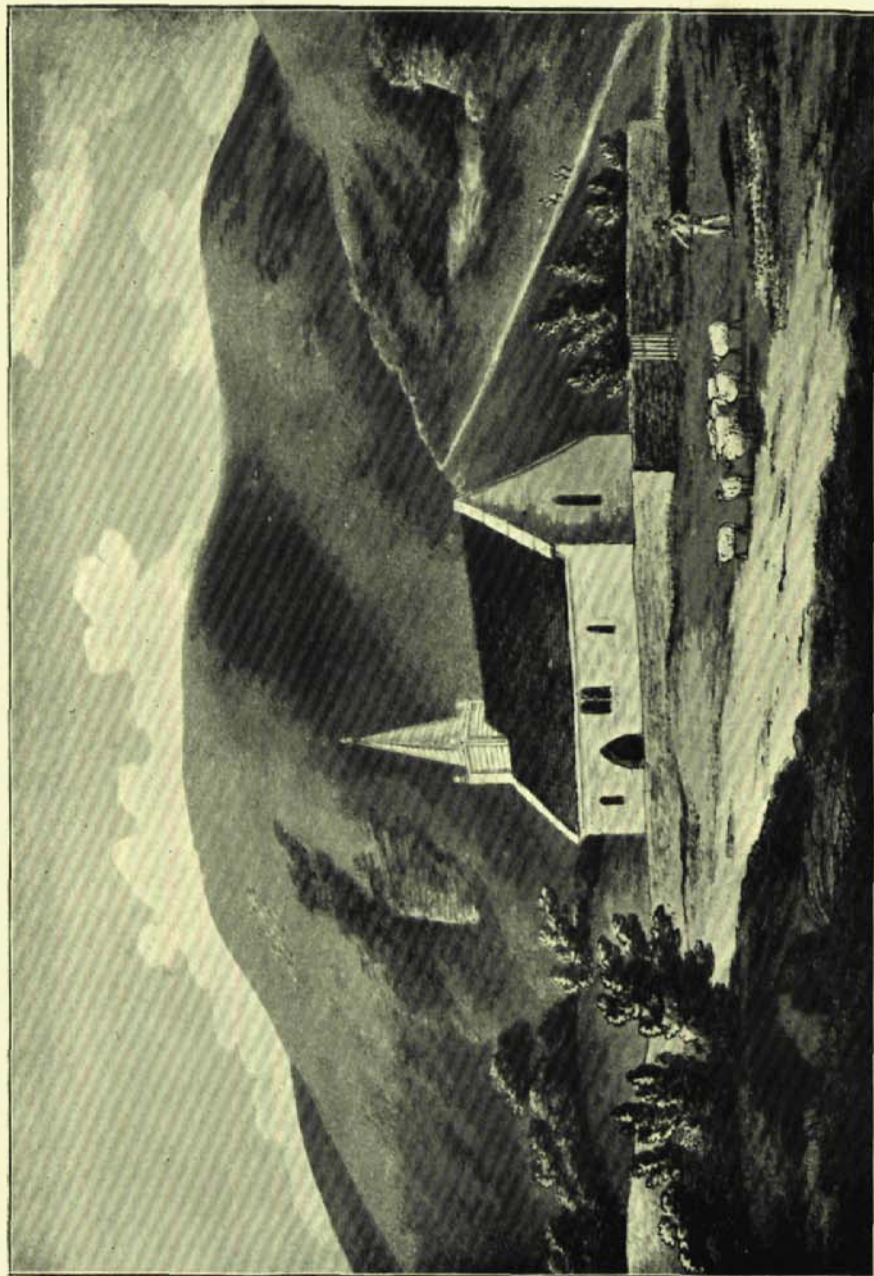


HAMPSHIRE FIELD CLUB AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY, 1898.



ST. LAURANCE CHURCH, ISLE OF WIGHT, FROM A DRAWING BY C. TOMKINS, 1795.

THE OLD CHURCH, ST. LAWRENCE, VENTNOR, I.W.

BY REV. W. R. ODELL, M.A., RECTOR.

An account of a church or parish should begin with an explanation of its name, how and when the name was given; but in the case of St. Lawrence such an expectation would be doomed to disappointment.

