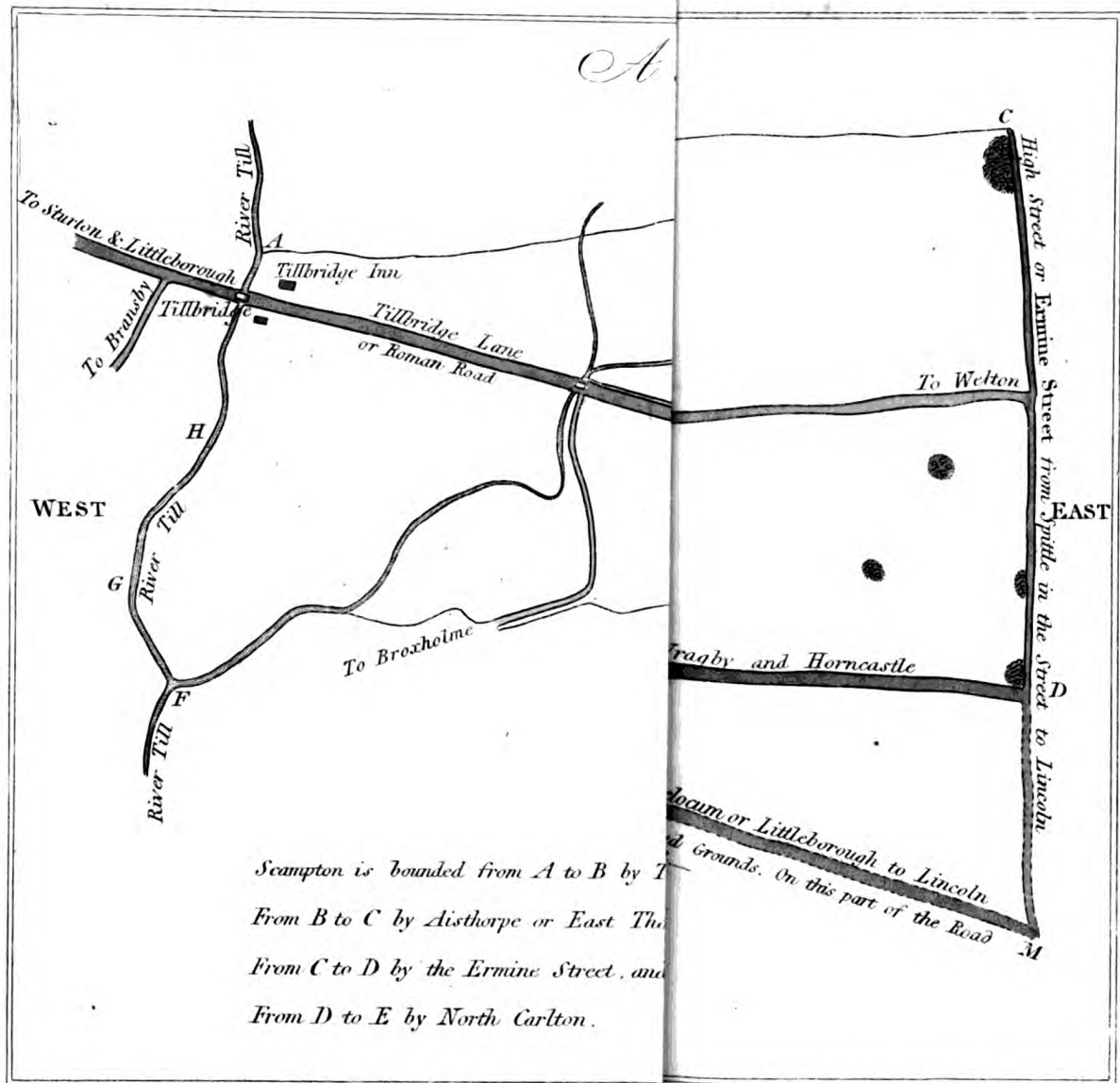
Scampton, 1st March 1808.

all

EXPLANATION OF THE PLATES.

- Plate 1. A map of part of Lincolnshire, bounded on the north by the turnpike road from Gainsborough to Spittle in the Street, on the south by the Fosse Navigation and part of Nottinghamshire, on the west by the river Trent, and on the east by Ermine or High Street; containing the wapentake of Well, and parts of the wapentakes of Corringham, Aslako, and Lawress; and shewing the relative situation of the Roman Villa at Scampton, with Ermine or High Street, Lindum, and the Roman road called Old Street, leading to Agelocum and Danum.
- Plate 2. Parsonage House. Vide title page.
- Plate 3. Map of Scampton Lordship.
- Plate 4. Miscellaneous plate.
- Plate 5. Roman Villa and Pancras Well.
- Plate 6. Tessellated Pavement.
- Plate 7. Gateway to Scampton Hall.
- Plate 8. Church.
- Plate 9. Inscription and Arms of Sir John Bolles Baronet, on brass plate in the church.
- Plate 10. Portrait of Sir John Bolle Knight.
- Plate 11. Monument of the same.
- Plate 12. Portrait of Sir Charles Bolle Knight.
- Plate 13. Arms and Pedigree of Bolles.





SCAMPTON.

THE name of this parish in Domesday is Scantone¹; in the Register² of Kirksted-abbey, to which the manor belonged, it is called Scamtona; in a charter of Henry the third to the same abbey, it is denominated Shampton³; and in the rolls in eyre in the reign of Edward the first, and in subsequent records, Skampton and Scampto.⁴

Name and
Etymology.

ALTHOUGH it may be difficult satisfactorily to fix the etymology of the name, it is not unreasonable to conjecture its being a compound of the Saxon words Scen—splendida or amæna—and tun—villa—Shene, or, Sheen, signifying splendid, bright, or beautiful; as expressive of the magnificence or beauty of a Roman villa, lately discovered to have been here; or else denoting the beauty of the spot: hence from Scen-tun, Scantone in Domesday, and afterwards Shampton, Scamtona, Skampton, and Scampton.

SCAMPTON is situate in the division of Lindsey and hundred of Lauris or Lawress, about five miles north of Lincoln; the higher part of the parish lies on a range of hills running thence to the Humber, which forms the western promontory of the county, as mentioned by Henry of Huntingdon, and commands an extensive and delightful prospect over the plain below, stretching itself for many miles into Nottinghamshire and Yorkshire: the village and church are situate about the middle of the lordship, beneath this range

Situation and
Boundaries.

¹ Domesday, vol. 1. p. 354. dorso. col. 1.

² Reg. Kirksted, p. 99. Cotton MS. Vespas. E. 18.

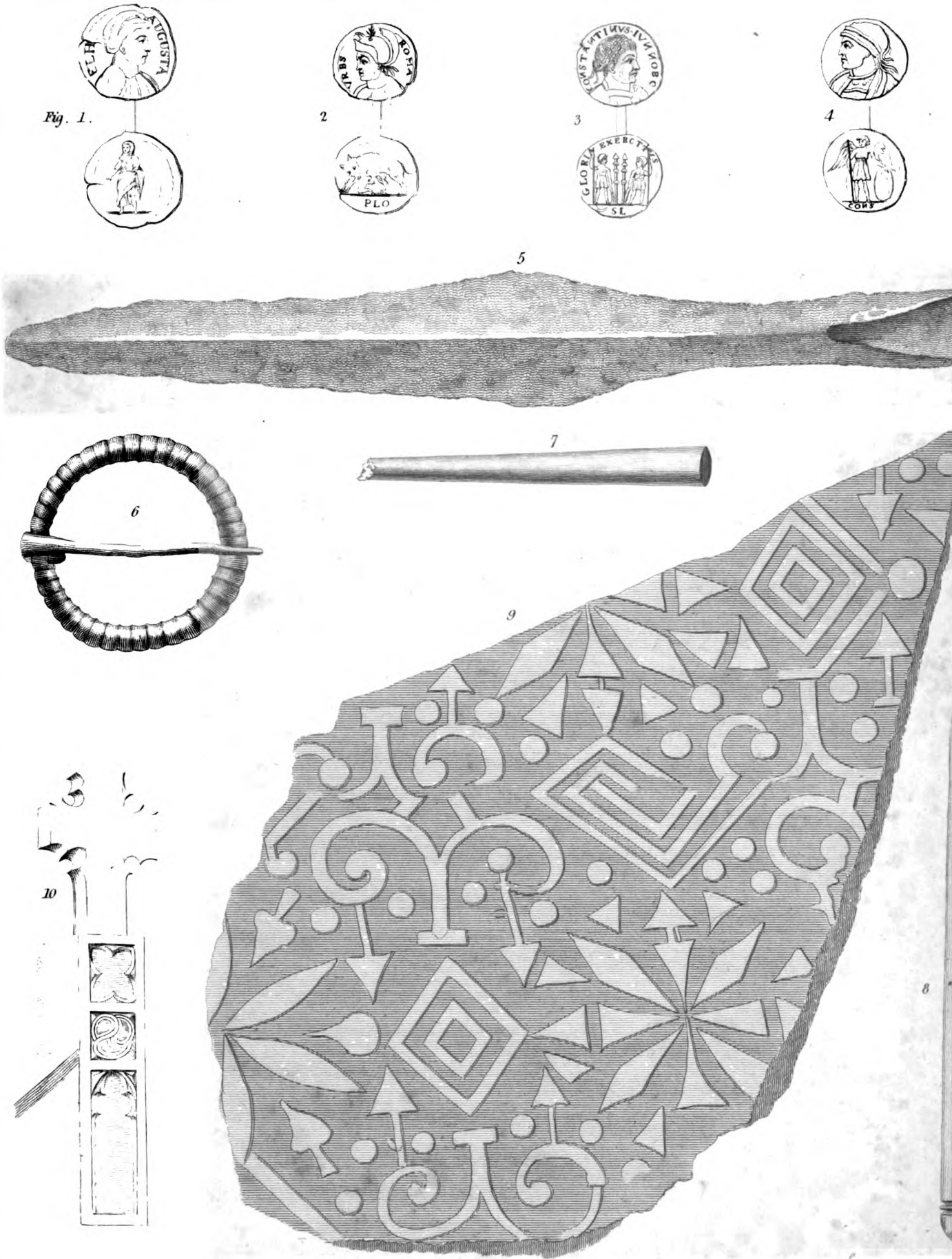
³ Rotul. Cartarum, 36 Hen. 3. memb. 9.

⁴ Recorda, B. R. 41 Ed. 3. Rot. Regis m. 15. dorso.

of hills. The parish, which is co-extensive with the manor, is four miles and an half in length, and upwards of a mile in width at the east end, and about three-quarters of a mile in width at the west end. It is bounded on the east by Welton and the Roman way called by Leland¹ the High-street, and by Stukeley the Hermen, or Ermine-street², leading from Lincoln to Spittle-in-the-street, Wintringham, and across the Humber to Brough; on the south by North Carlton and Broxholme; on the west by Ingleby, Bransby, and Sturton, whence it is separated by a rivulet called the Till, which gives the name of Tillbridge-lane to a Roman road, by Cambden called Old-street, leading diagonally through the parish from High-street, Hermen or Ermine-street, to Littlebrough, the Agelocum of the Romans; and on the north by Aisthorpe or East Thorpe, and West Thorpe or Thorpe in the Fallows.

¹ Leland's Itin. vol. 6. p. 117.

² Itin. cur. p. 87 & 88.



Roman Antiquities discovered at Scampton,
A.D. 1795.

ROMAN ANTIQUITIES.

IN the year 1795, whilst some workmen were digging for stone in a field south-east of the village, and north of Tilbridge-lane, they were observed to turn up several red tiles, which, on inspection, Mr. Illingworth conceived to be Roman. This induced him to survey the general appearance of the surrounding spot; and being struck with obvious traces of foundations, he directed the men to dig towards them, when they came to a wall two feet beneath the surface, and shortly after to a Roman pavement. This discovery led him to explore the adjacent ground. The result was, that the foundations of nearly a whole Roman villa were traced and accurately examined; and the situation of the place, the nature of the walls, the dimensions of some apartments, the number and beauty of the tessellated pavements, and the regular plan of the whole, leave little doubt of its having been a villa of considerable distinction and elegance.

Roman
Antiquities.

THE whole, of what was discovered, was comprized in an area of about 200 feet square; situate on the brow of the hill, north of Tilbridge-lane, or, Old-street, and fronting the west: commanding an unbounded view towards the west and north, and looking down Old-street towards Agelocum.

ABOUT four miles north of Lincoln a road branches from Ermine-street, as distinguished in the two maps by dotted lines, with an obtuse angle to the left, through the parish of North Carlton in a direct line to Littlebrough, or Agelocum. Dr. Stukeley remarks: that, "THE Hermen-street, going northward from Lincoln, is scarce

“ both sides favors it. Three miles off, near a watering place, a
 “ branch divides from it with an obtuse angle to the left, which goes
 “ toward Yorkshire'.—I had a mind to pursue this branch thro'
 “ Lincolnshire, as far as the first station Agelocum. This ridge is
 “ likely to be of eternal duration, as wholly out of all roads; it
 “ proceeds directly ore the heath, then descends the cliff thro' the
 “ rich country at bottom, between two hedg-rows, by the name of
 “ Tillbridg-lane. When you view it on the brink of the hill, 'tis as
 “ a visto or avenue running thro' a wood or garden, very strait, and
 “ pleasanter in prospect than when you come to travel it, wanting a
 “ Roman legion to repair it. You pass through Stretton and Gate-
 “ burton, so called from the road, and by a ferry cross ore the Trent
 “ which lands you at Littleborough, Agelocum. ' ”

BUT Horsley, in speaking of the above roads, is of opinion, that the road to Littlebrough leaves Ermine-street at Lincoln, for he says, “ I believe the military ways leading to Littleborough and Wintringham, have parted just at Lincoln, to the one place and the other.” He is evidently mistaken, for upon a minute survey of the remains of a continued and elevated ridge it appears, that about the fourth mile-stone north of Lincoln on the Ermine-street, a road did actually branch off at an obtuse angle to the left, leading in a direct line to Littlebrough through North Carlton and Tillbridge-lane, as so accurately stated by Dr. Stukeley. In making this survey several copper coins of the latter empire were found by Mr. Illingworth, on that part of the road described by dotted lines; two of which are represented in plate 4, fig. 1 & 2. The former, fig. 1, is a very imperfect coin of the empress Helena, though part of the legend may with great difficulty be traced thus FLH AVGVSTA; the latter, fig. 2, is one of those struck about Constantine's reign, with a galeate head on one side and VRBS-ROMA; reverse, a wolf suckling Romulus and Remus, having underneath the letters PLC, which probably denote, that it was coined at Lyons.

¹ Stukeley's *Itin. Cur.* p. 87.

² *Ibid.* p. 88.

