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LONDON AND MIDDLESEX  
Archaeological Society.

VOLUME II.



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MDCCLXIV.

## P R E F A C E.

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THE Council of the London and Middlesex Archæological Society are sorry to have to employ the same expression of regret, on the publication of this the Second Volume of their Transactions, as they did on the occasion of that of the First. The small subscription and the necessarily expensive character of the Public Meetings of the Society alike hinder that more frequent issue which would otherwise be practicable. They desire to add that it lies in the power of the members themselves to rectify the evil of which they complain.

The Council have every reason to be satisfied with the reception accorded by Archæologists to the former volume, and confidently anticipate a similar amount of favour for that now offered to the reader.

As in the previous pages, the range of subjects in those which follow embraces the majority of the departments most interesting to a London and Middlesex Archæologist. Saxon Antiquities, Mediæval Architecture, Manuscripts, Parochial and Monastic History, Biography, Heraldry, Numismatics, &c., will be found included in the list.

The period of the Society's existence which this volume records is from the Nineteenth General Meet-

ing, held in Crosby Hall, on the 13th of December, 1859, to the 29th General Meeting, held at Hayes and Heston, on the 9th of August, 1864. The papers read on the last-named occasion are included, except Mr. Hugo's *History of Moor Hall, in Harefield*, which is necessarily delayed for lack of the illustrative engravings, and with which it is intended to commence the forthcoming Part of the Society's Transactions.

The Proceedings of the Evening Meetings down to the same date will be found at the end of the volume, with a separate pagination. These meetings are now made the ordinary assemblies of the Society, and their Proceedings will henceforth be incorporated with those of the "Day" and "Country" Meetings. An Index to them will be supplied hereafter.

The Council, in conclusion, feel much pleasure in offering their cordial thanks to Mr. C. Baily, Mr. Barron, Mr. Butterworth, Mr. Franklin, Mr. Hall, Mr. Heales, the Rev. Thomas Hugo, and Mr. J. G. Nichols, for gifts of illustrations.

OFFICES OF THE SOCIETY,

22, *Hart Street, Bloomsbury Square,*

1st *December, 1864.*

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<sup>7</sup> Contributed by C. R. Smith, Esq.

<sup>8</sup> Contributed by Joseph Warren, Esq.

<sup>9</sup> Contributed by H. W. Rolfe, Esq.

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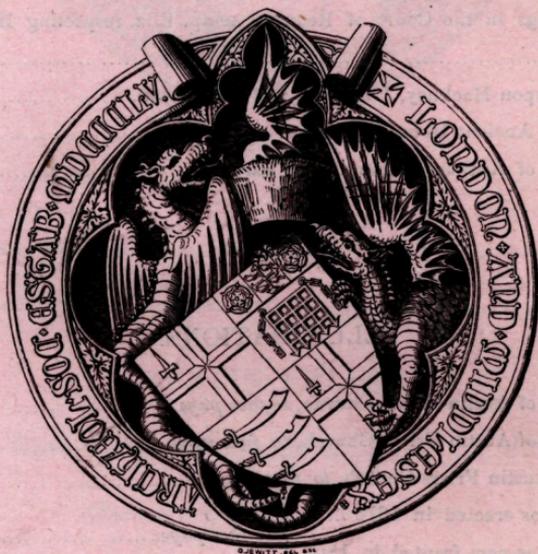
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structures, although the absence of them is almost equally marked in those quarters of the city to which the ravages of the Fire did not extend. The Priory and Hospital of St. Mary Spital, for example; the Priory of the Crutched (or Crossed) Friars, near the Tower; Eastminster, near Tower Hill; the Priory of Holy Trinity, by Aldgate; the House of the Black Friars, by Ludgate; and that of the Carmelites, in Fleet Street,—have alike passed away without leaving a vestige of their former glories, and are unremembered, save in the pages of our old chroniclers, and in those MS. records which are the fountains of our historical and legal literature. While of the House of the Grey Friars, by Ludgate, only a few arches can be noticed among the modern buildings of Christ's Hospital; of the Priory of St. Helen, some fragments, apparently of the crypt, are occasionally found in the neighbourhood that still retains its name; and of that of St. Bartholomew, but a few old walls and sculptured stones may be observed, amid the labyrinth of lanes and tenements that constitute Bartholomew Close and Cloth Fair. Even of the churches belonging to these communities four alone are left,—St. Bartholomew-the-Great, St. Helen, Austin Friars, and the Temple.

The history of one of these—and many architects would not quarrel with me, I think, if I called it the most imposing of the four,—so far as I can trace it from legal records and early chronicles, as well as from the yet visible features of the scene, is a history well worthy of a serious ear.

No eye could have followed from point to point the picturesque outline of mediæval London, without being arrested by a building to which I desire to draw attention. It lay nearly in the centre of the main group of edifices, and was evidently the house of a large and wealthy establishment. It was possessed of an exquisite adornment, which shall presently be treated of in detail; and its lofty church and wide-spreading walls were conspicuous, with the frowning inclosure of the city in their immediate rear. The ground on which it stood was of many acres in extent, with frontages to the streets on several sides. The entrance was by a south gate to the west porch. It was the magnificent House of the Friars Hermits of the Order of St. Augustine, and one of the first in England for position and importance. It had

a long and interesting history, and was also reserved for a wondrous destiny, now all but forgotten, and to be sought for, not so much among the cautious statements of the moderns, as in ancient monuments, the description of eye-witnesses, and the veritable declarations of our national records. A portion of the old walls themselves, with a few windows in them of extraordinary beauty, was all that the spoilers allowed to remain, and to attest the excellence of that which they destroyed. And there, happily, they continue still—spared by the Great Fire, and thus alone remembered by most—in the centre of and overlooked by numberless offices, and in the midst of one of our busiest mercantile quarters. The details of active commercial life are daily being transacted where once was the chosen seat of monastic learning and religious privacy; and letters are brought from and addressed to localities whose names are to the writers as household words, which were beyond the limits even of the very imaginary maps that stood in the library of the good fathers who here found a sacred home. Hardly can any more wondrous and curious instance be found, I presume, than that of the London church and monastery of the Augustinians, the site of which, although now devoted to so widely different purposes, still breathes of the use to which it was anciently consecrated, and yet bears the designation so pleasantly smacking of olden usages, of “Austin Friars.”

It was so long ago as the year 1253 that the good Humphrey Bohun, Earl of Hereford and Essex, founded this house, “to the honour of God, and His blessed Mother, ever virgin, and for the health of the souls of himself, his ancestors, and descendants.” Another Humphrey Bohun, the grandson (?) of the former, and the successor in his title of Earl of Hereford and Essex, built the structure, a fragment of which still remains, about the year 1354, just a century subsequent to the first foundation. The domestic buildings were no doubt of great excellence, but the special glory was the conventual church. This edifice had all the magnificence of a cathedral. It consisted of a nave, yet remaining, of 153 feet in length, by 83 in breadth, with ample transept and choir. Some of the characteristics of the Decorated style can here be observed in their peculiar beauty, the windows of the north and south aisles having heads filled with flowing tracery, while

that over the west door exhibits (although, I fear, it is but a restoration) the geometrical arrangement which no doubt characterised the original. If we may judge from the part yet visible, with a description of which I will conclude, the chief House of the Austin Friars was indeed worthy of the society to which it belonged. But it was richly gifted in the possession of another and peculiar source of an interest almost unearthly. Beneath the pavement of the vast church, which every here and there still exhibits, in the empty sockets of monumental brasses, the use to which it was formerly dedicated, there was as noble a fellowship of death as can well be imagined. I find by recent examination that there are now visible thirty-six slabs, one of which contains the socket of a full-sized brass, apparently of a priest, though the figure is almost obliterated; one, of a small figure under a very beautiful fourteenth-century canopy with a bordering inscription; seventeen, each of one or more small figures, mostly of laymen, without canopies, but with bordering inscriptions; one, of a cross; and sixteen, each of one or more shields, with small inscriptions at the foot. Besides these, there is a very fine incised slab, with a fourteenth-century foliated cross and obliterated inscription. These slabs do not retain their original position, but have been used as paving-stones, and placed where they were needed among modern memorials of the dead. The sexton assures me that several others were visible about fourteen years ago, but were then covered, and now lie concealed under a floor of boards which occupies a large portion of the nave. This enumeration, although necessarily imperfect, will give us some idea of the number and variety of the earlier adornments of this most interesting place. The Society was greatly revered, and the consignment of the body for interment within its precinct was a common occurrence alike among the nobles of the realm and the citizens of the surrounding metropolis, hardly less powerful and worshipful than they. I have transcribed from the Harl. MS. 6,033, ff. 31, 31 b, 32, and from No. 544 of the same collection, the long list of those who are recorded as lying interred within these venerated walls.

“ The Bodies buried in the ffryers Augustyn of London,  
founded by the Earle of Herford.

In the Quyre.

Ffirst, Edmund, first sonne of Joan mother of King Richard  
the second.

It'm, in the wall lyeth Sir Gwydon de Meyrick, Earle of St.  
Paules.

Dame Ida, wife of Sir Thomas West.

Dame Margaret West, without a stone.

It'm, Nicholas.

Stephen Hindercke, esq. [Hynndemole, MS. Harl. 544].

In the middest lyeth Sir Humfrey Bohun Erle of Herford  
& Essex, lord of Penbroke [Breknoke, Harl. 544].

It'm, the lord Richard, great Earle of Arundell, Surrey, &  
Warren.

It'm, Sr Edward Arundell and Dame Elisabeth his wife.

Vnder the Lampe lyeth Sr Ffrauncis Courtney & the Earle  
of Penbroke, w<sup>ch</sup> maryed Alyce sister of therle of Oxenford.

In the middest lyeth Dame Lucye, Countes of Kent, & one  
of y<sup>e</sup> heires of Barnbe Lord of Millayns, w<sup>th</sup> an epitaphe.

[Edward, D. of Buckyngham.

Gwiscard, Erle of Huntyngdon. Harl. 544 ]

[Dame Lucie Knoles, of Kent. Harl. 544 ]

Sr Peter Graynsers [Greynfirs, Harl. 544] Knight of Ffrance,  
and with him lyeth his sonne Sir Thomas.

It'm, the lord [John, Harl. 544] Vere Earle of Oxenford.

It'm, Aubred, sonne and heire of therle of Oxenford.

Sr Thomas Tudenham, knight.

Sr Wifm Bowsrer, lord Warren. [Fitzwaren, Harl. 544.]

Sr Thomas de la Land, knight.

It'm, with John Vere lyeth his wife Dame Elisabeth.

Dame Joan Norrys.

It'm the ladye Bedford.

Anne, daughter of John Vicount Welles.

In the walking place by the Quire.

Ffirst, Walter Maynell, esq.

It'm, S<sup>r</sup> John Manners, knight.

In St. Thomas Chappell.

In the syde Chappell lyeth the wife of S<sup>r</sup> Davye Cradock, knight.

It'm, mother of the Lord Spencer, wife of S<sup>r</sup> Bartholmew Badelsmer. [Baddlegate, Harl. 544.]

In St. Johns Chappell.

Ffirst, John, sonne of S<sup>r</sup> John Wingfeild.

It'm, the Lord Anglure of Ffraunce.

It'm, by him the Lord Tremeyll [Tremayne, Harl. 544] of Ffraunce.

Itm, S<sup>r</sup> Water Mewes.

It'm, Robert Mewenton, esq.

In the Chapter House.

First, Phillipp Spencer, sonne of S<sup>r</sup> Hugh.

Dame Isabell, daughter of S<sup>r</sup> Hugh.

In the bodye of the Churche.

Dame Julyan, wife of S<sup>r</sup> Richard Lacye [Lucie, Harl. 544].

S<sup>r</sup> Thomas Courtney, sonne of the Earle of Devon, and by him lyeth his sister, weddid to Cheuerston.

It'm, the daughter of the Lord Beaumont.

Two sonnes of S<sup>r</sup> Thomas Morley, viz. Wiffm and Raphe.

S<sup>r</sup> Wiffm Talmache, knight.

Nicholas Blondell, esq.

Richard Chamblayn, esq.

It'm, John Halton, esq.

S<sup>r</sup> John Gyfford, knight.

It'm, Thomas Maningham, esq.

It'm, S<sup>r</sup> Wiffm Kenod, knight.

S<sup>r</sup> Wiffm, sonne of S<sup>r</sup> Thomas Tyrrell.

It'm, John Surrell, gent.

In the East winge of the Churche.

First, Margarett Barantyn, gent.

John Spicer, esq. and Lettice his wife.  
 It'm, Margaret Sparcy, gent.  
 It'm, Dame Julyan Alberton.  
 It'm, John le Perceres, esq.  
 Thomas Wygmore, esq.  
 Roger Chybury, esq.  
 Peter Morowes, esq.  
 Thomas, sonne of Sr Wiffm Berland.  
 James Chitting, esq.  
 John Chornott, esq.  
 Wiffm Kenley, esq.  
 Thomas West, esq.  
 Margery, wife of Thomas Bande, and daughter of John Howche.  
 It'm, between St. James aulter and St. Mary lyeth the Lord  
 Wiffm, Marques of Barkley and Earle of Nottingham, and dame  
 Joane his wife.

In the west winge of the Church.

First, Sr John Tyrrell and Dame Katherin his wife.  
 Sr Walter Attepoole, knight.  
 Sr John Blankwell and his wife.  
 Dame Jane [Sayne, Harl. 544], daughter of Sr John Lee.  
 At her head lyeth John Dawbeny, sonne and heir of Sr Gyles.  
 Joan, wife of Richard Aylisburye.  
 Wiffm, sonne of Sr Roger Scroope.  
 Dame Joan Dawbeny, wife of Sr Wiffm Dawbeny.  
 Thomas Charles, esq.  
 It'm, Sr John Dawbeny, knight, & by him his sonne Robert.  
 Sr James Boell, knight.  
 It'm, Sr Oliuer Mawney, knight.  
 Henry Deskay, esq.  
 [Sir Diones Mordaske, knight, Harl. 544].  
 By him Sr Barnard Rolingcourt.  
 Sr Peter Kayer, knight.  
 Sr Wiffm Tyrrell, brother of the other Sr Wiffm [and Ser  
 William his brothar, Harl. 544].  
 Wiffm Collingbourne, esq.  
 Roger Clifford, knight.  
 [Sir Thomas Coke, drapar, maior.

William Edward, grocer, maior, 1471.

Some have Ser Philipe Coke, knight, Harl. 544].\*

Sir Robert Sheffield, knt., 1518.

Sir James Tirell, Sir John Windany, knts., 1502. Sir John Dawtrie, knt., 1519. Dame Margaret Rede, 1510.

Of the William, Marquis of Berkeley, mentioned above as interred in the "East winge," Dugdale says that he left the society 100*l.* in money, to say two masses henceforth for ever at the altar of our Lady and St. James, where the body of his second wife lay buried. This lady was daughter of Sir Thomas Strangways, kt., and widow of Sir William Willoughby, kt. She died on St. Matthias's Day, in the first year of King Richard III. A.D. 1484.†

Besides those already mentioned as being interred in the church, there must not be forgotten several members of the family of Scot of Stapleford Tawney, in Essex. William Scot, of that place, by his last will, bearing date 1490, ordered his executors to provide, "assone as they goodly may, to be seyde and songe for his Sowle and the Sowlys of his Fadyr and Modyr, Benefactours, and al Christen Sowlys, in the Covent Chyrch of the Freers Austyns of London, by the Freeres of the seyde Place, xxx masses, which bene callyd a Trental of S. Gregory, &c. Also in the seyde Covent Chyrche of Freeres Augustines, by the Covent of the seyde Place, a Dirige and Mass of Requiem by note, if it happen hym there to decease. And to the same Freeres for the same Dirige and Mass to be kept, that is to sey, the Principal thereat, beyng x<sup>l</sup> to the Pryor, x<sup>l</sup>.; to the Freeres which shall syng the said Mass of Requiem, xij<sup>d</sup>.; to every other Freer of the same House being a Pryest, and helping at the same Dirige and Mass, viij<sup>d</sup>.; and to every other Freer of the same Howse, being no Pryest, helping therein, lykewyse iiij<sup>d</sup>."

I hardly need add, that this list is interesting, not only in an heraldic or genealogical, but also in an architectural point of view. The mention of the various chapels and of the chapter-house, for example, enlarges our notions of the general effect of the entire

\* MS. Harl. 6033, ff. 31, 31 b, 32. MS. Harl. 544, ff. 66, al. 76, 68 b., al. 78 b.

† Dugdale, Baronage, vol. i. p. 365.

structure, though it only makes us regret the more the woeful destruction to which it has been doomed.

But I have yet to call attention to a feature which was, perhaps, the most conspicuous and striking of all to a stranger, especially to one whose eye rested from a distance upon the picturesque group of edifices on which we are now employed. Above all that varied grandeur of the richest and loveliest kind, there rose a steeple which was one of the architectural marvels of London. Old Stowe calls it "most fine," and describes it as furnished with a spire, "small, high, and straight; I have not," he adds, "seen the like." Possibly this spire, which the chronicler thus signalizes as unique, may have been similar to those examples which, though rare in England, are not unfrequent in France, where, instead of the spire being apparently solid, or with entire faces of ashlar, and small openings at several heights, it was composed of that rich tracery work in which the architects of the Decorated period were wont to luxuriate. Some of my readers will recollect such a spire, technically called a *fleche*, in the Sainte Chapelle at Paris, and in that wondrous work of constructive genius, the Cathedral of Amiens. Such a spire may have graced the steeple of Austin Friars; and if so, English eyes would hardly ever be weary of gazing on its exquisite proportions, or of watching its graceful lines of shadow, as they fell upon the tall turrets and high-pointed gables by which it was surrounded. In a remarkable tempest of wind, which did immense damage in London in the 1362, it was overthrown, but was forthwith rebuilt. There it stood for centuries, and might have endured to the present hour, but for what the old historian calls "private benefit, the only devourer of antiquity," against the violence of which nothing is strong, sacred, or secured.

The Austin Friar was a man of mark in the days of scholastic divinity. It was in the year 1251 that Innocent IV. granted the Order his permission to go into distant countries, to build monasteries, and to celebrate divine service everywhere. They passed over into England in that same year, and presently established themselves in London. They soon sent a few of the brethren to Oxford, and their presence at once raised the standard of learning

in that University. They were the speedily acknowledged masters both in philosophy and divinity. It was in their school that the Divinity Acts were kept, and no man could be admitted to the degree of bachelor without once a year disputing, and once answering, at the Augustinians. They were, it appears, the eyes of the place and the leaders of its literature.

The Austin friar was just such an ecclesiastic as an artist would have loved to sketch. He wore a long black gown, with broad sleeves, with a fine cloth hood, or cowl, when he went abroad, and in choir; but under this, and when he was in his house, a white habit and scapulary, and was girdled about the waist with a black leathern strap, fastened with a buckle of ivory. He was rather, as it appears, fond of elegancies, and did not recognise one or two days of mortification, which the more austere Carmelites most rigidly and carefully observed. He was, however, a hard student, wherever he lived, whether among the shades of academic bowers, or in localities less favourably situated for mental development. In remarkable times he was a remarkable man.

The House in London was the head House of the Order. It would naturally be so, from its position, though I am not aware that its prior was always, though he was often, the recognized head of the English brethren. The residents, though probably not so actively employed in educational works as those at Oxford, were much and widely celebrated. From the time of their foundation downward, a regular succession of learned men lived and died within their precincts. There was, for example, the acute and controversial Banchin, or Bakin, a famous preacher and disputant. He lived in the year 1382, and was a zealous antagonist of Wicliffe and his followers. For some time he was the Divinity Professor at Oxford, and was considered one of the greatest of living theologians. Then there was the famous John Lowe, also Professor of Divinity at Oxford, and provincial of his Order—no man greater in the pulpit than he. The collecting of books, also, was his delight, and the library of this house in London was particularly beholden to him. He was a special favourite of Henry VI., who made him one of his privy council, and subsequently Bishop of Rochester. He died in 1436.

Another well-known resident was Thomas Pemkett, whom Leland describes as unequalled in sharpness of disputation, and as being formed so closely after the model of Scotus, "that one egg could not be more like to another, or milk to milk." His memory was so acute that, it was said, if Scotus's ponderous volumes had been destroyed, he would have been able to replace them, with hardly the loss of a word. In the metaphysical philosophy of Aristotle, and the practice of the scholastic logic, he had no superior. He died here in 1487. Lastly, and to furnish an example of a famous brother of this house skilled in yet another department of learning, there was the no less celebrated prior, John Tonney, the Trench of his age, great in the niceties of language, and the properties of words. He left treatises behind him on the quantities of syllables, on the mode of making verses, on wit and rhymes, and on the rudiments of grammar. There was no lack of books in Austin Friars' library. I can tell you, even now, the names of some of them, written down for us by an eye-witness. Prior Lowe, as I said, had well furnished it with all the books that he could collect. There was of course the History of William of Malmesbury, which seems to have found a place in every monastic bibliotheca. There was also the *Historiola Adami Murimuntensis Canonici Sancti Pauli Londini*, not long since committed to the printing press, under the auspices of the Historical Society. The "Epistles of Ennodius," the "Homilies of Maurice," and others, were there conspicuous. A certain *Deflorator Matthæi Parisiensis Historici* was also there; and, for more private use, the treatise of the Lincoln Saint *De Oculo Morali*, and another, *De Resurrectione Domini*. Then, in the chamber of the librarian, why in that place I know not, whether for secret study, or for keeping others from temptation—there were some tracts of Wicliffe. These latter were among the *libri rariores* of the age.\*

There are several entries in the Patent and Close Rolls referring to this celebrated House. The first that I have noticed is of the 27th year of King Edward I., and conveys the royal licence to William Marchaund to give and assign to the brethren a certain place of ten perches in length and five in breadth, with its appurtenances, situate in Oreford; and to said brethren to

\* See Leland, Collect. vol. iv. p. 54.

accept the same, with the usual reservations of the lord's rights, services, &c. The patent is dated at Westminster, the 5th of April, 1299.\*

The second is a writ of *certiorari*, and orders an inquiry to be made by the Sheriffs of London of an encroachment alleged to have been made by the Friars in the erection of certain walls in the parish of All-Hallows-by-the-Wall, and in the parish of St. Peter of Bradestrete. Dated at Westminster, 4th of July, 1321.†

The next is in pursuance of the verdict of a jury, and conveys licence to John de Handlo to give to the prior and brethren a messuage and a garden adjoining their House, for the enlargement of the same. A reservation was made of ten shillings a-year from the tithes and oblations of the tenants of the same, situate in the parish of St. Peter of Bradestrete, and of the fruit of the trees that grew there, in favour of the parson of that church and his successors. The aforesaid messuage and garden being further held of the king *in capite*, and charged with an annual payment of twenty shillings to the prior of the Church of Blessed Mary of Suthewerk, these services and payments were to be continued. The instrument was dated at Somerton, 12th of October, 1334.‡

Eleven years afterwards another licence was granted in favour of the community. On this occasion it was addressed to Reginald Cobham, and conveyed permission to give to the Prior and brethren three messuages with their appurtenances situate in London, and held of the king *in capite*. These premises also were stated to be given for the enlargement of the House. The licence was dated at Westminster, 20th of April, 1345.||

In the 37th year of Edward III. further benefactions are recorded. The instrument sets forth that the prior and convent had obtained from William de Heston, sometime prior of the new Hospital of St. Mary-without-Bisshopesgate, in the suburbs of London, and from the convent of the said hospital, a certain tenement with its appurtenances in the aforesaid city some time

\* Pat. 27 Edw. I. m. 31. Appendix No. I.

† Claus. 14 Edw. II. m. 1. App. No. II.

‡ Pat. 8 Edw. III. p. 2, m. 21, App. No. III.

§ Pat. 19 Edw. III. p. 1, m. 17, App. No. IV.

since the property of Isabella daughter of Gerard Bat; and from John de Abiton, afterwards prior, and the convent of the aforesaid Hospital, another tenement in the said city with its appurtenances formerly belonging to Arnald le Tanner; and from certain other persons certain tenements with their appurtenances in the aforesaid city, whereof some belonged aforetime to Hugh Moton, and some to Peter le Coefrer; also from John de Hereford, citizen of London, a certain parcel of ground with its appurtenances, in the said city, formerly belonging to William de Parys, bourser; also from John de Bradeford and Isabella his wife certain tenements with their appurtenances in Froggemere-street, in St. Olave's Lane in the said city. Further, that Jordan de Langele, and Margery his wife, who had previously been the wife of Richard de Raygate, had given them, to the end of the life of the said Margery, a certain garden with its appurtenances in the aforesaid city; and that Isabella, Cecilia, and Margaret, daughters and heiresses of the said Richard, to whom the reversion of the said garden belonged on the death of the aforesaid Margery, had surrendered all right and claim in the said garden; and also that James, sometime prior of the said Hospital, the successor of John aforesaid, and his convent had surrendered all right and claim to seventy-eight shillings and tenpence of rent issuing from the tenements aforesaid. That these lands, tenements, and rents, had been accepted and appropriated without the royal licence. That, although these properties were outlawed, yet that of his special grace the king had pardoned the outlawry; and that he gave to the prior and brethren his licence to hold without hindrance the tenements, &c. aforesaid, the statute of mortmain notwithstanding, with reservation of the customary services. Dated at Westminster, the 30th of April, 1363.\*

It may be presumed that many of these parcels of land were adjacent to the monastery. Some, as we have seen, are expressly stated to have been so, and to have been given for the purpose of enlarging the premises. The conventual church we know to have been in process of erection at this very time; and it is probable that part if not the whole of the ground on which it stood, was acquired in the manner which has just been related.