St. Laurentius, to whom the church is dedicated, was canonized and admitted into the Calendar as early as the 4th Century. He is said to have been born at Osca, in the kingdom of Aragon, and was living at Rome in the days of the Emperor Valerian, A.D. 258. He was the first of the seven deacons of the Roman Church, under Sixtus II., Bishop of Rome, whose martyrdom, as his deacon, he attended. Four days after that event he himself received the martyr's crown, being placed on a gridiron, and suffering death by burning over a slow fire. He is commemorated in the Calendar on August 10th.

According to Mrs. Jameson, there is scarcely a city or town in all Christendom which does not contain a church or altar dedicated to his honour. The Escorial, near Madrid, reckoned by Spaniards the eighth wonder of the world, was built in honour of St. Lawrence, and there are some 250 churches in England named after this saint.

The earliest mention of the parish that has been met with in old records describes it as the manor of Wath. The little church is found in existence as the chapel of *St. Lawrence under Wath*, served by its chaplain, earlier than we can find any names of lords of the manor. Albin,¹ says that the

¹ History of the Isle of Wight, 1795. p. 562.

parish assumed the name of St. Lawrence about 8 Ed. I. (1279), but an earlier date must be claimed. An Assize Roll, 40 Hen. III., 1255, speaks of the "*vill*" and "*tithing*" of St. Lawrence, one Robert de Whytewell having slain Henry Etene, in the "*vill*" of St. Lawrence, and being accordingly outlawed. Another Assize Roll, of earlier date, 1236, at the Record Office, gives the name of a chaplain of St. Lawrence residing here "since the year 1201," which indicates that the church was built some years before 1201, but for the still earlier 1190, as given in some histories, no ancient testimony has been found. It is far from improbable that the walls in part are of the Saxon era.

In the absence of evidence, we may assume the little chapel to have been built by some early lord of the manor for his household, tenants, and dependants, and endowed with the usual tithe and glebe. There is a local legend, which was told to the writer by an old gentleman of literary and antiquarian tastes, of a knight and lord of the manor, who found a cockatrice nest, from which he proceeded to extract an egg. The cockatrice appeared, and pursued the knight, who, in terror of his life, prayed for help to his favourite saint, St. Lawrence, and vowed that if his life were spared, he would, on that very spot, dedicate a church to the memory of the saint. The prayer was answered, and the knight, in fulfilment of his vow, built the little church of St. Lawrence.

The Assize Roll (1236), already referred to, gives the first authentic incident yet known in connection with the parish, and appears to illustrate the position of the clergy in those days, as being under the power and protection rather of the pope than the king.

Roger, then the chaplain of St. Lawrence, was accused at an Assize, held at Winchester, in 1236, of having unlawfully dispossessed one Gervase of Wlwardeston, of a free tenement in Underwath, since the year 1201. Roger refused to appear or to find sureties, on the ground that he was chaplain, and judgment went against him by default.

The first mention of the manor Worsley gives is in the well-known list of "*liberties, claimed in the year 1279, by Isabella de*

Fortibus," when she held the lordship of the island, and allowed by the itinerant justices.¹ There, William Russel, lord of Yaverland, holds the manor *Suthwath St Lawrence*, having received it by marriage with Katherine, daughter and heiress of *Thomas de Hawle (de Aula)*,² and it is probable that one of the family of de Aula built the old church, since it was anciently endowed with the tithes of de Aula's lands at Spann.³

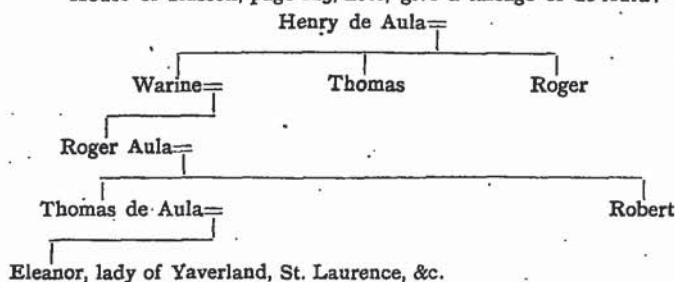
Sir John Oglander, Knight, who died 1655, gives a short account of the family of de Aula, as having been knights of good account, and having lived in *St. Lawrence* parish, or thereabouts, *Under Wade, alias Wathe or Ware*. Many of the name were alive in his day, but "of no greate fortunes, wherefore they ar not nowe in the esteeme of gentlemen"⁴ Worsley supposes the name of *de Aula* to have been corrupted into Hollis. In a list of Island Churches, contained in the Episcopal Register of Bishop John de Pontoise (Pontissera), 1282—1304, we have the *Chapel of St. Lawrence* mentioned, 1284.⁵

The Taxation of Pope Nicholas IV., 1288, when that Pope granted to King Edward I. one-tenth of the Incomes of the Clergy for six years to help to support an expedition to the Holy Land, assessed the living at 6½ marks (£4 6s. 8d.), and

¹ Worsley's History, Appendix XXX.