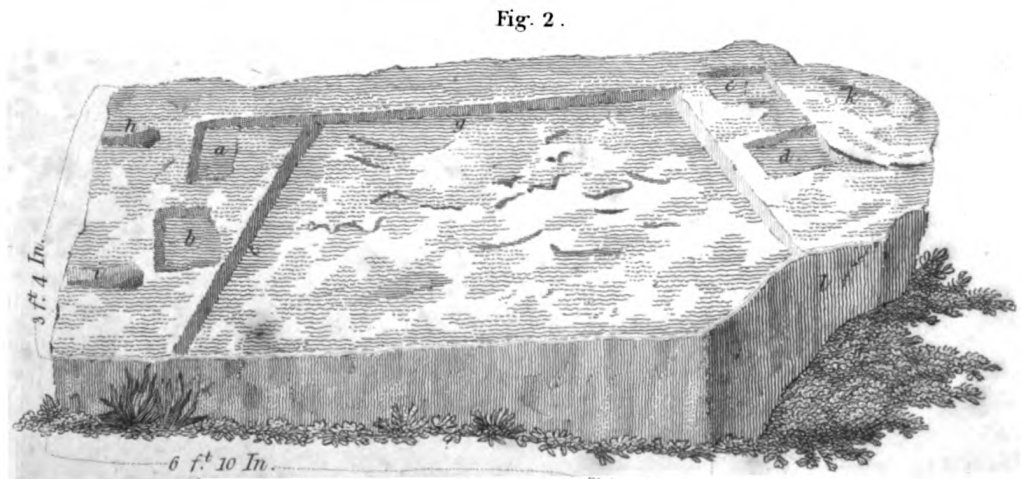
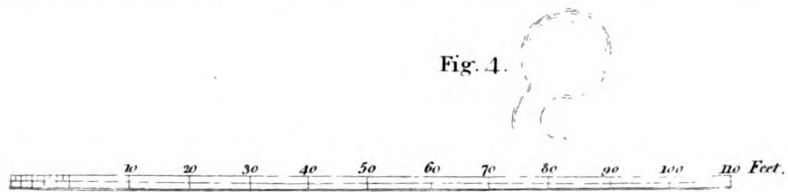
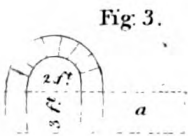
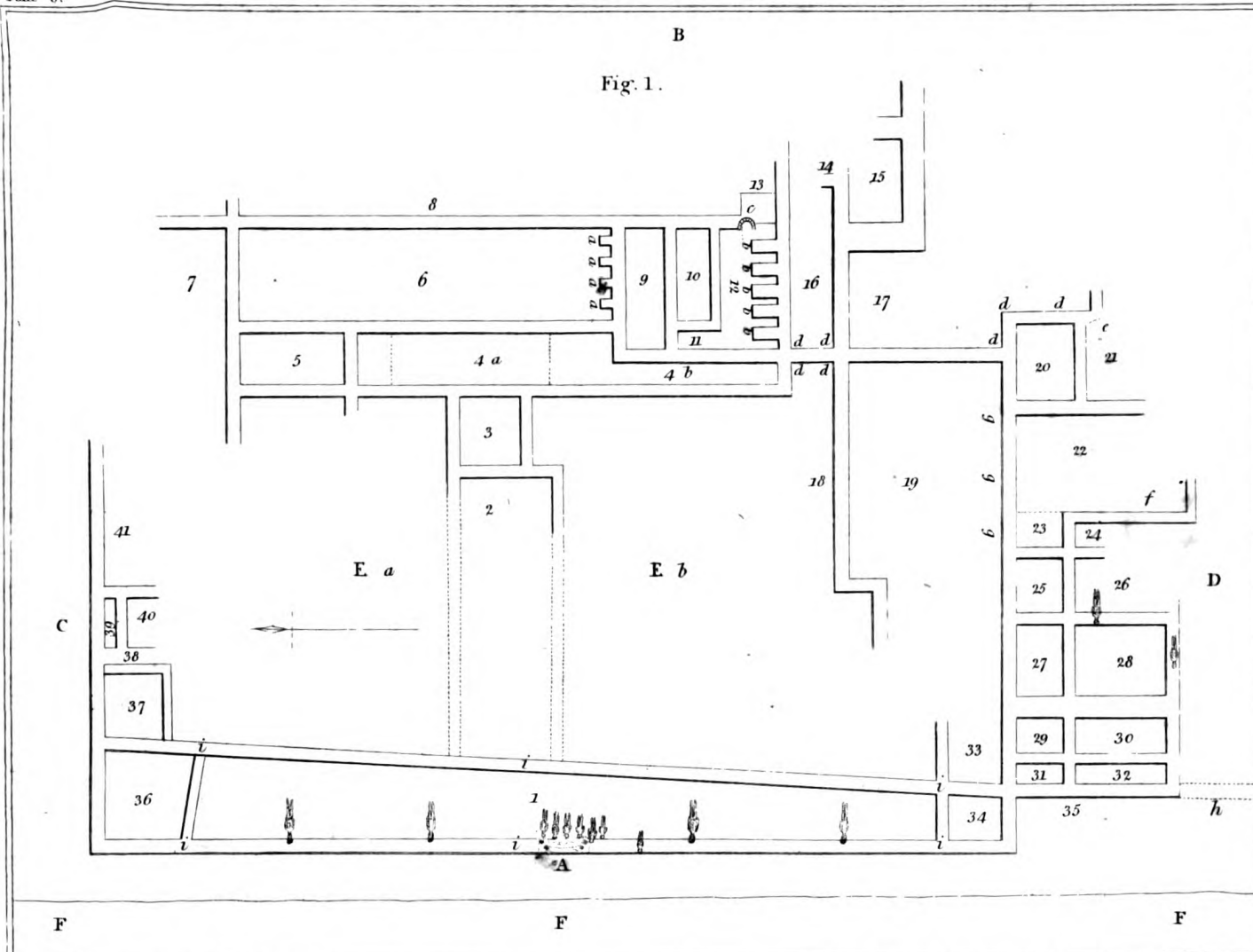
³ Horsley's *Brit. Rom.* book 3. cap. 2. page 434.

INDEPENDENTLY of the beauty of the prospect which the villa commanded, the site was peculiarly adapted for the summer residence of a Roman commander. He could here enjoy his "otium cum dignitate," whilst the elevated and commanding situation was such as to prevent any sudden surprise from an enemy. The distance from Lindum, the principal station of the colony (only five miles), the contiguity to the two Roman roads Ermine-street and Old-street, and the advantage of water from a chalybeate spring, within a few yards of the outward wall, were further combining circumstances to induce the selection of such a spot.

ROMAN VILLA.

Roman Villa. **T**HERE appears to have been a grand entrance from the west at A. plate 5, fig. 1., into a long gallery or portico, and thence into a suite of small rooms dividing two courts. At the east end was the principal building, having two wings C. and D. on the north and south sides of the two courts E. a. and E. b. The baths, for the reasons stated in describing the apartment No. 22, occupied the south wing, and the servants apartments the north. The number of apartments discovered were upwards of 40, though there is reason to presume many more had existed, and that the principal rooms extended considerably towards the east at B.

THE foundations were generally two or three feet beneath the surface; yet, as little more of them remained than a foot or two in height, no traces were discoverable of entrances into the several apartments. The whole was constructed of the stone of the country, and the walls were in general from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3, though in some instances 4, and even $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet thick. The remaining walls of several apartments, particularly of that in which the large tessellated pavement, plate 6. was discovered, were painted on stucco in various colours; some green, others in stripes of red and white, and blue and white; the stucco composed of the lime of the country. The tessellated pavements, about 13 in number, though none perfect but the engraved one, were bedded on a body of clay in strong cement, and from 3 to 4 feet under ground. They were composed of cubical tesseræ of different sizes, from half an inch to an inch and an half square, made from the lime-stone of the neighbourhood. Great quantities of broken urns, fluted and figured tiles, plate 4. fig. 9., glass, and culinary vessels were discovered, but none perfect; also several fragments of plaster floors, composed of lime, fine gravel, and pounded red brick. These articles, together with several copper coins of the latter empire, particularly
a perfect



Plan of a Roman Villa discovered at Scampton,

Basire sc.



a perfect one of Constantine the younger, plate 4. fig. 3., having the following legend, CONSTANTINVS-IVN NOB C; and on the reverse GLORIA EXERCITVS., some fibulæ, fig. 6., two styles, fig. 7 and 8., and the head of a lance, fig. 5., lay scattered over the whole foundations.

IT was impossible to form an adequate idea of the nature of the superstructure; but from the appearance of fire and of melted lead on the surface of the pavements, and from the fragments of burnt timber, it was probably built of wood; and the whole had evidently been destroyed by fire. This conjecture is strengthened by the circumstance of tiles being found lying confusedly upon the pavements, and which served for roofs. Some tiles had grooves, others a smooth surface. What rendered the scene more seriously interesting, was the discovery of an incredible number of human skeletons, which lay principally on the foundations, and the greater part between the space, i. i. i. i. i. i.. Some of them were rather beyond the usual stature, and the teeth remarkably white. This sight produced considerable reflections upon the elegance of a Roman villa, in a moment reduced to ruins by fire, converted into solitude and silence, and become the dreary mansion of the dead. At the time of the present discovery the scene had again changed, and it exhibited in a richly cultivated corn field, in its busy husbandmen, and in the flocks of the adjacent grounds, an interesting picture of animated nature.

ON first observing the skeletons, Mr. Illingworth doubted whether they were Roman. It was evident from the coins of the younger Constantine being discovered here, that the villa had been inhabited by some Roman commander as late at least as that reign; a period when christianity prevailed amongst the Romans, and when it became their custom, in conformity with that of other nations converted to the christian faith, to bury their dead. Observing, however, that the skeletons lay upon the very foundation walls, due east and west, his doubts were removed; and he concluded that some Saxon, or other christian chapel, might have been erected on the site of the villa. This
he

he deemed the more reasonable, as it was not unusual, in the early dawn of christianity, to erect buildings for christian worship on the site of others, which had been dedicated to pagan superstition¹; and it is probable, so long as the Romans remained in Britain, this elegant villa continued to be the summer residence of the commander of the Roman army in these parts; the head of the colony, Lindum, being at the distance of only five miles. The circumstance also of the chalybeate spring within a few yards from the entrance of the villa, and still called Saint Pancras well, plate 5. fig. 4., favours the conclusion of a chapel having been erected on its site.

Saint Pancras
Chapel and
Well.

IF there wanted any further reasons for this inference, it is considerably supported by the strong evidence of its being discovered, upon record, that a chapel, dedicated to Saint Pancras, did actually exist on this spot, so early as the beginning of the twelfth century; about which period Richard Fitz-Robert of Scampton gave to the monastery of Kirksted three selions of land in that lordship, two of which are described in the gift, as lying in the south field², on the south side of the chapel of Saint Pancras. To account for the bodies having connection with the chapel, it is sufficient to observe, that it was not unusual, on the erection of chapels, chantries, or oratories, for the crown to grant the liberty of burial annexed thereto.

¹ The first cathedral of Saint Paul's was built on the site of a temple dedicated to Diana. At Richborough the parish church stands on the site of the Sacellum of the Prætorium; and the same is observable at Porchester, Verulam, and other Roman stations.

² Omnibus Sancte Ecclesie filiis presentibus & futuris, Ricardus filius Roberti de Scampton salutem. Sciatis me concessisse & dedisse & hac presenti carta confirmasse Deo & ecclesie Sancte Marie & monachis de Kyrkstede, in puram & perpetuam elemosinam, tres seliones terre arabilis in territorio de Scampton jacentes in hiis locis, in aquiloni campo, ex orientali parte ville, unum selionem extendentem de Sickehevedland usque ad veterem viam que vadit ad Lincolniam: Et in australi campo duos seliones, quorum unus jacet ex australi parte capelle Sancti Pancracii, et extenditur de Havercroft usque ad latam viam, et alter jacet ex westparte late vie, unum capud abutissat super eandem viam & aliud super viam que vadit ad Lincolniam, &c. Ex Reg. cart. abb. Kirkstede p. 105. Cott. MS. Vesp. E. xviii.



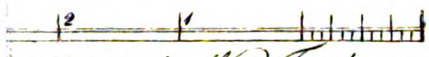
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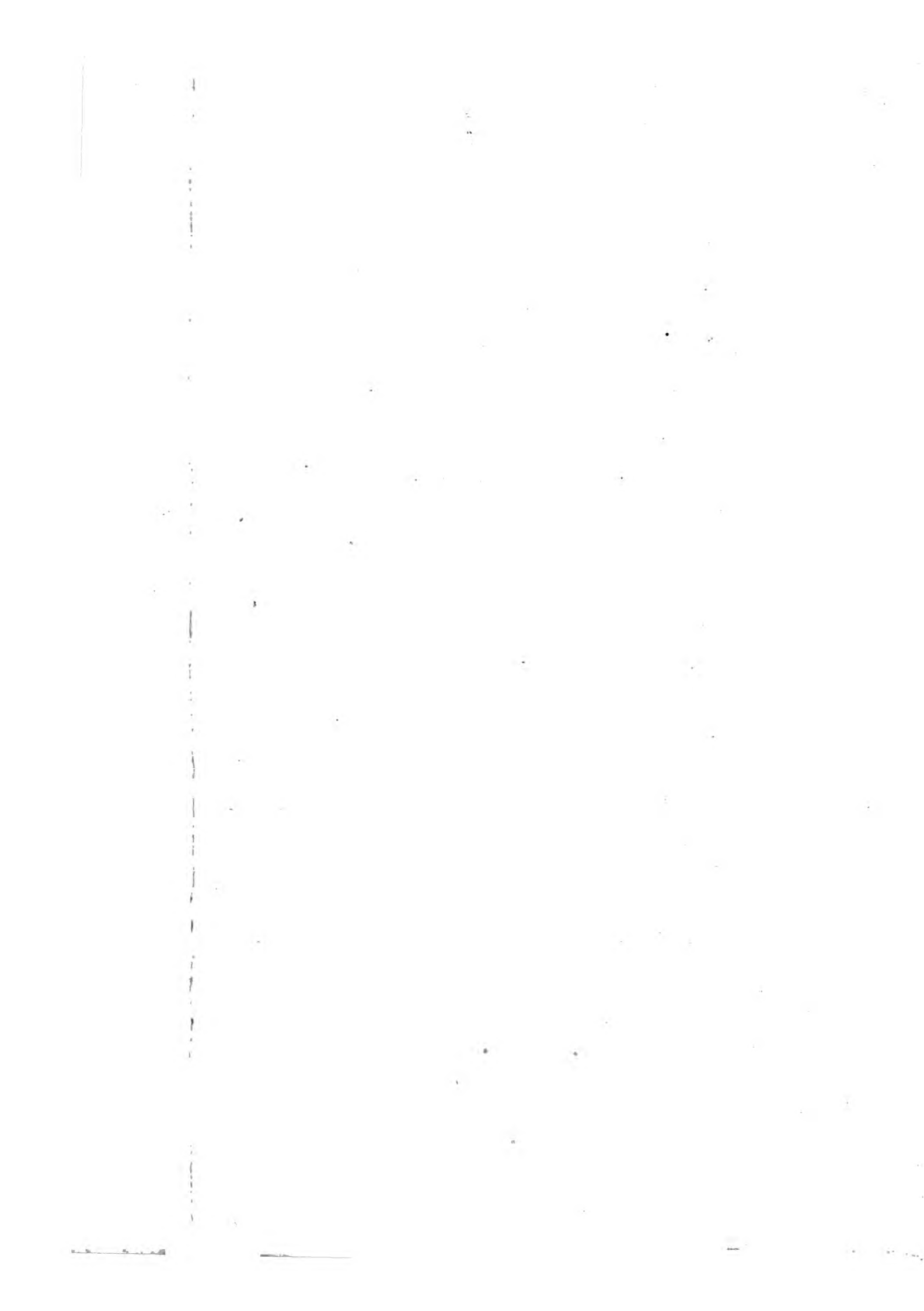
Saint
Chape
Well.





1st 1800 by W.^m Fowler WINTERTON.





THE principal entrance into the villa, as before observed, appears to have been at the west, from the road leading from Scampton to Lincoln, through a gateway at A., plate 5. fig. 1, where was discovered the large stone, fig. 2., lying north and south on the foundation of the outward wall. This was obviously the threshold of the gate. It is of an oblong form, 6 feet 10 inches long, 3 feet 4 inches wide, the width of the outward wall, and 1 foot thick; has square holes in which the upright posts had been placed, and in which the gates turned at a. b. c. d.; and two lateral and oblique ridges, against which they folded open at e. f., with a similar ridge against which they closed at g. At h. i. and k. are places where iron or lead had been let in to cramp the stone to the wall. In removing this ponderous stone one corner was broken off at b., where the other cramp had been fastened. The threshold was in the center of the passage or narrow gallery No. 1., which was 140 feet long, 13 feet wide in the center, 15 feet at the north and 8 at the south end; the inner wall running diagonally from north to south. It was probably a long gallery leading to the two wings C. and D.; and although no regular traces of foundation were observable in the dotted space between No. 1. and 2. yet it is presumed there had been a suite of small anti-rooms in a strait line between these two points, so as to divide E. a. and E. b. into two courts, by which means the two wings were separated, and the baths and servants apartments kept distinct.

BEYOND the small room No. 3., 14 feet by 10, was the long narrow apartment No. 4. a., 50 feet by 10. In this was discovered the beautiful tessellated pavement comprised between the two dotted lines, 31 feet in length and 10 feet in width, as represented in the engraving¹. It is composed of four large compartments of square and oblong forms, elegantly diversified, having at the south end part of a large circle; and, from the nature of the pattern, there is reason to suppose it extended to the end of the room. The tesserae or dies, of which it is composed, are of a cubical form, and various in their size

¹ The outer border in the engraving is rather wider than the original, in other respects it is extremely accurate. It was drawn several years since by Mr. Fowler, without any view to this work.

and colour. The inner compartments are of slate blue, white, and deep red, half an inch square. These are surrounded by a border of circles, in which are quarter circles inverted, of a deep red, inlaid amongst tesserae of a pale yellow. Beyond the circles are several rows of plain tesserae of the latter colour, of an inch, and an inch and an half square; evidently composed of the stone of the country.

WHEN first discovered, the colours of this pavement were extremely bright; which, added to the curiously artificial workmanship, afforded a pleasing specimen of the Roman art. But it shortly after lost much of its original elegance, by reason of several of the tesserae having been picked up by the country people, who flocked in numbers to view it. In order, however, to prevent the pavement sustaining any further injury, a building was erected over it. Notwithstanding this precaution, it is still to be lamented, that the decay of its beauty becomes visibly rapid, from the effects produced by the hands of idle curiosity.

THE engraved plate shews the pavement in its original state; the parts within the black lines have been since destroyed and the tesserae taken away.

No. 4. b. seemed to be a long gallery, 30 feet by 4, leading from No. 4. a. to Nos. 9 and 10.

No. 5., 20 feet by 10.

IN No. 6., 70 feet by 18, was a pavement of a much ruder kind than the former, and nearly destroyed; composed chiefly of the larger tesserae. At the end of this room, at a. a. a. a., and against the outer wall of No. 9., were four narrow abutments.

Nos. 7 and 8. had similar rude and decayed pavements.

No. 9.

No. 9., 24 feet by 6, and No. 10., 18 feet by 7, exhibited nothing worthy of notice.

No. 11., 8 feet by 4, had the remains of a coarse tessellated pavement, and appeared to have led into No. 12.; which last apartment, 24 feet by 5, was remarkable for having at b. b. b. b. b., and against the wall of No. 16., five abutments; and at the east end of the same apartment, at c., was discovered, five feet under ground, an arch 3 feet high and 2 feet wide; the basement and wall, as described at a. in fig. 3., were of stone; the arch was built of bricks, each 11 inches long.

Nos. 13 and 14. had also remains of tessellated pavements, but of rude materials and execution; that in No. 13. was one foot lower than the pavement in No. 14.

IN No. 15., 15 feet by 10, there was not any thing remarkable; except that the walls surrounding this apartment were of an unusual thickness, 4 feet on the east side, 5 feet 6 inches on the west, and 4 feet 6 inches on the south.

No. 16., 30 feet by 9, and No. 18., had each fragments of coarse tessellated pavements. The foundation wall between these two apartments, at d. d.—d. d., 3 feet in thickness, was erected upon a tessellated pavement: so was the wall d. d. d. at the north and east of No. 20.

No. 17. Nothing particularly observable.

No. 19. was a large apartment of 41 feet by 30, with a rude tessellated pavement similar to the former ones.