\* Pat. 37 Edw. III. p. 1, m. 20, App. No. V.

There is yet another document entered upon the Patent Roll of the 17th of Richard II., but it gives us no further information. It is a charter of *Inspeximus*, recounting the particulars of the lastmentioned instrument, and adding to them a further ratification and confirmation. It is dated at Westminster, 18th December, 1393.\*

Thus, then, for several centuries the house of the Austin Friars continued to flourish in rest and peace—one of those great humanizers, which prevented mediæval society from becoming one unvarying scene of riot and misrule. It was from such walls as these that the mighty leaven emanated, which gave the times all that they possessed of learning, refinement, and moral excellence. It was here, and here alone, that the various and discordant elements could and did unite, and where men could meet on one common ground—the ground of Christian brotherhood. Within these walls, century after century, was one or more of the recognized masters in the sciences then known. Either the prior or one of the brethren was a man of celebrity, a professor at Oxford, a renowned controversialist, an admired preacher. Austin Friars was thus the centre of artistic, intellectual, and pious effort, and the very name of this beautiful house was synonymous with influences that largely contributed to illuminate and dignify the age.

I have not room, with the very limited space at my command, nor perhaps is it requisite, to detail the various causes and steps which led at last to its suppression and final overthrow. Few patient students of that age will differ from me when I affirm that the religious opinions of the sufferers had very little to do with the persecutions and miseries to which they were exposed. It is therefore quite right and natural for any man to be zealous in behalf of things, the possession of which is a constituent of our own happiness, and, at the same time, to visit with the condemnation which it deserves the atrocious wrong which accompanied their revival.

The deed of Acknowledgment of the Royal Supremacy, made doubtless by this among other religious Houses in the year 1534, is not extant. Immediately afterwards the Priory was valued at

\* Pat. 17 Ric. II. p. 1, m. 4, App. VI.

57l. 4d. This represents its income during its last few years of trouble and persecution.

Even to the last, however, it exhibited the spirit which had so long prevailed within its walls. Ability was still its characteristic. So late as the year 1535 George Brown, one of its members, who had subscribed to the Supremacy, the 20th of April, 1534, was consecrated to the Archbishopric of Dublin. But the mortal struggle was all but come, and nothing remained but a favourable opportunity for the putting into execution of the long plotted determination to destroy.

It was on the 12th of November, 1539, that the storm which had so long been threatening burst at length over this devoted House. Thomas Hamond was at that time Prior, and with twelve of his Canons surrendered his monastery to the king. The Deed of Surrender furnishes us with the names of the entire community, thus exposed to the tender mercies of an inexperienced world. They were Thomas Hamond prior, Robert Howman, William Skott, William Danbe, William Ballard, Thomas Symsun, William Malyn, Robert Myddylton, Thomas Dycson, John Grome, David Coop, Richard Batte, and Dr. John Stokes. The seal has apparently been torn off, and the document itself has in other respects fared badly, a fact which the late judicious attempts at reparation do not avail to conceal.

Two years afterwards a portion of the site was granted to Sir Thomas Wriothesley. On the 16th of July, 1540, the king granted to the aforesaid the great house or messuage within the site and precinct of the late House of the Austin Friars, to be held by him and his heirs.\* The following year another portion was exchanged with Sir William Pawlett, Lord St. John, 13th May, 1541;† and others were given to Sir Richard Riche. Lastly, King Edward VI., on the 22nd July, 1550, granted to the same William Lord St. John, and his heirs, in soccage, all the upper part of the church, the choir, transept (“le crosse ile”), and chapels.‡ This man had in the meanwhile become Earl of Wiltshire, was afterwards Lord Treasurer, and Marquis of Winchester, and died in

\* Orig. 32 Hen. VIII. p. 2, rot. liii.

† Orig. 33 Hen. VIII. p. 2, rot. xxxiii.

‡ Orig. 4 Edw. VI. p. 3, rot. xxvi.

1571. This last grant—the cross aisle or transept, and chapels—he used as a place for the stowage of corn, and the choir he made his coal-house. The next Marquis seems to have been a worthy son of a worthy sire. He wanted, it appears, more room and more money; and accordingly sold all the monuments of noblemen and others there, as we have already seen, interred, together with the pavestones, and other moveable things, for 100*l.*, and in place of them made stabling for his horses. His thrift went still further; for he stripped the lead from the roof of the church, and laid tile instead thereof; which same exchange of lead for tile, we read, “proved not so profitable as he looked for, but rather to his disadvantage.”

As an instance of the atrocious disregard of justice, and indifference to the claims alike of God and man, which characterized those times, I would call attention to the behaviour of the Lord High Chamberlain Cromwell, in regard of property lying immediately contiguous to that now under our review. He built a house for himself where Drapers' Hall now stands. When the house was finished, accompanied, it is said, with a garden sufficient for the taste of any reasonable man, he caused, nevertheless, the pales of the gardens adjoining to the north part there on a sudden to be taken down, 22 feet to be measured directly into every neighbour's ground, a line to be drawn, a trench to be cut, a foundation to be laid, and a high brick wall to be built. The father of the chronicler Stowe had a garden there, and the injured son pathetically bewails the wrong that was perpetrated. He tells us that, in the said garden, there was a house standing close to the south pale. This house he says, they loosed from the ground, and carried on rollers into my father's garden 22 feet, before my father heard thereof. No warning was given him; nor any other answer, when he heard thereof, and spake to the surveyors of that work, but that their master Sir Thomas commanded them so to do. From this specimen of the *pro ratione voluntas* principle, we may clearly understand the chance that churchmen had of escaping from the fangs of this insatiate spoiler. If worshipful citizens could be fleeced with such impunity, poor priests must necessarily at that period have been more easily coerced. For, says Stowe, no man durst go to argue the matter, but each man lost his land; and my

father paid his whole rent for that half which was left. And he concludes with this sagacious, but at the same time melancholy reflection, by which he apparently seeks to solace himself for the injury which had been done him, "Thus much of mine own knowledge have I thought good to note, that the sudden rising of some men causeth them to forget themselves."\*

On the site of the House, cloister, and gardens, the first Marquis built a large mansion, called Winchester House, the remembrance of which, I hardly need say, is still preserved in the names of the two Winchester streets and various offices in the immediate neighbourhood. The nave of the church was not pulled down; but, upon petition, was granted by King Edward VI. to the Dutch, to be their preaching-place. The king recorded the circumstance in his Diary, June 29, 1550. By letters patent, dated the 24th of July, 1551, it was appointed that John à Lasco, and his congregation of Walloons, should have Austin Friars—stripped, of course, of all its ornaments—for their church, to be called by them "Jesus' Temple," and to have their service in, "for avoiding all sects of Anabaptists and such like."† In addition to this charter there exists in the State Paper Office a letter—written in February, 1560—of Queen Elizabeth to the Marquis of Winchester, empowering him to deliver the church to the Bishop of London, for the celebration of divine service for the strangers resident in London.‡

The reader will recollect "the fine spired steeple" that was so great an ornament to the House. It endured through all these troubles and desecrations, at least so late as the year 1603, but was much dilapidated. It was, however, an object of such exquisite beauty, and the interest felt by the citizens on its behalf was so decided, that, three years previous to this date, a petition was in the first place presented to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen by the inhabitants of St. Peter-le-Poor, and was by them embodied in another, which they sent to the Marquis of Winchester, to whom the property ostensibly belonged.

\* Stowe, ed. 1603, pp. 180, 181.

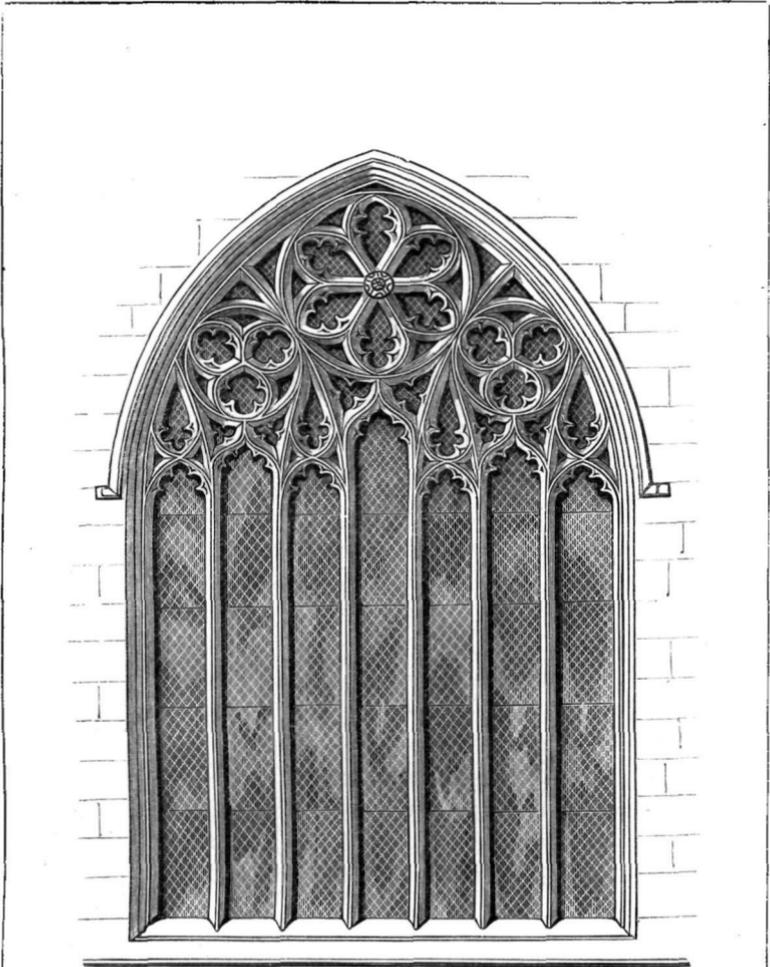
† Orig. 4 Edw. VI. p. 2, rot. xvii. Hist. of Reformation, vol. ii. book i. n. li.

‡ Letters, vol. xi. n. 24. . See also Inq. p. m. 14 Eliz. n. 93.

“There hath been offered of late,” they say, “unto this Court a most just and earnest petition, by divers of the chiefest of the Parish of St. Peter-the-Poor, to move us to be humble suitors unto your Lordship, in a cause which is sufficient to speak for itself, without the mediation of any other; viz., for the repairing of the ruinous steeple of the Church sometime called the Augustin Friars, the fall thereof, which without speedy prevention is near at hand, must needs bring with it not only a great deformity to the whole city, it being for architecture one of the beautifullest and rarest spectacles thereof, but also a fearful imminent danger to all the inhabitants next adjoining.” They then complained that his Lordship had, a year before, given honourable promises to repair the structure, which promises, the present letter makes certain, he had dishonourably broken. They reminded him that a small expenditure would stay the impending ruin, and that thus his Lordship would do a work very helpful to many, and most grateful to all, as well English as strangers—and that they could much rejoice to be thus relieved from having resort to the last remedy, the law of the land, *de reparatione facienda*—as they kindly quote it, for his Lordship’s enlightenment! And then they humbly take leave of his Lordship.—“From London, the 4th of August, 1600; Signed Nicholas Mosly, Mayor,” and many others. But this ignoble nobleman was alike regardless of promise and deaf to importunity; so “the steeple, with the east part of the church, was taken down,” and, as Stowe, adds, “houses for one man’s commodity raised in the place, whereof London hath lost *so goodly an ornament, and times hereafter may more talk of it.*”\*

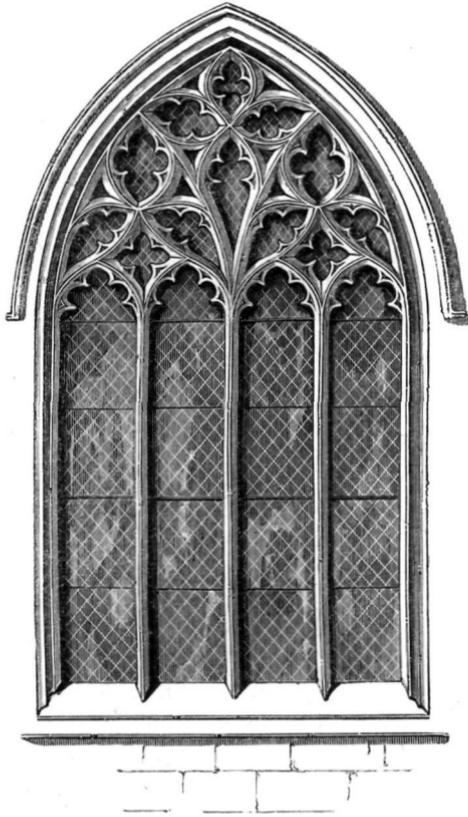
A very few words must be added, before I conclude, on the architectural peculiarities of the church as we now see it. I am of opinion that little if any of it is earlier than the latter part of the fifteenth century, and that the present structure was rebuilt at that period with the older window tracery inserted in the new walls. This tracery is clearly of about the year 1354, the date of the second church (*see the figures*); and the subsequent re-employment of it imparted an air to the later edifice to which the builders of that day were generally unequal. The nave is of nine vast bays, divided

\* Stowe, by Strype, vol. i. p. 442.

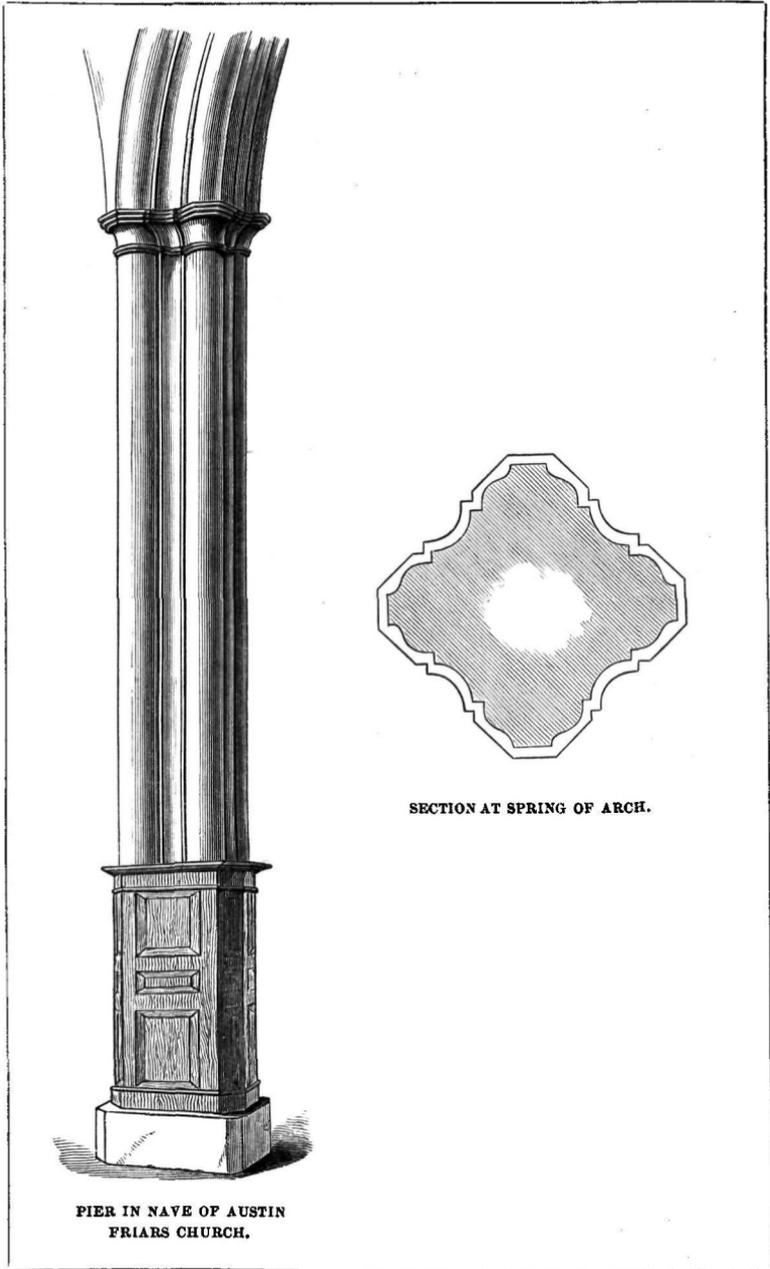


UTTING.56

WINDOW IN NAVE OF AUSTIN FRIARS CHURCH, LONDON.



**WINDOW IN AISLE OF AUSTIN FRIARS CHURCH, LONDON.**



SECTION AT SPRING OF ARCH.

PIER IN NAVE OF AUSTIN  
FRIARS CHURCH.

by piers of Late Perpendicular character (*see the figures*). All over the building—in the shallow mullions and chamfers, in the seats within the sills of the windows, and especially in the piers just mentioned,—there are clear indications of a late age. The exact position of the steeple must, I fear, remain doubtful. I once thought it probable that this architectural wonder occupied the point of junction between the nave and choir; but the easternmost piers of the former, if these still remain, seem totally unequal to support even such a weight as that which the accounts of the structure already quoted would lead us to attribute to it. The present roof I do not believe earlier than the reign of James I. even if so early as that period. There is no ornamental glass in the windows save a few quarries, with *ih̄s*, and six devices of “*Jesus Temple, 1550.*” The south porch and the organ gallery are works of the seventeenth century, not unpleasing in themselves, but entirely out of place in the edifice of which they form a part. Of the conventual buildings a fragment may possibly yet be seen in an arch on one side of a courtyard adjoining the north wall of the nave. At this spot the cloister may have been located, and this arch have formed a part of it. The havoc, however, has been so complete and unsparing that this must necessarily be a matter of the merest conjecture.

The history of the locality from the age of Elizabeth to our own has but few charms, either in a literary or artistic sense; nor does the space accorded to me allow of later detail. As for the preserved portion of the church, the Dutch have retained possession of it until now; not, however, without sundry alterations, which can by no means be considered improvements. As an example of this, there is an account by a modern writer of the covering of the walls with *compo*; thus imparting, he says, “a spruce, even appearance to the old structure, destroying every appearance of antiquity, and giving to a fine remnant of the monastic glories of London the appearance of a modern gimcrack.” This act of vandalism, together with the alteration of the splays of the buttresses, is duly anathematized in the *Gentleman’s Magazine* for September, 1831. The interior, however, of the vast nave still presents, amidst all its desolation, a most affecting and magnificent spectacle. The clustered piers and exquisite windows, and the noble air and grand

proportions of the whole, still possess inspiration for all who can appreciate the beautiful and the true in architectural science. While not only can Art discourse to us of her marvels, but Religion herself can whisper to us of much—much to be learned, much to be loved, much to be prayed for, much to be deprecated—on the time-worn pavement, beneath the lofty arches, and amidst the venerable walls of “AUSTIN FRIARS.”

THOMAS HUGO.

## APPENDIX.

### No. I.

[Pat. 27 Edw. I. m. 31.]

Ƴ Fřib; Ordĭs Sĉi Augustini Lond. — R Oñib; ad quos 7c. Salĭm. Licet de cōi consilio Regni nři statũim<sup>s</sup> qđ nō liceat viris religiosiis seu alijs ingredi feodũ alicuj<sup>o</sup> ita qđ ad manũ mortuam deveniat sine licencia nřa 7 Capitał Dñi de quo res illa immediate tenet Volentes tamen Ditco noš Wiffo Marchaund gřam face spalem dedim<sup>s</sup> ei licenciam q<sup>ntum</sup> in noš est qđ ipe quandam placiam que continet in se decem p<sup>ticatas</sup> 7re in longitudine 7 quinq; p<sup>ticatas</sup> 7re in latitudine cum p<sup>tiñ</sup> in Oreford, dare possit 7 assignare dilĉis noš in Xpo Fřib; de Ordine Sĉi Augustini Londoñ Tenend 7 H'enđ sibi 7 successorib; suis imp<sup>petuũ</sup>, et eisdem fřib; qđ placiam illam ab eodem Wiffo recipe possint tenore p<sup>senciũ</sup> simili<sup>7</sup> licenciam concedim<sup>s</sup> spalem. Nolentes qđ idem Wiffo vel heredes sui aut p<sup>đci</sup> fratres vel successores sui řone statuti p<sup>đci</sup> Ƴ nos vel heredes nřos inde occōnent<sup>r</sup> in aliquo seu g<sup>aven</sup> Salvis tamen Capitalib; Dñis feodi illius řvicijs inde debitis 7 consuetis. In cuj<sup>o</sup> 7c. T. R apud Westm̃ v. die April. Ƴ iřm Regem, 7 Inquisiĉem retornatam de consilio.

### No. II.

[Claus. 14 Edw II. m. 1.]

Ƴ Fřib; Ordinis Sĉi Augustini London. — R Vicecomitib; Londoñ Salĭm. Licet ut accepim<sup>o</sup> nup p<sup>sentatum</sup> fuisset corā Justiĉ nřis Itin<sup>antib;</sup> apud Turrim nřam London qđ Fřes de

Ordine S̄ci Augustini Londoñ quendam purpresturam de quodam muro in pochia Eccl̄e Oīm S̄coꝝ juxta murum ⁊ de quodam alio muro in pochia Eccl̄ie S̄cti Petri de Bradestrete in civitate p̄d̄ca injuste levatis fecerunt ⁊ consideratum sit q̄d muri illi prosterant<sup>r</sup>. Nos tamen volentes sup̄ p̄missis anteq<sup>m</sup> muri p̄d̄ci psterant<sup>r</sup> pleni<sup>o</sup> c̄ciorari, vob̄ p̄cipim<sup>o</sup> q̄d psternac̄oi muroꝝ p̄d̄coꝝ sup̄sedeat̄is quousq̄ inde pleni<sup>o</sup> informati aliud a nob̄ sup̄ hoc h̄ueritis in mandatis. T. R. apud Westm̄ q<sup>u</sup>arto die Julij. p̄ ip̄m Regem.

## No. III.

[Pat. 8 Edw. III. p. 2, m. 21.]

D' licentia dandi ⁊ assignandi t̄ras ⁊ teñ ad manū mortuam.—  
 R. Oñib; ad quos ꝓc. Sal̄m. Quia accepimus p̄ Inquisic̄em quam p̄ dit̄em nobis Joh̄em de Pulteneye Majorem Civitatis n̄re Londoñ ⁊ Esc̄o n̄m in eadem Civitate fieri fecimus, q̄d non est ad dampnū vel p̄judiciū n̄m aut alioꝝ, si concedam<sup>o</sup> dit̄co ⁊ fideli n̄ro Joh̄i de Handlo, q̄d ip̄e unū mesuagiū ⁊ unū gardinū cū p̄tiñ in Londoñ manso dit̄coꝝ nob̄ in X̄po Prioris ⁊ F̄m Ordinis S̄ci Augustini Londoñ contigua dare possit ⁊ assignare p̄fatis Priori ⁊ Friib;. H'end̄ ⁊ Tenend̄ sibi ⁊ successorib; suis ad elargac̄em mansi sui p̄d̄ci imp̄petuū. Nisi in hoc q̄d decem solidi annui p̄venientes de decimis ⁊ oblacionib; tenenciū mesuagii ⁊ gardini p̄d̄coꝝ que sunt inf̄ pochiam Eccl̄ie S̄ci Petri de Bradestrete Londoñ ⁊ de fructib; arboꝝ ibidem crescenciū psone Eccl̄ie illius ⁊ successorib; suis sub<sup>t</sup>herent<sup>r</sup> et q̄d mesuagiū ⁊ gardinū p̄d̄ca tenent<sup>r</sup> de nob̄ in capite ⁊ on<sup>o</sup>ant<sup>r</sup> annuatim Priori Eccl̄ie B̄e Marie de Suthewerk ⁊ successorib; suis in viginti solidis Nos volentes p̄d̄cis Priori ⁊ Friib; Ordinis p̄d̄ci gr̄am in hac p̄te facē sp̄alem concessim<sup>o</sup> ⁊ Licenciam Dedim<sup>o</sup> p̄ nob̄ ⁊ heredib; n̄ris quantū in nob̄ est p̄fato Joh̄i de Handlo q̄d ip̄e Mesuagiū ⁊ Gardinū p̄d̄ca cū p̄tiñ dare possit ⁊ assignare eisdem Priori ⁊ Friib; H'end̄ ⁊ Tenend̄ sibi ⁊ Successorib; suis ad elargac̄em mansi sui p̄d̄ci imp̄p̄m Et eisdem Priori ⁊ Friib; q̄d ip̄i Mesuagiū ⁊ Gardinū p̄d̄ca cum p̄tiñ a p̄fato Joh̄e de Handlo recipe possint ⁊ tenere sibi ⁊ successorib; suis p̄d̄cis imp̄p̄m sicut p̄d̄c̄m est tenore p̄senciū similiꝝ licenciam dedim<sup>o</sup> sp̄alem Statuto de Tris ⁊ teñ ad

*manū mortuam non ponend edito non obstante Nolentes qđ pdđi* Johes de Handlo vel heredes sui aut pfati Prior 7 Fřes seu successores sui řone Statuti illius seu alioř pmissoz p nos vel heredes nřos Justiĉ Eř Viĉ aut alios Ballivos seu Ministros nřos quoscumq, ocđont molestent in aliquo seu g<sup>a</sup>vent. Salvis tamen nob 7 heredib; nřis řvicijs inde debitis 7 consuetis ac pdĉe psone 7 successorib; suis jure suo in hac pte necnon pdĉo Priori Bē Marie 7 Successoribus suis redditu suo sup<sup>a</sup>dĉo. In cui<sup>9</sup> 7c. T<sup>r</sup> R apud Somtoñ xij die Octobř.