² A list of Knights' fees held of the Castle of Carisbrook, in the time of Henry III. (1216—1272), gives the same entry [Brit. Mus. Bibl. Harl., 313, f. 36, 38].

³ (Worsley p. 188 and p. 201). Wiffen's Historical Memoirs of the House of Russell, page 123, note, give a lineage of de Aula:—



⁴ The Oglander Memoirs, p. 89.

⁵ Architectural Antiquities of the Isle of Wight, Percy G. Stone, Part II., p. 198.

in a Clerical Subsidy, 22 Ed. I. (1293—4), the *Chapel of St. Lawrence* is mentioned.

In the Calendar of Patent Rolls, Ed. I., we meet with a "protection," with clause "nolumus," granted to Richard, parson of the *church of St Lawrence Wa.* In the return (1305) furnished to Bishop Woodlock by the Dean of the Island, the *Rector of the Chapel of St. Lawrence* is mentioned as receiving the great tithes of the ancient demesne of la Hawle, at Spann.¹

Extracts from the Episcopal Registers at Winchester, made under the guidance of Dean Kitchin, supplemented by searches in the Record Office, British Museum, and other places, have furnished a list of Rectors of St. Lawrence, with some gaps in the early times, but for the past 350 years practically without a break down to the present.

1314. Bishop Woodlock's Register gives *Richard de Twiforde*, acolyte, instituted as Rector of the Church of St. Lawrence de Wathe, Sep. 25th, 1314. Patron and Lord of the Manor, Simon de Harcourt, second husband of Katherine *née* Hawle. Simon, therefore, presented in right of his wife.

1325. Bishop Stratford's Register gives *Henry de Wheleham*, presbyter, presented as Rector of the Chapel of St. Lawrence de Wathe, 1325, by Sir Theobald Russel, son of Katherine, and *Richard de Twiford*, brought back again in 1326.

In 1339 the Chapel of St. Lawrence is elsewhere called a Parish Church. (Inquis. Nonarum 14 Ed. III, Comt. Sutht. Decanatus de Insulâ.)

1344. The Register of Bp. Orlton gives *John Hogeman*, presbyter, presented to the rectory of the Church of Wathe on the death of Richard de Twiford in 1344, by Elianora, widow of Sir Theobald Russel.

1349. Bp. Edingdon's Register gives *John de Rymptone* (clerk) admitted to the Chapel of Wathe St. Lawrence.

1350. *Richard de Estone*, presbyter with the above, presented by the same Elianora.

1378-9. Bishop Wykeham's first Register gives *Willelmus* as a Rector, deceased in 1378-9, and *Robert Hanccke*, presbyter, as his successor, instituted by proxy to the Chapel of St.

¹ Worsley, Appendix LXXXI., under "Goddeshul."

Scheme abolishing the



Compiled from the *Union Inventories*, *Berkshire Ashmolean Soc.*, and *Pedigree of Hyde, Clarke's Hundred of Wanting.*

Series 2, vol. 68., 35 Hen. VIII., No. 60—*Thomas Unton*.
 (2) Chancery Inq. p.m. Series 2, vol. 132, 4 Eliz.

⁽¹⁾ Court of Wards, Inq. p.m. 35-36 Henry VIII., vol. I., p. 18—*Thomas Unton*.

Lawrence de Wathe at the presentation of Maurice Russell, patron.

In Cardinal Beaufort's valuation of livings in the Isle of Wight (1405-1447), the Chapel of St. Lawrence is valued at 6 marks.¹

1410. Bishop Beaufort's Register mentions two Rectors, *John Promis*, Chaplain and Rector, who resigned in 1410, and *John Coventre*, Chaplain, who then succeeded him, presented to "the parish church" of Wathe by Sir Maurice Russell (called "the strong knight"). This was in the reign of Henry IV., whereas Sir Richard Worsley speaks of the manor as only remaining in the Russell family till the reign of Richard II., who died in 1399.