No. 20., 12 feet by 10, had another coarse pavement.

No. 21., of the same dimensions, had a tessellated pavement of various colours, beautifully diversified, and curved at e.; though very imperfect.

No. 22., 30 feet 6 inches by 18 feet, had a coarse tessellated pavement, with a descent from north to south of 8 inches towards the point f., where was a round aperture in the floor, as if for the letting out of water, though no drain was discovered. The north side of the foundation wall, at g. g. g., was backed by a strong body of clay, and the floor was considerably lower than the other apartments. These circumstances induced a belief of this having been a bath. The fragment of the shaft of a small round pillar was discovered in the same room.

No. 23. was a small apartment of 8 feet square, adjoining 22.

No. 24., a long narrow room, 20 feet by 6 ; and No. 25, 10 feet by 8, had nothing in them worthy of remark.

No. 26., 20 feet by 10, the walls incomplete. On the western foundation of this apartment was discovered a perfect human skeleton, of large size, lying due east and west, the feet towards the east.

Nos. 27 and 28., nearly of similar dimensions with 25 and 26. On the south foundation wall of No. 28. lay another human skeleton, quite perfect, in a similar direction with the former.

Nos. 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, and 34., very small apartments, exhibited nothing remarkable.

THE foundation wall of No. 35., dotted at h., extended upwards of 100 feet towards the south, as if serving for the enclosure of a garden or outward court.

No. 36. was about 16 feet, and No. 37. 13 feet square.

No. 38. a narrow passage, 3 feet wide.

No. 39., 6 feet by $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet, was perhaps a continuation of the same.

No. 40.

No. 40. In this apartment were visible marks of fire.

No pavements, or ornaments on the walls, having been found in this northern wing, it was conceived these apartments had been occupied by the servants.

IN No. 1. upwards of 20 human skeletons, nearly perfect, were discovered between the spaces i. i. i. i. i., lying in a similar direction with the two former, the greater part of them upon the foundation walls; but at A. four of them lay with their heads against the great stone or threshold. Several were enclosed in rude stones set on edge, and covered with similar ones, but without any cement.

A. B. C. D. Beyond the foundations on these sides, as represented in the engraved sketch, the ground exhibited no appearance of art, or trace of foundations; though it is but reasonable to presume, that the principal and grand apartments extended farther eastwards, to the point B.

FIG. 4. is the chalybeate spring, which has immemorially been called Saint Pancras well; at the bottom of this was a strong flooring of oak, taken up several years ago.

F. F. F. The road leading from Scampton to Lincoln.

THE MANOR.

Manor. **T**HE manor of Scampton in the Conqueror's survey is stated to contain 10 carucates of land, whereof one hundred and sixty-six acres were meadow. It is thus described in that record :

Terra Gisleberti de Gand.

XXIII.

M In SCANTONE. h̄b Vlf fenisc. vi. car̄l̄ tr̄æ 7 dim̄l̄ ad gl̄d̄. Tr̄a x. car̄l̄. Ibi h̄t Gislebt̄^o de Gand. IIII. car̄l̄ in d̄nio 7. XVI. viſt̄ 7. XII. ſoch̄ 7. VI. bord̄ cū VII. car̄l̄. Ibi æccl̄a 7 p̄br̄. 7 I. moliñ. II. ſolid̄. 7 CLXVI aċ p̄ti. T. R. E. vał. VI. liſ. m̄. VIII. liſ. Tailla. IIII. liſ.¹

“ 24.

“ Manor. In Scantone Ulf fenisc hath 6 carucates and an half of land, for which
 “ he pays tax. The land is estimated at 10 carucates². Gilbert
 “ de Gaunt hath 4 carucates of land there in demesne, and 16
 “ villains, and 12 sockmen, and 6 bordars, with 7 ploughs. There
 “ is a church there and a priest, and a mill of the yearly value of
 “ 2 shillings, and 166 acres of meadow. In the time of king
 “ Edward the Confessor it was worth six pounds, now eight pounds.
 “ It is tallaged at four pounds.”

The Soil and
Quantity of
Land.

THE whole contents of the lordship are about 2,100 acres of land, whereof about 600 acres, called the heath, extending from the brow

¹ Domesday, vol. i. p. 354. d'. col. i.

² It is here to be observed, that the lands in Lincolnshire, as set forth in Domesday, were measured and taxed according to carucates, and not hides; and that when carucates are named and not hides, there a carucate contained as much as the hide, which was about six score acres; though the quantity varied in different counties, “ In provincia Lincolnie non sunt hide, sicut in aliis provinciis, “ sed pro hidis sunt carucata terrarum, & non minus valent quam hide.” Walter de Witteley, Monk of Peterboro', fo. 37.

of the hill to the eastern boundary, or Ermine-street, are upon a limestone, and may be termed convertable land, being cropt with turnips, barley, seeds, and wheat. The middle part of the lordship is rich feeding land, and the low or western part a cold clay.

THE average number of sheep supported on the lordship is two thousand.

THERE are several acres of stone quarries on the brow of the hill, from which the Roman works before described, the village, church, and parsonage, have at various periods been erected. The stone burns into very excellent lime for building, but it is of too hot a quality to be used for the purposes of agriculture.

Stone
Quarries.

SAINT Pancras well has been noticed in pages 8 and 13.

Chalybeate
Spring.

KING Henry the third granted to the abbot and convent of Kirksted, who were lords of this manor, a charter of free warren, in all their demesne lands in Scampton¹. The lord had a court leet, and view of frankpledge, with the correction of the assize of bread and ale. The right of the lord to hold such court was adjudged to him in an indictment brought against the abbot of Kirksted, a^o 1362, for an alledged usurpation of the above liberties; at which time it was also adjudged, that he was entitled, by prescription, to the amendment of the assize of bread and ale, and to all waifs and estrays within the manor of Scampton.²

Liberties and
Customs in
Scampton,
Free-warren
and Court
Leet.

THERE was formerly in this manor an antient custom, which prevailed in many lordships in the north, called Inham,³ but more commonly Inhoc, Intok, or Intak; which signifies any corner or out part of a common field plowed up and sown with beans, peas, oats,

Custom of
Inham or
Intok.

¹ Rot. Cart. a^o 36 Hen. 3.

² Placita in com' Linc' 36 Ed. 3. N^o 52. inter pl'ita in turri London'.

³ From the Saxon innan, intus, within, and Hojke, a corner or nook. Vide Kennett's glossary and register of Evesham, fo. 208. and cartular' de Bolyngton, Harl. MSS. 45. H. 33, 34.

or tares, and sometimes fenced off with hurdles, within that year, wherein the rest of the same field lay fallow and common. In a cause determined in the court of king's bench in the reign of Edw. III. the peculiar custom of the manor of Scampton was adjudged to be, that one moiety of the fields of the lordship should be annually sown with corn, whilst the other lay fallow. The lord was privileged to common his cattle, as well on his own fallows as on those of his tenants; except in three plots, which were to be annually divided from the rest. The lord had his choice of one of these three, and the tenants had the remaining two; all which were to be sown with beans and peas. Exclusively of these Inhams it was not allowable to sow any part of the fallow, without the joint concurrence of the lord and his tenants. If, however, contrary to this custom, a tenant sowed any fallow out of the limits of the Inham, the lord might notwithstanding common his cattle on the corn.¹

Tilbridge.

AT the western extremity of the lordship runs a rivulet, called the Till, over which is a bridge of two arches, rebuilt a few years since by the parish of Scampton, and the hamlets of Sturton and Bransby; Scampton paying one half of the expence, and Sturton and Bransby the other Moiety. It was formerly a question, several times litigated, whether the lord of the manor of Scampton was or was not bound, as owner of the soil, to repair the bridge; but in an indictment brought in the king's bench against the abbot of Kirksted, as such lord and owner, for not repairing it, the court adjudged that he was not bound so to do.²

¹ Recorda in Banco Regis, Hil. 41 Edw. 3. Rot^o Regis 15. dorso.

² Hil. Term, 41^o Edw. 3^l. Rot. 15. dorso.

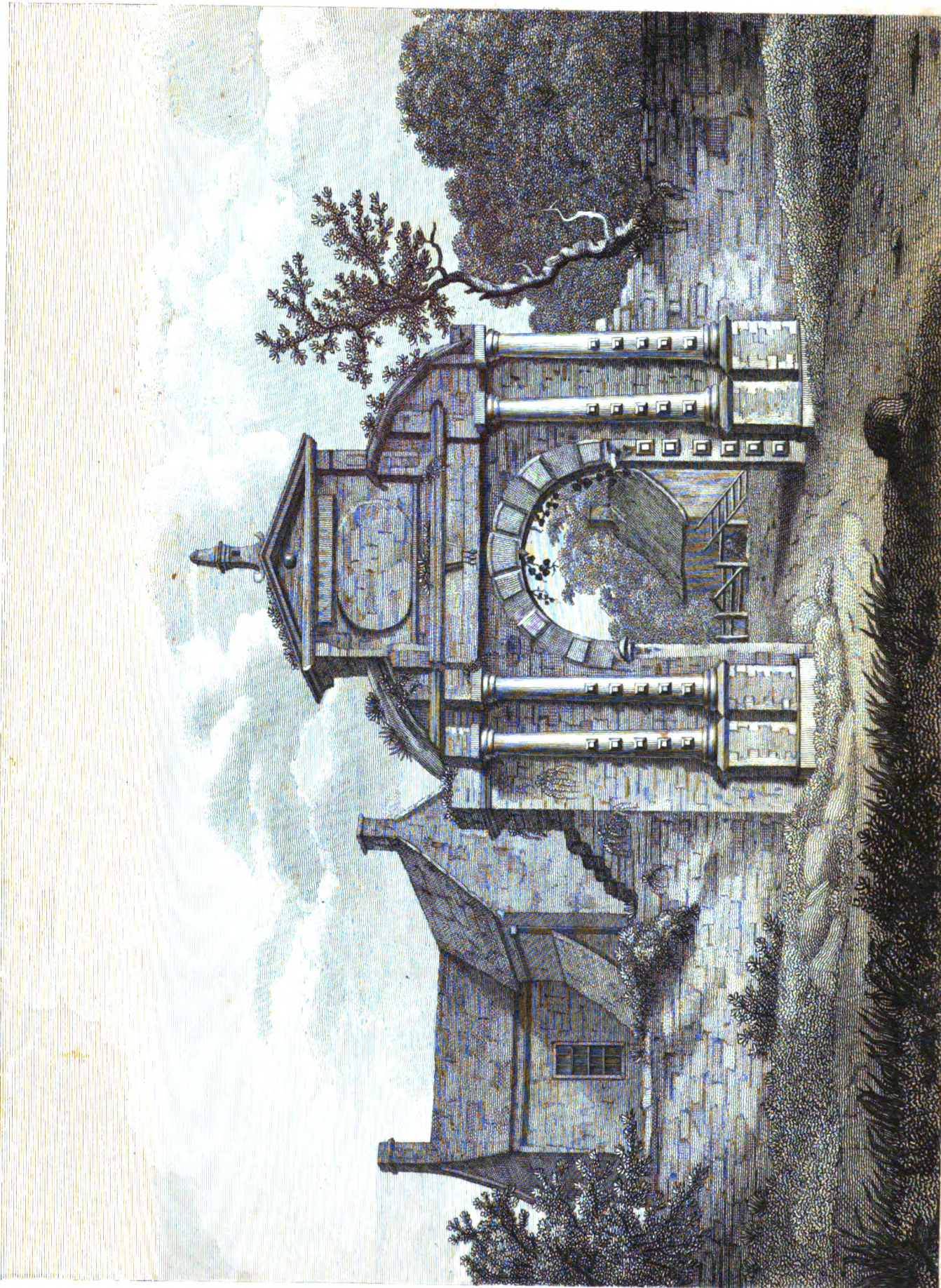


Plate 7.

SCAMPTON HALL.

AT a short distance westward of the church of Scampton formerly Scampton
Hall.
 stood the west house or grange, belonging to the abbey of Kirksted. The precise spot where the east grange stood is not discoverable. After the dissolution of that monastery, the west grange was pulled down, and on its site was erected the manor house of the lords of this domain. On the death of the last Sir John Bolles baronet in 1714, his sister and heiress, Mrs. Sarah Bolles, residing at Shrewsbury, suffered the family mansion to fall into ruins. It was seated in the middle of a The Gateway
to the Hall.
 small park, where yet remains a magnificent stone gateway, erected about the reign of James the first, and no doubt contemporary with the hall itself. The elegance of this gateway, and the ruins of the walls which encircle the court yard, the gardens, and the bowling green, bespeak the splendour of the mansion that once enlivened this spot. Passing however beneath the arch, scarcely a vestige of it can be discovered, save some old walls now incorporated into those of a farm house erected on its ruins. On viewing this scene the mind is absorbed in contemplation; the ideas are directed to past events, and to the revolutions which this spot has witnessed. That, which originally was the granary of Kirksted abbey, and the storehouse for its winter support, was razed to make room for a mansion of splendour and of gaiety. This again has revolved itself into the calmer habitation of the industrious farmer; for, when the last baronet descended to his grave, the title became extinct; and, as his body mouldered into dust, so was his mansion suffered to decay—nothing remaining entire except the gateway, a faint yet pleasing monument of its original grandeur.

THE CHURCH.

The Church. **T**HERE was a church here as early as the reign of the Confessor. It was dedicated to Saint John the Baptist. The present one, a small stone structure, consists of a nave and chancel, separated by a raised step in the floor, and an antient arch; at the west end is a square embattled tower. That of the old church was taken down and rebuilt about fifty years since, at the expence of the parishioners; in aid whereof William Cayley esquire, the owner of the estate, was a benefactor of forty pounds.

THEE old church, erected about the reign of Edw. 3d., had originally a north aisle, which was divided from the nave by pointed arches; but being much decayed, and the roof in danger of falling, the aisle and south porch were taken down in 1794, the whole fabric considerably reduced in size, and the building covered with the best Westmorland slate: the north aisle now forming part of the church yard, and the arches being filled up.

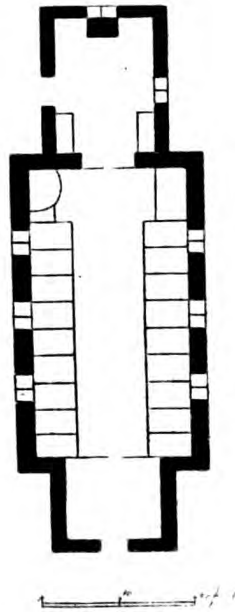
THEE present entrance into the body of the church is at the west end, through the tower; and into the chancel by a door on the north side of the altar.

THEE expences of this last alteration amounted to near four hundred pounds, which were thus defrayed; Richard Stonhewer esquire, the present owner of the estate, contributed one hundred and thirty pounds, and part of the timber for the roof; the old lead produced about £100; and the remainder was paid by a lay or rate on the parishioners. The chancel was repaired by the present rector, with a new roof covered with slate.





THE whole is handsomely seated, and kept in neat order; the pews are painted stone colour to correspond with the walls. In the east window, over the communion table, are remnants of painted glass, representing two of the apostles, and several pinnacles ornamented with a foliage of oak leaves and acorns. A beautiful cross, part of the old church, as represented in plate 4. figure 10., and in plate 8, is now placed on the east end of the roof of the nave.



Dimensions of the church.

	Feet.
Length from east to west, tower and nave	- 52
Breadth of the nave	- 21
Length of the chancel	- 19
Breadth of ditto	- 15

THERE belong to this church a rich pulpit cloth of Genoa velvet, with a deep fringe of gold, and the name of Sir John Bolles baronet embroidered thereon; a pulpit cushion, altar cloth, and cushion of the same. The elegance of these ornaments is rarely to be surpassed

by those of any parish church in England. They were the gift of the last Sir John Bolles baronet in 1700; he had previously given to this church a silver chalice and plate, on each whereof are engraven :

“*Sr Jⁿ BOLLES BAR: TO THE CHURCH OF SCAMPTON 1692.*”

THERE are three bells in the steeple, the diameter of the largest is two feet six inches; it has round it in old English characters the following inscription :

“*Ihesus be oure spede 1582.*”

THE other bells, which are extremely old, and a few inches less in diameter, have round them the following legends in antient characters, scarcely legible.

On the first bell :

“*CAAMPANA. MARIÆ. BEC. UNO. IOHJ. SANA. IOH. BAPTISTE.*”

On the second bell :

“*SUA. ROSA. MUNDI. SANA. MUNDI., MARIA. UNOATA.*”

It was formerly not unusual to give to bells the name of some particular saint. The church of Scampton was dedicated to Saint John the Baptist, whose name is on the first of the two old bells, as that of the Blessed Mary is on the other, designated as Rosa Mundi.

Inscriptions
in the
Chancel.

Several of the family of Henry Fitzwilliam esquire, lie interred in the chancel of this church, in a vault on the south side of the altar, over which are some plates of brass with the arms of Fitzwilliam, and one having the following inscription to the memory of the wife of Henry Fitzwilliam esquire :

Mrs. Fitz-
william.
1581.

“*Here lyeth the bodery of frances ffitzwilliam Wife unto Henry ffitzwilliam of Scampton; daughter to Sir James foljamb of Walton knyght; who departed this life the xvjth daye of December in the xxiiith yere of Quene Elizabethhe Raigne. Anno Domini 1581.*”

The

THE ARMS ARE,

Fitzwilliam, with 11 other coats, impaling Fuljambe with 3 others.

Quarterings of Fitzwilliam.