P bře de p̄vato sigillo.

#### No. IV.

[Pat. 19 Edw. III. p. 1, m. 17.]

p Priore 7 řřib; Ordinis Sĉi Augustini Londoñ.—R Omib; ad quos 7 Salfm. Sciatis qđ de Gřa nřa spali Concessim<sup>9</sup> 7 licenciam Dedim<sup>9</sup> p nob 7 heredib; nřis quantū in nob est Ditco 7 fideli nřo Reginaldo de Cobham qđ ipe tria mesuagia cū ptin' in Londoñ que de nob tenent in capite ut in burgagio ut dicit manso ditcoř nob in Xpo Prioris 7 Fratrū Ordinis Sĉi Augustini Londoñ ibidem contigua dare possit 7 assignare pfatis Priori 7 Frīb; H'end 7 Tenend sibi 7 successorib; suis de nobis 7 heredib; nřis p řvicia inde debita 7 consueta ad elargaĉoem mansi sui pdĉi imppetu Et eisdem Priori 7 Frīb; qđ ipe mesuagia pdĉa cū ptiñ a pfato Reginaldo reciĉe possint 7 tenere sibi 7 successorib; suis pdĉis de nob 7 heredib; nřis p řvicia pdĉa ad elargaĉoem mansi sui pdĉi imp̄p̄m sicut pdĉem est tenore psenciū similiř licenciam dedim<sup>9</sup> spalem statuto de t<sup>r</sup>is 7 teñ ad manū mortuam non ponend edito non obstante Nolentes qđ pdĉus Reginaldus vel heredes sui aut pfati Prior 7 Fřes seu successores sui řone pmissoz seu statuti pdĉi p nos vel heredes nřos Justiĉ Escactores Vicecomites aut alios Ballivos seu Ministros nřos quoscumq, ocđont molestent in aliquo seu g<sup>a</sup>vent. In cui<sup>9</sup> 7c. T. R apud Westm̄ xx die Aprilis.

P Bře de Privato Sig.

## No. V.

[Pat. 37 Edw. III. p. 1, m. 20.]

Pro priore ⁊ Conventu F̄rm Heremitaꝝ de ordine S̄ci Augustini.—R̄ oĩmibꝫ ad quos ꝑc. Sal̄m. Sciatis q̄d cum ditci nob̄ in X̄po Prior ⁊ Conventus domus f̄rm heremitaꝝ de ordine S̄ci Augustini Londoñ sibi ⁊ successoribꝫ suis imp̄p̄m adquisierint videft de Wiffo de Heston quondam Priore novi Hospitalis be Marie ext<sup>a</sup> Bisshopesgate in suburbio d̄ce civitatis ⁊ ejusdem hospitalis conventu quoddam teñ cum p̄tiñ in eadem civitate quod dudum fuit Isabelle que fuit fit Gerardi Bat, ⁊ de Johe de Abitoñ postmodum Priore ac d̄co Conventu p̄d̄ci Hospitalis quoddam aliud teñ cum p̄tiñ in eadem civitate quod fuit Arnaldi le Tanner ⁊ de quibusdam alijs p̄sonis c̄ta teñ cum p̄tiñ in civitate p̄d̄ca quoꝝ quedam Hugonis Motoñ ⁊ quedam Petri le Coefrer fuerunt ⁊ de Johe de Hereford̄ cive Londoñ quondam p̄cellam f̄re cum p̄tiñ in d̄ca civitate que fuit Wiffo de Parys bourser ac de Johe de Bradeford ⁊ Isabella uꝛe ejus quedam teñ cum p̄tiñ in Froggemestrete in venella S̄ci Olavi d̄ce Civitatis ac Jordanus de Langele ⁊ Marḡia uꝛ ejus nup ux<sup>o</sup> Riçi de Raygate dedissent ⁊ concessissent ad t̄minū vite p̄fate Marḡie eisdem Priori ⁊ Conventui f̄rm heremitaꝝ quoddam gardinū cum p̄tiñ in Civitate p̄d̄ca et Isabella, Cecilia, ⁊ Margareta fit et heredes ip̄ius Riçi quibꝫ rev̄sio ejusdem gardini post decessum p̄fate Marḡie nup ux<sup>o</sup>is p̄d̄ci Riçi de Raygate spectabat jure hereditario postmodū totū jus ⁊ clameū que in d̄co gardino cum p̄tiñ h̄uerunt ac eciam Jacobus dudum Prior Hospitał p̄d̄ci successor p̄d̄ci Johis prius Prioris ip̄ius Hospitał ⁊ Conventus ejusdem totū jus ⁊ clameū que in sexaginta ⁊ decem ⁊ octo solidatis ⁊ decem denaratis redditus cum p̄tiñ exeuntibꝫ de d̄cis teñ que fuerunt p̄d̄coꝝ Isabelle fit Gerardi Arnaldi Hugonis ⁊ Petri h̄uerunt p̄d̄cis Priori ⁊ Conventui F̄rm heremitaꝝ oĩmino p̄ se ⁊ heredibꝫ suis remiserunt ⁊ relaxaverunt que quidem teñ gardinū f̄ra ⁊ redditus de nob̄ in lib̄um burgagiū sicut tota civitas p̄d̄ca tenent̄ iidemqꝫ Prior ⁊ Conventus F̄rm heremitaꝝ oĩnia teñ f̄ras gardinū ⁊ redditum p̄d̄ca cum p̄tiñ virtute adquisicionū donacionū concessionū ⁊ relaxationū p̄d̄caꝝ ingressi fuissent licencia aliquoꝝ p̄genitoꝝ n̄roꝝ seu n̄ra sup̄ hijs non optenta ut accepim<sup>o</sup>. Nos licet eadem teñ f̄ra gardinū ⁊ red-

ditus p̄dca cum p̄tiñ noſ forisf̄ca de gr̄a tamen n̄ra sp̄ali p̄dona-  
vim⁹ forisf̄curam ad nos competentem in hac pte 7 etiam exitus ad  
nos de teñ p̄dcis p̄tinentes rōne forisf̄cure eoꝝdem. Et volum⁹ 7  
concedim⁹ p̄ noſ 7 heredibz n̄ris quantum in noſ est q̄d p̄fati Prior  
7 Conventus F̄rm Heremitaꝝ ōm̄ia teñ 7 ras gardinū 7 redditū p̄dca  
cum p̄tiñ de p̄dcis redditu 7 exitibz exon⁹ata 7 quieta h̄eant 7  
teneant sibi 7 successoribz suis de noſ 7 heredibz n̄ris p̄ ſvicia  
inde debita 7 consueta imp̄p̄m sine occōne vel impedimento n̄ri  
vel heredum n̄roꝝ Justiç Escaetoꝝ Vicecomitū aut alioꝝ ballivoꝝ  
seu ministroꝝ n̄roꝝ quozcumq; dca forisf̄cura seu statuto de 7ris 7  
teñ ad manū mortuam non ponend⁹ edito non obstantibz. Et in-  
sup ex habundanti tam ōm̄imodas p̄dças adquisiçōes donaçōes  
concessiones 7 relaxaçōes q̄m q̄scumq; alias donaçōes conces-  
siones assignaçōes 7 relaxaçōes p̄fatis Priori 7 Conventui F̄rm  
Heremitaꝝ de teñ 7 redditibz quibuscumq; tam que de noſ q̄m de  
aliis in dca Civitate post 7 ante dcm statutū confectum p̄ quascumq;  
p̄sonas f̄cas p̄ noſ 7 heredibz n̄ris quantū in noſ est acceptam⁹ rati-  
ficam⁹ 7 tenore p̄senciū confirmam⁹ Proviso semp̄ q̄d iidem Prior 7  
Convent⁹ F̄rm Heremitaꝝ aliqua teñ nisi p̄ inh̄itaçōe sua ult-  
tanta teñ que ad repaçōem ejusdem inh̄itaçōis 7 ad soluçōem 7  
sustentaçōem reddituū 7 on⁹um inde debitoꝝ annuatim suffiçē  
poſunt in toto non h̄eant quovis modo. In cujus 7c. T. R apud  
Westm̄ xxx die April.

P̄ b̄re de privato sigillo.

## No. VI.

[Pat. 17 Ric. II. p. 1, m. 4.]

D' confirmacione — R̄ ōm̄ibz ad quos 7c. saſtm. Inspexim⁹  
7ras patentes dñi E. nup̄ Regis Angt̄ avi n̄ri f̄cas Priori 7 Con-  
ventui domus F̄rm Heremitaꝝ de ordine S̄ci Augustini London̄  
in hec v̄ba: Edwardus Dei gr̄a, &c.

\* \* \* \* \*

Nos autē 7ras p̄dças 7 ōm̄ia contenta in eisdem rata h̄entes 7  
ḡta ea p̄ noſ 7 heredibz n̄ris quantum in noſ est acceptam⁹ rati-  
ficam⁹ approbam⁹ 7 d̄icis noſ in X̄po nunc Priori 7 Conventui  
domus p̄dçe 7 successoribus suis tenore p̄senciū concedim⁹ 7  
confirmam⁹ put̄ tre p̄dçe r̄onabili⁹ testant⁹. In cujus 7c. T. R  
apud Westm̄ xvij. die Decembr.

p̄ dimid̄ marca solut̄ in Hanapio.

MEMOIR OF SIR WOLSTAN DIXIE, KNIGHT,  
LORD MAYOR OF LONDON IN 1585-6, AND FOUNDER OF THE  
GRAMMAR SCHOOL AT MARKET BOSWORTH.

BY THOMAS BREWER, Secretary of the City of London School.

[Read at Crosby Hall, December 14, 1859.]

AMONGST the many eminent men whose merits have raised them to the high distinction of the chief magistracy of the City of London, and whose good deeds have established for them a title to be held in lasting reverence and esteem, a prominent place is justly due to Sir Wolstan Dixie, Knight.

The family from which he sprung was one of great antiquity, tradition alleging it to be descended from Wolstan Earl of Ellenden (now called Wilton), who married a sister of King Egbert, the first English monarch.\*

The Heralds' Visitations shew that about the reign of Edward III. a Wolstan Dixie was seated at Catworth in Huntingdonshire, and from him descended in the fourth generation Thomas Dixie, of the same place, who married the daughter of ——— Jephson of Hampshire, and had four sons, viz: Richard, John, Walter, and Wolstan. The last was the subject of the present notice, who was born in or about the year 1525.

It was probably on account of his being a *younger* son that Wolstan was sent to London and devoted to the pursuits of trade and commerce, through the ordinary means of an apprenticeship.† He became a citizen and Skinner; he makes mention in his will of a person named Walkedon, as having been his former

\* Collins's English Baronetage, vol. iii. part 1. p. 102.

† In a treatise on the antiquity, honour, and dignity of trade, it is laid down, on the authority of Vincent, one of the Heralds, that "mercatura non derogat nobilitati—trade is no abatement of honour." (p. 34.) And Guillim another writer on the Laws of Honour, is also quoted as saying that "if a *gentleman* be bound an apprentice to a merchant or other trade, he hath not thereby lost his gentility." (p. 37.)

master, and a person of that name is mentioned in a Charter of Confirmation granted to the Skinners by Queen Elizabeth in 1560, as one of the wardens of that Company.\*

It belonged to the trade of a skinner to deal in furs, an article which was very largely employed in the costume of the period, not only by the noble and wealthy of both sexes, but also by the middle classes, and especially by members of all municipal and corporate bodies. As an article of commerce it occasioned extensive dealings with foreign countries, and many of those who engaged in the trade were general merchants, who by their prudence and enterprise acquired large fortunes, and opened up channels of commercial intercourse which have since become of the highest importance to this country.

The trade with Russia in furs had then been recently commenced, and had become the source of great emolument to the merchants of London in consequence of the privilege of a monopoly. Queen Mary obtained patents from the Czar for the whole trade to Muscovy, to which country the communication had lately been opened by the discovery of the passage to Archangel. The English, encouraged (as Camden and Hume inform us) by the exclusive privileges they enjoyed, ventured further into those countries than any European had previously done. They transported their goods through the Baltic to the River Dwina in Russia, and then, in rough boats hewed out of one entire tree, towed or rowed them up the river, and thus penetrated into the very centre of the country. Not content even with this, their enterprise led them to carry their goods from the source of the Dwina, by a seven days' journey across the country, to the source of the Volga, down which they conveyed them to Astrachan, and there building ships crossed the Caspian Sea, and distributed English productions in Persia.† Such was the character of the trade in which there is reason to believe the subject of this notice was engaged, and which enabled him to realise a very considerable fortune.

\* Herbert's *History of Livery Companies of London*, vol. ii. p. 382.

† *Essay on the Life of Sir Andrew Judd, Knight, Citizen and Skinner, founder of Tunbridge School*; Hume's *History of England*; *Pictorial History of England*.

When Sir Thomas Gresham offered to erect a building to serve as a Bourse, or Exchange, for the London merchants to assemble in, on condition that the City would provide a site of ground for the purpose, the members of the different incorporated companies were appealed to to contribute towards the expense of making the necessary purchases, and it appears by an account rendered in 1566, that amongst 40 members of the Skinners' Company, whose aggregate contributions amounted to 74*l.* 10*s.* "Maister Dixie" is set down as giving 3*l.*\* As there were but four other members of the same company whose contributions exceeded his in amount, it indicates him to have been at that time a person of good position in the company; which is further shewn by the circumstance that he is one of fourteen only whose names have the distinctive epithet "Maister," prefixed to them, which may probably imply that those so named were the chief members or ruling authorities of the fraternity.

A few years after this date he became an Alderman of the City, and in 1575-6 served the office of Sheriff. His colleague in the shrievalty was Edward Osborne, Clothworker, (Lord Mayor in 1583), a name long distinguished in the civic annals, and ancestor of the Dukes of Leeds.†

In 1585, Alderman Dixie attained to the highest distinction which his fellow-citizens could confer, in being elected as Lord Mayor. The Bodleian Library at Oxford contains a very curious tract, entitled "The Device of the Pageant borne before Woolstone Dixie, Lord Maior of the Citie of London, An. 1585, October 29." It was written by "George Peele, Maister of Arts in Oxford," (the celebrated dramatic author,) and is the first printed description of a Lord Mayor's pageant known to exist.‡ The "Speech spoken by him that rid on a Luzern [a lynx] before the

\* City Records, Journal, No. 19. p. 12. printed in Extracts respecting the Royal Exchange, &c. p. 19.

† Pennant's London 1790, p. 298; Collins's Peerage, i. p. 235.

‡ Fairholt's History of Lord Mayor's Pageants, 1843, p. 24. The Pageant has been reprinted in Strype's Stow and other Histories of London; in the Harleian Miscellany; in Nichols's History of Leicestershire; the Progresses, &c. of Queen Elizabeth; and in the Works of George Peele, edited by the Rev. A. Dyce, 1828, vol. ii.

Pageant, apparelled like a Moor," contains the following lines pointedly addressed to the new Mayor:—

" This now remains, Right honourable Lord,  
That carefully you do attend and keep  
This lovely Lady, rich and beautiful,\*  
The Jewell wherewithal your Sovereign Queen  
Hath put your honour lovingly in trust,  
That you may add to London's dignity,  
And London's dignity may add to yours."

The sentiment of the last line was realised by his receiving, during his year of office, the honour of knighthood, which was then usually bestowed on the civic chief magistrate.

During the mayoralty of Sir Wolstan Dixie, a conspiracy was entered into by the apprentices, and other ill designing persons of the City, for a general insurrection to be made against foreigners, but especially against those of the French nation; which wicked design was founded upon the same principles with those of Evil May Day in the year 1517; but by a timely and happy discovery the innocent were saved from destruction, and many of the conspirators were apprehended and by the Mayor and other magistrates committed to Newgate.†

In the same year was the conspiracy entered into by Babington and others, of which a notice has been given in our first vol. p. 288.

In consequence of the enthusiastic rejoicings of the citizens on that occasion, the queen honoured Sir Wolstan Dixie with a letter expressing her thankful acknowledgments of their loyalty and devotion, and desired that her sentiments should be "communicated in some general assembly to her most loving subjects the Commoners of the City.‡"

Upon the death of Sir Thomas Ramsey, Knight and Alderman (Lord Mayor 1577), in the year 1590, Sir Wolstan was chosen as his successor in the presidency of Christ's Hospital§, an office

\* The "lovely lady" here referred to was London, impersonated in the pageant by a female.

† Stow's Annals, A.D. 1586; Maitland's History of London, i. p. 271.

‡ Maitland's History of London, i. p. 271.

§ Trollope's History of Christ's Hospital, 1834, p. 310.

which he held for the remainder of his life. His attachment to the institution was manifested by the bequest which he made in its favour, as will be hereafter shewn.

Sir Wolstan Dixie appears to have been twice married, in the first instance to a daughter of Mr. Walkedon (probably the same who was his master in trade, and who was one of the chief members of the Skinners' Company); and secondly to Agnes, one of the daughters of Sir Christopher Draper, Knight, Lord Mayor 1566-7\*. He had no issue by either wife. Dame Agnes, who survived him, is said to have afterwards married Sir William Hickman, of Gainsborough.†

His residence in the City was in the parish of St. Michael Bassishaw, but he had also a house and land at Ealing in Middlesex, which he held on lease for a term of years. He was likewise possessed of several houses in Thames Street and Little Wood Street, and twenty-nine tenements in the parish of St. Gabriel, Fenchurch Street ‡

Sometime previous to his death he purchased of the Earl of Huntingdon the manor of Market Bosworth in the county of Leicester, with the advowson of the church there; § and by an inquisition taken after his death he was found to be seised also of divers lands and tenements in Bosworth, Gilmorton, Coton, Carleton, Osbaston, Bradley, and North Kilworth, all in the same county; || besides which he possessed the lordship and manor of Southwick and other estates in several places in Wiltshire.

In the year 1593, intending to establish and endow a free grammar school at Market Bosworth, he built a school-house and laid the foundation of a residence for the school-master, but death prevented his accomplishing his design himself, though he took care to provide for its fulfilment by others. ¶

\* He had two other daughters married to Aldermen, viz: one to Sir William Webbe, Lord Mayor 1591, and another to Sir Henry Billingsley, Lord Mayor 1596.

† Collins's Baronetage, iii. part 1. p. 103. ‡ Will of Sir Wolstan Dixie. § Nichols's Leicestershire, iv. p. 495.

|| Esch. apud Guildhall, London, 12 Nov. 36 Eliz.; Nichols's Leicestershire, iv. p. 497.

¶ Nichols's Leicestershire, iv. p. 495; Statutes of the School; Report of Charity Commissioners, No. 32, part 5, p. 186.

His disposition towards the promotion of learning had been previously manifested by assisting in the building of part of Peter House, in the University of Cambridge;\* and by a benefaction of 50*l.* towards the erection of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, founded by Sir Walter Mildmay in 1584.† His will affords other strong proofs of his being a generous encourager of sound learning, as well as a most liberal benefactor for other good purposes.

Sir Wolstan died on the 8th of January, 1593-4, aged 69 years. The immediate cause of his death is not known, but, as the plague was raging in London about that time, it is not unlikely that he fell a victim to it. He had made his will on the 15th of May, 1592, and attached a codicil to it on the 21st of August in the same year; but, as if from fear of not living to perfect the foundation of his grammar school, with which he was then occupied, and the scholarships and fellowships connected with it, he executed another codicil on the 21st of December, 1593, expressly providing for the fulfilment of his intentions in that respect. By this act, which occurred within three weeks of his being removed by death, he secured the ultimate accomplishment of a design which might otherwise never have been realized.

Sir Wolstan was buried, according to his desire, in the parish church of St. Michael Bassishaw; "but," as Mr. Collins says, "without any other monument erected to him than his good works;‡ though the tomb of Sir Christopher Draper (his father-in-law), in the church of St. Dunstan-in-the-East, bore, amongst several inscriptions to the memory of Sir Christopher and his family, one to Sir Wolstan Dixie and his wife Agnes.

By his will Sir Wolstan gives directions that, as he has no children (which he mentions with something like a feeling of regret, though he expresses a pious submission to the divine will), his property should be divided into two parts, according to the custom of London, one half of which should go to his loving wife Agnes, together with her jewels, bracelets, and other

\* Will of Dr. Perne, 1588, quoted in Bearcroft's Account of Sutton, founder of the Charter House, 1737, p. 15.

† Stowe's Survey of London by Munday.

‡ Collins's English Baronetage, iii. part 1, p. 102.

articles to which she was entitled by custom, and the other half to be appropriated as set forth by him.

He leaves a variety of legacies and bequests to his relatives and friends, including one of his brothers, several nephews, nieces, god-children, and other connexions: amongst others is a legacy of 100*l.* to his "brother," (*i.e.* the husband of his wife's sister,) "Henry Billingsley, Alderman, to buy him a chain of gold."\* He appointed as the executors of his will his wife Agnes and two of his nephews, Wolstan Dixie and William Fermedoe; and as the overseers or supervisors thereof the before-named Henry Billingsley, Alderman, Stephen Slany, Alderman, Cornelius Fish, and Thomas Lane; and he requested to co-operate with them Sir Edmund Anderson, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, for whose character as an able and upright judge he professes the highest esteem, and to whom he leaves a legacy of 100*l.* and a gold ring, and Mr. Justice Perren, on whom he bestows a legacy of 100 marks and a gold ring.

The will and codicils were proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, on the 28th January, 1593-4, by his wife and his nephew Fermedoe, the other nephew Wolstan Dixie being at that time only about 18 years of age.†

His charitable bequests were very numerous, and included the following, *viz.*:

To three score poore men who should attend his funeral, each a gown of cloth. To the poor of the parish of St. Michael Bassishaw, on the day of his burial, 10*l.* To the poor of the parish of Ealing, on the same day, 4*l.* To the Hospitals of St. Bartholomew and St. Thomas, 50*l.* each. To the poor in Bridewell, 20*l.*, and in Bedlam, 10*l.* To poor prisoners in Newgate 20*l.*, in Ludgate 10*l.*, in Poultry Compter and in Wood Street Compter, 10*l.* each. To the four prisons in Southwark, 20*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* For 100 poor maids' marriages 100*l.* To the poor strangers of

\* Billingsley, afterwards Sir Henry Billingsley, Lord Mayor 1597, had been educated at Oxford, was a skilful mathematician, and is famed as being the first translator into English of Euclid's Elements of Geometry. He also founded three scholarships at Trinity College, Cambridge, and left money for one at Emmanuel College.

† Family pedigree in Nichols's Leicestershire, iv. part 2, p. 506.

the Dutch and French Churches in London, and poor Italians and Spaniards, fugitives on account of religion, 50*l.* Towards the expense of building a pesthouse for the poor infected with the plague, if the Corporation of London should undertake such a work, 200*l.*

In addition to the foregoing were several valuable public benefactions designed to be of a more permanent character, and which have been the chief means of preserving his memory. These are as follow:—

1. *The Grammar School at Market Bosworth.*—He had begun the foundation of this establishment in his lifetime, but, dying before its completion, he left the sum of 700*l.* to the Master and Wardens of the Skinners' Company to purchase lands of the value of 30*l.* a-year for the maintenance of the school, for the bringing up of fifty or three-score poor scholars, and for paying of the school-master, &c.; and he desired that the Master and Wardens, with the advice and assent of the bishop of the diocese in which the school was situated, and the Master of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, with the liking and assent of his executors, should make such ordinances for the school as by their discretion should be thought meet and convenient, praying them to have such a care thereof that their good dealing therein might encourage others to do as he had done; but he added a proviso that in case the parties named should become negligent in the performance of the trust, as he hoped in God they would not, and did not make amends after monition by his executors, or his heirs, then application should be made to the Lord Chancellor to deprive them of the trust, and to transfer it to the parties complaining.

The Skinners' Company neglected the fulfilment of the trust for several years,\* until at last Mr. Wolstan Dixie, the great-nephew of the testator and one of his executors † on whom he

\* The unwillingness of the Company to undertake this trust was probably owing to the litigation and expense in which they had been involved a few years previously in carrying into execution the trusts of the will of Sir Andrew Judd, the founder of Tunbridge School. (Vide "A concise Account of Tunbridge School, 1827, pp. 25-27.)

† He was eldest son of his nephew John, who was son of Sir Wolstan's elder brother Richard. (Pedigree in Nichols's Leicestershire, iv. pt. 2, p. 506.)

bestowed the estate of Bosworth, and who appears to have been his heir-at-law, upon complaint to the Court of Chancery obtained an order dated 5 June, 1600, for the legacy of 700*l.* and the trust accompanying it to be transferred to him, who accordingly taking upon himself the performance thereof, at his own costs and charges, obtained letters patent dated 11th May, 1601, to enable him to complete the foundation and endowment of the school, and to make statutes for its government. The statutes were made by this gentleman, (who in 1604 received the honour of knighthood, and in 1608 took up his residence at Market Bosworth,) but were not completed until 21st July, 1630. By the charter and statutes the government of the school and the management of its revenues is vested in trustees chosen from the inhabitants of the parish, who are incorporated by the name of "Governors of the Grammar School of Wolstan Dixie, Knight, in Market Bosworth, in the county of Leicester, and of the possessions, lands, revenues, goods, and chattels of the same school," but the appointment of the Master and other patronage belongs to the heirs of the founder, or, on his default, to the Bishop of Lincoln.