For the next hundred years the succession of rectors is lost, and the line of lords of the manor is by no means clear. Stephen Hatfield married Eleanora, the daughter and co-heiress of Sir Maurice Russell, and so became the possessor of the manors of Yaverland and Suthwath St. Lawrence.² Sir Richard Worsley simply tells us that a John Hacket married another daughter and co-heiress of Sir Maurice Russell, that thus the manor passed into the Hacket family after the death of the Hatfields, that from Hacket it came to Sir John Leigh, whose daughter and heiress married Sir James Worsley, thus bringing the manor into the Worsley family. This seems very clear; but Inquisitions and other documents in the Record Office, and the Episcopal Registers at Winchester, seem to show a much more complicated history of how the manor and advowson were handed down.³

In 1421 Sir Maurice Russell died, but in 1418 he had made over the manors of Yaverland, Rowburgh, and Wathe, with the advowsons of the churches of Yaverland and Wathe, to certain Trustees. In 1429 we find "the Duchess of Clarence and John Laurence hold 1½ knight's fees in Yaverland, Rowborough, and Wathe, which Alianora Russell formerly held."⁴

¹ Worsley's History, Appendix lxxxii.

² Roll in Worsley's Appendix XXXIII., 17 Hen. VI., 1439.

³ Ch. In. p.m., 16 Hen. VI., No. 52 (1437).

⁴ Exchequer Q.R. Misc. Bks., Vol. 4, f. 375, 6 Hen. VI., 1427, Suth.

In 1432 the Trustees made a new arrangement by which the two daughters and heiresses of Sir Maurice Russell were declared possessed of these manors and advowsons, but Joan, Sir Maurice's widow, had married again, and was allowed a third part as her share. The daughters' names were Isabella Lady Scrope, (not Eleanor, as Worsley states), married to Stephen Haytfield as her fourth husband, and Margaret, who had married John Kemes (not a Hacket). This Stephen Hatfield was knighted after his marriage. He had three wives, of whom Isabella was the last.¹

In 1436 new Trustees were appointed, one of whom was a John Cottismore.² The widow Joan's portion was to revert to these Trustees after her death for the use of Stephen and Isabella, and *Margaret Kemes* resigned her portion in favour of her sister Isabella, Stephen and Isabella rendering to the Trustees every year on St. John the Baptist's Day a rose by way of acknowledgment. A brother of Isabella and Margaret, a Thomas Russell, died in 1436, leaving a John Hacket, Senior, as his heir.

After Isabella's death in 1437, Stephen held her share. Joan died in 1457, and John Cottismore died and was succeeded by his son in the trust.³ Stephen Hatfield died in 1461, being at the time in occupation of the whole of the three manors aforesaid (of which the Manor of Wathe was worth £10 a year) under the Trustees.⁴ From another Inquisition⁵ we learn that Thomas Russell had had a daughter Margery, who died before him, 1432, and also that Sir Maurice Russell had had a sister Alice married to a Hacket, and that John Hacket was her son, and therefore first cousin of Thomas Russell. Alice's husband was John Hacket, son of a Thomas Hacket.⁶ This would seem to

¹ For a note of the Hatfield family see Wiffen's History of House of Russell, Vol. I., p. 152.

² See Feet of fines, Divers Counties, Hen. VI., No. 195.—25 Nov., 1436.

³ Ch. Inq. p.m. 35, Hen. VI., No. 25—1457.

⁴ Ch. Inq. p.m., 1 Ed. IV., No. 10—1461.

⁵ Ch. Inq. p.m. 10, Hen. VI.—1432.

⁶ Wiffen His. of House of Russell, vol. I, p. 144.

suggest that all rights in the manor of Wathe passed from the Hatfields to the Hackets about the year 1461.

Another family—named *Cottesmore*¹—mentioned above, appears from other documents to have had possession. A Close Roll of 1488—3 Hen. VII., No. 18—states how a certain John Gilbert gives a lease and release to John Cottismore and two others of all his rights in the manors of Yaverland, Rowboro', and Wath. A Feet of Fines—Sutht. 1, 4 Henry VII., No. 32—date 1488, describes how these three, John Cottesmore, Esq., Edward Alyard, Clerk, and John Hayfield, Clerk, gave to John Gilbert and Joan his wife the sum of £300 sterling in recognition that they had acquired possession of the three manors and the two advowsons.