1. Fitzwilliam.—Lozengy argent and gules
2. —Checky, name unknown, but probably meant for Warren.
3. Lizures.—Or a chief azure.
4. Fitz-Eustace.—Quarterly, or and gules, a bend sable and a label of 5 points argent.
5. Baliol.—Gules an orle argent.
6. Cromwell.—Argent a chief gules, over all a bend azure.
7. Bernake.—Ermine a fess gules.
8. Driby.—Argent 2 cinquefoils in pale, and a canton gules.
9. Tateshale.—Checky or, and gules, a chief ermine.
10. Albiny earl of Arundell.—Gules a lion rampant, or.
11. Blundeville.—Azure 3 garbs or.
12. Lupus.—Azure a wolf's head erased argent, over all a mullet within a crescent, to denote a third son of a second son.

Fuljambe's Quarterings.

1. Fuljambe.—Sable a bend between six escallops, or,
2. Loudham.—Argent a bend azure, seme of cross croslets, or. N B. The crosses are omitted.
3. Bretton.—Argent a chevron between three escallops gules.
4. ———— Ermine a fess, supposed to be intended for Bernake.

IN the chancel, on the north side of the altar, is the family vault Bolles. of the first Sir John Bolles baronet, in which, as appears from the register, no less than twelve of his descendants lie buried. On the north wall of the chancel, over the vault, remain affixed two brass plates, with inscriptions to the memory of Sir John Bolles baronet, and lady Katherine his wife; the latter died a few years before her husband.

“ HERE LIES THE BODY OF DAME
KATHERINE BOLLES THE
ONLY WIFE OF S^r JOHN BOLLES
OF SCAMPTON BARONET, ELDEST
DAUGHTER OF THOMAS CONYERS
OF BRODHAM IN THE COUNTY
OF NOTTINGHAM ESQUIRE.
SHE DEPARTED THIS LIFE THE
20. DAY OF SEPTEMBER AT
THE AGE OF 55, AND WAS BURIED
SEPTEMBER THE 21.
1644.”

Lady Bolles.
1644.

Arms—Bolles impaling Conyers.

HERE LIES THE BODY OF S^R
JOHN BOLLES OF SCAMPTON
BARONET WHO DEPARTED
THIS LIFE THE 8 DAY OF MARCH
AT THE AGE OF 67 AND WAS ∞
BVRIED MARCH THE
9. 1648.



ON a brass plate, on the same side, are the following arms of one of the family of Vele, several of whom lie interred in this church :

Vele Quarterings.

1. Vele.—Argent on a bend sable 3 calves, or.
2. Massy.—Quarterly or, and gules in the first quarter a lion passant gardant azure.
3. Kingston.—Sable a lion rampant, doubled queued or.
4. Torrington.—Gules 2 bars, and in chief a lion passant or, between the bars an annulet of the second.
5. Vyell.—Argent a fess ragulé gules between 3 annulets sable.
6. Vele.—As the first.

Over all a crescent to denote a second son.

THE church yard, enclosed by a stone wall, contains about half an acre, and is separated from the rector's premises by a road leading through Scampton to Brattleby. The Church-yard.

THE glebe land belonging to the rectory is very trifling, consisting of about one acre, which the present incumbent has thrown into a garden. The Glebe.

THE old parsonage, situate about 100 yards eastward of the church, built of stone and covered with thatch, was of considerable antiquity, and ill suited to the conveniency of modern times. On the death of the last incumbent in 1782, it was taken down, and a convenient stone house, with suitable offices, erected a few yards to the east of it, at the expence of the present rector. Since that period the grounds contiguous to it have undergone considerable improvement, by the turning of a road which leads to the adjacent villages, and a small plantation which encircles a paddock and garden ground. The Parsonage House.

THE RECTORY.

The Rectory. **T**HE church of Scampton is in the diocese of Lincoln, in the arch-deaconry of Stowe, and deanery of Lawress, The benefice is a rectory. The advowson was granted to the abbey of Bardney by Gilbert de Gaunt, in the reign of William the Conqueror; which gift was confirmed by several successive popes.¹ The monastery exercised its right of presentation till the dissolution; at first it reserved to itself the tithes of the lordship of Scampton, but afterwards entered into a composition with the abbot and convent of Kirksied, as owners of the estate. The latter agreed to pay annually 180 measures of corn; viz. 60 of wheat, 60 of barley, and 60 of oats. This composition was confirmed by pope Eugene a° 1147, and by pope Alexander a° 1178. But disputes arising between the two monasteries as to the size of the measure and mode of payment, it was in 1228² agreed, that a stone measure should be made, agreeable to the standard used in their several granaries, and in those of Barlings and Stikeswald; and that each monastery should have an iron rod or gauge for ascertaining the depth and width of the measure. These gauges, for better security, to be preserved in the monasteries of Topholm and Bolington. The measure of wheat to be by the rase, and the oats by the combe. The wheat to be delivered at Christmas, and the barley and oats in Lent; for which the monastery of Bardney were yearly to send a vessel and bargemen as far as Shepewash on the Witham; who, assisted by the converts of Kirksted, were to load the same.³ It has not been

¹ Reg' Bardney, p. 273.

² Reg' Bard' & Kirksted.

³ There were many converts belonging to Kirksted, and to the Knights Templars resident at their several granges in this parish. The conversi in monasteries were employed as workmen, doing all kinds of laborious business in the abbies and granges; they were made from novices, and learning being expressly forbidden them, they could not become monks. Harl. MSS. 63 B. 10. Reg. Kirksted. a° 1228 and 1245.

discovered at what period the corn rent was converted into a money payment ; but at the dissolution of monasteries, the abbot and convent of Kirksted paid annually to Bardney £8. 13. 4.¹

ABOUT the year 1291 the church of Scampton, according to the ecclesiastical taxation made by authority of pope Nicholas the 4th, was taxed at £6. 13. 4., besides a pension of one mark to the abbot of Bardney. ^{A° 1291.}

	£.	s.	d.
“ Ecclia de Scampton p̄t pens’	-	6	13 4
“ Pens’ ab̄bis de Bardeney in eadem	-	0	13 4 ²

THE latter sum was payable at the dissolution, and continues to this day to be paid to the owner of the site of Bardney.

A° 1340 it was valued at the same sum, namely, eleven marks ^{A° 1340.} with the pension ; at which period the ninth of the corn, wool, and lambs of this parish was assessed at seven pounds. The greatest part of the revenue of the church then consisting of tithe of hay, flax, hemp, oblations, and small tithes.

“ SCAMPTON.

“ Tax’ ad xj marc’ cū pens’.

“ Idem r’ comp’ de vij^{li} rec’ de nona garb’ vet’ & agn’ poch’ de Scampton
 “ unde de non’ tempal’ ab̄bis de Kirkestede vij marc’ & di’ cuj^o quid’ ecclia tax’
 “ ad xj marc’ & eo min^o q̄m taxa quia maxia ps valoris ecclie p̄d̄ce consistit in
 “ dec’ feni lini canabi oblat’ & al’ minut’ dec’ ut p3 p inquis’ & informac’ capt’
 “ p facim Thome Mais^o de Scampton Riçi Mais^o Wiffi de Rochewelle Wiffi
 “ Walkere Riçi Fabri & Simonis Forman & al’ soc’ suoꝝ ejusdē poch’ jurat’
 “ quoꝝ noia ibidē annotant’ & ad sc̄cm libant’.³

“ Sñ^a vij^{li}.”

¹ Minister’s acco^{ts} augment. office, a° 29 Hen. 8.

² Taxatio Ecclesiastica, p. 75. col. 1.

³ Inquis’ Nonarum, a° 14 Ed. 3. p. 247. col. 2.

A^o 1534. IN the ecclesiastical survey, a^o 1534, 26^o Hen. 8. the church is valued at £8. 16. 8.

IT is not ascertained to whom the crown granted the advowson of the church after the dissolution of the abbey of Bardney; but it appears,¹ that in the 27th of Elizabeth, a^o 1585, it was purchased of John Fuller esquire, by Henry Fitzwilliam esquire, who, about the same period, became sole proprietor of Scampton; from which time it has invariably been alienated and conveyed with the estate. The present incumbent, the Rev. Cayley Illingworth, was instituted to this benefice in 1783, on the presentation of Richard Stonhewer esquire.

¹ Rot. Claus. 27 Eliz. p. 13. 6th May.

PARISH REGISTER.

THE register of this parish commences in 1538, the æra of the establishment of parish registers by Lord Cromwell, and is comprized in a thin folio vellum book. Amongst the most material entries relating to the owners of this estate, and those connected with them, are the following : viz.

- A^o 1581. Francisca uxor Henrici ffytzwilliams armigeri sepulta fuit 16^o De- Fitzwilliams.
cembris.
1583. Elizabetha filia Henrici ffytzwilliams armigeri bapt' fuit 3^o Octobr'.
1584. Elizabetha uxor Francisci ffytzwilliams armigeri sepulta fuit quinto die Septembris.
1585. Anna filia Henrici ffytzwilliams armigeri bapt' fuit 4^o Junii.
1588. Gulielmus filius Henrici ffytzwilliams armigeri bapt' 6^o Febr'.
- Henricus filius Henrici ffytzwilliams prædicti sexto die Februarii sepultus fuit.
- Franciscus ffytzwilliams armiger sepultus fuit 19^o Marcii.
1589. Johannes et Maria nati Henrici ffytzwilliams armigeri bapt' 11^o Sept.
1609. Mildreda filia Nicholai Vele geñ bapt' erat quinto die Aprilis. Vele.
- Mildreda filia Nicholai Vele geñ prædicti sepulta fuit vicesimo die Maii.
1610. Margareta filia Nicholai Vele geñ sepulta erat 6^o die Maii.
1614. Connierus filius Johannis Bolles armigeri bapt' erat 28^o die Novembris. Bolles.
1616. Connierus filius Joñnis Bolles armigeri sepultus erat nono die Julii.
1619. Robertus filius Joñnis Bolles armigeri bapt' erat 11^o die Aprilis.
- Thomas Coniers armiger sepultus erat vicesimo quarto die Octobris. Coniers.
1620. Joanna filia Joñnis Bolles armigeri bapt' erat vicesimo septimo die Bolles.
Julii.
1624. Joñnes filius Joñnis Bolles & Catherinæ uxoris ejus bapt' fuit vicesimo primo die Maii, et sepultus decimo nono die Junii.
1628. Elizabetha filia Joñnis Bolles & Katherinæ uxoris ejus bapt' erat vicesimo sexto Martii; nata sexto die Martii.

- Bolles.
- A^o 1629. Johanna Bolles filia Johannis Bolles baronetti et Katherinæ uxoris ejus sepulta fuit primo die Octobris.
1633. John Bolles the son of William Bowles was baptised the 3d of November.
1635. Margaret the daughter of William Bowles was baptised on Sunday 26th July.
1638. William the son of William Bowles & Margaret his wife was buried on Saturday the 2d March.
1639. Isabel the daughter of Robert Bolles esq^r & Marie his wife was baptised on Wednesday the 22d of January and born the 12th.
1641. John Bolles the son of Robert Bolles esq^r & of Mary his wife was baptised the 21st day of June, born the 8th.
1642. Robert the son of William Bolles & of Margaret his wife was baptised the 27th day of March.
1644. The Lady Katherine Bolles wife to sir John Bolles bar^t was buried the 21st day of September.
- Edward Bowles the son of William Bowles & of Margaret his wife was baptised December the 8th.
1645. Edward Ascoughe of South Kelsey esq^r & M^{ris} Isable Bolles were mar^d Thursday 11th September.
1647. Robert the son of Robert Bolles esq^r & Mary his wife was baptised the 18th September.
1648. Sir John Bolles baronet was buried the 9th day of March.
- Mary the daughter of Robert Bolles esq^r & Mary his wife was baptised the 19th of October; born the 5th.
1649. Elizabeth the daughter of sir Robert Bolles baronet & of the lady Mary his wife was baptised the 18th of October; born the 11th.
1656. William Cooke of Scotherne & Margaret Bowles mar^d 16th October.
- Olympia Bowles the da^{ir} of Sir Rob^t Bowles baronet was buried February the 15th, being about 2 years old.
1658. William Bolles was buried the 16th of October.
1659. Margaret Bolles widow was buried the 21st of February.
1663. Elizabeth the daughter of Sir Robert Bolles¹ deceased was buried the 29th day of February.

¹ Sir Robert Bolles bart. and Lady Mary his wife, with most of his descendants, till the year 1746, were buried in a vault belonging to his family, in the church of Saint Swithin London Stone. Their town residence, about the period of the restoration, and for some time afterwards, was in the parish of Saint Giles in the Fields, then a fashionable part of the metropolis.

SUCCESSION OF RECTORS.

THE abbot and convent of Bardenay patrons till the dissolution.

- A° 1238. Richard Blunt.
 1247. Walter de Barton, subdean of Lincoln.
 1263. Robert de Hardress.
 Annis { Richard de Hardress.
 incertis. { Thomas de Hardress.
 1299. Robert de Holtham.
 1303. William de Suthwelle, *death* of Holtham.
 Memdm his institution annulled, by reason of his being under
 sentence of excommunication.
- William de Berewell, in his stead.
1306. John de Halton.
 1317. Henry de Haringworth.
 1334. Henry de Aldewyncl, *resignation* of Haringworth.
- A° incerto. Rob de la Hay.
 1362. John de Eton, vicar of East Retford, *exchanged* with De la Hay.
 1370. Giles de Dunston, rector of Penkerton, *exchanged* with Eton.
- A° incerto. John de Merle.
 1400. John de Ulseby, vicar of Marnham dioc' York, *exchanged* with
 Merle.
- A° incerto. John Hampsterly.
 1409. Henry atte Mylne of Soulthorp, *exchanged* with Hampsterly.
 1410. Robert Fitzsimon, *resignation* of Mylne.
 1412. Ralph Gaunstede, *resignation* of Fitzsimon.
 1416. Benedict de Peke, vicar of Islom, *exchanged* with Gaunstede.
- A° incerto. Thomas Bole.
 1464. Richard Waynfleet, abbot of Kirksted, *death* of Bole.
- A° incerto. William Stanclyff.
 1504. William Moseley, *death* of Stanclyff.
 1508. John Croft, *resignation* of Moseley.

A° incerto.

A° incerto. John Rawlynson.

1522. Christopher Webster, *death* of Rawlynson.¹

The Owners of the estate patrons.

1560. John Wells. *The bishop presented by lapse.*

1574. Christopher Leeke, *on death* of Wells.

A° incerto. Giles Smith.

1622. Robert Laxton, *death* of Smith.

1631. Martin Bennett. *The King presented by lapse.*

1640. George Yarborough, *resignation* of Bennett.

1680. William Blyth, rector 43 years, buried 1723.

1723. William Husbands, *death* of Blyth.

1746. John Husbands, *death* of William Husbands.

A° incerto. John Hoggard, curate and rector 58 years, died 1782.

1783. Cayley Illingworth. Richard Stonhewer esquire patron.

¹ Thus far the names have been taken from the books of institutions at Lincoln; the parish register, which has been accurately kept, has furnished the remainder.

COMPARATIVE STATE OF POPULATION, VALUE, &c.

AT the survey made by the Conqueror. ¹	A° 1086.
2 great proprietors—12 sockmen—6 cottagers—16 villains—7 plows—166 acres of meadow—a mill and a church—valued at £8 per annum—taxed at £4.	
In the reign of Hen. 2d. ²	A° 1159.
One great proprietor—2040 acres of land.	
29th Hen. 8th. ³	A° 1537.
One proprietor—2 granges or large farms—14 mesuages—5 cottages—1 mill—15 leasehold tenants—annual value £22. 4. 4.	
27th Elizabeth. ⁴	A° 1588.
One proprietor—annual value £397. 10. 0.	
16th Charles 2d. ⁵	A° 1664.
One proprietor—annual value, including Ingleby wood, £1000.	
Return under the population act, a° 41 Geo. 3d.	A° 1800.
24 houses inhabited by 24 families.	
63 males—70 females—total 133.	} About 5½ to an house. } Males to Females as 9 to 10.
33 employed in agriculture, 10 employed in trade, 90 others ;	
1 clergyman.	
7 farmers.	
1 miller.	
1 weaver.	
1 shoemaker.	
1 publican.	
8 labourers.	

¹ Domesday, vol. 1. p. 354. d. col. 1.

² In *baga Lincoln'*, No. 4 A. in *domo capit' Westm'*.

³ Minister's accounts in augmentation office, 29 H. 8.

⁴ Rot' Claus' 27 Eliz. c. 13.

⁵ Rot' Judic' 2 Div' p. 275. n. 13. in *capella rotulorum*.

ANNUAL BIRTHS AND BURIALS,

Taken on an average of 10 years from the Registers.

		Births.		Burials.
A° 1550—1560	-	23	-	10
1600—1610	-	46	-	19
1650—1660	-	36	-	45
1713—1723	-	29	-	38 ¹
1750—1760	-	22	-	9
1791—1801	-	38	-	29

THE births appear to have exceeded the burials in a proportion of nearly 4 to 3, though the population during the above period seems to have varied but little.

¹ In 1719 there were 12 burials.

PROPRIETORS OF SCAMPTON.

THE name of any owner of this estate, anterior to the conquest, Proprietors. is not as yet discoverable. The family of the De Gaunts, who from that period became lords of Scampton, held it for a considerable time in capite of the crown.¹ They were great benefactors to many religious houses, and endowed several of them with possessions in Scampton.

THE first of this family, Gilbert de Gaunt, nephew to the Con- Gilbert de Gaunt, a° 1086. queror, and who came with him into England, was at the time of the survey in 1086, possessed of 113 manors in the county of Lincoln. He settled himself at Folkingham, that being the head of his barony. The manor of Scampton was one of the numerous lordships conferred on him by his uncle, for the assistance rendered him at the battle of Hastings; as is expressed by Gilbert de Gaunt in the charter² by which he gave the church of Scampton, with the tithes and lands belonging to the same, to the abbot and convent of Bardney;³ which monastery Abbey of Bardney. he restored and amply endowed.