The affairs of the school have at various times and for many years together been the subject of litigation in Chancery, and many thousands of pounds have been expended in law proceedings. Its revenues have, however, greatly increased, and it is no longer an exclusively classical school.

2. *Fellowships and Scholarships at Emmanuel College, Cambridge.*—Sir Wolstan Dixie by his will gave 600*l.* to Emmanuel College to purchase lands of the clear annual value of 30*l.* for the purpose of founding two fellowships and two scholarships for students in divinity, to be filled by persons nominated by the Skinners' Company, London, from amongst those of his own kindred, or of such poor scholars as had been educated at his school at Market Bosworth.

An estate was accordingly purchased, and, the Skinners' Company refusing the trust, a decree was made in Chancery in the reign of James I. (18 Jan. 1605\*) which gave the nomination to the founder's great-nephew and his heirs, and an indenture made in the same reign confirmed this decree.

\* Report of Charity Commissioners, No. 32, pt. 5, p. 186.

After much litigation between the College and the Dixie representative a new decree was issued A.D. 1700 by Sir Nathan Wright, Lord Keeper. By this decree the fellowships are to be increased to 30*l.* a year each, and the scholarships to 10*l.* a-year each, and when the funds will admit two new scholarships are to be made of 10*l.* a-year each, and then the future surplus is to be applied to the purchase of advowsons, to which, first a Dixie Fellow, if qualified, is to be nominated, then one of the Foundation Fellows, and so on alternately. The alternate nomination to these livings is vested in the heir of the founder, the College having no power to refuse the nomination either in this case or in the case of a scholarship or a fellowship.

Candidates for the scholarships and fellowships were to be related to the founder or have been educated at Market Bosworth School.

3. *Christ's Hospital*.—By his will Sir Wolstan Dixie devised to the Mayor, &c. of London, for the relief of the poor children in Christ's Hospital, his lordship and manor of Southwicke, with the appurtenances, in the county of Wilts, and all other his lands, tenements, and hereditaments, in Southwicke, North Bradley, Trowbridge, Kevell Road, and Tebiford, in the said county, which manor and other premises were of the clear yearly value of 42*l.* besides all charges and reprises. The hospital received a rent-charge only of 42*l.*, which was regularly paid out of the manor and lands at Southwicke up to the year 1799, when the governors sold the rent-charge under the Land Tax Redemption Act to Walter Long, Esq. the owner of the property, for 1000*l.*

4. *Skinners' Company. Loans, &c.*—Sir Wolstan bequeathed 500*l.* to the Master and Wardens of the Skinners' Company, to be lent from time to time for periods of three years to poor thrifty young men free of the company, (with a preference to any that had been his apprentice or were his kindred) viz., 200*l.* in sums of 50*l.* each to four young men free of the Merchant Adventurers, and 300*l.* in sums of 30*l.* each to ten young men using the art or arts of Skinners or Linen Drapers; good and sufficient sureties for repayment to be given in each case, and interest paid at the rate of 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* per cent. per annum.

The proceeds he directed to be applied as follows:

To the four Wardens of the Company for their pains in well ordering the premises, per annum, 1*l.* To the Clerk of the Comdany and the two Beadles for their pains, each 6*s.* 8*d.*—1*l.* To the poor of the parish of St. Michael Bassishaw 5 marks in coals or money, to be divided by the order and discretion of the Master and Wardens of the Company, 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* To the Master, Wardens, and Assistants, for their recreation, to make them a dinner for their pains to be taken in considering of and overseeing the sureties put in for the loans, &c., 11*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* The Charity Commissioners in 1822 reported that the Company pay annually 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* to the poor of the parish of St. Michael Bassishaw, but no loans are made as directed by the will of Sir Wolstan Dixie.\*

5. *Parish of St. Michael Bassishaw.*—Besides the annual sum of 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* for the poor as mentioned above, Sir Wolstan gave to the Master and Wardens of the Skinners' Company an annuity of 10*l.* issuing out of his capital messuage and other tenements in the parish of St. Michael Bassishaw, which 10*l.* should be given and employed yearly for and towards the maintenance of a lecture of divinity so be read two days in every week from the Feast of St. Michael the Archangel to Easter, or longer, in the church of St. Michael Bassishaw, or otherwise as should be appointed by his executors. The sum of 10*l.* per annum continues to be paid by the Skinners' Company to the lecturer of the parish.†

Such are the particulars which have been gathered of the life and actions of Sir Wolstan Dixie, Knt. Well might Fuller in his *English Worthies* ‡ say of him, "He was a man made up of deeds of charity," and Burton, the historian of Leicestershire, that "his many good works do justly challenge for ever to be remembered.§" Equally just also is the remark of Mr. Nichols, who observes, "Sir Wolstan Dixie, who was a friend to his country and to mankind, deserves to be remembered for his exemplary character as a magistrate, and his extensive charities;

\* Report, No 8, p. 377.

† Reports of Charity Commissioners, No. 4, p. 133-137, No. 8, p. 377.

‡ Vol. ii. p. 106.

§ Burton MS. quoted in Nichols's *Leicestershire*, iv. pt. 2, p. 495.

and his descendants have more reason to boast of having such an ancestor in their family than of the tradition that the founder of it was allied to King Egbert.\*”

A portrait of Sir Wolstan Dixie exists amongst other family portraits at Bosworth Hall,† and another in the Court Room at Christ's Hospital, London.‡ From the latter an engraving was published by Mr. Richardson in 1795, and an impression from the plate is introduced in Nichols's Leicestershire. Other engravings have also been published at different times.

The name of Sir Wolstan Dixie has been borne by some member of his family in almost uninterrupted succession since his days. His great-nephew and heir was the first who followed him. He was knighted and became a considerable man in the county of Leicester. In 1614 he was its Sheriff, and in 1625 its representative in parliament.§ He was succeeded by his son, another Sir Wolstan, who distinguished himself as a strong partisan of royalty in the Great Rebellion, and was a considerable sufferer in consequence. He was the first of the family who was made a Baronet, a title which has been preserved down to the present time through a succession which will be found recorded in Collins's English Baronetage, and other similar works.

\* Nichols's Leicestershire, iv. pt. 2, p. 495.

† Ibid. p. 500.

‡ Malcolm's Londinium Redivivum, iii. p. 368.

§ Nichols's Leicestershire, i. 456, 461.

NOTICES OF THE STATIONERS' COMPANY,  
THEIR HALL, PICTURES, AND PLATE,  
AND THEIR ANCIENT SEAL OF ARMS.

BY JOHN GOUGH NICHOLS, ESQ. F.S.A.

[Read at Stationers' Hall, April 12, 1860.]

It is scarcely possible, within the limits set to papers read before this Society, to embrace the full development of any of the subjects to which our attention is in turn directed; but I conceive that it should be rather our aim to elicit new and unpublished facts, or to place known facts in a more clear and intelligible light. For the history of the Stationers' Company many highly interesting materials have been collected by my grandfather in the third volume of his *Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century*, and they only require to be somewhat amplified and arranged to form a very satisfactory memoir upon the subject; but on this occasion it is necessary to take a more concise and summary course.

I shall first propose for our present consideration the questions, What the Stationers originally were, and what was the derivation of their name. The designation has passed through various phases of meaning. We first hear of its having been applied to the writers and limners of books, particularly books for the Church. This was before the discovery of Printing. Afterwards, when the art of Printing had been set up by independent persons, who were merchants of the city—as Caxton, who was a mercer, and Richard Grafton a grocer, and by various foreigners who settled in London, then the Stationers, purchasing books from the printers, were accustomed to bind and retail them.\* And for two centuries later

\* “Stacyonere, or he that sellythe bokys. *Stacionarius, Bibliopola.*” *Promptorium Parvulorum*, compiled about 1450.

“Stacioner, *Libraire.*” Palsgrave, *Eclaircissement de la Langue Francoyse*, 1530.

the booksellers were usually called Stationers. Dr. Fuller, in his *Worthies of England*, 1662, speaks of "his former Stationer," meaning thereby the publisher of his former works; and Dryden and Pope both continued to use the word in its old sense of a bookseller or publisher, as may be seen in passages quoted in Dr. Johnson's *Dictionary*.\* Lastly, in modern days, our wholesale Stationers are merely paper-merchants, and the retail Stationer (unless he combines, which he usually does, the exercise of other kindred trades,) is understood to be one who deals in the various materials for writing.

But, notwithstanding these several acceptations of the general designation of Stationer which have successively prevailed, it is remarkable that the members of this Company were first incorporated in their capacity of PRINTERS, with the view to their assisting the government in the control of matters made public by that art. This was in the reign of Philip and Mary, whose charter confined the art of Printing throughout the kingdom to persons who were members of this Society and their apprentices; and we find Christopher Barker, who was Printer to queen Elizabeth, lamenting, in a statement which he addressed to Lord Burghley in the year 1583, that the persons so incorporated were not styled Printers-Stationers, instead of Stationers only: for, by the employment of the latter word, "printing (he says) is free to booksellers, bookbinders, joyners, chaundlers, and all other being freemen of the said corporation, under the name of the Stationers, whether they be masters or journeymen."

This mixed character the Company has ever since retained. Like other city companies, it does not exclude men of various trades and professions; but its chief purpose has been to unite in one fellowship the various trades connected with the manufacture of the materials for writing and printing, the printers, the publishers, and booksellers; and it is such members only that are admitted to its higher honours.

I will now beg you to revert with me to the origin of the

\* I add another example, from Bishop Nicolson's *Historical Library* (second edit.) 1714. "This Second Edition of the following Papers is purely an Effect of the earnest Demand which my Stationer assures me the Publick has made for it."

name, for that is a point which has not been properly understood. All who have discussed the subject derive Stationer from *station*, but they differ in the meaning they attach to such derivation. Minsheu, in his *Guide to the Tongues*, folio, 1617, explains the Stationer as a bookseller, "so called of his Station or standing shoppe to sell in, whereas bookes are likewise to be had at the printer's and in bookesellers' warehouses; but their Station or standing shoppe is properlie the place where they are sould readie trymmed and bound uppe, and thereupon may a bookeseller be called a Stationer." All this was certainly true in Minsheu's day: books were then commonly sold at what we should now call stalls, at the doors of churches, or in public buildings, as the Royal Exchange, Guildhall, and Westminster Hall, and as they are now at the Railways, where a flourishing bookselling firm has assumed the character of Stationers in a new and truly ubiquitous sense. Still, as I shall show presently, the name did not originate with the "standing shoppes" described by Minsheu.

Dr. Stephen Skinner, who published his *Etymologicon Linguae Anglicanae* in 1671, suggests that Stationers were perhaps so called because they once had their shops all together in one certain Station or street; and he adds the remark, that, "though they now live scattered, yet the booksellers of St. Paul's churchyard [it was then St. Paul's churchyard, not Paternoster row, that was proverbial as their head quarters,] occupying so many contiguous houses, even yet retain something of this ancient custom." This is the explanation generally adopted in the dictionaries and encyclopedias of the last century.

Mr. Pegge, in his *Anecdotes of the English Language*, dismisses the question thus: "A Stationer was a dealer who kept a shop or stall, as distinguished from an itinerant vendor, whether of books or broomsticks;" but it will be at once perceived that this by no means explains why the term should be confined to the keeper of a book-stall: and a similar objection applies to the latest conjecture, offered by Dr. Richardson in his *Dictionary*, 1844 (and repeated in the *Encyclopedia Metropolitana*, 1845), that "It is not improbable that the name may have been given to the sellers of books, paper, &c. from the stalls or stations kept by them, especially at

fairs, as is still the case at Leipsic, Francfort, and other towns in Germany."

But there were Stationers long before the time of the German book-fairs, and long before the invention of Printing. The designation appears to have really originated in the universities, where it was given to those persons who were accredited to deal out books to the students, whether by sale or loan. The writers of books had been called *Librarii* by the ancient Romans; and the distinction implied in the designation *Stationarii* appears to have been this,—that they were placed in charge of a Station or depôt, in which the *exemplaria* or standard texts of works in frequent use were kept, and from whence were issued the transcripts as required.\* There is a statute of the university of Paris, made so early as 1275, directing that the *Stationarii* "as they were commonly called" or *Librarii* should take a corporal oath to conduct their business with good faith and according to law.†

The designation "Stationer" was evidently adopted into our language from the Latin,‡ and, as we have already seen, its

\* "Ipsi et eorum quilibet, infra primi anni Synodum S. Lucae, scribi faciant in quaterno statuta eadem quorum exemplar poni penes Joannem Benchies vel alium Stationarium faciemus." (Statuta Synodalia Nicolai Galant episcopi Andegav., Spicilegium Acharii, tom. xi. p. 202.)

† "Statuantur aliquæ certæ personæ sufficientes et discretæ, quæ videant pecias seu exemplaria quæ tenentur in stationariis seu aliis locis pro libris scribendis vel faciendis." (Stat. Universitatis Tolos. anno 1314, in Cod. reg. 4222, fol. 49r.)—Ducange, Glossarium, edit. Henschel, Paris, 1846.

‡ "De Stationariis, sive Librariis: Ut Stationarii qui vulgo appellantur, sive Librarii . . . corporale præbeant sacramentum, quod libros recipiendo venales, custodiendo, exponendo eosdem et vendendo . . . fideliter et legitime se habeant." (Ducange, Glossarium.)

§ It does not appear to have been handed down in other European languages, except that Delpino, in his Spanish and English Dictionary, 1763, gives *Stacionero* as the *old* name for a bookseller: and the following passage of the laws of king Alfonso X. of Castille (1252—1284), contains both the words *estacion* and *estacionario*, whilst it describes very precisely the object of the office, in providing the scholars with the means of either making or mending their books from good and legible copies: "Estacionarios ha menester, que aya en todo estudio general, para ser cumplido, que tengan en sus estaciones buenos libros et legibles, et verdaderos de

fairs, as is still the case at Leipsic, Francfort, and other towns in Germany."

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sense as meaning a bookseller was maintained until comparatively recent times, though it has at last gradually fallen out of use, except that a considerable proportion of those who are described in the Post-Office Directory as Publishers and Booksellers are members of the worshipful Company of Stationers.

The fraternity of the Stationers of London is first mentioned in the 4th of Henry IV., when their bye-laws were approved by the city authorities. They are described as having consisted at that time of "writers, lymners of bookes, and dyverse things for the Church and other uses," which are the words of Christopher Barker, printer to Queen Elizabeth, and accord completely with the foreign authorities I have already cited.

It was in the year 1557, and the third and fourth years of the reign of Philip and Mary, that the Company was incorporated under the designation of "The Master and Keepers or Wardens, and Commonalty, of the mystery or art of Stationers of the city of London." The commonalty at this period consisted of ninety-four members.

I have already remarked that the main object for which the Stationers' Company received this incorporation, was to perform a subordinate but still important part in the public censorship of the press. Mr. Peter Cunningham, in his *Handbook of London*, has very justly observed that "The great treasure of the Stationers' Company is its Register of works entered for publication." But Mr. Cunningham is not so accurate when he states that "every publication, from a Bible to a ballad, was required to be entered at Stationers' Hall." In early times this was so far from the case that almost all books of importance were protected by a special privilege, usually under letters patent from the Crown, which really exempted them from the jurisdiction of this Company. Thus we find, on the sufficient authority of the Queen's own printer, that in the reign of Elizabeth, whilst one printer had a monopoly of the Bible, another of the Psalms, another of all law books, another of school books in Latin, another of all

testo e de glosa, que los loguen a los escolares para fazer par ellos libros de nuevo, o para emendar los que tovieran escritos. Et tal tienda o estacion como esta, non la deve niuguno tener, sin otorgamiento del Rector del Estudio." (Leges Alfonsinæ, parte 2, tit. 31, lege 11.)

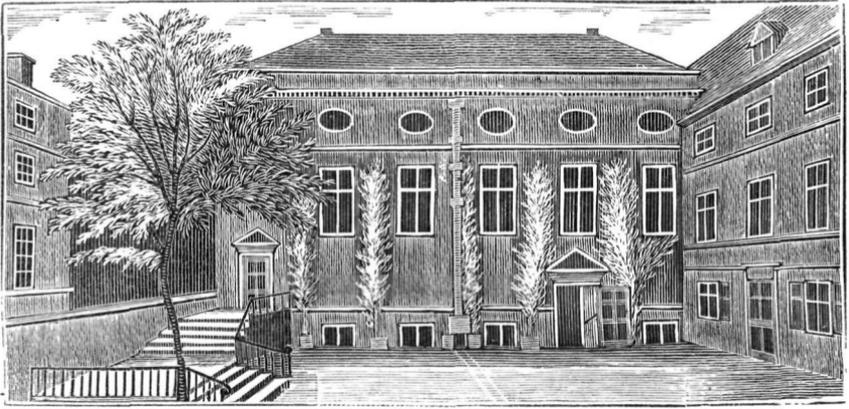
dictionaries, chronicles, and histories whatsoever, another of all almanacs and prognostications, and so on, the only publications that were really left to the care of the Company, and were entered at Stationers' Hall, were casual and miscellaneous works, books of entertainment, sermons, pamphlets, and ballads: and it was over these, from their possible political bearing, at a period when no newspapers were issued, that the government particularly required the Company to watch. Consequently, it was not the really important works of those days that were entered in the register at Stationers' Hall. Still, the records it contains of the popular and ephemeral literature of those jealous times are exceedingly curious, and not the less so from a great portion of that literature itself having now entirely perished. These records have been investigated by a series of literary antiquaries, including Herbert, Steevens, Malone, and others; and a systematic selection was edited by Mr. Payne Collier for the Shakespeare Society, in two volumes printed in 1848 and 1849.\*

Before the time of their incorporation, the Stationers had their first Hall in Milk Street. In 1553 they removed to St. Peter's college near the Deanery of St. Paul's, a building which had been the residence of the chantry-priests attached to the cathedral church. Lastly, in the year 1611 they purchased their present domicile, which had been previously the town mansion of the lords Abergavenny, and in more ancient times of the Earls of Pembroke and of the dukes of Britany, adjoining the City wall at Ludgate. This old house of stone was converted into "a new faire frame of timber," of more capacious dimensions, calculated not only to serve for the ordinary business of a public company, but also as a warehouse for books † and a printing office, for I believe that printing as well as bookselling was formerly carried on by the company in its corporate capacity.

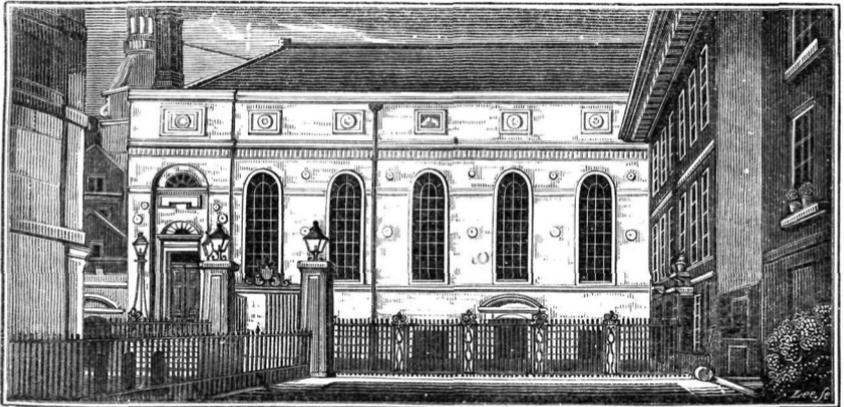
This Hall probably stood until the great fire of 1666; after which the whole site was cleared and the present Hall was erected in the year 1670.

\* The first of these volumes contains entries from 1557 to 1570, and the second from 1570 to 1587. The years 1571 to 1576 inclusive are deficient.

† Some of the buildings of the present Hall are still let as warehouses to the principal booksellers in the neighbourhood.



STATIONERS' HALL, AS ERECTED IN 1670.



STATIONERS' HALL, AS NEW-FRONTED IN 1800.

The present Hall originally closely resembled in its design the hall at Bridewell which you have lately visited, for there was an upper range of flat-oval windows above those by which it is now lighted, the outlines of which may still be detected in the plaster inside. These were filled up in 1800, when the exterior of the Hall received a new casing of Portland stone, the design for which was made by Mr. Robert Mylne the Company's architect.\*

The great window at the upper end of the Hall was erected in 1801, at the expense of Mr. Alderman Cadell, a member of this Company. It includes some older glass of the Arms and Crest of the Company; but the arms of Cadell, and the rest of the work, was executed by Eginton of Birmingham, the two emblematic figures of Religion and Learning being designed by Smirke.

Like most ancient halls, this has a dais or haut-pace, which is occupied by the Court table at the two great dinners in August and November. On the walls, above the wainscoting, are fixed the pavises or shields of arms of members of the Court. These are usually borne, when the Company joins the civic processions, by a body of pensioners, the number of whom, when the Lord Mayor is a member of the Company, corresponds with the years of his age. In the water show they formerly decorated the sides of the Company's barge: in which, on Lord Mayor's day, the Stationers not only accompanied the chief magistrate to Westminster, but observed a peculiar custom of their own in calling at the landing-place of Lambeth Palace, in order to pay their respects to one who was formerly materially concerned in the censorship of the press.† The ancient hospitality of the archiepiscopal household was maintained by a hamper of wine, sent out on this occasion, with bread, cheese, and ale for the rowers. This

\* For the accompanying views of the Hall, in its original and its modern appearance, and for that of the Entrance Screen, we are indebted to Thomas Curson Hansard, esq. They were published in his late father's "Typographia; an historical sketch of the origin and progress of the Art of Printing. 1825." 8vo. The earlier view appeared at the head of the Company's London Almanac for 1781, and the other with that for 1803.

† It is still customary to present annually to the Archbishop a set of the Company's Almanacs, and some also to the Lord Chancellor and the Master of the Rolls. Formerly all the twelve Judges, and some other persons, received the like compliment.

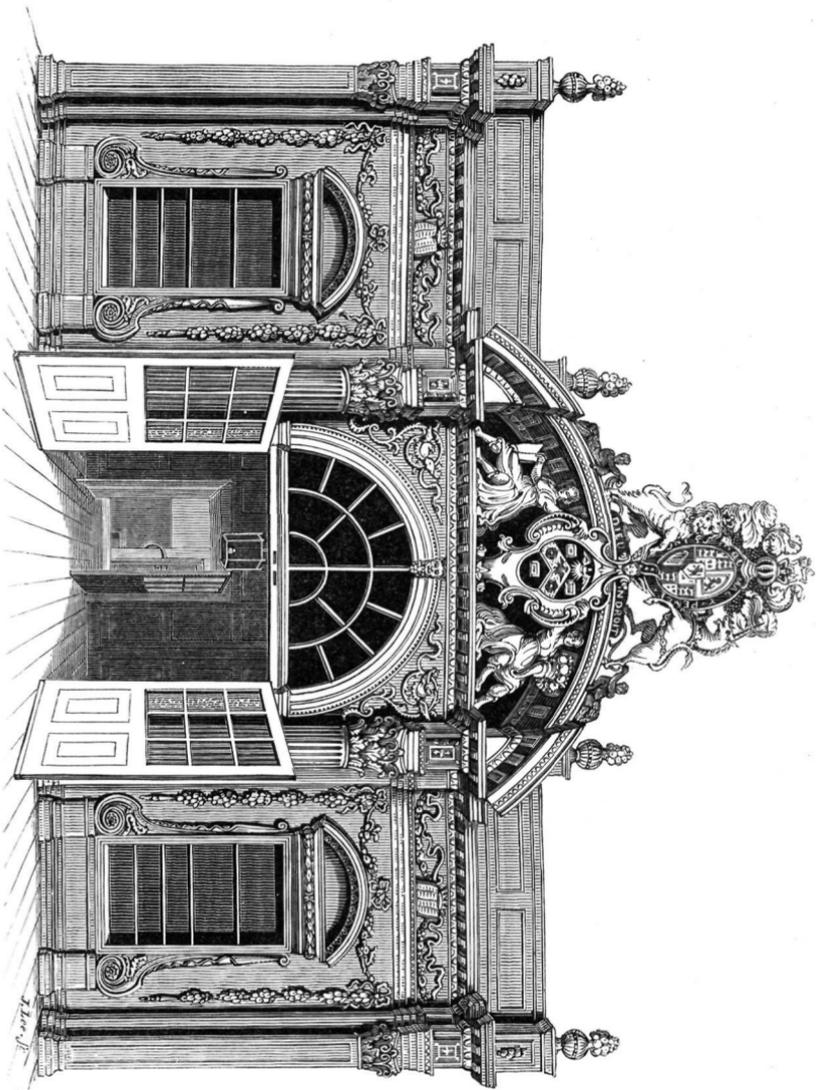
custom continued until the sale of the barge in 1850. The barge was taken to Oxford, and converted into a waiting-room for the boats on the Isis, where it may still be seen, being the property of one of the college boat-clubs.

At the upper end of each side of the hall is a court cupboard or beaufet for the display of plate, and at the lower end on either side of the doorway is a similar recess. The entrance Screen is a fine architectural composition, richly adorned with carving, of which the accompanying engraving will convey the best idea; the royal arms which crown the arch, having the inescutcheon of Nassau, show that it was completed in the reign of William III.

In former times, when spacious rooms were more scarce in the city of London than they have lately been, Stationers' Hall was frequently engaged for charitable meetings and other public purposes. In its early days, in the year 1677, its use was granted to the parish of St. Martin's Ludgate, for the performance of divine service, during a year and a half; and during a long course of years, from 1684 to 1700 (if not later), the Music Feast on St. Cecilia's day was generally kept in Stationers' Hall; and it was on one of these festivals, in 1697, that John Dryden's celebrated Ode, then accompanied by the music of Jeremiah Clarke, was first performed.