A Chancery Inquisition, 1508,² declares that John Cottesmore, Esq., died in 1482, possessed of these same three manors with the two advowsons "seised in his demesne as of fee," that he held them of Edward IV. in chief by knight's service, and that since his death his son, Sir John Cottesmore, knight, had held and occupied them and taken all the issues and profits thereof.

Another Chancery Inquisition,³ 1509, declares that this Sir John Cottesmore died 9th Oct., 1509, seised of the same manors and advowsons, and that William Cottesmore was his son and next heir.

An Escheator's Inquisition⁴ says that this last William Cottesmore died in 1519, and that his heir was John Cottismore, then 22 years of age and more.

Thus, after the transfer took place from the Hacketts or their Trustees to the Cottesmores, it appears that the latter had possession for four generations at least. This agrees with Bishop Fox's Episcopal Register, which gives the death of John Marchand and the institution of *Thomas Bothe*, Chaplain, in his place as Rector of the

¹ Sir John Cotesmore, of Baldwin, Brightwell, Oxfordshire was in 9 Hen. V., 1420, a justice of Assize, 8 Hen. VI., 1429, a judge of the Common Pleas, 17 Henry VI., 1439, Chief Justice, died 1439.

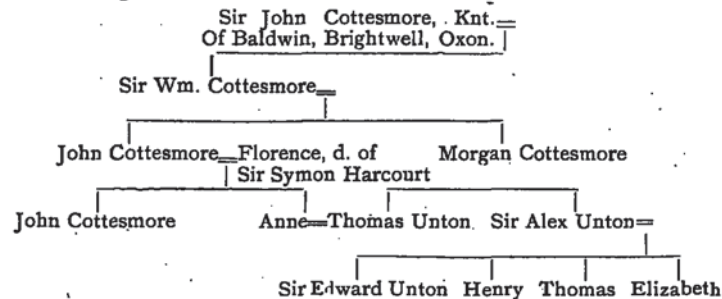
² Inq. p.m., 23 Hen. VII., 1508, Series 2, vol. 22, No. 7.

³ Inq. p.m., 1 Hen. VIII., 1509, Series 2, vol. 24, No. 21.

⁴ Inq. p.m., 11-12 Henry VIII., 1519-1521, Series II., File 15.

parish church of St. Lawrence de Wathe in 1520 on the presentation of John Cottismore, patron.

Bishop White's Register gives the death of *Michael Raby*, Rector, and the institution of *Thomas Byrche* on the presentation of Sir Edward Untone, patron, in 1557. How the Unton family came in possession is shewn by the Harleian MS., No. 1095, pp. 70-71, which gives a pedigree of the Cottismores, from which it appears that Anne Cottismore, daughter of our patron John, married a Thomas Unton, whose nephew was Sir Edward Unton.



From another document in the Record Office,¹ it appears that John Cottismore had leased the manors of Wathe, etc., to his brother Morgan for a term of years, while it was alleged that Thomas Unton had possessed them, and after his death his elder brother, Sir Alexander Unton, had inherited them, and that Sir Alexander had died, and his son, Sir Edward, had inherited them.

1562. The Register of Bp. Horne, in the reign of Elizabeth, gives *John Orchard* as admitted Rector, Thomas Byrche having been deprived, the patron being Anna Worsley.

The Record Office will give us a connection of the Untons with the Worsleys.²

A certain Charles Cottismore brings a suit in Chancery against John Worsley the elder, Esq., Edward Richardes, of Yaverland, Gent., and Richard Conesby, of Hurst, Berkshire,

¹ Exchequer Proceedings of the Court of Requests, Hunt's Series, Bundle 8, No. 263, fragment, *undated*.

² Chancery Proceedings, Series 2, Bundle 33, No. 71, 1569.