HE gave to the Knights Templars nine oxgangs of land in Knights Templars. Scampton.⁴

GILBERT de Gaunt died in the reign of William Rufus, and was buried in Bardney abbey.⁵

WALTER de Gaunt his son and heir, by Alice daughter and heir Walter de Gaunt, a° 1125. to Hugh de Montford, succeeded his father in his barony. He gave

¹ Domesday. Testa de Nevill. & Lib. rubeus.

² Reg. Bard. 273. d. Cott. MS. Vesp. E. 20.

³ Reg. Bard.

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ Mon. Angl. vol. 1. p. 833. vol. 2. p. 536. Dugd. Bar. vol. 1. p. 400.

three carucates of land in Scampton and Thorp to the monastery of Kirksted, to be holden in frankalmoigne.¹ He also gave to the priory of Norwich, and to the Knights Templars, one carucate each in Scampton, to be holden by the like tenure.² And by his charter, dated a° 1125,³ he confirmed the grant made by his father to the abbey of Bardney, of the church, tithes, and certain lands in Scampton, with the addition of a mill there. This confirmation was further ratified by the charter of king Edward the third.⁴ Walter de Gaunt was founder of the priory of Bridlington in Yorkshire; and by his prudent conduct the Scots were vanquished near Northallerton in the county of York, at the battle of Bellum Standardi.⁵ He married Maud, daughter to Stephen earl of Brittany and Richmond, and died a° 1138, the fourth year of king Stephen.

A° 1138,
Gilbert de
Gaunt, Earl
of Lincoln.

GILBERT de Gaunt, eldest son and heir to Walter, became earl of Lincoln in right of his wife Roeshia, daughter and sole heir of William Romara earl of Lincoln, and niece to Ranulph earl of Chester; by whom he was taken prisoner, together with king Stephen, at the battle of Lincoln a° 1142. He bestowed the lordship or manor of Scampton, and 36 oxgangs of land, with a mill and a wood there, part of his countess's dowry, upon one Ralph Fitz-Gilbert, as a reward for his faithful services.⁶

Abbot and
Convent of
Kirksted.

RALPH Fitz-Gilbert shortly afterwards gave the manor, 26 oxgangs of land, and the mill and wood of Scampton, to the abbey of Kirksted, to be holden in frankalmoigne. The charter by which he made this donation, was executed with great solemnity in the chapter house of Lincoln; after which he offered it upon the altar of the cathedral to the use of the monastery of Kirksted, in the presence of

¹ Regist. Kirksted. Cott. MS. Vesp. E. 18. Testa de Neville, vol. 2. p. 549.

² Testa de Nevill, Linc. 344 b. ³ Reg. Bard. p. 51. ⁴ Carta 5 Ed. 3. n° 10. m. 10.

⁵ Leland Coll. vol. 1. p. 38. Simon Dunelm. p. 262. Mon. Angl. vol. 2. p. 847, 8. vol. 1. p. 161, 162. Ric. prior Hagulstald 232.

⁶ Reg. Kirksted, p. 99.

the whole chapter and choir.¹ His family were interred in that monastery. Gilbert earl of Lincoln and his countess Roeshia, severally confirmed this donation;² and in token of gratitude for the latter having relinquished her dower in Scampton, the monastery of Kirksted presented her with a gold ring by the hands of the cellarers.

THE same earl Gilbert also gave 40 oxgangs of land and 27 messuages in Scampton, to the prior and convent of Norwich, with the liberty of holding a court and other privileges; as a compensation for the excesses he had committed at Lynn in Norfolk, to the injury of that priory.³ King Henry the 2d afterwards confirmed this donation.⁴ He was the same earl who founded the abbey of Rufford in Nottinghamshire a° 1148 (13° Stephen); and was also a benefactor to the monastery of Pontefract in Yorkshire, and to those of Sempringham, Bigham, and Bardney in the county of Lincoln; at which latter place he was buried in the year 1156, 2° Hen. 2.,⁵ leaving two daughters; the eldest of whom, Alice, was married to Simon earl of Northampton and Huntingdon. About 1166 they severally confirmed the donations to Kirksted and Bardney.⁶

Prior and
Convent of
Norwich.

AT this period the greater part of Scampton seems to have been in the hands of the four following proprietors, namely,

THE abbot and convent of Bardney had the rectory, with a large portion of land and a mill; the gift of the first Gilbert de Gaunt.

THE Knights Templars possessed 9 oxgangs, the gift of the same Gilbert; and one carucate, the gift of his son Walter.

¹ Reg. Kirksted. "Et sciendum est quod hanc donationem confirmavi Deo & predicte ecclesie in capitulo Sancte Marie Lincolnie et optuli super altare Sancte Marie ad opus prefate ecclesie de Kirkestede et monachorum in presentia canonicorum capituli Lincolnie et clericorum de choro."

² Ibid.

³ Ibid.

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ Mon. Angl. vol. 1. p. 833, 848, 656. Leland Coll. vol. 1. p. 90. Dugd. Baronage, vol. 1. p. 400.

⁶ Reg. Kirksted & Bardney.

THE abbot and convent of Kirksted held the manor with 26 oxgangs of land, the gift of Ralph Fitz-Gilbert; and three carucates, the gift of Walter de Gaunt.

THE prior and convent of Norwich had one carucate, the gift of Walter de Gaunt; and 40 oxgangs and 27 mesuages, with a court and other privileges, the gift of Gilbert de Gaunt earl of Lincoln.

A^o 1174.

IN 1174 the prior and convent of Norwich, conveyed to the abbot and convent of Kirksted all their lands in Scampton and Thorp; reserving a fee farm rent of ten pounds, payable yearly in the chapter house of Norwich.¹

THE abbot and convent of Bardney also alienated to the abbey of Kirksted their lands in Scampton, and entered into a composition with that monastery respecting the tithes of the lordship.² Shortly after the abolition of the order of the Knights Templars in England (tempore Edw. 2.), it is probable, that such lands as were holden of them in Scampton by the abbey of Kirksted, ultimately became the property of the latter.

IN the 47th of Henry the 3d, Walter de Barton, subdean of Lincoln, then rector of Scampton, instituted a suit against the abbot of Kirksted, for the recovery of three oxgangs of land and a toft in Scampton, which he alledged had been alienated from his church by one of his predecessors. It was however adjudged, that the same belonged to the abbey of Kirksted, who had lawfully purchased of the abbot and convent of Bardney, at a reserved rent of 90 measures of corn.³

Abbot and
Convent of
Kirksted sole
Proprietors.

INDEPENDENTLY of these acquisitions in Scampton by the abbey of Kirksted, several smaller owners there made repeated donations to that monastery of lands in this parish; so that, about the reign of

¹ Reg Kirksted.

² Ibid.

³ Reg. Bardeney.

Henry the 2d, the abbot and convent of Kirksted, either by donation or purchase, had become the sole proprietors of the whole lordship :¹ all which acquisitions were afterwards confirmed to them by king John² and his son Hen. the 3d.³

IN an antient roll of taxation of the clergy of the county of Lincoln, in the reign of Hen. the 2d.⁴ wherein each carucate of land is taxed at three shillings, the abbot of Kirksted stands rated for twelve⁵ carucates of his demesne lands in Scampton, and of his tenants at five carucates :

“ Lauris waþ.

“ In Scampton de dnico abbis de Kyrkestede xij car' & de hōib; suis
“ v car'.”

ESTIMATING the carucate as synonymous with hide, at 6 score acres, the monastery of Kirksted and its tenants had then 2,040 acres of land in Scampton, nearly the present extent of the lordship, which consists of about 2,100 acres.

IN the several books of knights fees⁶ preserved in the Exchequer, compiled in the time of Edw. 2. from inquisitions taken during the reigns of Hen. 3. and Edw. 1. for the better regulating and levying of aids and escuage ; and in a roll delivered to the collectors of the latter for Lincolnshire, a^o 1 Edw. 3.⁷ (towards that king's expedition against the Scots), the abbot of Kirksted appears the principal proprietor in Scampton. The following passages are observable therein ; viz.

¹ Reg. Kirksted.

² Carta 11 Jun' a^o 11 Joh.

³ Carta a^o 26 Hen. 3. & communia Mich. Term, a^o 20 Ed. 2.

⁴ In бага Linc. n^o 4. A. in domo capitulari Westm.

⁵ Record. B. R. Hil. 41 Ed. 3. rot. 15. d. The abbot of Kirksted then had 12 carucates in demesne in Scampton.

⁶ Liber rubeus & Testa de Neville in scaccario.

⁷ In domo capitulari Westm.

“ Feoda

- “ Feoda G. de Gaunt in com’ Linc’.¹
- “ Abbas de Kyrkestede tenz in SCAMPTON j feod’ de veti feoff’.²
- “ Scañton abb de Kirkestede tenet feod’ unius milit’ de Gilbto de Gaunt.
- “ Et ipe Gilbtus de dno R de veti feoff’.³
- “ Abb de Kykestede tenet tres caruc’ in SCAMTU’ & in TORP in pura
“ elemosina de dono Walti de Gaunt.⁴
- “ Idem abb tenz ibidem ij caruc’ terre de priore de Norwico & reddit inde
“ p annū x libr’.⁵
- “ Templarii tenēt ibidem unā caruc’ in pura elem’ de dono Walti de Gant.⁶
- “ Feoda de honore de LANCASTR’.
- “ Wilts de Alneto tenz vj^{am} ptē unius feodi in SCAMPTON.⁷

Translation.

The fees of Gilbert de Gaunt in the county of Lincoln.

The abbot of Kirksted holds the fee of one knight of the old feoffment.¹

Scampton.—The abbot of Kirksted holds the fee of one knight of Gilbert de Gaunt ; and the same Gilbert holds of the lord the king of the old feoffment.

The abbot of Kirkstede holds 3 carucates in Scampton and Thorp in frankalmoigne,² of the gift of Walter de Gaunt.

The same abbot holds there two carucates of land of the prior of Norwich and renders therefore yearly ten pounds.

The Templars hold there one carucate in frankalmoigne, of the gift of Walter de Gaunt.

The fees of the honour of Lancaster.

William de Alneto holds the sixth part of one fee in Scampton.

¹ Testa de Neville p. 301.

² Ibid. p. 302 b.

³ Testa de Neville p. 350.

⁴ ⁵ ⁶ Ib'm p. 344 b.

⁷ Ib'm 304.

⁸ For the due levying of aids, the tenants in capite were to certify to the king what fees they had ; how many whereof they had been enfeoffed de antiquo, and how many de novo ; and of whom the same were holden.

⁹ Escuage was not chargeable upon lands holden in frankalmoigne, so long as the donor or his heirs had lands in the same county on which it might be levied. The collectors, therefore, found by this inquisition, that the abbot held his lands in Scampton in pure alms, and he was, of course, discharged of escuage. Trin. Term'. communia 29 Hen. 3. rotul. 12. d. In respect to aids the same also was observable, for the abbot resisted the payment of an aid for his lands in Scampton, for the marriage of Edward the first's daughter, on the ground of his tenure in frankalmoigne ; and after a long contested cause, judgement was given in his favour, and that he should be discharged of such aid. Communia Mic. Term' 20 Edw. 2.

FROM this period the abbot and convent of Kirksted, as lords of the manor of Scampton continued, without interruption, in the quiet enjoyment of their possessions, till the dissolution of the monastery. They had here two granges or farms in their own hands, called the East Grange and West Grange, the situation of which has been before noticed. At the dissolution, the manor of Scampton, and all the possessions there of the abbey of Kirksted, came into the hands of the crown, by the attainder of Richard Harrison the then abbot;¹ being of the yearly value of £22 4 4, exclusive of the rectory and tithes.

KING Henry the 8th, by letters patent² dated the 19th December a° 30 of his reign, granted the manor and lordship of Scampton, and the farms or granges called the East Grange and West Grange, with all lands and tenements thereto belonging, to his brother-in-law Charles duke of Suffolk, in fee, to hold in capite by knight's service, and 51 shillings annual rent. The site of no less than 15 religious houses in this county, with the greater part of their possessions, were conferred on the duke, who had been extremely active in quelling the insurrection in Lincolnshire, headed by the prior of Barlings, a° 1536.³ A° 1538.
Charles Duke
of Suffolk.

THE duke granted to John Wingfield esquire, steward of his household, an annuity of £20 for life out of Scampton, as a recompence for his faithful services;⁴ and appointed George Sayntpole steward of his manor of Scampton, with an annuity of £6 13 4 issuing out of the same manor and that of Carlton.⁵ He died the 24th of August 1545, having by his will, dated the 20th June 1544, charged Scampton and North Carlton with the payment of his debts, and of 8,000 marks towards the purchase of lands for his youngest son Charles, and his heirs.⁶ 20 Mar. 1539.
20 Sep. 1543.

¹ Ministers accounts in augmentation office, a° 29 Hen. 8.

² Pat. 30 Hen. 8. p. 4.

³ Collier's Ecc. Hist. vol. 2. p. 131.

⁴ Escheat 38 Hen. 8. p. 1. n° 107.

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ Ibid.

24 Aug. 1545.
Henry Duke
of Suffolk.

HENRY duke of Suffolk, his eldest son and heir, succeeded to the title and estates of his father, at the age of 9 years, 11 months, and 6 days. He was in wardship of the crown, and died an infant at the age of 15 years, on the 14th July 1551; leaving his brother Charles his next heir, at the age of 12 years, who survived him only two hours.¹

Charles Duke
of Suffolk.

By an inquest taken on the death of the latter, it was found that the following persons were his co-heirs; namely, Frances wife of the succeeding duke of Suffolk, lady Margaret Clyfford, and sir William Stanley Knight.² But disputes arising between them, and the issue of Charles the elder, late duke of Suffolk, by his 3d wife, the same were referred to the arbitration of several nobles of the realm; who awarded that sir William Sydneys knight, sir Henry Caundyshe knight, Thomas Lovell and Thomas Glenham esquires, Walter Ascoughe esquire and Elizabeth his wife in right of the same Elizabeth, and Christian Darnell widow, as cousins and heirs of Henry late duke of Suffolk, should hold and enjoy to them and their heirs all the honours, castles, manors, &c. whereof the said Charles the elder, late duke of Suffolk, died seised.³

A^o 1553.
Sir Henry
Sydney knt.

It has not been discovered that any partition of Scampton was made between these co-heirs; but sir Henry Sydney knight, son of the above named sir William Sydney, appears to have been, (a^o 1553,) lord of this manor; which⁴ with other estates, he had previously settled on his family.⁵ In 1585 a licence was granted to him to alien his manor and lands of Scampton to Henry earl of Pembroke.⁶

Henry Fitz-
williams esq.

In the same year Henry Fitzwilliam esquire purchased of John Fuller esquire, the perpetual advowson of the church of Scampton, and the right of presentation to the rectory thereof;⁷ about which

¹ Escheat 38 Hen. 8. p. 1. n^o 107.

³ Rot. Claus. 6 Edw. 6. p. 8. 25 Mar^r.

⁵ Rot. Claus. 5 Eliz. p. 10.

⁷ Rot. Claus. 27 Eliz. p. 13. 6 Maij.

² Escheat 5 Ed. 6. p. 2. n^o 1.

⁴ Harl. MSS. N^o 6289. p. 74c.

⁶ Rot. Pat. 27 Eliz. p. 8.

period it is probable he also purchased the manor, though the conveyance has not been traced. He continued owner thereof about three years; and no doubt resided here, as his wife Frances (daughter of sir James Foljamb knight), and several of his children, lie buried at Scampton.¹ The family of the Fitzwilliams had been long settled at Maplethorp, in this county, five of whom served the office of sheriff of Lincolnshire between the 9th of Edward the 4th, and the 22d of Elizabeth.

IN 1588, Henry Fitzwilliam esquire, in consideration of £3,275, ^{A^o 1588.} alienated his manor and lands in Scampton, with the advowson of the ^{Thomas} church, to Thomas Lawrence, citizen and goldsmith, of London, ^{Lawrence.} at which period this estate was of the clear annual value of £397. 10. 0.²

THOMAS Lawrence esquire, in 1590, in consideration of £4,600, ^{A^o 1590.} alienated the said manor and lands to sir John Hart knight, then lord ^{Sir John Hart} mayor of London,³ who enjoyed the estate about 13 years. This gentleman was elected a member of the court of assistants of the Grocers' company the 13th July 1571, was sheriff of London a^o 1579, elected alderman a^o 1580, served the office of lord mayor a^o 1590, and twice represented the city of London in Parliament, in the 35th and 39th of Elizabeth. He was the son of Ralph Hart, of Sproston Court, in the county of York, esq.⁴ His residence in town was at Oxford-house, near Saint Swithin's church, London Stone, where he kept his mayoralty. To the Grocers' company he was a great benefactor by will; and, according to Stowe, he erected and founded a free school in Yorkshire, with an allowance of thirty pounds yearly to a master and usher.⁵ He was twice married, and had issue two daughters; the eldest, Jane, was married to sir George Bolles, knight and alderman, afterwards lord mayor of London; the youngest, Judith, was the wife of Edward Gage esq.⁶ Shortly before his death, sir John Hart made a settlement of his manor and lands in Scampton, with the

¹ See an account of the church and register.

² Rot' Claus' 31 Eliz. p. 1. 17th Aug.

³ Rot. Claus. a^o 32 Eliz. p. 25. 27th Sept. ⁴ Stowe's Lond. edit. 1633. ⁵ Stowe's Lond.