Nor was it only employed on occasions of rejoicing; for the magnificent funerals which were then customary were often marshalled within these walls.

In recent times the use of the Hall has been less frequently granted for objects unconnected with the Company; but the last three occasions of its being so conceded have associations worth recording. The first was the festival given in Sept. 1831, by certain members of the House of Commons, to the Chancellor of the Exchequer (Lord Althorp) and Lord John Russell upon the Bill for the Reform of Parliament, over which Mr. Abercromby (afterwards Speaker) presided. At the second, May 11, 1842, for the Infant Orphan Asylum, the chair usually occupied by the Master was filled by the Duke of Wellington; and at the last, for the King's College Hospital, June 9, 1847, by Sir Robert Peel. There is a spacious Kitchen beneath the Hall, before whose



THE ENTRANCE SCREEN AT STATIONERS' HALL.

fires have been sometimes seen so many as eighteen haunches of venison, together with some dozen necks and other joints.

To the west of the Hall there is a handsome room, used for the meetings of the Court of the Company. This received its present guise in 1757, when its wainscoting and interior features were renewed at the cost of 450*l*. It was extended by an octagonal addition, for a card-room, in the year 1825; and the architectural arrangement by which this was effected is very creditable to the taste of Mr. Mylne the architect.

On the opposite side of the Hall is the Stock-room, used for the meetings of the Stock-board, or commercial committee of the Company. It is decorated with very beautiful carving, of the school of Grinling Gibbons.

Both these apartments contain several pictures, of which I have prepared a List (which is appended).

The Company no longer possesses the "nine painted storyes" which in their former hall stood above the wainscot in their Counsell Parlour; nor the portraits that John Cawood, Printer to King Philip and Queen Mary, gave of himself and his master John Raynes. These we should have been pleased to have examined to-day, but they probably disappeared at the Great Fire, if not before.

John Cawood's benefactions were various and remarkable. Beside the portraits, he gave six yards of wainscot in the Council chamber, and two new glazed windows in the Hall; "a herse clothe, of clothe of gold, pouderyd with blew velvet, and borderyd about with black velvet, embroidered and steyned with blew, yelow, red, and green:" also the arms of England graven on stone, and set in a frame at the upper end of the Hall; a box with the patent of arms given by the Heralds to the Company of Stationers, and the costs of procuring the same; he also gave a salt and cover, weighing 6½ ounces, double gilt, with the Stationers' arms on it; another salt, without a cover, weighing 9 ounces; and a spoon; all gilt.

It was usual with the City Companies, as with rich individuals, to invest much of their wealth in plate, among other costly furniture; and we find in this Company a custom which conduced much to its accumulation. Every year additions were made by those who served the offices of Master and Wardens.

In 1564 a cup all gilt, with a cover, called a Maudelen cuppe, weighing 11 ounces, was given by Mr. William May; and at the same time a spoon all gilt, with the arms of the house, was the gift of Mr. Jugge, and another the gift of Mr. Ireland.

In 1567 Mr. Bacon gave "a bowle parcell gylt," and Mr. Jugge and Mr. Daye gave each "a sponne, all gylt."

In 1581 these gifts became not merely customary, but imperative; for it was agreed that every Master, on quitting his office, should give a piece of plate, weighing 14 ounces at least; and every upper or under Warden, on election, to give a piece of plate of at least three ounces. In 1604 Mr. East was excused from serving offices, on giving a piece of plate weighing 31 ounces. In 1605 a silver salt with a cover, gilt, was presented by Mr. Dawson and Mr. Harris, and another by Mr. Edward Bishop. In 1607, two gilt bowls were given by Mr. White and Mr. Leake, late Wardens. In 1617 three silver cups were given by Mr. Mann, Mr. Adams, and Mr. Matthew Lane, late Master and Wardens, weighing 26 ounces wanting 12 grains. These are some of the descriptions given of such annual offerings of plate; but the most remarkable that we read of was a silver bowl, gilt, inscribed "The gift of Edward Hulet, gentleman, 1623." This weighed 60 ounces, and was fashioned like an owl, in allusion to the owner's name. So highly was this piece esteemed by the Company, that, when they pawned or sold their plate in order to meet the heavy loans raised for the service of Charles the First, in 1629, Mr. Hulet's standing cup was specially excepted.

In 1643 it is stated that plate amounting to 539 ounces was pledged for 120*l.*, in order to answer the assessment of 5*l.* a week for three months.

The civil troubles of that period probably greatly diminished the Company's stock of plate, but I do not feel satisfied that they sold it outright.

At any event, it was quickly recruited; for we read of a large silver bowl being bequeathed in 1648 by Mr. Edward Brewster, who had been Treasurer to the Company; another was received, inscribed, "The gift of John Mould, Stationer, 1654."; and a third in 1657, inscribed, "The gift of John Haviland, Printer, by Andrew Crook, Executor." Besides these, in 1656 Mr. Leake

and four other gentlemen presented a silver cup valued at 12*l.* 10*s.*; and in 1657 a silver pot with two ears, after the manner of a College Pot,\* was presented by Mr. Thomas Pierrepont, with his arms and the arms of the Company engraved upon it, weighing 10 oz. 11½ dwt.; and a like Pot, of nearly the same weight, was presented by Thomas Vere and William Gilbertson. In 1659 died Mr. John Sweeting, the founder (by will) of the Venison Dinner, of which the Liverymen still annually partake in the month of August; and at the first of these dinners, which was held on the 3rd of August 1663, it was agreed that the sum of 10*l.*, which he had directed to be laid out in something to preserve his memorial in the Company, should be bestowed on a silver cup, college fashion.

I could have wished that this College Pot had been preserved upon our present sideboard; but I do not there find any piece older than 1676. It is supposed that all the plate possessed by the Company at the time of the Great Fire of 1666, was lost in that calamity, and this appears probable from the large quantity received in presents shortly after.

Changes of fashion have from time to time caused the disappearance of some of the older articles. Thus we find that in 1720 and 1721, a salver given by John North in 1680, and two large salts, the gift of Miles Flesher† in 1666, were made to contribute to the Monteths,‡ then considered necessary for the due enjoyment of wine or punch.

Like innovations of fashion have exercised their influence at more recent periods. A handsome dish for rose-water was formed in 1844, of three older articles, namely, a silver bowl presented

\* A College Pot was a drinking vessel, resembling a rummer in form, but having two handles, usually formed of solid rings of silver, and called "ears," as those of pitchers were. Several specimens still exist among the old plate at the universities.

† It was to this Miles Flesher that the elder William Bowyer was apprentice.

‡ The Monteth stood on the table, filled with water, into which the glasses were turned down to keep them cool. The "collar" (see p. 55) was scolloped to receive the stems of the glasses. The use of this vessel has been superseded by glass Monteths, or finger-glasses, supplied to each guest.

in 1681 by the widow of John Martyn, printer to the Royal Society, a silver tea-urn presented by Alderman Wright in 1786, and a silver coffee-urn, presented by Wm. Fenner, Esq. in 1787.

The greater portion of the massive old plate which is now displayed before us is of the reign of Charles the Second. These two large cups were given by Sir Thomas Davies when Lord Mayor in 1676. The inscription records that he had been previously twice Master of this Company, that is, in 1668 and 1669. There is a silver flagon given in the same year by Abel Roper, then Master; a cup given by George Sawbridge, Esq. in 1677; a silver dish, given by Thomas Newcomb, his Majesty's printer, in 1681; and a silver salver given by Samuel Mearn in 1685.

Two of the quaint-looking candlesticks were bequeathed by Mr. Royston in the same reign. They are inscribed, "The gift of Richard Royston, bookseller to his Sacred Majestie King Charles y<sup>e</sup> 2nd, and twice Master of the Company of Stationers, Etat. suæ 85, anno dom. 1686." The monument of this veteran bibliopole in Christchurch, Newgate Street, records him as "Bookseller to three Kings," so that the first of his royal masters must have been James the First. He was father-in-law of the no less eminent Richard Chiswell.

The other candlesticks, of later date, appear to have been made to correspond with those of Mr. Royston. Two were purchased in 1739 with a legacy of 20*l.* left by Mr. Arthur Bettsworth, and three pair were added in 1760 from the bounty of Nathaniel Cole, Esq. who had been clerk of the Company. Among other benefactions, Mr. Cole left a special bequest of 100*l.* "to buy silver candlesticks with for their table on public days." There are two silver snufferpans, each weighing more than 12 ounces, which also bear the name and arms of Nathaniel Cole. I wish we could have seen the snuffers and snuffer-box (weighing 10 oz. 13 dwt.) which are recorded to have been purchased in the reign of Charles II. to accompany the candlesticks of Richard Royston.

The last article I shall notice is a small two-handled cup, which may now serve for a sugar-basin. This was (as its inscription states) "bequeathed in 1777 by William Bowyer to the Company of Stationers as a memorial of their munificence to

his father after his Loss by Fire, Jan. 30, 1712-13." It had been given to him on the same occasion by Mrs. *Elianor James*. An inscription formerly placed under Mr. Bowyer's bust in the Stock-room expresses at greater length his lasting feelings of gratitude for the "unparalleled humanity" of the Company on that catastrophe.\* It was at a time when the system of fire insurance had not been established, when a man overtaken by such losses could only be relieved by the subscriptions of his friends and neighbours, and when some of the best uses of fraternities like the City Companies were carried into effect.

The Stationers' Company, like the other corporations of this munificent city, is still actively engaged in ministrations of charity. I believe I may safely assert that the due and judicious distribution of its charitable funds forms the business that occupies the greater part of the time and attention of its monthly courts. It has a new and important work of beneficence now in progress. This has arisen principally from the bequests of Mr. John Norton, who was Printer to Queen Elizabeth in Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, became an Alderman of London in the reign of James the First, and was thrice Master of this Company. His charitable bequests were two sums simply of 150*l.* and 1,000*l.* in money, but which have now become of manifold value from having been laid out, pursuant to his directions, in the purchase of estates in fee simple. The 150*l.* he left to the minister and churchwardens of the parish of St. Faith, in order to distribute weekly to twelve poor persons, six to be appointed by the parish and six by the Company of Stationers, two pence each and a penny-loaf—the vantage loaf (that is, the thirteenth allowed by the baker) to be the clerk's; ten shillings to be paid annually for a sermon at St. Faith's on Ash Wednesday; and the residue to be laid out in cakes, wine, and ale for the Company of Stationers, either before or after the sermon. It is from this benefaction of John Norton that the liverymen enjoy yearly on Ash Wednesday a dole of well spiced and very substantial buns.

Mr. Norton's more important bequest of 1,000*l.* was left to the Company, and was invested in the purchase of an estate in Wood Street. The produce was to be applied in advancing small

\* See it hereafter, p. 52.

loans to young men in business. This practice being one no longer suited to our commercial habits, the funds have for some time accumulated, until now, under the direction of the Court of Chancery, they have been, together with three other benefactions to the Company of a like character, devoted to the erection and maintenance of a School, intended primarily for the sons of Liverymen and Freemen of this Company, and then generally for the benefit of a neighbourhood which more than any other is engaged in the trades connected with the manufacture of books. This school is now raising its head in Bolt Court, Fleet Street,\* on the premises that were occupied by the once celebrated printing-office of Mr. Bensley, including the house made memorable by the occupation of Dr. Samuel Johnson; and I have the pleasure to add, that Dr. Johnson's usual sitting-room will be preserved, and occupied by the schoolmaster.

For this new and useful institution, in connection with this worshipful Company, I am sure you will all unite with me in devoutly expressing the wish that it may fulfil all the best intentions of its founders and promoters.

\* For the purchase of the site and the erection of the School the Company have been empowered to expend from the Charities the accumulated income. The Master is to receive a stipend not exceeding 200*l.* The boys are to pay a quarterage not exceeding 6*s.* The Scheme further directs that "The instruction to be afforded in the School shall be in the principles of the Christian religion, reading, writing, arithmetic, land-surveying, book-keeping, geography, drawing and designing, general English literature and composition, sacred and profane history, and such and so many other branches of education as shall from time to time be in the judgment of the Company necessary to render the School of the most general use and benefit, and as the state of the revenues will admit, and so as to give to the boys a sound, religious, moral, and liberal education."

*Postscript.*—From a Circular signed by the Clerk of the Company, and dated March 5, 1861, it further appears that Mr. Bensley's premises were purchased for about 8,000*l.*, to which an extension westward was made at the cost of nearly 500*l.* subscribed by several members of the Company. The gross income of the School charities amounts to about 420*l.* per annum; but a School Fund, destined to increase its usefulness, has been commenced, by a donation of 105*l.* from Henry Foss, esq., the present Master of the Company. Mr. Andrew Kennedy Isbister, M.A., has been appointed the first Master of the Stationers' School, which was opened on the 8th April 1861.

## PICTURES AT STATIONERS' HALL.

### IN THE STOCK ROOM.

HENRY CHICHELEY, Archbishop of Canterbury, the founder of All Souls' College, Oxford: half-length, in the attitude of giving episcopal benediction. In the upper corner the arms of the see of Canterbury, impaling Argent, a chevron between three mullets pierced gules. An old picture, on panel, 13 inches by 10. (Engraved in the Gentleman's Magazine for April, 1783.) *Presented by JOHN NICHOLS, Esq. in 1798.*

JOHN TILLOTSON, Archbishop of Canterbury, half-length, by Kneller. *Presented by HENRY FOSS, Esq. in 1860.*

MATTHEW PRIOR, the Poet, half-length, after Kneller:—

SIR RICHARD STEELE, half-length, after Kneller:—

companion pictures, formerly belonging to Edward Harley, Earl of Oxford, and *Presented by JOHN NICHOLS, Esq. in 1798.*

SAMUEL RICHARDSON, the novelist, three-quarters, standing:—

Mrs. RICHARDSON, his wife:—companion pictures,

*Presented by the Executors of MR. RICHARDSON in 1811.*

TYCHO WING,\* astronomer, three-quarters, holding a celestial globe.

This is the best picture in the room, but the painter's name is unknown. Its subject was the son of Vincent Wing, the first author of the Almanac published under his name (born 1619, died 1668), of whom there is an engraved portrait prefixed to his *Astronomia Britannica*, 1652.

Over the chimney-piece, a small painting on panel of a man in a high black hat; it has been named JOHN BUNYAN, but upon insufficient authority, and it is unlike his portraits. On the back is cut the name of T. MARSDEN, whom it probably represents. *Presented by MR. HOBBS, the vocalist.*

BENJAMIN HOADLY, Bishop of Winchester, half-length, seated, in his robes as Prelate of the Order of the Garter.

Beneath this picture was formerly the following

*Inscription.*—This Portrait of Dr. Benjamin Hoadly, Lord Bishop of Winchester. Prelate of the most noble Order of the Garter, was painted at the expense of WILLIAM WILKINS, Esq. Citizen and Stationer of London,† out of the high esteem and veneration he had for the Bishop, on account of his being always actuated by the true spirit of the Gospel and the principles of the Protestant Religion, and of his being a firm friend to Liberty, Religious and Civil. Mr. Wilkins left it to the Stationers' Company after his wife's decease, who departed this life the 29th day of July, 1784.

On the further side of the room:—

ROBERT NELSON, born 1656, died 1714-15. The author of the "Fasts

\* Misnamed Vincent Wing in Cunningham's Handbook of London.

† Mr. Wilkins was the printer of the Whitehall Evening Post, and other newspapers.

and Festivals." Half-length, by Sir Godfrey Kneller; formerly belonging to Mr. Bowyer, and *Presented by JOHN NICHOLS, Esq. in 1778.*

WILLIAM BOWYER, Printer, born 1663, died 1737. Half-length. (Engraved by James Basire, 1812, in Nichols's Literary Anecdotes, vol. i.) *Presented by JOHN NICHOLS, Esq. in 1778.*

Between these pictures is a posthumous Bust of

WILLIAM BOWYER the younger, born 1699, died 1777.

Beneath it was formerly a brass plate, now erected over the chimney-piece of the opposite Ante-room, which is thus inscribed:—

To the united munificence of the Company of Stationers, and other numerous Benefactors, who, when a calamitous Fire, Jan. 30, 1712-13, had in one night destroyed the effects of WILLIAM BOWYER, Printer, repaired the loss with unparalleled humanity: WILLIAM, his only surviving Son, being continued Printer of the Votes of the House of Commons, by his Father's merits, and the indulgence of three Honourable Speakers; and appointed to print the Journals of the House of Lords, at near LXX years of age, by the patronage of a noble Peer; struggling with a debt of gratitude which could not be repaid, left this Tablet to suggest what worn-out Nature could not express.

EX VOTO PATRONI OPTIMI AMICISSIMI  
PONI LUBENTER CURAVIT CLIENS DEVINCTUS  
J. NICHOLS, MDCCLXXVIII.

In 1798 Mr. Nichols presented to the Company the quarto copperplate (engraved by James Basire) of Mr. Bowyer's portrait from this Bust, in order that an impression should be given to each annuitant under Mr. Bowyer's will.

#### IN THE COURT ROOM.

JOHN BOYDELL, Lord Mayor of London in 1791. Three-quarters, seated in the City chair. (This picture was formerly accompanied by allegorical figures of Justice, Prudence, Industry, and Commerce, as described in Nichols's Literary Anecdotes, vol. iii. p. 582, but has been cut down into an ordinary kit-cat portrait, in order to correspond with the next.) Painted by J. Graham. *Presented by ALDERMAN BOYDELL in 1792.*

SIR WILLIAM DOMVILLE, Bart., Master of the Stationers' Company 1804, Lord Mayor of London 1814; three-quarters, seated; in the robe in which he rode before his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, the Emperor of Russia, the King of Prussia, and the other illustrious personages who dined at Guildhall, 18th June, 1814; and again before the Prince Regent, attended by both Houses of Parliament, to St. Paul's Cathedral on the Public Thanksgiving for Peace, 7th July, 1814. Painted by William Owen, R.A., at the expense of the Company. (Engraved in a large plate by Philip Audinet.)

## IN THE CARD ROOM.

At the further end is a picture by Benjamin West, Pres. R.A., of KING ALFRED DIVIDING HIS LAST LOAF WITH THE PILGRIM (who, according to the legend, was St. Cuthbert). (Engraved by W. Sharp.\*) This was one of West's earliest pictures: a repetition of it was sold in 1829 for 32 guineas.

*Presented by ALDERMAN BOYDELL in 1779.*

WILLIAM STRAHAN, Esq., King's Printer, born 1715, died 1785; Master of the Company in 1774. Three-quarters, seated. Painted by John Wood, after Sir Joshua Reynolds, Pres. R.A.

*Presented by ANDREW STRAHAN, Esq.*

ANDREW STRAHAN, Esq. (son of the preceding,) Master of the Company in 1816. Three-quarters, seated; painted by William Owen, R.A.

*Painted for the COMPANY in 1815.*

THOMAS CADELL, Esq. Alderman of London, Master in 1798. Three-quarters, seated; painted by Sir William Beechey, R.A. (A private plate of this picture is engraved by Henry Meyer.)

*Presented by his Son THOMAS CADELL, Esq. in 1803.*

JOHN NICHOLS, Esq., Master of the Company in 1804. Three-quarters, seated. A posthumous picture by John Wood, after a small portrait by John Jackson, R.A.

*Presented by his Son JOHN BOWYER NICHOLS, Esq. in 1836.*

## IN THE HALL.

Over the gallery is a picture, by J. Graham (the painter of Alderman Boydell's portrait), of MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS ESCAPING FROM THE CASTLE OF LOCHLEVEN. (Engraved in mezzotinto by George Dawe, afterwards R.A., when 14.)

*Presented by ALDERMAN BOYDELL, when Lord Mayor, in 1791.*

The great NORTH WINDOW is filled with stained glass by Eginton of Birmingham, and has this inscription:—

This Window (except the Arms and Crest of the Company, which for their excellence and antiquity it has been thought advisable to preserve,) was the gift of THOMAS CADELL, Esq., Alderman and Sheriff of London, 1801.

There is an engraving of this window in the Gentleman's Magazine for November, 1814; repeated in Nichols's Literary Anecdotes, ix. 549. The allegorical figures of Religion and Learning are from designs by Smirke.

\* This engraving is in the Stock Room; with a companion engraving (by J. B. Michell) from another picture by West, of Alfred III. King of Mercia visiting William de Albanac. The original of the latter is at Belvoir Castle.

## PLATE OF THE STATIONERS' COMPANY.

(The following is a list of the more remarkable articles: the weights are stated as marked on each piece.)

	Weight. oz.dwt.
1674. A two-handled Cup . . . . .	22 19
<p style="padding-left: 40px;">"The Gift of Elizabeth Crook, the Widdow of Mr. Andrew Crook, twice Master of this Worshipfull Company of Stationers, who deceaced Sept. 20, 1674; and aged 68 years."</p> <p>Marks  R</p> <p>Arms of the Company, and above them this blundered motto: "Per bene natis male vivre."*</p>	
1676. A silver Cup, weighing 63 oz. 14 dwt. . . . .	63 14
<p style="padding-left: 40px;">"Ex Dono Thomæ Davies Milit. Dom<sup>ni</sup> Majoris Civitat' Londini ac Societat. Stacōnar' bis Magistri, 1676."</p> <p>Arms, 1 and 4, a chevron between three mullets pierced. 2, a fusil between three annulets. 3, a fess cotised between three rabbits.</p> <p>Crest, on a cap of dignity a demy lion.</p> <p>(The arms of the Company have also been added at a later date.)</p>	
— The fellow Cup . . . . .	60 15
— A silver Flagon . . . . .	34 13
<p style="padding-left: 40px;">"The gift of Abel Roper, Master of the Companye of Stationers, 1676."</p> <p>Engraved with the Company's Arms.</p>	
1677. A two-handled Cup . . . . .	20 15
<p style="padding-left: 40px;">"The gift of Tho. Vere, Stationer, 1677."</p> <p>Arms of the Company.</p>	
— A silver Cup, gilt . . . . .	45 18
<p style="padding-left: 40px;">"The gift of George Sawbridge, Esq. 1677."</p> <p>Arms of the Company. Marks  I H</p>	
1683. A silver Salver † . . . . .	57 15
<p style="padding-left: 40px;">"The gift of Samuel Mearn."</p> <p>Arms: Argent, a cross engrailed gules. Mark  g</p>	

\* Probably, "Per bona vales mala vincere."

† Given by the widow of Mearn, who died in 1683.

	Weight.
	oz. dwt.
1685. A Dish, silver gilt (now used for rose-water,) marked with these weights at different times . . . . .	68 12 67 13
<p>“The gift of Thomas Newcomb, * his Majesty’s Printer, to the Company of Stationers, of which he was Vper Warden in the year 1681.”</p> <p>Arms of the Company, and of Newcomb, a lion’s head erased between three crescents.</p>	
1686. Two silver Candlesticks . . . . .	57 15
<p>“The Gift of Richard Royston, Bookseller to his Sacred Majestie King Charles y<sup>e</sup> 2nd, and twice master of y<sup>e</sup> Company of Stationers. Etat. Suæ 85, anno dom. 1686.” (Numbered 6 and 8.)</p> <p>“— to accompany which, a pair of Snuffers and a Snuffer Box of silver (10 oz. 13 dwt.) were purchased” (Lit. Anecd. iii. 598), but these are probably no longer preserved.</p>	
1692. A silver Cup, gilt (to match that given by Sawbridge in 1677)	44 1
<p>“The gift of John Macock, printer, once Master of this Company, 1692.”</p> <p>Arms of the Company. Marks <b>M H</b> o</p>	
1703. A high silver Flagon, gilt . . . . .	65 0
<p>“Ex dono Henry Herringman, 1703.” Marks <b>AN B</b></p> <p>This was purchased with Mr. Herringman’s gift of 20<i>l</i>. He was Master in 1685.</p>	
1707. Another, made to match (engraved on its bottom) . . . . .	64 15
<p>“Ex dono Gulielmi Rawlins, 1707.”</p>	
1720. A Monteth and Collar (originally separate, now united, and gilt).	Bowl . 52 10 Collar . 23 1 ————— 75 5
<p>The bowl inscribed, “The Gift of John Lilly, Esq<sup>r</sup>. late Clark of this Company, 1720.”</p> <p>The collar, “This Coller was made out of an old Salver, the Gift of John North of London and Dublin Stationer, 1680.”</p> <p>“Mr. North gave a piece of plate 66½ ounces, value 20<i>l</i>.” (Lit. Anecd. iii. 597.) If so, his salver must have gone far towards the bowl, as well as the collar, of this Monteth.</p>	
1721. Monteth and Collar . . . . .	Bowl . 57 7 Collar . 22 4 ————— 79 6

“This Bowle and Coller was made in the year 1721 out of 2 large Salts The Gift of Miles Flesher, Printer, to the Worshipfull Company of Stationers, in the Year 1666.”

\* By Henry Herringman, the executor of Newcomb, who died in 1685.