Gent., claiming an annuity of £4 a year under the will of the late Thomas Unton, Esq., who had died 26 years before, [his will bears date 1542] possessed of the manors of Yaverland, Rowburgh, and Wathe, and the advowsons of the churches of Yaverland and Wathe, the three defendants having, as was alleged, entered on the property of Thomas Unton after his death. In his answer, John Worsley declares that it is true that Edward Unton was lawfully possessed of the manor of Wathe, and about seven years before (viz., 1562) he conveyed a third part of it to one Germyn Richards, since deceased, who conveyed the same to Dame Anne Worsley, widow, and to her heirs for ever, and that she had for two years received the rents thereof. Also that one Thomas Hyde, Esq., had been possessed of the other two-thirds of the manor of Wathe, and conveyed them to the said Dame Anne Worsley and her heirs for ever, and that she had for two years received the rents thereof, and that so she became lawfully possessed of all the manor in 1562.

Dame Anne Worsley devised in her will that a yearly rent of 20 marks (£13 6s. 8d.) be paid out of the said manor of Wathe for the keeping of a Free Grammar School at Goddeshill. Her sole executor was Richard Worsley, Esq., her son and heir.¹ She had died in 1564. Richard Worsley had administered her estate after her death, and died about 1566. After his death, his son John inherited the manor, and after the death of this John, in 1567,² his cousin or uncle³ and next heir John inherited it, the defendant in the suit above mentioned.

The will of Thomas Unton certainly corroborates both the claim of the annuity and the making of Thomas Hyde, his cousin, the first inheritor after the death of the widow.³

Of the Unton family, particulars will be found in the *Unton Inventories*⁴ in years 1596 and 1620, as follows:—*Henry*

¹ See Chancery Enrolled Decrees, No. 39 (25).

² See Ch. Inq., p.m., 10 Eliz., 1568, No. 24.

³ Will of Thomas Untonne, Gentilman, A.D. 1542. Also Court of Wards, I. p.m., 35-36 Henry VIII., vol. I., p. 18, Thomas Unton.

⁴ Berkshire Ashmolean Society, 1841.

Unton, who held the office of Chirographer of the King's Bench, for making engrossments, in reign of Ed. IV., came from Chorley, in Lancashire, and bought estates in Norfolk; died 1470. *John*, his son, was a citizen of London. *Hugh*, brother of John, a citizen and a draper. *Thomas Umpton*, his son, merchant. *Hugh Umpton*, brother of Thomas. *Hugh Unton*. *Thomas Unton*, Esq., afterwards knighted, of Minster Lovell (Oxfordshire), 1528, Sheriff of counties of Berks and Oxfordshire, 1531; seat at Wadley, near Faringdon (Oxfordshire); died 1533, had married Elizabeth Hyde, and had issue—

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------|
| (1) Sir Alexander | (3) Edith |
| (2) Thomas | (4) Anne. |

1—Sir Alexander, died 1547. His son and heir, Sir Edward, married in 1555, a Seymour, the widow of the Earl of Warwick; made K.B. at Coronation of Queen Elizabeth, 1558; in 1563 made tour in Italy; presented to St. Lawrence in 1577; Sheriff of Berkshire; died 1583. His second son, Sir Henry Unton, was Ambassador to France 1591 and 1595, and died 1596, leaving only a daughter, and the name became extinct.

2—Thomas, of Letcombe Regis, married Anne Cottysmore, and left his estates to his maternal relations, the Hydes, ob.s.p., 1542.

There is, however, another testimony forthcoming. In a Feet of Fines—Southampton, Easter, 4 Eliz., 1562—we have Anna Worseley, widow, apparently purchasing one-third part of two parts of the manors of Wathe and Nettlecombe, and of other lands in Goddishill, Wathe, Nettlecombe, St. Lawrence, and Whytewell, and one-third part of two parts of the advowson of the free chapel of St. Lawrence, from Richard Conyngesbye, Gentleman, and Elizabeth his wife, for the sum of £80 sterling.

In a Feet of Fines—Southampton, Mich. 13, 14 Eliz., 1571-2—we have John Worsley, Esq., purchasing of Henry Cottesmore, Gentleman, the manors of Wathe and Nettle-

combe and other lands and messuages in Goddeshill, Wathe, Nettlecombe, St. Lawrence, and Whitwell, and also the advowson of the free chapel of St. Lawrence, for the sum of £360 sterling.

In a Feet of Fines—Southampton, Hilary, 21 Eliz., 1579—we have John Worsley, Esq., purchasing of John Taylere, and Anne his wife the moiety of the manors of Gatcombe and Whytewell, with other lands, &c., in Wathe (among other villages), for the sum of £800 sterling.