⁶ Ibid.—Rot. Claus. a^o 1 Jac. p. 13. Harl. MSS. N^o 4135, p. 364. Feodaries Accounts.

advowson thereof, on sir George and lady Bolles, and their issue. He died on the 26th of January 1603, and was buried, as Stowe^a says, in the church of St. Swithin, London Stone, under a goodly tomb in the upper end of the south aisle, with the following inscription and epitaph :

“ In obitum viri verè venerabilis Domini Johannis Hart Equitis, olim hujus Civitatis Prætoris, & hujus ecclesiæ patroni, carmen funebre.

“ Quis laudes memorare
 “ tuas? Quis facta valebit
 “ Nuper ad Æthereos,
 “ Harte, reverse polos?
 “ Quis genium, ingenium
 “ Magnæque capacia curæ
 “ Pectora, Londino
 “ Pectora grata tuo?
 “ Aspice qui dubitas,
 “ Surgentia culmina musis,
 “ Illa sub arctois
 “ qua jacet ora plagis.
 “ Nunc obijt. Cohibe
 “ Lachrymas, nec credito, Lector,
 “ Vitam, quæ fuerat
 “ Non nisi sancta, brevem.”

Thus translated by a young friend of the compiler of this work.

Epitaph on the truly venerable man Sir John Hart Knight, formerly Lord Mayor of this city, and patron of this church.

Hart, late restor'd to your celestial state,
 Who can your praises, who your deeds relate;
 Your kindness, wit, and mind by toil unmov'd,
 That mind by your own London once belov'd?
 See (you who doubt) the tomb the Muses rear,
 Where far on high the Arctic shores appear.
 Now he is gone. The starting tear restrain,
 Nor, Reader, think that life too short has been,
 Which always free from vicious deeds was spent,
 On true Religion's duties ever bent.

^a Rot. Claus. a^o 1 Jac. p. 13.

^a Stowe's Lond.

Sir George Bolles knight became entitled to Scampton under the settlement made by sir John Hart; he was descended from a very antient family, that had been resident in this county as early as Henry 3d. In the reign of Edward the 2d they were tenants in capite of the crown, of lands in Conningsby, parcel of the manor of Scrivelby.¹ They had at the same time large possessions at Swineshead and Bolle Hall, in Lincolnshire, which they held of the earl of Richmond by knight service.² Swineshead seems to have been their principal residence till the close of the reign of Edward the 4th; when by an intermarriage with the heiress of the family of Hough, the elder branch became settled at Hough, or Haugh, near Alford, in Lincolnshire, and one of the younger branches, the ancestor of sir George Bolles, at Gosberkirke, in the same county. Before the division of these branches, the Bolles's family had several times represented the county of Lincoln in parliament,³ and had filled the offices of sheriff and escheator⁴ of the same county; and we find them erecting chantries and bestowing lands to charitable uses at Algarkirke, Wygtoft, and other places in Lincolnshire,⁵ a clear indication of the wealth of this family in those early times. After the separation of these branches, their respective descendants appear to have been equally active in their several capacities of the senator, the magistrate, and the soldier. In the field and in the seat of justice, their individual praises have been variously noticed; and whilst the historian has recorded an anecdote of the impartial justice of one branch, the gallantry and valour of the other has not escaped the notice of the muse.

Sir George
Bolles knight.

SIR George Bolles, a descendant of the younger branch, and lord of the manor of Scampton, was also a member of the Grocer's company. He was admitted upon their court of assistants a° 1598, made warden a° 1599, and upper warden or master of the company a° 1606, elected alderman a° 1607, served the office of sheriff

¹ Escheat. 20 Edw. 2. N° 16.

² Ibid.

³ A° 29, 36, & 38 Edw. 3.

⁴ 17° Ed. 4.

⁵ Inquis' ad quod dampnum, 15 Ric. 2. and 20 Ric. 2.

Anecdote of
Sir George
Bolles.

of London a° 1608, and that of lord mayor a° 1617,¹ the duties of which last office he discharged with a rigid impartiality, making no distinction between the sovereign and the citizen. A memorable instance of this is thus recorded: “ King James not only
“ commanded his book of sports to be published, but affected to give
“ example to his subjects, by putting the Lord’s day to the same use
“ he enjoined by his book; and it was observed, that his carriages
“ commonly sat out on a Sunday, when he removed from one place
“ to another. Thus they passed through London, soon after the
“ declaration was made, on a Sabbath day, in time of divine service;
“ and making a great clatter and noise, the lord mayor, sir George
“ Bolles, commanded them to be stopped. The officers belonging to
“ the carriages returned immediately to the court, and complained to
“ the king of this violence; upon which his majesty, in a great rage,
“ swore “ he thought there had been no more kings in England
“ but himself.” However, having cooled upon it a little, he signed
“ a warrant to the lord mayor to let them pass, which he obeyed with
“ this answer: “ whilst it was in my power I did my duty; but that
“ being taken away by a higher power, it is my duty to obey;”
“ which being told to the king, he was so touched with it, that it is
“ said he sent to the lord mayor his thanks for it.”² King James
shortly after conferred on him the honour of knighthood.³

THIS worthy and venerable character continued in the exercise of his duties as a magistrate and member of the Grocers’ company till three months before his death. He died the 1st of September a° 1621, at the advanced age of eighty-three years, and was buried on the 25th of the same month, in the family vault at Saint Swithin’s, London Stone, where a monument, erected to his memory on the south side of the chancel, by his wife lady Jane Bolles, (and perfect in Stowe’s time,⁴) had the following inscription and epitaph engraven thereon, viz.

¹ Stowe’s London.

² 30th May, 1618, at Greenwich.

³ Oldmixon’s Hist. of the Stuarts.

⁴ Stowe’s London.

“ This Monument

“ was erected at the sole Cost and Charges of Jone Lady Bolles, in memory of her
 “ late deare and worthy Husband the Right worshipful Sir George Bolles Knight,
 “ sometimes Lord Maior of the City of London, a Gentleman worthily de-
 “ scended, of an ancient and unblamed Family seated in Lincolnshire. Which
 “ Lady Jone was the eldest Daughter of that worthy and famous deceased Knight,
 “ Sir John Hart, sometimes likewise Lord Maior of the said City of London, and
 “ both Brothers of the right worshipful Fraternity of Grocers. Two branches of
 “ that vertuous stem now flourishing ; his son John Bolles Esquire now living
 “ at Skampton in Lincolnshire, and his eldest daughter Anne, the wife of Captaine
 “ Humphry Smith of London Grocer ; who deceased the first of September 1621,
 “ being aged 83 yeares.”

EPITAPH.

“ Honour, Integrity,
 Compassion,
 Those three fill'd up
 The lifetime of this man.
 Of Honour, the grave
 Prætorship he bare,
 Which he discharg'd with
 Conscience, Truth, and Care.
 He possess'd Earth,
 As he might Heaven possesse,
 Wise to doe right,
 But never to oppresse.
 His Charity was better
 Felt than knowne ;
 For when he gave,
 There was no trumpet blown.
 What more can be compriz'd
 In one Man's fame,
 To crowne a Soule,
 And leave a living name ?
 All his just Praife
 In her life may be read,
 The true Wife of his worth
 As of his Bed.”

THE precise time of the death of lady Jane Bolles and the place of her interment, are unknown, though it is supposed she died very soon afterwards, and was buried in the family vault. The register of St. Swithin's about this period is very defective, arising probably from the plague having carried off great numbers in the city of London.

A^o 1625.
Sir John Bolles
baronet.

SIR John Bolles knight¹ succeeded to the estate on the death of his mother. He served the office of sheriff of the county of Lincoln a^o 1627, 3d Charles the first, by which monarch he was knighted, and in the following year, created a baronet.² He married Katherine, the daughter of Thomas Conyers, of Brodham, in the county of Nottingham,³ esquire, by whom he had six children. Four of them died unmarried in the lifetime of their father; the eldest, George, was buried in Saint Swithin's, London; where there was the following epitaph, extant in Stowe's time, on a fair monument, opposite to that of his grandfather sir George.⁴

EPITAPHIUM

“ Generosi, & summæ spei juvenis, Georgij Bolles Armigeri, Domini Johannis Bolles Baronetti de Skampton in Comitatu Lincolnensi & Dominæ Katherinæ Uxoris filij primogeniti, qui, cùm ageret annum ætatis vicesimum, exijt ex hâc vitâ, anno Dom. 1632.

Nil opus hos cineres
 Florum decorare corollis;
 Flos, hîc compositus
 Qui jacet, ipse fuit.
 Moribus, Ingenio
 Naturâ suavis, aperto
 Pectore, cui niveus
 Nil nisi candor, erat.
 Quem Sidneiani spacijs,
 Umbraque lycei,
 Artibus excoluit
 Granta diserta suis.

¹ Harl. MSS. N^o 2145, p. 42.

² Rot. Pat. 4 Car. 1. p. 8. m. 6.

³ See the account of the church, p. 21.

⁴ Stowe's London.

Bis denos vitæ, nondum
 Numeraverat annos,
 Cum brevis extremum
 Clauderet hora diem.
 O quantos gemitusque suis
 Luctusque reliquit,
 Tam properè Angelicas
 Dum sitit ire domos.
 Euge Beate, tuo cum Christo
 Sorte fruaris,
 Sentiat & similem,
 Qui legit ista, sitim.

Ri. Dugard, mœrens composuit.

LADY Catherine Bolles died on the 20th September, a° 1644, at the age of 55, and was interred in the chancel of Scampton church.¹ Sir John, who survived his lady only four years, died on the 8th of March a° 1648, at the age of 67, and was buried in the same vault.²

SIR Robert Bolles baronet, the only surviving son of Sir John and lady Katherine, succeeded to the title and estate, and married, in October 1637, Mary the daughter of sir Edward Hussey, of Hunnington, in the county of Lincoln, knight, by whom he had a numerous family. A° 1648.
Sir Robert
Bolles ba-
ronet.

SIR Robert represented the city of Lincoln in parliament a° 1661, the 13th Charles the 2d, and was possessed of very considerable landed property in this county, amongst which were the manors of Scampton, Pooleham, Thymbleby, and Woodhall, together with a very large personalty.³ He died in August 1663, aged 44 years, and was buried by torchlight⁴ in the family vault in Saint Swithin's, London Stone, leaving two sons and five daughters and lady Mary his wife surviving him. By his will he devised his manor and estate of Scamp-

¹ See the account of the church, p. 21.

² Ibid.

³ Rot. Judic. 2 Div. p. 275. n. 13. in Capella Rotulorum. Decree in Chancery, East. Term, 1664, Robt. Bolles and others complainants, and sir John Bolles bart. and others defendants.

⁴ Register of Saint Swithin's, London.

ton to John Bolles, his eldest surviving son, and bequeathed to his second son Robert £3,000; to his daughter Isabella (wife of sir Edward Ayscoughe knight) £2,000; and to his four remaining daughters, Elizabeth, Katherine, Mary, and Anne, £1,500 each.¹

A^o 1663.
2d Sir John
Bolles ba-
ronet.

SIR John Bolles Baronet, who succeeded his father, was twice married; first in November 1663 to Elizabeth, the daughter of John Pinsent esquire, one of the prothonotaries of the court of common pleas, by which lady he had issue one daughter, who died in his lifetime; he was married secondly in May 1667 to Elizabeth Corbett, eldest daughter of sir Vincent Corbett of Morton Corbett, in the county of Salop, bart. then lately deceased. The issue of this marriage were two sons and two daughters, namely John (afterwards sir John Bolles) Henry, Sarah, and Elizabeth Bolles; Henry and Elizabeth died in their father's lifetime. On opening the family vault for the reception of the remains of the latter, a view was taken, by order of her father, of its contents, and it appears from the register of Saint Swithin's church, that only five bodies of this numerous family were then discoverable.² This sir John Bolles was interred in the same vault on the 8th of March 1685, agreeable to the directions of his will.³

A^o 1685.
3d Sir John
Bolles ba-
ronet.

SIR John Bolles, son of the last baronet by the second marriage, was a great benefactor to the church of Scampton, at which village he is

¹ Vide note 3, preceding page.

² "Memd'm that on the 18th April 1679 a view was taken in the vaulte, in the south side of the church of St. Swithin, belonging to sir John Bolles baronet, & there remained in the faide vaulte the corps of these several persons following:

" Henry Bolles, son of sir John Bolles by dame Elizabeth his wife buried the 8th April 1671.

" Dame Mary Bolles widow of sir Robert Bolles bart. & mother of the said sir John Bolles was buried the 30 Nov. 1672.

" Mary Bolles daughter of the saide sir John Bolles by dame Elizabeth his wife, his first wife, was buried September 9, 1675.

" Dame Elizabeth Bolles, the 2nd wife of the saide sir John Bolles, was buried the 8th August 1676.

" Elizabeth, the youngest daughter to the said sir John Bolles by his second wife was buried the 9th April 1679."

³ Dated the 23d February 1680.

said to have lived in great splendour. He represented the city of Lincoln in five successive parliaments, from 1690 to 1701. He died unmarried in December 1714, and was buried in Saint Swithin's, London Stone. At his death the title became extinct, and with him vanished all the grandeur and hospitality which this little village had witnessed for more than a century and a half, during the residence of this respectable family.

SIR John, dying without issue and intestate, the estate of Scampton descended to his sister and heir, Mrs. Sarah Bolles, a maiden lady, who resided at Shrewsbury. She died there at the advanced age of eighty, on the 7th November 1746, and was interred in the family vault in Saint Swithin's, London, pursuant to the request in her will.¹

A° 1714.
Mrs. Sarah
Bolles.

ON the death of Mrs. Sarah Bolles, the manor and estate of Scampton, together with a wood, of about one hundred acres, called Ingleby Wood, became vested in her three coheirs, Sir Cyril Wych² baronet, John Washer³ of Lincoln's Inn esquire, and Mrs. Mary Turton,⁴ wife of John Turton, of Birmingham, doctor of physic, as descended from daughters of sir Robert Bolles baronet.

A° 1746.
Sir Cyril
Wych bart.
John Washer
esquire, and
Mrs. Turton,
descendants of
Bolles of
Scampton.

¹ On the family vault being opened in June 1806, for the interment of an infant child of the present rector, there remained only two coffins, which were of lead, and of adults, probably of the last baronet and his sister.

² Son and heir of John Wych esq. who was son and heir of sir Peter Wych knight, by Isabella his wife, one of the daughters of sir Robert Bolles bart. and one of the sisters of sir John Bolles, who died in 1685.

³ Eldest son and heir at law of Thomas Washer and Katherine his wife, another daughter of the said sir Robert Bolles, and sister of the same sir John Bolles.

⁴ Late Mary Hayes spinster, the only surviving daughter of John Hayes of Ashby de la Zouch, and Mary his wife, who was the only daughter and heir of George Antrobus and Ann his wife, which said Ann was another daughter of the said sir Robert Bolles, and sister of the same sir John Bolles.

A° 1749.
Wm. Cayley
esq.

In July 1749 they alienated the whole of this property to William Cayley esquire, grandson to sir William Cayley, of Brompton, in the county of York, baronet. This gentleman, who had been secretary of legation to the honourable sir Thomas Lumley Saunderson (afterwards ~~created~~ earl of Scarborough), whilst ambassador at Lisbon, was subsequently chargé des affaires at that Court.¹ In 1752 he was elected representative in parliament for Dover, re-elected for the same place in 1754, and in 1756 he vacated his seat, upon being appointed a commissioner of excise. He enjoyed this estate till his decease in 1768, and was buried at Ampthill in Bedfordshire. By his will he devised Scampton, with Ingleby Wood, to the present owner, Richard Stonhewer esquire,² his majesty's auditor of excise, in tail male, remainder to the first and other sons of his cousin, the late sir George Cayley, of Brompton, in the county of York, baronet, successively in tail male, remainder to his own right heirs.³

A° 1768.
Rich. Ston-
hewer esq.

¹ Official documents, State Paper Office, Whitehall.

² Private secretary to the duke of Grafton during his administration ; and the intimate and literary friend of Gray and Mason.

³ The Rev. Cayley Illingworth, his nephew, the present rector of Scampton, is the heir at law.

BOLLES, OR BOLLE,
OF HAUGH AND THORPE HALL.

THE elder branch of the antient family of Bolles settled at Haugh, near Alford, and Thorpe Hall, near Louth, in the county of Lincoln, is particularly noticed in the pedigree ; many members of it lie interred in Haugh and Louth churches.

Bolles of
Haugh and
Thorpe Hall.

THE descendants from this branch are Captain Thomas James Birch, of his majesty's first regiment of life guards, and of Thorpe Hall ; lady Ingilby Amcotts, wife of sir John Ingilby baronet, and daughter of sir Wharton Amcotts baronet, deceased ; William Bosville, of Ravenfield Park, in the county of York, esquire ; and the reverend Leonard Towne, of Utterby, in the county of Lincoln, clerk.

Descendants,
Capt. Birch,
Lady Ingilby
Amcotts,
Wm Bosville
esq. and Rev.
Leonard
Towne.

THE earliest mention in any monumental inscription respecting this family, in either of the above churches, is of Richard Bolle, of Haugh, esq. who married, 1st, Jane, the daughter of sir William Skypwith, of Ormesby, knight ; 2dly, a daughter of — Riseby esquire ; and 3dly, a daughter of — Hutton esquire.* He served the office of sheriff of the county of Lincoln a^o 4 Ed. 6. and 11^o Eliz. and had by his first wife a son, Charles, and four daughters, and by his second wife two sons. Charles Bolle esq. his eldest son, had four wives ; he died in the life-time of his father, a^o 1590, and lies buried in Haugh Church, where on the south side of the chancel is a mural monument of marble,

Rich. Bolle,
of Haugh, esq.

Chas. Bolle, of
Haugh, esq.