- |       |   |                    |
|-------|---|--------------------|
|       |   | Weight.<br>oz.dwt. |
| 1726. | A pair of silver pint Mugs, inscribed <i>Mr. Tho<sup>o</sup>. Roycroft</i> ,<br>beneath the Company's arms, mark N . . . . .  | } 13 7<br>} 13 6   |
| 1739. | A pair of silver Candlesticks.<br><i>Inscription:</i> The gift of Arthur Bettesworth, one of the<br>Court of Assistants of this Company, 1739.<br><i>Arms:</i> Azure, a lion rampant party per pale or and<br>argent, in chief a mullet.  |                    |
| 1760. | Three pair of silver Candlesticks (purchased with 100 <i>l.</i><br>specially bequeathed for that object).<br><i>Inscription:</i> The gift of Nathaniel Cole, Esq <sup>r</sup> . Late Clerk<br>of this Company, 1760.<br><i>Arms:</i> A bull passant sable within a bordure of the<br>second bezanté.<br>One pair is mounted upon balls. |                    |

Two Snuffer Pans, bearing the same inscription, with  
the arms of the Company and of Cole. £ . . . No. 1. 12 9  
No. 2. 12 3

1777. A two-handled Cup, silver gilt (which may serve as a  
Sugar Basin) . . . . . 12 5  
*Inscription:* Bequeathed in 1777 by William Bowyer to  
the Company of Stationers, a Memorial of their Munifi-  
cence to his Father after his Loss by Fire, Jan. 30, 1712-13.

At the bottom are these three inscriptions:

E. I.	I.	The gift of Mrs.	Marks
to	T E	Elianor James	Pa □ #
I I	12. 5.	to W. Bowyer	Hibernia?
1711		after his Loss	
		by Fire,	
		Jan. 30, 1712.	

- (Without A Salver . . . . . 26 6  
date.) Arms of the Company, but no inscription.

1780. A silver Epergne of eighteen pieces, inscribed :  
"The Bequest of Sir Stephen Theodore Janssen, Ba-  
ronet, Chamberlain of London, MDCCLXXVII."  
Arms on one side of the centre piece :  
Quarterly argent and or, in the first quarter two garbs  
and in the fourth one, in the second quarter two swans and  
in the third one swimming in water, with the inescoccheon  
of Ulster. Crest, on a wreath, a quatrefoil flower, slipped.  
Motto, APERTO VIVERE VOTO.

Weight.  
oz. dwt.

1844. A Dish for Rose-water, silver gilt, to match that given by Newcomb.

*Inscription*: This Dish was formed in 1844, of plate\* presented to the Worshipful Company of Stationers in 1681, by the widow of John Martin, late Warden of this Company, and in 1786 by Alderman Wright, and in 1787† by William Fenner, Esq. Past Master of this Company.

Round the margin three other inscriptions, with coats of arms:—

“Ex dono Johanis Martin, 1681.”

*Arms*: Two bars gules. *Crest*, a martin.

“The Gift of William Fenner, Esq. Master of the Company, 1787.”

*Arms*: Vert, a cross between four eagles. *Crest*, an eagle.

“The Gift of Thos. Wright, Esq. Alderman of London, 7 Augt. 1787, Lord Mayor of London, A.D. 1786.”

*Arms*: Argent, on a chevron gules between three greyhounds courant three trefoils slipped. *Crest*, a stag’s head erased.

1844. A Ewer for Rose-water, silver gilt.

“Presented by Charles Baldwin, Esq. twice Master of the Worshipful Company of Stationers, 1842-3, 1843-4, as a Testimony of his Esteem and Gratitude.”

*Arms of Baldwin*: Gules, on a chevron or between three Calvary crosses argent, as many slips of laurel fructed proper; with an inescoccheon, Azure, within barrulets or, three escallops fessways erminois, in chief an etoile radiated between two crosses patée of the second, in base a lamb passant argent (Laurentz). *Crest*, a squirrel or, sejant upon a hazel-branch fructed turned up behind his back, the dexter paw holding a slip of the same proper, the sinister paw resting upon a Calvary cross sable. Together with the arms of the Company.

1846. A Cruet-stand, silver gilt . . . . . 38 8

“Presented to the Court of Assistants of the Worshipful Company of Stationers, by Mr. John Lewis Cox, Warden, A.D. 1846.”

\* The plate destroyed to form this dish consisted of a Bowl weighing 69 oz. 18 dwt. given in 1681 by the widow of John Martin, Printer to the Royal Society, in discharge of his legacy of 200*l.*; a Tea-urn, given by Alderman Wright; and a large Coffee-urn, given by Mr. Fenner.

† Misstated as 1777 in the Literary Anecdotes, iii. 602, 603.



OLD SEAL OF THE STATIONERS' COMPANY.

The authority for this engraving (which is extracted from Mr. T. C. Hansard's "Typographia," already mentioned,) is a tricking in a volume at the College of Arms, being part of the *Heralds' Visitation of London 1634*, and lettered "Arms of the Companies of London." (2d C. 24, fol. 9.) The seal is there drawn about one-third larger than it is here engraved; it is accompanied by a larger tricking of the Stationers' arms, and beneath is the following inscription:

The Armes and common Seale of the worthy and commendable mistry and corporation of the Stationers, w<sup>th</sup>in the noble City of London, w<sup>ch</sup> Armes were granted unto them by S<sup>r</sup> Gilbert Dethick, K<sup>t</sup>., Garter, under his hand and Seale of his office and armes, the 6. of September in the 4. and 5. years of Philip and Mary; and in the *Visitation of London, anno 1634*, was Adam Islip, Master, Tho. Purfoote and John Rothwell, wardens.

(signed) HEN. WOLLEY, Clarke.

Among Sir Gilbert Dethick's grants (*Vincent 163*, p. 158,) is a copy of that made to the Stationers, 6 Sept. 1557, whilst Thomas Dockwray was master, and master John Cawood \* and

\* Cawood's liberality on the occasion has been already noticed in p. 45, Shortly before (on the 10th May, 1557, 3 and 4 Phil. and Mar.) Cawood had personally received a grant of arms.

Henry Cooke wardens. After stating the recent incorporation of the Company by letters patent, dated 4th May, 3 and 4 Philip and Mary, (1557,) it confers a shield of arms, which is thus blasoned:

Azure, on a chevron an egle volant with a diademe between two roses gules, leved [*i. e.* with leaves vert], between iij bokes clasped goold; in chefe, yssuinge out of a cloude, the sonne beames gold, a holy esprete the winges dysplaed silver, with a diademe gold.

In later times, the "books" in these arms have been blasoned as Bibles, and for Bibles we may conclude they were originally intended, when viewed in conjunction with the representation of the descent of the Holy Spirit. It is surprising, however, to find such an emblem granted in the reign of Queen Mary, and it may be imagined that these Arms had been previously devised and adopted, at a time when the Stationers were actively employed in the multiplication of the holy scriptures.

The red roses on the chevron denote the patronage of the Crown; whilst the eagle was a still earlier emblem, allusive to the more antient occupation of the Stationers as writers. The company of law-writers or scriveners used the same symbol, their shield being blasoned as, Azure, an eagle volant or, holding in his mouth a penner and ink-horn sable stringed gules, standing on a book gules, garnished or.\*

This was the eagle of Saint John, and in old paintings of the Evangelist writing his book of Revelations in the isle of Patmos, he is usually attended by an eagle which holds such a penner and inkhorn in its beak. In the seal before us the Evangelist stands behind the shield, raising his right hand in the attitude of benediction, and bearing in his left his usual emblem of the cup and serpent. The eagle, with its penner and ink-horn, is standing on one side of the shield. On the other side are some indistinct lines; which will only be explained should an impression of the seal chance to be discovered. At present I know of no other

\* To these Arms the Company of Scriveners, which were first incorporated in 14 Jac. I. received from Sir Richard St. George, on the 11th Nov. 1634, the grant of a Crest and Supporters, the latter being two councillors of law, and the former, a hand proper, holding a pen or, the sleeve or, turned up argent, out of a cloud proper; with this motto:

copy of it but the tricking at the College of Arms already referred to, in which these lines are not more distinctly drawn.

The seal of the Stationers' Company now in use appears to have been made in the last century, judging from some festoons of flowers placed round the Company's arms, which form its sole device. It is of silver, and circular, of about the size of a crown-piece.

The Company has never received any grant of a Crest or Supporters; but the gradual assumption of both may be traced in the engravings successively employed and circulated in their papers.\* The Supporters, which are two angels sounding

\* I have examined for this object a series of the Lists of the Company, and a portfolio in the keeping of the Beadle, containing various summonses and circular letters headed with engravings of the Arms. For these purposes engravings of two sizes have been used. Of a larger size there have been the following: a copperplate and woodcut being used contemporaneously, the former for the Lists given to the Court, the latter for those distributed to the Livery,—

1. A woodcut, used in 1721. In this the angels appear in the attitude of running, like news-boys, but holding the bible as above described.

2. Another woodcut, of somewhat better design. The angels are standing, holding the bible as before. This continued in use for a considerable portion of the last century.

3. A copperplate, of the same design. Used in 1733, and for many years after.

4. Another copperplate, the angels flying. Occurs in 1786. Still no crest nor motto.

5. A woodcut: the angels flying in the air, and below them large palm-branches. The first with the motto: *VERBUM DOMINI MANET IN ETERNUM*. In use 1788.

6. The same block altered, by cutting away the bible from between the angels' hands, and inserting the crest of the eagle, standing on an heraldic wreath or torse. This alteration first appears on the List dated Jan. 1, 1789.

7. An engraving on copper, *R. Baker sc.* about 1790. The angels now take the regular attitude of heraldic supporters, and are accompanied by the crest and motto.

8. On wood, engraved in 1833, and still in use.

There are also, of a smaller size, used for circular letters:—

9. The angels seated: with the eagle crest and motto. About 1790.

10. The angels standing, engraved in 1828.

11. The last engraved in 1834, still in use, and inserted at the close of this paper.

trumpets, made their first appearance early in the last century as a sort of frame-work to the Arms (but not actually supporting the shield), holding between them an open bible,\* in the place usually occupied by a Crest. On the silver badge of the Company's Porter or Beadle there is a similar design: the shield is there placed between two naked winged boys, or cherubim, which hold the open bible, crowned, above the shield.† There is also a silver badge made for the Barge-master, but in that the arms occupy the whole area, which is a large oval.

The angels do not assume the attitude of heraldic supporters until the year 1790.

The Crest of an eagle, which is merely a repetition of the eagle in the centre of the shield, first appears in an engraving made in the year 1788. It also occurs in the painted glass of the great window, and carved in wood at the top of the two court-beaufets or cupboards mentioned in p. 44; but the date of either of these I have not been able to ascertain. Over the chimney-piece of the Court-room it was placed within recent memory, in the place of a naked boy.

\* An open bible occurs frequently in the architectural decorations of the Hall.

† On this badge the error is committed of converting the eagle upon the chevron into a dove holding an olive branch in its beak. The same error is repeated in several of the engravings made in the last century.



## Proceedings at the Meetings of the Society.

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### NINETEENTH GENERAL MEETING,

Held at Crosby Hall, on Tuesday, December 13th, 1859.

WILLIAM H. PILCHER, Esq. Deputy of the Ward of Bishopsgate, in the Chair.

Mr. JOHN GOUGH NICHOLS, F.S.A. read some remarks on the Sepulchral Brass of John Byrkhede, at Harrow, which have been already published in Vol. I. pp. 276—284.

Mr. THOMAS BREWER, Secretary to the City of London School, and author of the Life of its Founder, John Carpenter, Town Clerk of London, read a memoir of Sir Wolstan Dixie, Lord Mayor of London in 1585, and founder of Market Bosworth School; which is printed in the present Volume, pp. 25—36.

The Rev. THOMAS HUGO, M.A. F.S.A. read his essay on the "Church and Monastery of the Augustinian or Austin Friars;" printed in pp. 1—24.

Mr. W. H. OVERALL, Sub-Librarian of the Corporation Library at Guildhall, exhibited, by permission of the Chairman of the Library Committee, the following very interesting autographs:—

1. A Letter of Oliver Cromwell\* to the Lord Mayor, dated November 29th, 1653, desiring him to admit one Percivall Brathwaite to the freedom of the City, in the following terms:—

"MY LORD,

"This Bearer, Percivall Brathwaite, did in y<sup>e</sup> begining of y<sup>e</sup> late Warrs manifest his good affection to y<sup>e</sup> State by a verie seasonable service, and I have received a good report of him, for his honestie and faithfullness. I am informed y<sup>t</sup> some doe endeavor to putt a greate inconvenience upon him in reference to his freedome in y<sup>e</sup> Citie; I am not willing to interpose in a business of this nature,—wherefore I shall only desire y<sup>t</sup> yo<sup>r</sup> Lordship

\* There is in the Guildhall library a second autograph letter of Oliver, dated Whitehall, 9 May, 1656; it is addressed to the Committee of the City of London for Gresham College, and directs them to suspend for some time the election of a Geometry Professor. This will be found under its date in Mr. Carlyle's collection of Cromwell's Letters.

will please soe farr to owne this man as that he may receive such measure and favour as is allowed to others in like case. I rest,

My Lord,

Y<sup>r</sup> humble servant,

“ O. CROMWELL.”

Cockpitt, November 29<sup>th</sup>, 1653.

“ For y<sup>e</sup> R<sup>t</sup> honorable y<sup>e</sup> L<sup>d</sup> May<sup>r</sup> of y<sup>e</sup> citie of London, these.”

This letter bears Cromwell's private seal, quarterly of six, with the crest on a helmet.

2. A Letter of George Villiers, second Duke of Buckingham, written during the burning of the Great Fire of London. It is dated from Work-sop on the 6<sup>th</sup> September, 1666, and written by the Duke in his capacity of Lord Lieutenant of the West Riding of Yorkshire, being evidently addressed to the Deputy Lieutenants of that Riding, though its direction is not preserved. It presents a remarkable picture of the extravagantly false reports and grave political alarm to which the calamity gave rise; and, being hitherto unpublished, a copy is here appended:—

“ GENTLEMEN,

Worthsop, September 6<sup>th</sup>, 1666.

“ A servant of my owne is sent to mee from London to lett mee know, that in all probality (*sic*) before I cowld receive the letter the whole City of London within the walls would bee in Ashes. This messenger tolde mee that before hee came away hee saw all Cheapside and Pawl's church on fire. Theams Street and all that part of the Towne had beene burnt before. Since that another man is come from London that assures mee Holborne is also sett on fire, and that about threescore French and Dutch are taken,\* that were firing of howses; besides, this weeke the posts are stopt, which must either proceed from the burning of the Post Office, or from some insurrection in those parts, it being almost impossible that a thing of this nature cowld bee effected without a farther designe.

“ I am going my selfe imediatly to his Maiesty, as my duty obliges mee. In the meane time I have sent this to lett you know the state of owr affaires, and, in case you receive noe letters from London at the time that you ought to receive them by the poste on saturday night next, that you imediatly summon all the militia under my command to bee in Armes with all the speed imaginable, and to keepe them together till farther order from mee or from his Maiesty.

\* In the Autobiography of William Taswell, D.D. (printed in the second volume of the Camden Miscellany, 1853), the violence of the incensed and deluded mob towards the French and other Roman Catholics living in London, is described from personal observation. Besides the well-known description of the Fire of London by the Rev. T. Vincent, and those given in the Diaries of Evelyn and Pepys, there are three contemporary letters (all from the pen of one writer) inserted in Malcolm's “ Londinium Redivivum,” vol. iv. pp. 73—82. See also a letter written Sept. 6, addressed by Windham Sandys to Lord Viscount Scudamore, in the Gentleman's Magazine, July 1831, p. 6; and one of Sir Edward Atkyns (afterwards Chief Baron of the Exchequer) to his brother Sir Robert, written Sept. 8, in the Archaeologia, vol. xix.

"If I finde upon my way to London, or when I am there, reason to alter this order, I shall dispatch one imediatly to you about it. In the meane time I desire you to acquaint the Lords and Deputy Lieftenants of the East and North Rydings of Yorkshire with what orders I have sent you, and I doe not doubt but they will follow your example.

"I am, Gentlemen,

"Your most affectionate friend and Servant,

"BUCKINGHAM."

"Since the writing of this letter a Gentleman is come from London that assures mee almost all the Strand is burnt, \* and that a greate many Anababtists have beene taken setting howses on fire, as well as French and Dutch."

3. "An Order of the Worshipful the Committee of the Publique Works of the City of London, concerning Tarrace-work performed upon the Keys of Fleet Ditch," dated 22nd October, 1673, and signed by Sir Christopher Wren and Robert Hooke.

4. A Letter of Dr. Samuel Johnson to Mr. Chamberlain Clark, dated July 17th, 1778, and relating to the office of City Laureat. This will be published in the Society's Transactions hereafter.

## TWENTIETH GENERAL MEETING,

Held at the Temple, Bridewell Hospital, and Stationers' Hall,  
on Thursday, April 12th, 1860.

This Meeting assembled in the magnificent hall of the Middle Temple, where the Chair was taken by

The Ven. THOMAS ROBINSON, D.D., Archdeacon of Rochester, and  
Master of the Temple.

The first paper read was by the Rev. THOMAS HUGO, M.A. being a description of Domesday Book; the Master of the Rolls having given permission that the original of that great national record should be inspected by the members and visitors of the Society at the Record Office in Chancery Lane. The company, in pursuance of this arrangement, went in parties to that establishment, where the Domesday Book and some other interesting documents were exhibited to them by Walter Nelson, Esq. and Joseph Burt, Esq.

BASSETT SMITH, Esq. F.G.S. then read a long and learned paper on "The Origin and History of the Temple," which it is proposed to publish hereafter.

\* This, it is scarcely necessary to remark, was a report entirely false, as the fire was stopped at the Temple in its progress westward.

The Company next proceeded to inspect the Parliament Chamber and Library of the Middle Temple; and thence to the Inner Temple Hall and Library, and to the Temple Church.

In the Church, EDWARD RICHARDSON, Esq. sculptor, (a member of the Council of the Society,) delivered some remarks upon the sculpture of that edifice, both architectural and sepulchral. He first pointed out the few examples of early carving which remain in the Choir and Round Church, viz., heads of Henry III. and his queen over the centre triplet at the east end; Saracenic and Christian heads, *vis à vis*, at the springing of the mouldings between the Round Church and Choir; and a corbel head of a female against the south pier on entering the Choir from the Round; this, when cleared from whitewash, during the repairs of 1842, was found to be highly enriched, and having flowing gilt hair. Mr. Richardson was employed in the repair of these sculptures at that time, and eventually in the restoration of the unrivalled sepulchral effigies of the Knights Crusaders, Bishops, &c.\*

Mr. Richardson remarked, with regret, the loss of all the original grotesque heads† in the spandrils of the Round Church, which were removed during the previous repairs of 1827, and used in the builder's yard as cartwheel crushers, very inferior copies being substituted. He also remarked, that, even during the last grand restoration, the sepulchral effigies had suffered considerably from remaining in a damp shed in Hare-court, during the winter of 1841-2; and that a beautiful incised cross, which was formerly on the pavement of the church (figured in his "Temple Church Coffins," plates 2 and 3), had again been buried.

In the Middle Temple Hall are the following pictures:—

King Charles the First, on horseback, attended by his chief equerry, Mons. de St. Anthoine. By Vandyck.‡

King Charles the Second: whole-length.

James Duke of York (afterwards James II.): whole-length, standing.

\* See "The Monumental Effigies of the Temple Church, with an Account of their Restoration, in the year 1842. By Edward Richardson, sculptor, 1843, folio (with Eleven Plates);" and "The Temple Church Coffins," by the same Author, 1845 (Nine Plates.)

† They are etched in a very spirited manner by J. T. Smith, in his "Ancient Topography of London."

‡ The magnificent original of this picture is in the Vandyck room at Windsor castle (see Waagen, Treasures of Art in Great Britain, 1854, ii. 429: where M. de St. Anthoine is inaccurately styled Master of the Horse). Several other copies of it are in various galleries. It was engraved in Charles's time by P. Lombart, who afterwards altered the King's face in his plate to Cromwell's, and again to Charles the Second's. It is also engraved by Baron, and on his plate the attendant is styled the Duc d'Esperton: how improbably, see in Granger's Biographical History of England (5th edition, 1824, i. 241).

King William the Third, whole-length: by Murray.

Queen Anne, whole-length, standing: also by Murray.

King George the Second, whole-length.

In the recessed oriel at the west end of the Hall is hung a large picture on panel of the Judgment of Solomon, which was in the Society's possession anterior to 1659. It is inscribed with fourteen Latin verses, and is probably by an Italian painter.

The Hall also contains busts of the two great legal brothers, William Scott, Lord Stowell, and John Scott, Lord Eldon, both by W. Behnes, 1824.

In the Library is a portrait of its founder, Robert Ashley, Esq. whole length.

In the Parliament Chamber \* are several interesting Portraits:—

SIR THOMAS SMITH, Provost of Eton, and afterwards Secretary of State to Queen Elizabeth, at the age of thirty-three; three-quarters length; standing in a furred gown and flat cap; his right hand resting on a globe, and holding gloves in his left hand. A copy from the original † now at Hill Hall, Essex. On the frame is the following inscription:

CERNITVR EFFIGIES FACTIS VERA, AT PENICILLVS  
CORPORIS ATQVE VMBRAE TANTVM SIMVLACHRA REPONIT.  
LOVE AND FEARE. ÆTATIS SVÆ XXXIII.

In the right upper corner, his arms, quarterly.

EDWARD HYDE, Earl of Clarendon, Lord Chancellor; three-quarters, seated. By Sir Peter Lely.

JOHN LORD SOMERS, Lord Chancellor. By Haines.

FRANCIS NORTH, first Lord Guildford, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal. Half length. By Lewis.

SIR JOSEPH JEKYLL, Master of the Rolls 1717; died 1738; three-quarters, seated. By Michael Dahl. (Engraved by George Vertue 1731.)

*Inscribed*, "This Portrait was presented by Joseph Jekyll, Esq., a Master of the Bench of the Inner Temple, A.D. 1825."

\* Since the visit of our Society a new Parliament Chamber has been formed (1861) out of the old Library: in consequence of the completion of the magnificent new Library, erected from the designs of Mr. H. R. Abraham. (See view and plan in *The Builder* for Dec. 15, 1860, and a view in *The Building News* Feb. 15, 1861.)

† This picture is attributed to Holbein; but, as it was painted in 1547 (when Sir Thomas Smith was thirty-three), and Holbein is now known to have died in 1543, it must be assigned to some other painter. There are two copies of it at Eton college, one in the hall, and one in the dining room at the provost's, both with the same verses on the frame. An engraving is prefixed to Strype's *Life of Smith*, octavo, 1698, and copied in lithography by Swinford for Lipscombe's *History of Buckinghamshire*, 1847, iv. 477. There is also an engraving by J. Ogborne, 1817, in Ogborne's *History of Essex*, where the painting is attributed to Titian.

ARTHUR ONSLOW, Esq., Speaker 1727—1731. Presented by George Earl of Onslow in 1803.

PHILIP YORKE, Lord Hardwicke, when Chief Justice of the King's Bench 1733. A small whole-length, in Baron's robes, standing at a table; a mansion and fountain in the background. By Arnoldus Vanhaecken.

The same, when Lord Chancellor, 1744. Three-quarters, by J. Wills. (Engraved in mezzotinto by James M'Ardell.)

LLOYD, LORD KENYON, Chief Justice of England. Head, copied from his three-quarters picture by George Romney, R.A., of which there is an engraving (in stipple) by William Holl.

*Inscribed*, "Llwydii Kenyon, Baronis de Gredington in comitatu Flint. Capitalis Justiciarii Angliæ, Edfigiem filius hæresque devinctissimus consociis Templarensibus grato animo D. D. D. 1821."

JOHN DUNNING, Lord Ashburton, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. Ob. 1783, æt. 52. Head in crayons, "painted by Ozias Humphry in London 1792" (written memorandum at the back.) It differs considerably from his portrait by Sir Joshua Reynolds, engraved by Bartolozzi 1790.

SIR WILLIAM BLACKSTONE, holding Magna Charta in his right hand. Half-length: by Bridges, after Gainsborough.

WILLIAM SCOTT, Lord Stowell, Judge of the Admiralty. Three quarters, seated. By Thomas Phillips, R.A. (Engraved in mezzotinto, for the Hon. Society of the Middle Temple, by Charles Turner, 1828.)

JOHN SCOTT, Earl of Eldon, Lord Chancellor. Three quarters, seated. Copied by Bridges from the picture by Hoppner at University College, Oxford.

SIR ANTHONY HART, Lord Chancellor of Ireland. Half-length, standing. By Kirkhoffner. Presented by William Hislop Clark, esq.

THE RIGHT HON. CHARLES ABBOT, Speaker 1802 (Lord Colchester). Head. By Northcote.

CHARLES ABBOTT, Lord Tenterden, Chief Justice of the King's Bench: ob. 1832, aged 70. Head. By Haines.

A View of the Middle Temple Hall and Fountain; 2ft. 6in. wide, by 2ft. 1in. high. Signed, *Jo. Nickolls, pinx.* (A folio engraving of this picture, with inscriptions in English and French, is inscribed *Jo. Nichols Delin. H. Fletcher, sc.*)

A bird's-eye View of the whole of the (Inner and Middle) Temple is also here, engraved by R. White in a large plate (35in. by 18½), which was published in 1671, when Sir Heneage Finch, Attorney-General, was Treasurer of the Inner Temple. In one corner are his arms, and in the other those of the Duke of York, with the Holy Lamb and Pegasus, the emblems of the two Temples, and in the margin several other shields of the Benchers. From this print a copy was made at the expense of the Society of the Inner Temple, in 1770, but without engraver's name. It is of the same size as the original, and intended for a fac-simile, but is not quite faithful in some minor details. The same view had, however, been previously copied in

Stow's Survey, edit. 1720, and it is identical with that of which a reduced copy in Brayley's *Londiniana*, vol. iii., is entitled "The Temple Buildings in 1720," and with a print published by Laurie, 1831, entitled "The Temple in 1722." Also in Strype's *Stow*, dated 1755.