Thus it appears that the Worsley family rather purchased the manor than acquired it by inheritance or by intermarriage, but that, as to the parties from whom they purchased it, the testimony is conflicting. The passing of the manor of St. Lawrence to Sir John Leigh's family, and thence to the Worsleys by marriage, seems to be an assumption on the part of Sir Richard Worsley.¹

Agnes, daughter and co-heiress of the John Hackett to whom allusion has been made, married Sir John Leigh, whose monument is in Godshill Church, and who had acquired the Appuldurcombe estate by marriage with the Fry family. Sir John Leigh, in his will, dated 1522, mentions Anne Worsley, his daughter, married to Sir James Worsley, a descendant of the old Workesleys, of Lancashire. This is the Anna Worsley named above.

The manor and advowson of St. Lawrence continued in the Worsley family until 1805. In that year Sir Richard Worsley died, leaving his estates to his sister, Henrietta Frances, who had married the Hon. John Bridgman Simpson, of Babeworthy, in Nottinghamshire, second son of Sir Henry Bridgman, Lord Bradford. Henrietta Anna Maria Charlotte, their daughter and heiress, married Charles Anderson Pelham, created Earl of Yarborough, 1837, who died on board his yacht in 1846.

The manor and advowson are now in the possession of the Hon. Evelyn Cornwallis Anderson Pelham, the second son of the second Earl of Yarborough, and uncle of the present Earl.

¹ Worsley's History, page 208.

NOTES ON THE OLD CHURCH.

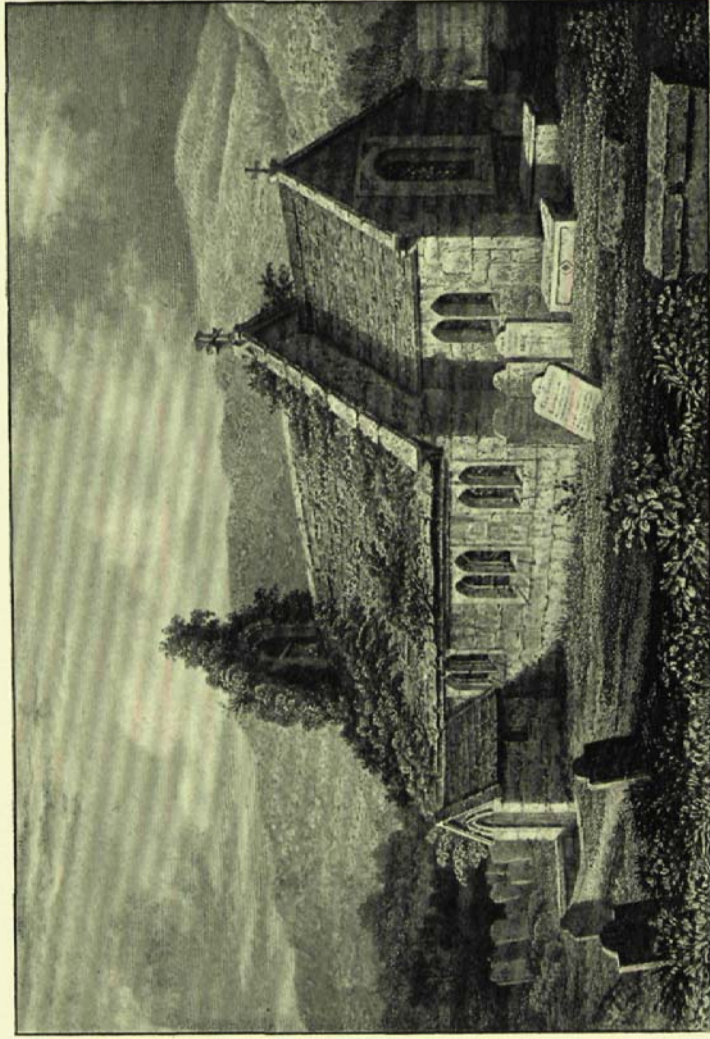
The various architectural changes in the fabric may be traced by old engravings. A tail-piece from Worsley's History, 1781, given below, represents the church with a stone belfry and south door, but without a porch. A print in "Tomkins' tour to the Isle of Wight," 1795, shows a spire, apparently of wood, and made to cover the stone belfry. After 1805 the porch appears, added by the Hon. Charles Anderson Pelham, but no enlargement eastward. Brannon's View, 1827, shows the spire removed, and a stone belfry, as at present. A print, 1843, shows the enlargement eastward, the chancel windows, surrounded with stucco dressing, and the square tomb at the S.E. corner, probably carried out by the late Lord Yarborough. Sir Richard Worsley supplied, from Appuldurcombe, the present bell, dated 1777.¹ The church had a north door, now blocked up, of which the arch remains. The old east window had a transparency, representing the Resurrection of Christ, in a stained glass frame, referred to by Bloxam.