* Harl. MSS. N^o 2145. p. 42. and monument of Charles Bolle, esq. in Haugh church.

surrounded with the arms of Bolle, and those of his four wives, having thereon the following inscription :

“ Mortuus est 3 die Feb. Anno Domⁱ 1590. Carolus Bolle de Haugh, Armiger, filius Richardi Bolle, dicti Bollys, Armigeri superstitis et Janæ ex familia Skipworthorum de Ormesbie natæ.

“ Maritus. 1. Katherinæ filiæ Edwardi Dimock de Skrivelsby militis. 2. Brigittæ filiæ Georgij Fane de Badsill in Co^m. Kantia^r Ar^m. 3. Mariæ filiæ Thome Powtrell de West-Hallam in Co^m Derbiæ Ar^m. 4. Annæ superstitis filiæ Thō Dimock de Friskney Arm.

“ Pater per Brigittam Johannis Bolle de Thorpe Hall Militis qui duxit in uxorem Elizabeth^r filiam et heredem Edw^r Waters de Lynne Ar^m : et Katherinæ uxoris Edw^r Carre, militis—similiter per Mariam Elizabethæ nuptæ Thō Gilby Ar^m.”

A^o 1590.
Sir John
Bolle, of
Thorpe Hall,
knight.

HIS only son and heir, sir John Bolle, of Thorpe Hall, knight, lived in the reigns of Elizabeth and James, and was celebrated as well for the gallantry with which he signalized himself as an officer in the army, in the memorable expedition against Cadiz, a^o 1596, as also for his activity, bravery, and good conduct in Ireland. He commanded at the taking of the castles of Donolong and Lifford, during the administration of the earl of Essex, by whom he was appointed governor of Kinsale. Queen Elizabeth conferred upon him the honour of knighthood after his return from Cadiz.

Anecdote
of him.

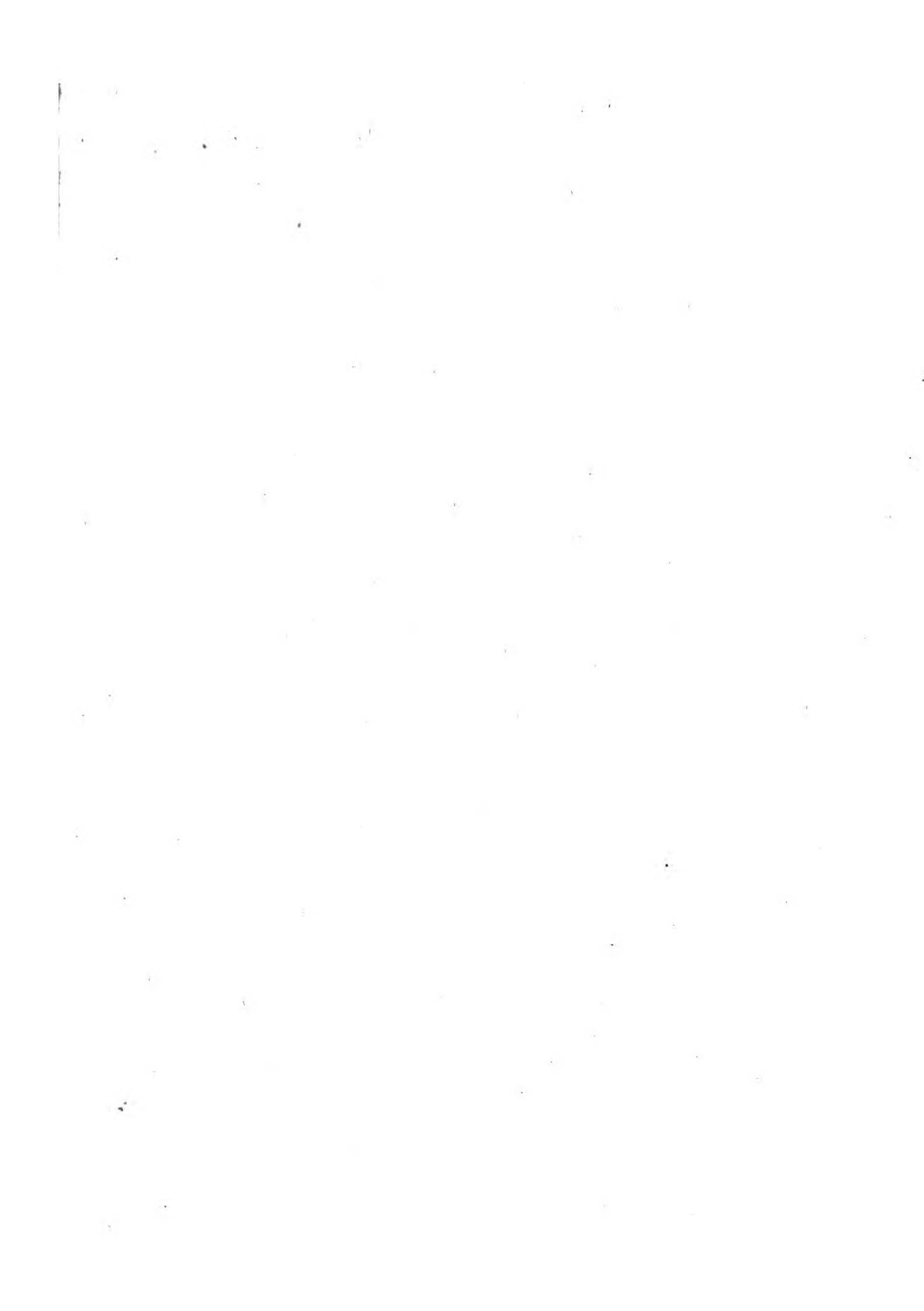
AN anecdote of this gallant knight, as handed down by tradition, is, that amongst other prisoners taken at Cadiz, it fell to his lot to take charge of a lady of extraordinary beauty and of great family and wealth, whom he treated with that tenderness which has ever distinguished the British character, by endeavouring to soften and alleviate the heavy hours of her captivity. This generous care called forth sentiments of gratitude, sentiments which kindled into love. Her chains became the silken bands of delight, and freedom itself was misery. She threw at the feet of the warrior her riches and her person, and such
was



J. Basire sculp.

SIR JOHN BOLLE OF THORPE HALL, KNIGHT,

From an original Picture in the possession of Captain Birch.



was her ardent passion, that when released, she entreated to accompany him to England as his page. But our hero had a wife at home, and neither the charms of the beautiful Spaniard, nor the powerful influence of her gold, could prevail.

“ Sed neque Medorum silvæ, ditissima terra,
 “ Nec pulcher Ganges, atque auro turbidus Hermus,
 “ Laudibus *Angligenum* certent : non Bactra, nec Indi,
 “ Totaque thuriferis Panchaia pinguis arenis.”

Virg. Georg. lib. 2. 136.

“ But neither Median woods, (a plenteous land,)
 “ Fair Ganges, Hermus rolling golden sand,
 “ Nor Bactria, nor the richer Indian fields,
 “ Nor all the gummy stores Arabia yields,
 “ Nor any foreign earth of greater name,
 “ Can with sweet *England* e'er contend in fame.”

Dryden's Translation.

Like a true knight, therefore, he returned whither love and honour called ; and the beautiful but inconsolable Spaniard retired to a nunnery, there to spend her remaining days in pensiveness and sorrow.

“ And to the cloister's pensive scene
 “ Elvira shap'd her solitary way.” Shenston.

ON Sir John Bolle's departure from Cadiz, the Spanish lady sent as presents to his wife a profusion of jewels and other valuables, amongst which was her portrait drawn in green, a beautiful tapestry bed, wrought in gold by her own hands, and several casks full of plate, money, and other treasure. Some articles are still in possession of the family, though her picture was unfortunately, and by accident, disposed of about half a century since. This portrait being drawn in green, gave occasion to her being called in the neighbourhood of Thorpe Hall “ the *Green Lady*,” where to this day there is a traditional superstition among the vulgar, that Thorpe Hall was haunted by

by the green lady, who used nightly to take her seat in a particular tree near the mansion, and that during the life of his son sir Charles Bolle a knife and fork were always laid for her at the table, if she chose to make her appearance. Such was the unaccountable superstition of those times, and such is the folly which traditionary tales produce.

“ Somnia, terrores magicos, miracula, sagas
 “ Nocturnos lemures, potentaque Thessala rides?”

Hor. Epist. b. 2. ep. 2. line 208.

“ Say, can you laugh indignant at the schemes
 “ Of magic terrors, visionary dreams,
 “ Portentous wonders, witching imps of hell,
 “ The nightly goblin, and enchanting spell?”

Francis's Transl.

THE attachment, however, of the Spanish lady for sir John was such, that it became the subject of an old ballad, written about this period, called “ The Spanish Lady's love for an Englishman.” Shenston has an elegant poem on the same subject, under the title of “ Love and Honour,” concluding with the two lines before quoted, which he professes to give “ in less grov'ling accents” than “ the “ simple guise of antient record :” yet that simplicity of stile, and the peculiar times and circumstances under which it was written, render its introduction in this place by no means inapplicable.

THE SPANISH LADY'S LOVE FOR AN ENGLISHMAN.¹

Will you hear a Spanish lady,
 How she wooed an Englishman?
 Garments gay, as rich as may be,
 Decked with jewels, she had on.
 Of a comely countenance and grace was she,
 And by birth and parentage of high degree.

As his pris'ner there he kept her,
 In his hands her life did lye;
 Cupid's bands did tye them faster,
 By the liking of an eye.
 In his courteous company was all her joy,
 To favour him in any thing she was not coy.

But at last there came commandment
 For to fet the ladies free,
 With their jewels still adorned,
 None to do them injury.
 'Then said this lady mild, Full woe is me,
 O let me still sustain this kind captivity.

Gallant captain, shew some pity
 To a ladye in distresse;
 Leave me not within this city,
 For to dye in heavinesse:
 Thou hast set this present day my body free,
 But my heart in prison still remains with thee.

¹ Percey's collection of antient English Poetry.

“ How should'st thou, fair lady, love me,
 Whom thou know'st thy country's foe?
 Thy fair wordes make me suspect thee;
 Serpents lie where flowers grow.”

All the harm I wishe to thee, most courteous knight,
 God grant the same upon my head may fully light.

Blessed be the time and season,
 That you came on Spanish ground;
 If you may our foes be termed,
 Gentle foes we have you found:
 With our city, you have won our hearts each one,
 Then to your country bear away, that is your own.

“ Rest you still, most gallant lady,
 Rest you still, and weep no more;
 Of fair lovers there are plenty,
 Spain doth yield you wonderous store.”
 Spaniards fraught with jealousy we oft do find,
 But Englishmen throughout the world are counted kind.

Leave me not unto a Spaniard,
 Thou alone enjoy'st my heart;
 I am lovely, young, and tender,
 Love is likewise my desert:
 Still to serve thee day and night my mind is prest;
 The wife of every Englishman is counted blest.

“ It would be a shame, fair lady,
 For to bear a woman hence;
 English soldiers never carry
 Any such without offence.”
 Y'll quickly change myself, if it be so,
 And like a page will follow thee where'er thou go.

“ I have

“ I have neither gold nor silver
 To maintain thee in this case,
 And to travel is great charges,
 As you know, in ev'ry place.”
 My chains and jewels every one shall be thy own,
 And eke ten thousand pounds in gold that lies unknown.

“ On the seas are many dangers,
 Many storms do there arise,
 Which will be to ladies dredful,
 And force tears from watery eyes.”
 Well in troth I shall endure extremity,
 For I could find in heart to lose my life for thee.

“ Courteous ladye, leave this fancy,
 Here comes all that breeds the strife ;
 I in England have already
 A sweet woman to my wife ;
 I will not falsify my vow for gold nor gain,
 Nor yet for all the fairest dames that live in Spain.”

O how happy is that woman
 That enjoys so true a friend !
 Many happy days God send her ;
 Of my suit I make an end :
 On my knees I pardon crave for my offence,
 Which did from love and true affection first commence.

Commend me to thy lovely lady,
 Bear to her this chain of gold,¹
 And these bracelets for a token,
 Grieving that I was so bold ;
 All my jewels in like sort bear thou with thee,
 For they are fitting for thy wife, but not for me.

¹ Vide the portrait of sir John Bolle, with the chain round his neck.

I will spend my days in prayer,
 Love and all his laws defye;
 In a nunnery will I shroud mee,
 Far from any companie:
 But ere my prayers have an end, be sure of this,
 To pray for thee and for thy love I will not miss.

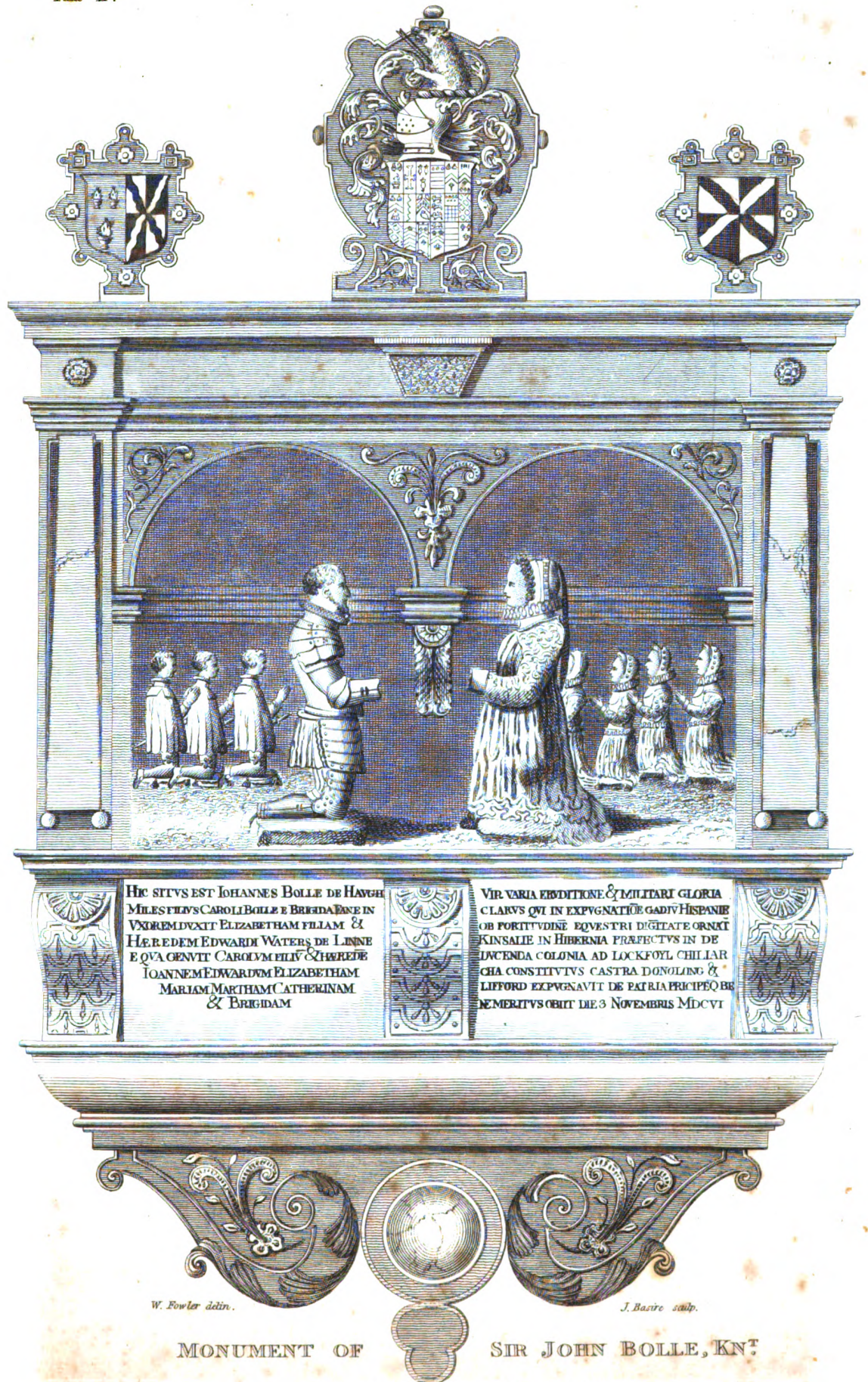
Thus farewell, most gallant captain!
 Farewell too my heart's content!
 Count not Spanish ladies wanton,
 Though to thee my love was bent:
 Joy and true prosperity goe still with thee,
 "The like fall ever to thy share, most fair ladie."

SIR John Bolle died in 1606, in the 46th year of his age, and was interred in the chancel of Haugh church, to whose memory was erected the monument represented in plate XI., with the following lines, which bespeak his accomplishments as a scholar and a soldier:

"Hic situs est Johannes Bolle de Haugh miles, filius Caroli Bolle e Brigidâ
 "Fane; in uxorem duxit Elizabetham filiam et hæredem Edwardi Waters de
 "Linne; e quâ genuit Carolum filiū & hæredē, Joannem, Edwardum, Eliza-
 "betham, Mariam, Martham, Catherinam, & Brigidam.
 ——"Vir variâ eruditione & militari gloriâ clarus, qui in expugnatione Gadiv'
 "Hispaniæ ob fortitudinē equestri dignitate ornat, Kinsaliæ in Hiberniâ præfectus
 "in deducendâ coloniâ ad Lochfoyl chiliarcha constitutus; castra Donolong &
 "Lifford expugnavit, de patriâ præcipeq, benè meritis, obiit die 3. Novembris
 "M.D.C.VI."

THE portrait of sir John, drawn in 1596, at the age of 36 years, having on the gold chain given him by the Spanish lady, and a curious thumb ring, set in massive gold, of the arms of his family, bearing sixteen quarterings, elegantly engraven and emblazoned, are still in the possession of his descendant, captain Birch. From this portrait has been taken the half-finished engraving, plate X.