There are also in the Parliament Chamber of the Middle Temple a large number of engraved Portraits of Judges and other eminent members of the Society, including one of **SIR FRANCIS DRAKE**, beneath which is the following extract from the Book of Orders, recording a visit which he paid to his former companions at the Temple, after returning from his voyage in 1586:—

"Memorandum, Die Jovis quarto die Augusti Anno D'ni 1586, Annoque regni D'næ Elizabethæ Reginae 28°, Franciscus Drake Miles, unus de consortio Medii Templi, post navigationem in anno præterito susceptam, et Omnipotentis Dei beneficio prosperè peractam, accessit tempore prandii in aulam Medii Templi, ac recognovit Johanni Savile armigero tunc Lectori, Matheo Dale, Thomæ Bowyer, Henrico Agmondesham, et Thomæ Hanham Magistris Banci, et aliis ibidem præsentibus, antiquam familiaritatem et amicitiam cum consortio Generosorum Medii Templi prædicti, Omnibus de consortio prædicto tunc in Aula præsentibus cum magno gaudio et unanimiter gratulantibus reditum suum fœlicem." (Order Book, lib. D. fol. 184.)

A standing Clock, in a costly ebony case, presented by Walter Baynes, Esq., a Bencher, in 1770, is inscribed *Joseph Knibb, Londini, Fecit.*

Between the windows is a remarkable Looking-Glass, of Vauxhall plates, ornamented (on the upper plate) with the arms of the Society placed between these inscriptions:—

T.		T.
J. V.	(Arms.)	F. B. R.
1714		1824

The company afterwards proceeded to view the **HALL OF THE INNER TEMPLE** and the adjacent buildings. The doors of the hall, north and south, are elaborately carved with architectural and cinque-cento designs, in the Elizabethan taste, and one of them bears the date 1575. They are round-headed, and each has a central wicket. In the crypt, used as a cellar, still remains an ancient carving in stone of an angel holding two shields of arms. 1. A chevron between three heads; 2. Paly, and on a chief three . . .? Has this been noticed in any published work?

In the Inner Temple hall are the following Portraits:

King William the Third; whole-length.

Queen Mary; whole-length.

Queen Anne; whole-length.

Thomas Lyttleton, Judge of the Common Pleas, and author of the *Tenures*, ob. 1481; whole-length. This is a copy of the same picture which is called Judge Lyttleton at Hagley, and is engraved in Nash's *Worcestershire*, vol. i. p. 492; but it is not

an original portrait, the fashions of the falling ruff and lace wristband pointing rather to the 17th century.

Sir Edward Coke, Chief Justice; whole-length.

Sir Simon Harcourt, Lord Chancellor, 1713. Three-quarters, standing. By Wright.

Sir Martin Wright, Justice of the King's Bench, 1740. Three-quarters, standing, in his robes, right hand on his breast.

In the Parliament Chamber and adjoining rooms are these:—

King George the Second; three-quarters, standing.

Queen Caroline; three-quarters, standing.

Sir Thomas Twisden, Justice of the King's Bench 1660, died 1682; a small whole-length, sitting at a table. (There is an old mezzotinto print of his head from this picture.)

Lord Chancellor Finch, Earl of Nottingham, 1675.

Richard West, Lord Chancellor of Ireland 1725, died 1727, aged 36: "maternal uncle of the late Richard Glover, esq. M.P. for Weymouth, by whose son Richard Glover, esq. M.P. for Penryn, this picture was presented." Three-quarters to knees, seated.

Thomas Thurlow, Lord Chancellor, seated; front face, æt. 74, 1806. By Thomas Phillips, R.A. (Engraved in mezzotinto by C. Turner.)

John Selden, ob. Nov. 30, 1654, ætatis 70. A head. Presented by Sir David Dundas.

Philip Neve, esq. serjeant at law and Judge of Wales; ob. 1706. Half-length.

Gabriel Neve, esq. of Dane Court, Thanet, Dec. 1743. Three-quarters; right hand on table, left on breast.

Another picture; name unknown.

Here are also two interesting views painted in oil. One is of the Middle Temple Hall, with the entrance tower in its ancient state, and a square wooden bell-turret above. Eight single figures are walking in the court. This picture is attributed to William Hogarth.

The other is a view of King's Bench Walks,\* the open square of the Temple, as seen from Mitre Court, the entrance from the North; showing on the right hand the old Paper Buildings (which were burned down in 1838), and towards the South a low building formerly used for the King's Bench Office, with the garden, river, and Surrey hills beyond. This picture has been recently purchased by the Hon. Society; and is not improbably by Joseph Nicholls the painter named in p. 67, or by his namesake Sutton Nicholls.†

\* "The place called King's Bench Walks is made all level, neatly gravelled, and kept in good order, and very commodious." Strype's Stow, 1755.

† Sutton Nicholls published a set of engraved London views, now of considerable rarity. At a recent sale a series of them, twenty in number, obtained £10 5s.

Over a chimney-piece is some fine carving by Grinling Gibbons, executed whilst Thomas Walker, esq. was Treasurer, as is shown by this inscription,

T. THOMA WALKER AR. 1705.

In the Treasurer's Room is a portrait of the Rev. Christopher Benson, late Master of the Temple; three quarters standing, in canonicals, his right hand on an open bible.

In the Library :—

William Petyt, esq. Keeper of the Records in the Tower. (By

R. White, by whom it was also engraved?) Half-length.

John Herbert, esq.; half-length, three quarters face.

On leaving the Temple, the company proceeded to BRIDEWELL HOSPITAL, where, by the kindness of John E. Johnson, Esq. the Treasurer, the picture of *King Edward the Sixth granting his Palace of Bridewell to the Corporation of London*, which has been usually attributed to Hans Holbein, had been lowered and placed upon an easel, for more close inspection and examination.

The incident which this Picture was intended to represent is thus related in Stowe's Chronicle :—

“The tenth of Aprill (1553) the Lord Maior of London was sent for to the court at Whitehall, and there at that time the King's Majestie gave to him, to the Commonalty and Citizens, for to be a Worke-house for the poore and idle persons of the cite of London, his place of Bridewell, and seven hundred marke land of the Savoy rents, with all the beds, bedding, and other furniture of the Hospitall of the Savoy, towards the maintenance of the saide Worke-house of Bridewell, and of the Hospitall of S. Thomas in Southwarke. King Edward confirmed the said gift by his charter dated the 26th of June next following.

“The 11. of Aprill, the Lord Maior was presented to the King in his palace of Whitehall, at Westminster, and was made knight by his Majestie; and the same day the King removed in the afternoon to Greenwich.”

These two passages are to be taken together, because it is not probable that the Lord Mayor\* had a personal audience of the King on the former day. The King was suffering from his mortal illness, and his strength was fast declining; and this was his last remove to Greenwich, where he died on the 6th July following.

The grant of the “wide, large, empty house of the King's Majesty called Bridewell” had been solicited for the purpose above stated, both by a well-known letter addressed by bishop Ridley to secretary Cecil in May 1552 (printed in Strype's edition of Stowe's Survey, 1720, i. 76, and in many other places), and by “a booke,” or scheme, presented by the City

\* Sir Henry Hubblethorne, Lord Mayor in 1547, was the first person knighted by King Edward the Sixth, and Sir George Barnes, the Lord Mayor in 1553, was the last.

to the Privy Council, which is printed in Malcolm's *Londinium Redivivum*, 1803, ii. 554—556.

Notwithstanding the letters patent for the endowment of the City Hospitals, which, in order to carry out the King's grant, passed the great seal in due course on the 26th of June, the immediate death of King Edward appears to have disarranged the plan, and long delayed its execution. Queen Mary resumed the rents of the Savoy Hospital, and re-established that foundation; and it seems not to have been before the year 1557 that Bridewell Palace was converted to its destined purpose. (Malcolm, iii. 556.)

The painting is about ten feet square, and the figures of life size. The King is in the centre, seated on his throne; and the other persons represented were thus appropriated by George Vertue, by whom a large engraving\* was made from this picture in the year 1750:—

“The Lord Mayor, Sir George Barnes, and the two Sheriffs (the one to the left William Garret or Gerard, the other John Mainard), are represented as receiving the Charter on their knees. The upper figure, on the left, in a furred gown, is the Town Clerk, William Blackmore. The prelate on the King's right, bearing the Great Seal, is Thomas Goodrich, Bishop of Ely, who was also Lord Chancellor. The figure holding a roll and bag, on the King's left, is Sir Robert Bowes, Master of the Rolls. The nobleman on the King's right, wearing the garter and collar of the order, is William, first Earl of Pembroke, Lord Chamberlain.† The figure on the extreme right of the picture is a portrait of Hans Holbein the painter. The two remaining figures in the rear of Sir Robert Bowes and Lord Pembroke are yeomen of the guard, the charter having been presented at the royal palace of Whitehall.”

This picture was regarded as the work of Holbein, not only by Vertue, but by Walpole, though the latter admitted the belief that it was not completed by him. Modern writers have become still more sceptical. When Waagen went to see it, it was hanging much too high to admit of any certain

\* Forming one of the historical series afterwards transferred to the Society of Antiquaries. There is another engraving on a smaller scale by W. P. Sherlock, 1817; and a photograph has been recently published by Mr. Ordish of Brompton, taken from a copy of the picture painted by Beaumont. A modern version of the same scene was designed by Thomas Stothard in 1796, and engraved by J. Parker for Bowyer's *Historic Gallery* in the same year.

† Why the name of the Earl of Pembroke was fixed upon for this figure does not appear, except from an erroneous notion that he was Lord Chamberlain in 1553. That office, however, was then occupied by Thomas Lord Darcy of Chiche. It would have been a more probable conjecture to imagine the citizens patronised and introduced to the King by the Duke of Northumberland, then all-powerful at court; but, now we know the picture not to be contemporary, it is difficult to decide whom the designer may have intended to represent by this nobleman.

opinion, but he "feared that on a closer inspection it would be found that little remains of the original picture."\*

Mr. John Gough Nichols remarked, in his Catalogue of the Portraits of King Edward the Sixth, 1859, p. 19, that "It is not now regarded as Holbein's work, as it bears no comparison with his capital picture at Barber-Surgeons' Hall, of King Henry the Eighth granting the charter to that Company."

The recent discovery by Mr. William Henry Black, F.S.A., of the last will of Hans Holbein, made and proved in the year 1543, ten years before the occurrence represented at Bridewell, is decisive of the question so far as relates to the great painter. The real history of the picture remains to be ascertained.†

Besides this historical picture, the hall at Bridewell contains the following portraits :—

King Charles the Second, seated; whole-length, by Sir Peter Lely.

James Duke of York; whole-length, by Sir Peter Lely.

King George the Third, seated on a throne; whole-length. And Queen Charlotte, the companion. Copies from Romney.‡ Presented by Sir Walter George Stirling, Bart. in 1830.

Presidents of the Royal Hospitals of Bridewell and Bethlem :—

1. Sir William Turner; elected 1669. Whole-length, by Mrs. Beale. Presented by Mr. Knollys in 1676-7.

2. Sir Robert Geoffrey (Lord Mayor 1685); elected 1693. Whole-length, by Sir Godfrey Kneller. (Engraved by Trotter.)

3. Sir Thomas Rawlinson (Lord Mayor 1705); elected 1705. Whole-length, by Sir Godfrey Kneller. (Engraved by George Vertue.)

4. Sir William Withers (Lord Mayor 1707); elected 1708. This painting is of extraordinary size, measuring 12 feet in width by 15 or 16 in height. The portrait is by Richardson, the horse and other accessories by Wootton. It represents the Lord Mayor on horseback, as he accompanied the royal procession when Queen Anne went to the thanksgiving service at

\* "Treasures of Art in Great Britain, 1854," ii. 323.

† The similar picture at Christ's Hospital, which has also been attributed to Holbein, is of still inferior workmanship, and apparently later date (perhaps of the time of Charles I., as suggested by the Rev. Mr. Hugo, in his paper on Christ's Hospital, in Vol. I. of these Transactions, p. 335). It is evidently copied from the Bridewell picture as respects the principal figures, largely amplified by additional aldermen, governors, and the children of the Hospital, male and female. It contains altogether more than ninety figures, and measures 27 feet by 13½. There is an engraving of it by Augustus Fox, being the frontispiece to Trollope's History of Christ's Hospital, 1834.

‡ They are incorrectly attributed to Sir Joshua Reynolds in Cunningham's Handbook for London.

St. Paul's after the victory of Oudenarde: the cathedral appearing in the background. Beneath is the following inscription:—

Profligatis juxta Aldenardum Gallis,  
 Anna Regina Pia Clemens Fœlix Augusta  
 ad Ædem Divi Pauli processit  
 Solemnes Deo gratias actura  
 XIV. Kal. Sept. MDCCVIII.  
 Præeunte Gul. Withers Milite,  
 Domus hujusce Præsïde,  
 Londinensi tunc temporis Prætoꝛe.

This picture was presented to the Hospital by Sir William Withers in 1719.\*

5. Sir Samuel Garrard (Lord Mayor 1709); elected 1720. Whole-length: the painter's name unknown.

6. William Benn, Esq. (Lord Mayor 1746); elected 1746. Whole-length, by Thomas Hudson. Presented in 1763 by Francis Wilson, Esq. (Engraved by M'Ardell.)

7. Sir Richard Glyn, Bart. (Lord Mayor 1758); elected 1755. Whole-length, by Zoffany.

8. Sir James Sanderson, Bart. (Lord Mayor 1792); elected 1793. Whole length, by Gainsborough Dupont.

9. Sir Richard Carr Glyn, Bart. (Lord Mayor 1798); elected 1798. Whole-length, by Hoppner.

10. Sir Peter Laurie (Lord Mayor 1832); elected 1833. By John Frazer; the upper part of the picture copied from Sir David Wilkie.

*In the Committee Room.*

An alderman, name unknown, but inscribed Ætatis 97, 1679. Three-quarters, seated. Painted by G. Lanskreen. †

Richard Clark, Esq. (Lord Mayor 1784), Chamberlain of London, and Treasurer of the Royal Hospitals of Bridewell and Bethlem; with Bridewell Hospital in the background. Three-quarters, seated, by Lady Bell (wife of Sir Thomas Bell, and sister to J. Hamilton, R.A.).

(Engraved in a large mezzotinto plate, by C. Turner, in 1820; also by W. T. Fry, for the *New European Magazine*, May, 1823.)

There is another picture of Chamberlain Clark at Guildhall, painted by Sir Thomas Lawrence, Pr.R.A., at the expense of the Corporation (400 guineas); from which there is also a large mezzotinto print, by J. S. Davis, 1829.)

\* Sir William Withers also presented the handsome Gates of wrought iron at the entrance of the Chapel. They are decorated with his arms,—Argent, a chevron gules between three crescents azure.

† “Lanscroon was another assistant of Verrio and Laguerre, on his first arrival from Flanders. He died poor in 1737, leaving a son of his profession.” *Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting*, edit Dallaway, 1828, iv. 8.

Ralph Price, Esq., Treasurer of the Royal Hospitals of Bridewell and Bethlem from 1836 to 1848. Whole-length, seated; painted by J. P. Knight, R.A., on a subscription of the Governors.

On the staircase is a bust of Mr. Chamberlain Clark, presented by Philip Hardwick, esq. in 1837.

From Bridewell the Company went on to STATIONERS' HALL, where the Silver Plate of the Company was exhibited in the great Hall, and, the Chair having been taken in the Court-room by the Senior Warden, some historical notices of the Stationers' Company were read by Mr. JOHN GOUGH NICHOLS, F.S.A. which are printed in pp. 37-50.

Many of the company subsequently dined at the London Coffee House, where the Rev. THOMAS HUGO presided.

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## TWENTY-FIRST GENERAL AND FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING,

Held at the Rooms of the Society, 7, St. Mildred's Court, Poultry, on  
Saturday May 12th, 1860,

WILLIAM TAYLER, Esq. F.S.S. in the Chair.

Mr. HENRY W. SASS, Hon. Secretary, read the Report of the Council, as follows:—

### “REPORT.

“The Council of the London and Middlesex Archæological Society have the pleasing task, at the Fifth Annual General Meeting, of congratulating the Members on the Society's increasing prosperity.

“During the past year 58 new Members have joined the Society. The losses by resignation have been 8; but, to compensate for that, 9 Members who were considered to have left have paid their arrears and rejoined the Society. The present number of Members is 455.

“Since the last Annual Report was presented, the Society has held four General Meetings. These were very successful, and have resulted in the addition of many new Members.

“The first was at Guildhall, on Tuesday, June 14, 1859 (being the second of the series for the investigation of the antiquities of the City). The following papers were read:—1st. By the Rev. Thomas Hugo, on the *Liber Albus*; 2nd. by Mr. F. W. Fairholt, on the Giants of Guildhall; 3rd. by Mr. John Whichcord, on the Church of St. Mary Aldermary; and 4th. by Mr. Deputy Lott, on the Church of St. Mary-le-Bow. Afterwards the company visited the Library and other parts of the Hall, and from thence proceeded to the Churches of St. Mary le-Bow and St. Mary Aldermary.

“The second Meeting was at Harrow, on Thursday, October 6, 1859. The Meeting was addressed by the Chairman, the Rev. W. Cunningham,

Vicar of Harrow, after which papers were read—1st. by the Rev. Thomas Hugo, on the History of Harrow; 2nd. by the Rev. Mr. Oxenham, on a Chalice exhibited to the Meeting by the kindness of Mr. Young, of Sudbury-grove; 3rd. by Mr. W. Tayler, in the absence of Mr. Niblet of Gloucester, on the Sepulchral Brass of John Byrkhede, at Harrow; 4th. by Mr. Charles Bailly, on the Brasses recently discovered in Harrow Church; and 5th. the Hon. Secretary read a paper by Mr. W. Durrant Cooper, on the Parochial Registers of Harrow.

“The third Meeting was held at Crosby Hall, on Tuesday evening, December 13, 1859, where the papers read were:—1st. by Mr. John Gough Nichols, on the Byrkhede Brass at Harrow; 2nd. by Mr. Thomas Brewer, a Memoir of Sir Wolstan Dixie, Knt.; 3rd. by the Rev. Thomas Hugo, on the Church and Monastery of the Augustinians or Austin Friars. The Meeting was then addressed with reference to some Autographs, exhibited, by permission of the Library Committee of the Corporation of London, by Mr. W. H. Overall, and illustrations of the carved corbels from the Church of St. Michael’s, Cornhill, by Mr. W. Tayler.

“The fourth and last Meeting was held at the Temple, Bridewell, and Stationers’ Hall, on Thursday, April 12, 1860 (being the third for City antiquities). Papers were read—1st. by the Rev. Thomas Hugo, on Domesday Book; 2nd. by Mr. Basset Smith, on the Temple and the Templars; 3rd. by Mr. E. Richardson, on the Temple Church and Effigies therein; and 4th. by Mr. John Gough Nichols, on the Stationers’ Company and their Hall. The places visited this day were—The Temple Halls, Libraries, and Church, the Record Office, Bridewell, and Stationers’ Hall.

“At each of these Meetings the attendance has been large. Antiquities and works of art have been exhibited. At Harrow a temporary museum was collected, which greatly enhanced the interest of the Meeting.

“The third part of the Transactions of the Society (completing the first Volume) is on the eve of publication, and the Council confidently hope that the interesting and varied contents of the same will induce the Members to forgive the delay in its issue, which has been even more distasteful to themselves than to the Members generally, but which has arisen from the force of circumstances entirely beyond their power of control.

“Upon the expiration of their tenancy in Fleet Street, the Council removed to apartments in St. Mildred’s Court, Poultry, E.C., where they feel much pleasure that the size of the rooms, and the convenience of the accommodation generally, enables them to receive the Members on this day, without incurring the obligation or the expense which has hitherto been incumbent on them in providing a place for their Annual Meeting.

“In conclusion, the Council again express their gratification at the position of the Society. It is now regarded as an established and valuable institution, and needs but the continued activity and zeal of its Members to effect the good work, and to attain to the high result for which it was originated.

"The Council submits the Accounts of the Society up to December 31st, 1859, and the Statement of the affairs of the Society.

STATEMENT of ACCOUNTS of the LONDON AND MIDDLESEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY to DECEMBER 1859.

Cr.	£. s. d.	Dr.	£. s. d.
By Balance at Bank . . . . .	25 0 9	May 9. Rent . . . . .	5 5 0
By Cash in hand . . . . .	24 4 6	June 21 Ashbee and Co. . . . .	2 18 0
Less petty Cash paid by Hon. Secretary . . . . .	12 8 6	Aug. 20. Petty Cash . . . . .	3 11 0
	11 16 0	Aug. 22. Rent . . . . .	5 5 0
By Cash in hand of Collector . . . . .	3 10 0	Oct. 20. Rent . . . . .	5 5 0
By Subscriptions received by Collector	23 10 0	Oct. 25. Transactions, per Rev. T. Hugo . . . . .	3 18 0
By Subscriptions received by Hon. Secretary . . . . .	11 0 0	Dec. 28. Rent . . . . .	5 5 0
By Life Composition . . . . .	5 0 0	Messrs. Nichols, printing . . . . .	25 10 9
By Sale of Transactions . . . . .	1 0 0	Petty Cash paid by Hon. Secretary . . . . .	23 15 5
By Arrears . . . . .	6 0 0	Balance in hands of Collector . . . . .	13 0 0
Balance due to Hon. Secretary . . . . .	8 16 5	Balance in hand of Banker . . . . .	2 0 0
	£95 13 2		£95 13 2

"I hereby certify that I have examined minutely all the documents of the Society, and find them perfectly correct.

"(Signed) W. H. JUDD, Auditor.

"May 3rd, 1860."

Resolved,—That the Report of the Council, and the Balance-sheet, be received and adopted.

Resolved,—That the Patrons, Vice-Presidents, Treasurer, and Trustees be re-elected.

On the consideration of the appointment of a President in the place of the late Lord Londesborough, it was resolved that the Council be empowered by this meeting to take steps for procuring a President of the Society.

Eight members of the Council having retired from office in accordance with the rules, it was resolved that the Council for the ensuing year consist of—

Arthur Ashpitel, Esq. F.S.A.  
 Charles Baily, Esq.  
 J. W. Butterworth, Esq. F.S.A.  
 W. Durrant Cooper, Esq. F.S.A.  
 H. C. Coote, Esq. F.S.A.  
 James Crosby, Esq. F.S.A.  
 F. W. Fairholt, Esq. F.S.A.  
 John Franklin, Esq.  
 Alfred Heales, Esq. F.S.A.  
 J. J. Howard, Esq. F.S.A.

Rev. Thomas Hugo, F.S.A.  
 Mr. Deputy Lott, F.S.A.  
 Henry Mogford, Esq. F.S.A.  
 John Gough Nichols, Esq. F.S.A.  
 Edward Richardson, Esq.  
 Basset Smith, Esq. F.G.S.  
 William Tayler, Esq. F.S.S.  
 J. R. Daniel-Tyssen, Esq. F.S.A.  
 John Whichcord, Esq. F.S.A.  
 Alfred White, Esq. F.L.S.

Resolved,—That the thanks of the Meeting be given to Mr. Henry W.

Sass for his services as Hon. Secretary during the past year, and that, with his permission, he be re-elected.

Resolved,—That Mr. Thomas Greenish be appointed Honorary Photographer for the ensuing year.

Resolved,—That Mr. T. Brewer and Mr. W. H. Hart, F.S.A., be elected Auditors for the year.

Resolved,—That the best thanks of the Meeting be given to the Chairman.

### NOTES AND QUERIES.

#### *I.—Proceedings in the Court of Requests, temp Eliz. respecting the Bells of Hillingdon.*

The following documents are extracted from the Proceedings of the Court of Requests in the 34th year of Queen Elizabeth, in a case to stay suit for the recovery of amount alleged to be due for hanging a bell in the church of Hillingdon:—

“Bill. ROWLAND RAYNER, THOMAS RAYNER, and WILLIAM MOUNTSAGE, of Hillingdon, Middlesex, Plaintiffs; LAWRENCE WRIGHT, Defendant.

“That where about two yeres since or more one Lawrence Wrighte, of London, belfounder, did faithfullie promise and undertake to and with your said subjects, that he would, within shorte time next ensuinge the said promise, newe cast and substancially make a great bell for your said subjects and the rest of the parishioners there, which bell so to be made and hanged up in the bell-frame att Hillingdon aforesaid, in his convenient place emongest fower other bells then hanging there, shoold be tuneable and agreeable with the rest of the said bells, and bound himself to your said subjects that he woold justlie and trulie performe the same, which in troth he never did performe in anie good order, but, altogether contrarie to his said bargaine and agreement made to your said subjectes; for making of which said bell in manner and forme before alleaged your said subjectes became bounde by their deede of obligation to the said Lawrence with condicicion that they woold satisfie and paie to the saide Lawrence the full some of so much monie as was agreed upon betwixt them for the same in manner and forme ensuing, That is to saie within one moneth next after that the said Lawrence shoold performe his said bargaine and promise to them made in forme aforesaid one-half of the saide some, and within six monthes then next after the other half;” &c. “And forasmuch as the said Lawrence hath not in anie pointe effectualle nor justly performed his said bargaine and promise, your said subjectes doth forbear to paie him the said somes of monie as in reason and equitie is lawfull for them to doo. Nevertheles so it is and it maie please your Majestie that the said Lawrence

of a gredie and unconscienable minde hath or meaneth to sue your said subjectes upon the said deede obligatorie."—Prayer for writ directing Defendant to appear in court and obey directions thereon.