In the interior may be noted a piscina of the 13th century in the south wall, and on the north side a low side window, as to the purpose of which various theories have been advanced. A holy-water stoup, found some years ago in the churchyard, probably of the 15th century, is now preserved in the church. A painting of the Royal arms, dated 1674, is affixed to the west wall. The old font was taken to the new church and re-cut by the direction of Sir Gilbert Scott, 1876-7, a temporary one being fixed in its stead. The old churchyard was added to in 1858. The yew trees were planted by Sir Raymond Jarvis (aide-de-camp to Gen. George Antoine Ramsay), buried in the old churchyard in 1868.

A view of the old church in its present condition, with plan and sections, will be found in Mr. Percy G. Stone's *Architectural Antiquities of the Isle of Wight*. Its former dimensions were 30 feet by 11 feet, and 6 feet to the eaves. The new church, from designs by Sir G. G. Scott, was erected in 1878.

¹ In 1553 there were "two small bells hanging in the end of the Church." (Exchequer Q.R. c.h. goods & Record Office).

HAMPSHIRE FIELD CLUB AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY, 1898.



ST. LAWRENCE CHURCH, FROM BARBER'S "ISLE OF WIGHT," 1845.

The following Roman coins have been found in the parish of St. Lawrence :—

1.—Constantine the Great, Emperor, A.D. 306—337.

Obv.—CONSTANTINVS AUG(USTUS).

Rev.—VOT. XX. D(omini) N(ostrium)

CONSTANTINI MAX(imi) AVG(usti).

2.—Constantine II., son of Constantine the Great, struck as Cæsar, or heir apparent, between A.D. 317 and A.D. 337.

Obv.—CONSTANTINVS IVN(ior) NOB(ilis) C(æsar).

Rev.—VOT. X. CAESARVM NOSTRORVM.

3.—Probably of Constantius II., third son of Constantine the Great, died A.D. 361. On the reverse are two Roman soldiers, with two standards between them.

4.—Constantius II., or his brother above-named.

5.—Probably of Gratianus, Emperor, A.D. 375—393. On the reverse, figure of Victory, the inscription imperfect :—
SECVRITAS REIPVBLICAE.

6.—Emperor Postumus, A.D. 258, or Victorinus, A.D. 265.

7.—Valentinian, Valens, or Gratian.

The following English and other coins have also been found :—

1.—Edward II. or Edward III. silver penny.

2.—Henry VIII. silver testoon or shilling.

3.—Two Silver pennies of Edward II. or III. (?).

4.—Double-Tournois, or two-franc piece (fleur-de-lis decoration), date 1640.

5.—A medal, commemorating victory of Admiral Vernon, at Porto-Bello.

6.—Jetton or Counter, of 15th or early 16th century. Large numbers were struck by the Nuremburg merchants, but this appears to be of English or Irish make.

7.—Half-penny (penny cut in two) of Henry III.

The fossils here given have been found in the Chloritic Marl, Beds 3, 4, and 5:—

Ammonites navicularis	Terebratula biplicata
Ammonites varians	Solarium dentatum
" falcatus—St. Lawrence	" bicarinatum
" Mantelli	Cerithium
" laticlavus — St. Lawrence	Discoidia subucula
" Coupei	Terebratulina striata
" curvatus	Arca mailleana—St. Lawrence
" complanatus (?) — St. Lawrence	Arca spec
Cucullua glabra	" pholadiformis
Ostrea vesiculosa	Venus rotomagensis
" carinata—Var. Frons.	Rhynchonella Mantelliana
Nautilus expansus	" grasiana
Inoceramus latus	" lineolata
Collumbellina maxima	Avicula gryphoeoides (smaller value)
Crassatella	Vermicularia
Plicata inflata	Turbo



ST. LAWRENCE CHURCH,

From Worsley's History of the Isle of Wight, 1781.