CHARLES



HIC SITVS EST IOHANNES BOLLE DE HAUGH
 MILES FILIVS CAROLI BOLLE & BRIGIDAE IN
 VXOREM DVXIT ELIZABETHAM FILIAM &
 HEREDEM EDWARDI WATERS DE LINNE
 E QVA GENVIT CAROLVM ELIV & HEREDEM
 IOANNE EDWARDVM ELIZABETHAM
 MARIAM MARTHAM CATHERINAM
 & BRIGIDAM

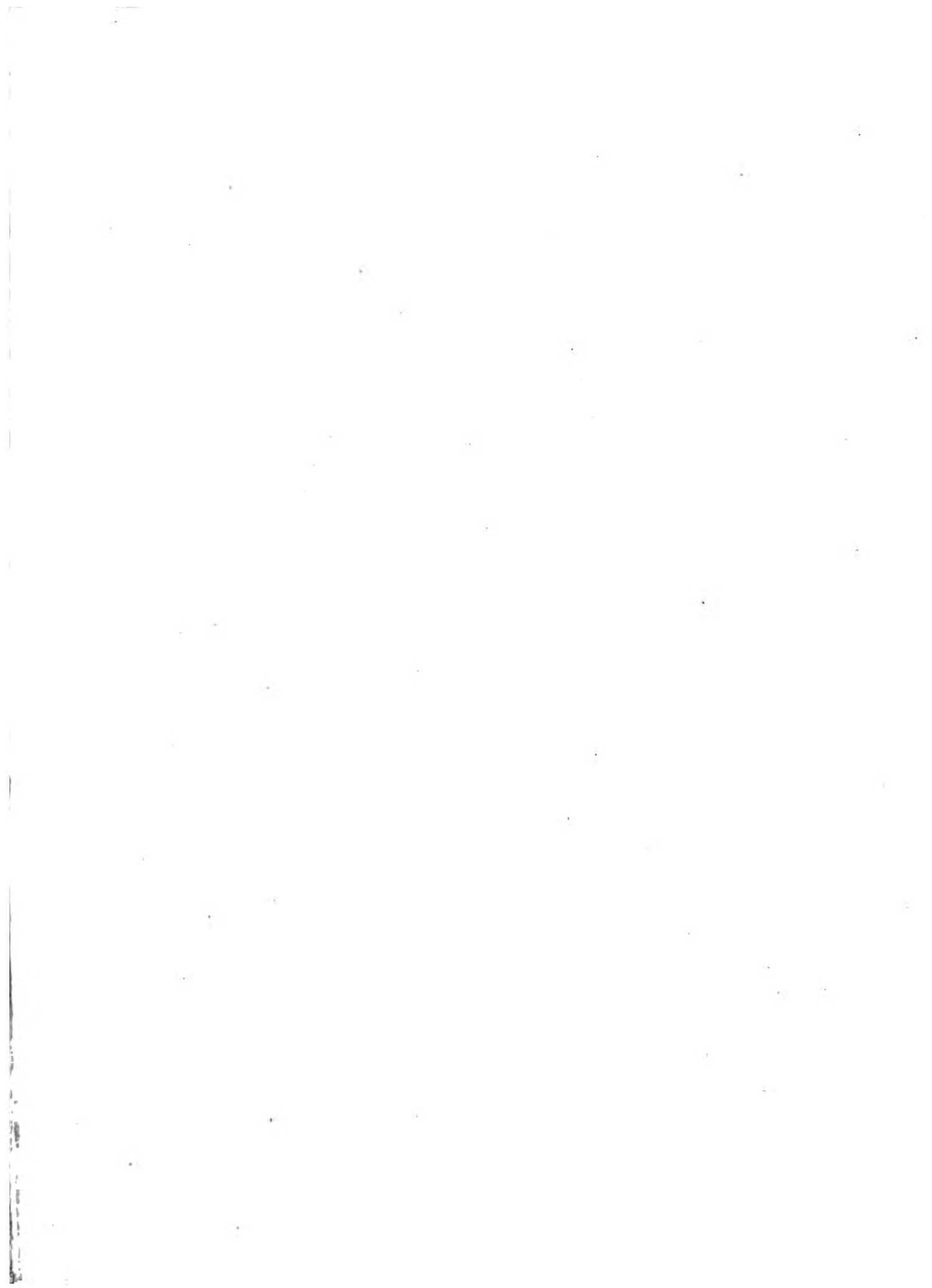
VIR VARIA ERODITIOE & MILITARI GLORIA
 CLARVS QVI IN EXPVGNATIOE GADIV HISPANIE
 OB PORITVDINE EQVESTRI DIGITATE ORNAT
 KINSALLE IN HIBERNIA PRAEFECTVS IN DE
 DVNCEDA COLONIA AD LOCKFOYL CHILLAR
 CHA CONSTITVTVS CASTRA DONOLING &
 LIFFORD EXPVGNAVIT DE PATRIA PRICPEQ BE
 NEMERITVS OBIT DIE 3 NOVEMBRIS MDCVI

W. Fowler delin.

J. Basire sculp.

MONUMENT OF SIR JOHN BOLLE, KN^T

in Haugh Church, Lincolnshire.





J. Basire sculp.

SIR CHARLES BOLLE OF THORPE HALL, KNIGHT,

From an original Picture in the possession of Captain Birch.

CHARLES Bolle, the eldest of the three sons mentioned in the monumental inscription, succeeded to the estates of the gallant knight his father; they consisted of the manors of Haugh and Maltby in the Marsh, with the advowson of the church of the latter, and of the reversion after the deaths of his mother lady Elizabeth and others, of the manor of Thorpe Hall.¹ Being a minor on the decease of his father, he was in wardship of the crown,² and was knighted by King James at Theobald, shortly after his coming of age, in 1616. Sir Charles, in common with the rest of his family, zealously espoused the cause of king Charles the first, for whom he was personally active in Lincolnshire. He resided at Thorp Hall, near Louth, which last place was several times the scene of disturbance during the rebellion,³ and in a skirmish there with a detachment of the parliament army, sir Charles narrowly escaped being taken prisoner, by concealing himself under the bridge near Louth gaol, whilst the enemies horse galloped over in pursuit of him. Immediately after this he raised a regiment of foot from amongst his tenantry, for the service of his majesty, and gave the command of it to his brother, colonel John Bolle.

Sir Charles
Bolle knt.
1616.

INDEPENDENTLY of loyalty to his sovereign, sir Charles was eminently conspicuous for his humanity, thereby gaining the esteem and admiration of the rich, and the blessings of the poor. Whilst the plague raged at Louth, he afforded that assistance to numbers of the inhabitants, which humanity alone could dictate and magnanimity effect. He had been abroad, and having twice had the good fortune to escape the dreadful consequences of that malady, he knew how to prevent its baneful effects. It is said⁴ that he visited the town of Louth every morning, accompanied by his servant, and taking with him such medicines as were proper for the sick, he in person left them at their houses; so that the pestilential strides of the plague in that part of the country were arrested chiefly by his exertions. He was

¹ Decret' in Cur' Ward' Hil' 20 Jac' tom' 7. pars. 2. p. 753.

² Ibid.

³ In Louth Register is the following entry:—"1643 Three strangeres beinge souldgeres was slaine at a scrimish at Louth and was buried there in iij daye."

⁴ Ex relatu familiarum.

twice married. By his first wife, Elizabeth, the daughter and sole heir of Humphry Stafford, of Blatherwick, in the county of Northampton, esquire, he had nine children, and by his second wife, Ann, three children. Most of them died in his life-time. Neither the precise period of the death, nor the place of interment of this worthy knight, have been discovered, though it is reasonable to conclude his remains lie entombed with those of his father at Haugh, the antient register of which place is wholly lost, and the modern one disgracefully kept.

A^o 1643.
Colonel John
Bolle.

COLONEL John Bolle, the 2d son of the gallant knight, inherited with his brother sir Charles an equal portion of his father's valour and loyalty, and was a follower of the fortunes of his sovereign king Charles the first, in whose service he commanded the regiment raised by his brother. At the head of this regiment he signalized himself at the battle of Edgehill and other places; and lastly, though unfortunately, at Alton in Hampshire, in 1643, where he was surprised by a detachment of the parliament army, under the command of sir William Waller, and being surrounded and overpowered by numbers, he was, with a great body of his own men, killed in the church of that village, into which he had retired in the hopes of relief being sent to him. The particulars of this action, and the manner of his death, are described by the noble historian¹ of those times in the following manner :

SPEAKING of Sir Wm. Waller, whose head quarters were at Farnham, he says, "after he had informed himself how the lord Hopton's troops lay quartered at too great distance from each other, he marched, according to his custom on those occasions, all the night, and by the break of day encompassed a great village called Alton, where a troop or two of horse, and a regiment of foot of the king's, lay in too much security. However, the horse took the alarm quickly, and for the most part made their escape to Winchester, the head quarter, whither lord Hopton was returned but the night before

¹ Lord Clarendon's Hist. Rebellion, fo. vol. 2. book 8. p. 294.

from Arundel. Colonel Bolles, who commanded his own regiment of foot there, consisting of about five hundred men, which had been drawn out of the garrison of Wallingford, when he found himself encompassed by the enemies army of horse and foot, saw he could not defend himself or make other resistance than by retiring with his men into the church, which he hoped to maintain for so many hours, that relief might be sent to him; but he had not time to barricade the doors, so that the enemy entered almost as soon, and after a short resistance, in which many were killed, the soldiers, overpowered, threw down their arms, and asked quarter, which was likewise offered to the colonel, who refused it, and valiantly defended himself, till with the death of two or three of the assailants, he was killed in the place, his enemies giving him a testimony of great courage and resolution.'

It is said that this unfortunate event was of the greatest consequence in deciding the fate of the city of Winchester: and the king himself was so affected at the particular loss of Colonel Bolle, that when the news of it was communicated to him, he passionately expressed his sorrow with this exclamation, "*Bring me a mourning scarf, I have lost one of the best commanders in this kingdom.*" Upon a pillar adjoining to bishop Morley's monument in Winchester cathedral, is a small plate of brass, with the following epitaph to his memory:

A MEMORIAL

For this renowned Martialist, Richard Boles of y^e
Right worshipful family of the Boleses in
Linkhorn Sheire; Collonell of a ridgment of Foot
of 1300 who for his gracious King Charles y^e First,
did wondrous att the Battell of Edge Hill, his last
Action: to omitt all others, was at Alton, in this
County of Soughthampton, was sirprised by fiue or

' In the weekly account, N^o 16, Dec. 20, a^o 1643 (a parliamentary paper) under the title "The brave exploit of sir William Waller at Alton," &c. is the following passage: "I cannot learn of any store of money they had. I am certainly informed that there were not above 15 pieces found in the pocket of colonel Bolles, who (until he fell himself) did bravely encourage and lead on his souldiers."

six thousand of the Rebels, which caused him there
 Quartered, to fly to the church, with near fourescore
 of his men, who there fowght them six or seuen
 houers, and then the Rebels, breaking in upon him,
 he slew with his sword six or seuen of them, and
 then was slayne himfelfe, with sixty of his men about him.

1641.

His Gratiouse Soueraigne, hearing of his death, gaue
 him his high comendation in y^e pationate expression.

*Bring me a Moorning Scarffe ; i have Lost
 one of the best Comanders in this Kingdome.*

Alton will tell you of that famos Fight
 Which y^e man made and bade this world good night,
 His verteous life feard not Mortalyty
 His body might his vertues cannot die
 Because his bloud was there so nobly spent
 This is his Tombe, that Church his Monument

Ricardus Boles Wiltoniensis in Art: Mag:

Composuit Posuitque Dolens

An. Dom. 1689.

IT has been very justly observed, by a late writer on the antiquities of Winchester, ' that as no hero was perhaps ever more deserving of an honourable commendation to posterity, so never perhaps was there an epitaph more devoid of grammar and orthography, than that which is here erected to his memory. We could not have believed (he adds) that the author of it was a clergyman of the same honourable family, at the end of the last century, if he himself had not intimated it in the epitaph.' Great pains have been taken to trace this relationship, but the branch from which this learned divine sprang has not been ascertained. He has mistaken two material facts, the christian name of the colonel, and the period of his death. In the epitaph he gives the date 1641, when in truth the action at Alton happened about December

* Milner, vol. 2. p. 75.

1643. He also gives him the name of Richard, instead of John, which latter was the colonel's Christian name. Perhaps he might be led into this error in following the account given of the action by the parliament party, who name him Richard Boles. The fact, however, is too well known in the family to need discussion.

WHILST tradition has handed down the good actions of the eldest, and the historian has recorded the valiant conduct of the second, the third son of sir John Bolle, Edward, has left behind him that memorial of a benevolent disposition, which to the latest posterity will render the name of Bolle revered in Louth. He lived to the age of 77 years, and at his death, in 1680, bequeathed six hundred pounds to be laid out in land for the benefit of the poor of that parish. The beneficial effects of this donation keep pace with the times, because the money being laid out in profitable land, the rents increase proportionably. Mr. Edward Bolle was buried in Louth church, in which, on a mural tablet, is the following inscription, recording his charitable gift :

“ Edward Bolle of London esq. son of John Bolle of Thorpe Hall knight,
 “ by will left six hundred pounds to purchase land ; out of the rents whereof he
 “ ordered his feoffees to give to the poorest people of Lowth 50^s at X^{mas}, 20^s at
 “ Easter, and 25^s at Whitsuntide yearly for ever, and the rest of the profitts of
 “ the said lands to be desposed of by the feoffees or the major part of them in
 “ other charitable and pious uses for the good of the said Towne, the writings of
 “ which land with a copy of the will are in this chest here underplaced.

Novembris

“ obijt y^e 1: 10 } Anno Domini 1680.”
 “ ætatis suæ 77 }

SEVERAL others of sir John Bolle's family lie interred in the respective churches of Louth, Haugh, and South Elkington, and are particularly noticed in the annexed pedigree. The lineal descendants, as before observed, are captain Thomas James Birch, lady Ingleby Amcotts, Wm. Bosville esquire, and the reverend Leonard Towne.

FINIS.



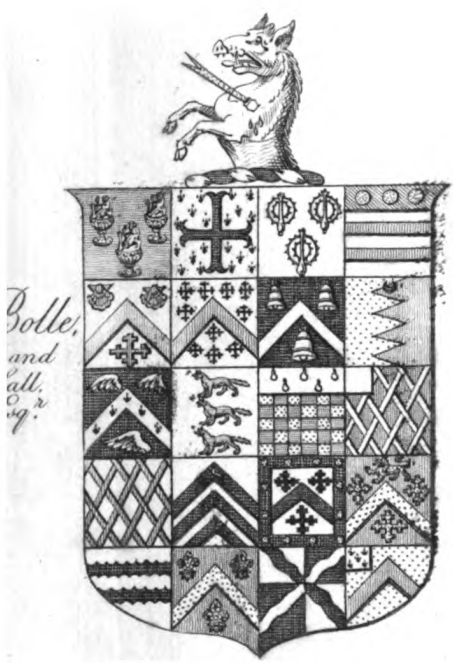
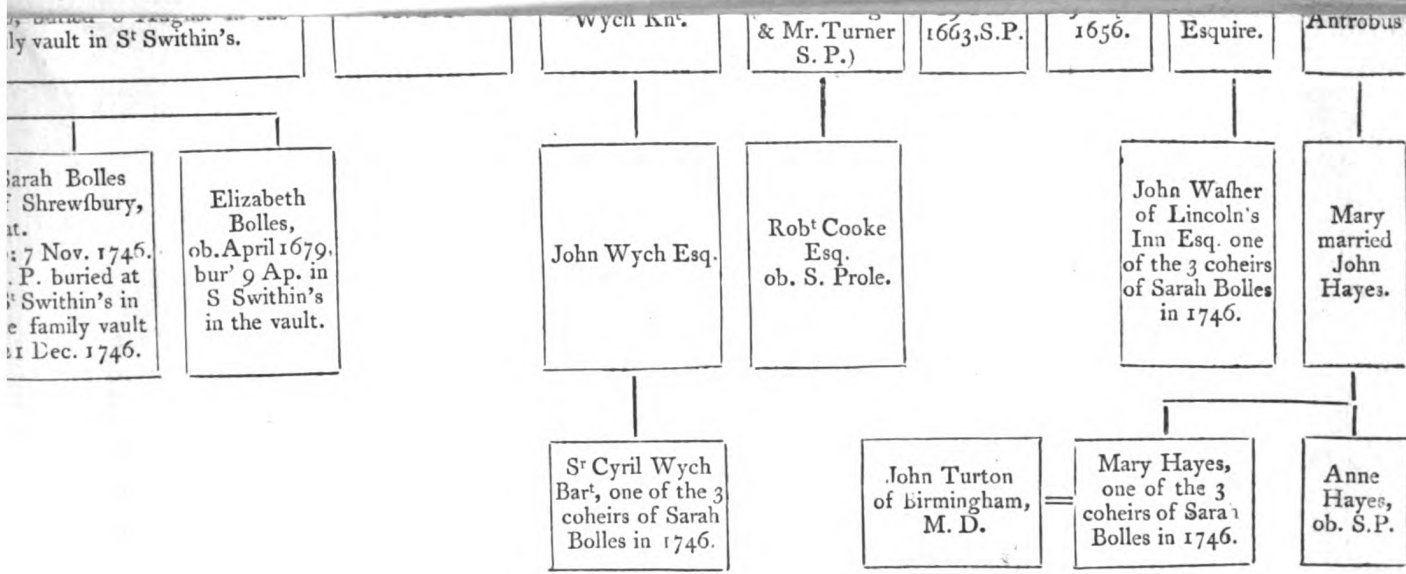
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