

and reading-desk call for attention. They are excellent specimens of Jacobean workmanship. The pulpit has the date on it of 1631. Close to the pulpit steps is a small Tudor doorway leading to the Rood-screen which formerly existed. The upper doorway to the screen is a prominent feature in the wall above.

The stained-glass windows in the chancel are all of recent erection. The east window is a subscription one, and was erected as a memorial to Canon Norman and his wife, Lady Adeliza, daughter of the fifth Duke of Rutland. Two other small but rich windows were erected, one by the sixth Duke to the memory of his sister, the above Lady Adeliza Norman, and the other to the memory of the sixth Duke by the present Duke of Rutland. The old glass has almost entirely perished. Only a few fragments remain in the window of the south transept, where, amongst others, a mitred figure is visible which is probably that of Bishop Marshall. With the warm tints of stained glass and of the fresco of the Last Judgment above the chancel arch, slight traces of which can be observed, the nave would possess in olden time that enrichment it at present lacks.

The transepts formerly contained chantry chapels which are said to have been erected by the Rectors John and Henry Codyngton. There are three niches in the north transept indicative of the existence of these chapels. In the south transept are two bench ends of the time of Henry VII. Over one of the piers which flank the south transept may be seen a shield giving the bearings of the See of Exeter on the right with those of Llandaff on the left, with the letter *M* in base, and the figure of a bishop in a kneeling attitude. John Marshall, Bishop of Llandaff from 1478 to 1495, was born in Bottesford in 1420, and was probably of the same family as Henry Mareschall, Bishop of Exeter, who died in 1206, and was also connected with Bottesford. Bishop John Marshall had been chaplain to one of the chantry chapels. He bequeathed "to Sir Thomas Vincent twenty marks for two years' stipend for services in the church of Bottesford, also his best office book, his best surplice and best chalice, and a small missal for his use, and afterwards to



—(Christ) in Collegiate Church, Bottesford of Canon and
Clayton, in Bottesford, Collegiate Church.

See & notice page 148 note. Bottesford Collegiate Church.

whatever priest should celebrate in the said chantry of Bottesford in perpetuity."

Of other Rectors, it may be well to mention that the earliest on record is Ralph, who was instituted by Hugh de Welles, Bishop of Lincoln in 1220. He was followed by several members of the De Albini family; after which appears the name of Peter de Ros, who, whilst only a sub-deacon, was appointed in 1273. The two Codyngtons were appointed in 1349 and 1361 respectively. Dr. Samuel Fleming, afterwards a prebendary of Southwell, was instituted in 1581. A brass tablet records the fact that his brother, a Rector of St. Pancras, London, died while here on a visit. Dr. Thomas White, Rector in 1679, was Vicar of Newark, Archdeacon of Nottingham, and afterwards Bishop of Peterborough. He was one of the seven Bishops sent to the tower by James II. Sir John Thoroton, Rector in 1782, was knighted by George IV. when Prince Regent. Canon Norman was instituted in 1846,