*Answer of the Defendant.*

"That aboute fower years paste ther passed speeche and communycacion betwixte this Defendant and the said Complainants, then parishioners of the said towne of Hillingdon, aboute the newe castinge and makinge of a bell to be hanged upp in the bell-frame at Hillingdon aforesaid, and in the end this Defendant did undertake the doeing thereof; and the said Complainants dyd lykewise undertake and assuer for to paye unto this Defendant the some of ffortie and seaven poundes to be paid at certaine daies," &c. "And this Defendant became also bounde to the said Complainants by obligacion in the some of threscore poundes of lyke lawful monye of England to this or the like effect, that whereas this Defendant had then delivered to the said Complainants one great bell wayeinge twentye hundred waighte or therabouts, and if in case it happened that the said bell after the newe safe placeinge and hanginge upp thereof in the righte and due place within the steeple of the parishe church of Hyllingdon aforesaid, shall not be and contynue of a true tune, good sounde, and agreeable to and with the residue of the bells that then did hange in the said steeple, or do not breake or cracke through defaulte of workmanship by or duringe the space of one yeare and a daye then next followinge, if then this Defendant, his executors or assignes, at his or their owne proper costes and charges, doe not onely take downe and hange upp the said bell from time to time, but also within convenient time and space next after notice geven to hime or them within the said space of one yeare and a daie ymediatly after the nowe next safe placeinge and hanginge up of the said bell as aforesaid, doe newe caste and make tunable the said bell to and with the residue of the said bells that then did hange in the said steeple from time to time untill the said bell shall be and contynue of true sounde, and agreeable with the other bells that nowe hange in the said steeple by the said space of one yeare and a daye next after the hanginge up of the said bell as aforesaid, for the better expression of the certenty whereof this Defendant refereth himselfe to the condicion and obligacion aforesaid. And this Defendant further saiethe that he did newe caste and newe make the said bell, and hanged the same in the said bell-frame accordinge to the true intent and meaneinge of the contracte and agreement aforesaid, and also accordinge to the entent and true meaninge of the condicion of the said obligacion. And yet the said Complainants have not satsfised and paid the said some of seaven and ffortie poundes, or anye parte or parcell therof, for the non-paiement whcreof this Defendant hathe attempted sute upon the said obligacion made unto this Defendant as aforesaid."

J. BURTT.

II.—*Ballads upon Hackney, Highgate, and Hampstead.*

Among the entries in the Register of the Stationers' Company, in the year 1569, Mr. J. PAYNE COLLIER found the two following:—

“R'd of Wyll'm Greffeth, for his lycense for pryntinge of a ballett intituled *Hackney and Hyegate ys at Struffe* . . . . . iij<sup>d</sup>.

“R'd of John Alde, for his lycense for pryntinge of a ballett intituled ‘all you lacke service or have any nede to go carry thrones at hamstede heth’ [*no sum*].” (Registers of the Stationers' Company, printed for the Shakespeare Society, i. 198, 218.)

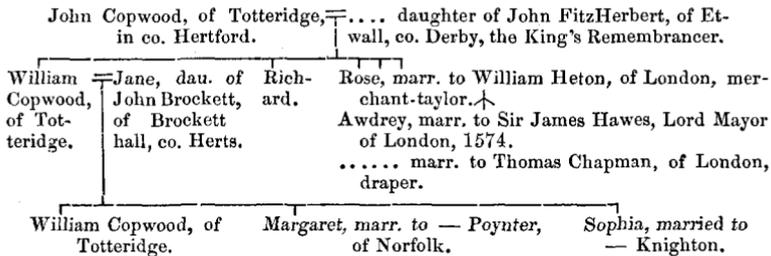
The clerk of the Company, who made these entries, was a very illiterate and blundering fellow, as almost every page of Mr. J. Payne Collier's volumes shows. The second of these ballads in all probability commenced thus:—

All you that lacke service or have any neede  
May go carry thornes at Hamstede heth.

Neither of these ballads were known to Mr. J. Payne Collier. If they could be recovered, either in print or manuscript, they might tend to illustrate the social manners of Middlesex in the Elizabethan age. The thorn-carrying at Hampstead Heath was apparently an effort to provide work for the unemployed poor in the collection of fire-wood.

III.—*Arms from an Ancient house in Aldgate.*

THE arms carved on the panel, engraved in vol. i. p. 375, so closely resembled those of Saltonstall, that, being accompanied by the cypher H.S., they were confidently attributed to that family. It appears, however, by the Visitation of Hertfordshire, made in 1572, that they really belonged to the family of Copwood, and their true blazon was as follows: Argent, a pile issuant from the dexter chief point sable, fimbriated engrailed gules, between two eagles displayed vert, beaked and legged of the third. Crest: an eagle with wings endorsed or. Their pedigree (which is not printed in Clutterbuck's History of Hertfordshire) is as follows:—



(The Visitation of 1572 was signed by William Copwood.)

(MSS. Harl. 1504, fol. 39*b*; 1546, fol. 24*b*; Pedigree of Heton in MS. Harl. 1463, p. 65; and of Hawes, *ibid.* p. 6.)

IV.—*Petition of Anthony Babington for Pardon.*

In illustration of Mr. W. Durrant Cooper's paper on the Harrow families,\* the following document will be read with interest. The original was in the possession of Thomas Bateman, esq, of Lombardale-house, co. Derby, recently deceased,† and was published for the first time in "The Reliquary," edited by Mr. Llewellynn Jewitt, F.S.A., to whom the Society is indebted for the loan of the fac-simile autograph:—

"Most gracious Souvarigne, Yf either bitter teares, a pensisve contrite harte, ore any dutyfull sighte of the wretched Synner might work any pittie in your royall breast, I would wringe out of my drayned eyes as much bloode as in bemoaninge my drery tragedye shold lamentably bewayll my faulte, and somewhat (no dought) move you to compassion; but synnce there is no proportione betwixte the qualitee of my crimes and any human commiseration, Showe, sweet Queene, some mirakle on a wretch that lyethe prostrate in y<sup>r</sup> prison, most gravously bewaylinge his offence, and imploringe such comforte at your anyoynted hande as my poore wives misfortunes doth begge, my childe innocence doth crave, my gyttless family doth wishe, and my heynous trecherye dothe leaste deserve. So shall your divine mersy make your glorye shyne as far above all princes, as my most horrible practices are more detestable amongst your beste subiectes, whom lovinglye and happielye to governe I humbly beseche the mercye-Master himself to grante, for his sweete Sonnes sake, Jesus Christe.

Yours  
 most unfortunate (but not  
 most dishonest) Subject  
 A Babington

L. JEWITT. 50

The petition is undated. Babington suffered, with six of his fellow-conspirators, in Lincoln's Inn Fields, on the 20th Sept. 1586, and seven others on the following day. It may be remarked that there is an idle story that Babington was deeply enamoured of the Queen of Scots, and had even conceived a foolish hope of receiving her hand in marriage; but his Petition shows that he had a wife living.

\* Vol. i. p. 288.

† Mr. Bateman was the author of "Vestiges of the Antiquities of Derbyshire," and other valuable antiquarian works.

# London and Middlesex Archæological Society.

FOUNDED IN 1855.

THIS Society has been formed with the following objects:—

To collect, record, and publish the best information on the Ancient Arts and Monuments of the Cities of London and Westminster, and of the County of Middlesex; including Primæval Antiquities; Architecture—Ecclesiastical, Civil, and Military; Sculpture; Works of Art in Metal, Wood, Ivory, &c.; Paintings on Walls, Wood, or Glass; Heraldry and Genealogy; Costume; Numismatics; Ecclesiastical History and Endowments; Charitable Foundations; Records; Civil History and Antiquities, comprising those of Manors, Manorial Rights, Privileges, and Customs; and all other matters usually comprised under the head of Archæology.

To procure careful observation and preservation of Antiquities discovered in the progress of works, such as Excavations for Railways, Foundations of Buildings, &c.

To make, and to encourage Individuals and Public Bodies in making, Researches and Excavations, and to afford to them suggestions and co-operation.

To oppose and prevent, as far as may be practicable, any injuries with which Monuments and Ancient Remains of every description may from time to time be threatened, and to collect accurate Drawings, Plans, and Descriptions thereof.

To found a Museum and Library for the reception, by way of gift, loan, or purchase, of works and objects of Archæological interest connected with London and Middlesex.

Meetings of the Members and Friends of this Society are held periodically in London, and occasionally at different places in Middlesex.

The Transactions of the Society, including original Papers and Communications, with Illustrations, are published from time to time, and a copy is transmitted, free, to every Member whose subscription (10s. due annually, January 1,) is not in arrear.

All Persons desirous of becoming Members, or of promoting in any manner the objects of the Society, are requested to apply, either personally or by letter, to HENRY WILLIAM SASS, Esq., the Honorary Secretary, No. 7, St. Mildred's Court, Poultry, E.C., or to any Member of the Council.

*It will be observed that the operations of this Society are exclusively devoted to the Archæology of the Metropolis and of the Metropolitan County.*

# London and Middlesex Archaeological Society.

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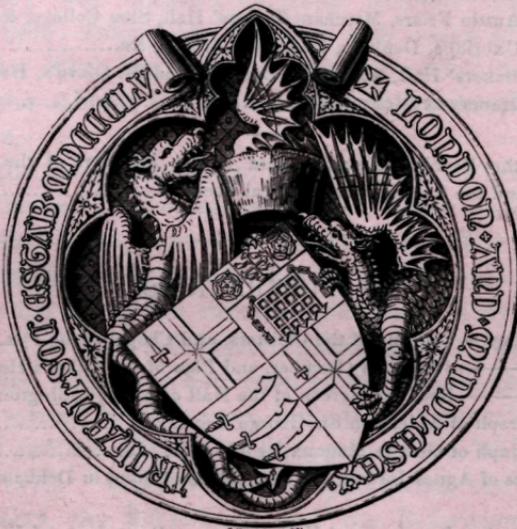
TRANSACTIONS

OF THE

LONDON AND MIDDLESEX

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VOLUME II.—PART *v* 2



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MDCCCLXIII.

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\* These are vignettes.



*Latteburius in threnos Jeremie, Capitulis CXV., folio, Oxonii, Anno dni 1482, ultimá die mensis Julii.* From a memorandum on the first leaf of this book it appears that in 1563 it belonged to Thomas Sackomb, who purchased it of John Avyngton, a monk, also Scholar and Bachelor of the Cathedral Church of Winchester, and afterwards Professor of Theology. Several of the books here bear the signature of William Camden, in small and neat characters; they were doubtless gifts from him.

On one of the leaves of a copy of an early printed English book, "The Dialogue of Dives and Pauper," printed by Richard Pynson in 1493, in excellent condition, is this inscription, partially defaced: "Iste liber constat . . . Banbury . . . Osneye." Under this are three shields, the centre one containing these arms, Argent, two bends, azure; the two others are alike, each one containing a device like a merchant's mark.

The signature of John Fox the martyrologist occurs on the title-page of a book entitled *Gasparis Megandri Figurini in Epistolam Pauli ad Ephesios Commentarius*, Basil, 1534. Two others are on a copy of Melancthon's *Loci Communes Theologici*, 1548.

A book here preserved, entitled *Descriptio Britanniae Scotiae, Hyberniae, et Orchadum, ex libro Pauli Jovii Episcopi Nuceri*, was once the property of Robert Glover, Portcullis Pursuivant at Arms, but afterwards passed into the possession of another proprietor, as appears by an inscription on the fly-leaf; and the second possessor has added this somewhat sarcastic remark, "Sic transit rerum proprietas."

In a copy of Ben Jonson's works, 1640, these verses are on a fly-leaf:—

"Tho' cruel Death has this great Conquest made  
And learned Johnson in his urn is lay'd  
Nere shall his fame be in y<sup>e</sup> tyrants pow'r  
For y<sup>t</sup> shall live when Death shall be no more."

In another part of the same book:—

"Lord give me wisdom to direct my ways  
I beg not Riches nor yet Length of Days.  
Farewell."

In a "Daily Office for the Sick," &c., 1699, is this note:—

"If this be lost and you do find, I pray you to bere so good an mind as to restore un to the seme that here below heth set her name. H. G."

In *Lombardica Hystoria*, 1490, is this amusing note:—

"Thomas Tyllie ys my name  
And with my hand I cannot mend this same"

He that dothe reade and not understande  
 Ys lyke to a blinde man led by y<sup>e</sup> hande  
 Who, yf the guide be not suer and sounde  
 Ys lyke often tymes to ly one the grounde  
 Therefore good reader let theise be thy stayer  
 And be not unmyndfull of them every daye.  
 For feare of fallinge as ofte doth the blinde,  
 And so by false guiders the truth shall not finde,  
 W<sup>ch</sup> greatly doth greve the blind for the tyme,  
 And thus craving pardone I make up my ryme.

“JOHN LEE. THOMAS TYLLE.

“An<sup>o</sup> Dñi 1586.”

On the fly-leaf of Heylyn's "Help to English History," (London, 1670,) is this short but very expressive admonition:—

“Exodus 20th c.  
 ‘Thou shalt not steal.’”

In a book entitled *Homeliarius Doctorum*, 1494, are two interesting documents, nearly perfect, only just so much having been cut off from the edge as to destroy perhaps the last two words in each line. They are on parchment, and were pasted inside the covers, but are now disengaged from their fellows by the joint action of time and damp.

The first consists of the will of Robert Atte Wod, Alderman of Oxford, dated the 28th day of May, 1461, just thirty-three years prior to the date of the book itself. By it he bequeaths his soul to Almighty God and all the saints, and his body to be buried in the church of the Blessed Mary of Oseney, near the grave of his father; and after making gifts to various churches, he provides for a chaplain to offer up the Mass for his soul, and the soul of Cicely Herberfeld, for whom he was bound, (i. e., he was under obligation,) in the church of St. Martin at Oxford for four years. He also gave to Joan his wife, for her life, a tenement in the parish of St. Thomas, called Bokebynders Place; and after her death, then according to the form and effect of certain indentures between the abbot of the Blessed Mary the Virgin of Osseneya, and himself. This will was proved in the Ecclesiastical Court at Oxford.

The other document is undated, but is probably of the same period as the will. It is a petition, in English, and is remarkable for the title it assigns to the magnates of the city of London, namely, that of “sovereigns.” It runs thus:—

“To the Ryght honourable and gracyous lorde end worshypfull souveraignes the Mayre and Aldremen of yis noble Citie of London.

“Besechith full humbely your poore and perpetuell oratrice Johan Pentrith, widowe, late th . . . John Pentrith, youre trewe Servaunt and Officere, that it may please

you and goode graces in . . . deracion of the longe daies of theire continuance in youre service withinne this Citee of L. . . of the gret and importable penurye that youre sayde poore oratrice seth tyme of hir sed h . . . decesse hath longe tyme continued and abyden unto the gret peine and hevynesse of your . . . suppliant, the which she cannot well long tyme endure without youre goode and gracious . . . relief. To yeve and graunt unto youre saide poore oratrice some annuell refreshment . . . gracyous almesse and goodnesse in relevynge and refreshing of hir said poverté and heu . . . for the tendre love that ye have hadde unto hir said housbond, atte reverence of almyght . . . and in wey of charite, and youre saide poor wydowe and perpetuell oratrice shall pra . . . for you hir lyf durynge," &c.

In another book, *Homiliarum Opus*, F. Adami Sasbout, Delphii Lovanii, 1556, are two parchment deeds, which have been made use of for binding purposes. They are not so perfect as the previous specimens, but they yield some little information as to property and persons in the city of London.

By the first one John Brother, son and heir of Adam de Brother, grants to Adam de Brauncestre and another, goldsmiths, of London, and their heirs or assigns, two marks annual rent, which the same Adam and Thomas purchased of Adam Brother his (grantor's) father, issuing out of the principal messuage, and the tenement adjoining, in the parish of Saint Mary Magdalen, in Old Fish-street, near the said church. This deed is of the reign of Henry III. or Edward I. The other deed is very fragmentary. By it John de . . . rd, citizen and vintner of London, gives to Edward de Westmethefeld, London, and Roger de Creton, certain lands, the locality of which does not appear. It is dated at "Iseldon," (Islington) 8 Edward III.

Another series of books which have not only a local, but also a great historical interest, are the books used at the coronations of the sovereigns of this realm.

The first two are histories of the solemnity; one entitled,—

"The entertainment of His Most Excellent Majestie Charles II., on his passage through the City of London to his Coronation, containing an exact account of the whole solemnity: The Triumphall arches, and Cavalcade delineated in Sculpture; the Speeches and Impresses illustrated from antiquity. To these is added a brief narrative of His Majestie's Solemn Coronation: with his magnificent proceeding, and Royal Feast in Westminster Hall. By John Ogilby. London. Printed by Tho. Roycroft, and are to be had at the Author's house in King's Head Court within Shoe Lane. M DC LXII."

The other entitled,—

"The History of the Coronation of the most High, most mighty, and most excellent Monarch, James II. by the Grace of God King of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c., and of his Royal Consort, Queen Mary: solemnized in the Collegiate Church of St. Peter, in the C.ty of Westminster, on Thursday the

23 of April, being the Festival of St. George, in the year of our Lord 1685. With an exact account of the several preparations in order thereunto, their Majesties' most splendid processions, and their Royal and Magnificent Feast in Westminster Hall. The whole work illustrated with Sculptures. By his Majestie's especial command. By Francis Sandford, Esqre., Lancaster Herald of Arms. In the Savoy: Printed by Thomas Newcomb, one of His Majesties Printers, 1687."

We then come to George the Third's reign. Here is a book handsomely bound in red morocco, and gilt, and the inner sides of the covers ornamented with gold and flowers. It is entitled,—

"The Form and order of the service that is to be performed, and of the ceremonies that are to be observed in the Coronation of their Majesties King George III. and Queen Charlotte in the Abbey Church of St. Peter, Westminster, on Tuesday the 22nd of September, 1761. London: Printed by Mark Baskett, Printer to the King's most Excellent Majesty, and by the assigns of Robert Baskett, 1761."

And then in their order are the books of George the Fourth, William the Fourth, and our present sovereign, the Lady Victoria; but in this series the gradual falling off of external ornament cannot but be noticed, the last book being merely stitched in black paper covers, *without any attempt at dignity.*

It is stated that in the library founded by Dr. Williams in Red-cross-street, Cripplegate, were many manuscripts, which were burnt, and among them the pompous and curious book of the ceremonies of the coronation of the kings of England.

#### MANUSCRIPTS.

The greater part of the manuscripts perished in the fire before spoken of, but there are a few left, and among them are some valuable specimens.

In the Harleian MS., No. 694, is contained a number of catalogues of various libraries, and among them a list of the manuscripts here, compiled apparently in the year 1672. It is entitled, "Catalogus Codd. MSS. in Bibliotheca Westmonast. Anº 1672." This contains above three hundred volumes, all of which are briefly specified. There is a good sprinkling of *classical authors*, the ancient Fathers of the Church, and several books which, if now in existence, would have been well worthy our attention. Among these are—

"An English new Testament with a Calender of the Epistles and Ghospells.

"An old Missall with the Roman Calender before it.

"Two other Missalls.

"A treatise how to live godlyly, Beginneth, a Treatize y<sup>t</sup> sufficeth to each man and woman to live after if they wolen bee saved.

"A book of prayers to certaine Saints with the pictures.

"The Summary of the whole Bible collected by Wickliffe."

Next come several books on legal subjects, gavelkind, pleadings, statutes, and forms of writs; then a curious book entitled,—

“The method of preparing food, or concerning the ancient culinary art, in which are elucidated the names of the dishes had at the dinners of Coronations and Installations.”

The magnificently illuminated missal or service-book, prepared in the year 1373 under the care of Nicholas Litlington, at that time abbot of this church, is in most excellent preservation, with scarcely a blemish throughout, except those owing to design.

The first volume commences with the consecration of salt for the holy water. It contains offices for the Sundays of the whole year, from Advent to the twenty-fifth after Trinity; likewise several of the principal festivals.

The second volume contains the Mass and the service for Passion-week, at great length; the office for the coronation of the king and queen, and that for the queen only when not crowned with the king; the office for the royal funerals; several offices for inferior or national saints, as Edward the Confessor, Edmund, Dunstan, Laurence, Catherine, &c.

By a proclamation in Henry the Eighth's time, renewed under Edward the Sixth, all services, litanies, and books of prayer were ordered to be purified from all the remains of popery; and in consequence of this, the very name of the Pope has been erased from many Missals, and in this of Litlington's the name of St. Thomas à Becket is erased from the calendar, as also the office for his festival.

There is a very curious piece of History respecting a manuscript still preserved in the library, entitled “*Flores Historiarum*, or the Chronicle of Matthew of Westminster.” In some rhymes written by a monk of Westminster on the life of Henry the Fifth, (contained in Cotton MSS. Brit. Mus., Cleopatra B., and lately edited by Mr. Charles Augustus Cole in the series of Chronicles now being published under the direction of the Master of the Rolls,) the author, after describing the bounteous gifts made by the King to the church of Westminster, mentions in particular two precious books and a sceptre which he restored to the same church:—

“*Psalterium carum, sic Flores Historiarum  
Restituit gratis ad Westmynstre vir pietatis.*”

There can be but little doubt that the *Flores Historiarum* spoken of by the chronicler is the identical volume still in the library,

while there is every reason to believe that the "precious Psalter" is none other than *Litlington's Missal*.

We have here the ancient Chronicle of England commonly called the "Brute;" which is a compilation from the history of Geoffrey of Monmouth. There is an abundant supply of copies of this *Chronicle* throughout the manuscript repositories of this country, especially at the British Museum.

Here also is a curious manuscript on subjects of natural history, with coloured representations of various animals, preceded by drawings of human monstrosities, and a view of Adam's naming the animals.

A book, which though not in the library, is yet connected with the Abbey, demands a few passing words. In the Public Record Office in this metropolis is preserved a book containing the various indentures between King Henry VII. and the abbot and convent of Westminster concerning the prayers to be said for himself and family during his life, and the performance of services for their souls after their decease. These indentures are dated July 16, 1504, and they enumerate with great precision all the services which were to be held, and the various collects and psalms to be used from and after the execution of the deed. Special prayers were to be said daily in the regular services of the Abbey for the prosperity of the King and his family; there was to be a "herse" set round with 100 tapers, which the King provided till the chapel was erected in which his tomb was to be placed, and an "Anniversary" was to be performed upon February 11. At certain of the Masses said by the chantry-monk appointed for that purpose, he was to turn his face "at the first lavatory" to the people, and bid them pray for the King thus:—

"Sirs,—I exhorte and desire you specially and devoutly of your charitie to praye for the good and prosperous estate of the Kyng oure Souverayne Lorde Kyng Henry the vij<sup>th</sup>, founder of thre masses perpetually to be sayd in this monastery, and for the prosperitie of this his reame, and for the soule of the moost excellent Princesse Elizabeth late Quene of Englande, his wif, and for the soules of their children and issue, and for the soule of the right noble Prince Edmund late Erle of Richemont, fader to oure said souverayne lorde the Kyng, and for the soules of all his other progenitours and auncestres, and all cristen soules."

This book is illuminated, and is superbly bound in velvet, and the seals of the contracting parties are enclosed in small silver skippets.

## ON ANCIENT BINDINGS IN THE LIBRARY.

BY JOSEPH J. HOWARD, F.S.A.

[*Read in the Library, Oct. 25, 1860.*]

THE examples of fifteenth and sixteenth century impressed leather bindings in this library are numerous, and many of them are of very rare occurrence in other collections.

The first I would describe is the cover of a book printed at Basle in the year 1502. On one side of this volume is the representation of St. John the Baptist preaching. He is clad "in raiment of camel's hair," and is standing on a mount, behind three branches of trees tied together, resembling in shape the letter H. The people surrounding him have their hands clasped in prayer.

On the reverse side of the volume is impressed the figure of St. James holding in the left hand a staff and wallet, and supporting with his right a youth who is suspended from a gibbet.

The legend is thus narrated by Pope Calixtus II. :—

"A certain German, who with his wife and son went on a pilgrimage to St. James of Compostella, having travelled as far as Torlosa, lodged at an inn there; and the host had a fair daughter, who looking on the son of the pilgrim (a handsome and graceful youth), became deeply enamoured; he being virtuous, and, moreover, on his way to a holy shrine, refused to listen to her allurements. Then she thought how she might be avenged for this slight put upon her charms, and hid in his wallet her father's drinking cup. The next morning, no sooner were they departed than the host discovering his loss, pursued them, accused them before the judge, and the cup being found in the young man's wallet, he was condemned to be hung, and all they possessed was confiscated to the host.

"Then the afflicted parents pursued their way lamenting, and made their prayers and complaint before the altar of the blessed St. Jago; and thirty-six days afterwards, as they returned by the spot where their son hung on the gibbet, they stood beneath it weeping and lamenting.

"Then the son spoke, 'O my mother! O my father! do not lament for me, for I have never been in better cheer; the blessed Apostle James is at my side sustaining me, and filling me with celestial comfort and joy.' The parents being astonished, hastened to the judge, who at that moment was seated at table, and the mother called out, 'Our son lives.' The judge mocked at them. 'What sayest thou, good woman? Thou art beside thyself. If thy son lives, so do those fowls in my dish.' And, lo! scarcely had he uttered the words when the fowls [being a cock and a hen] rose up full feathered in the dish, and the cock began to crow, to the great admiration of the judge and his attendants.

"Then the judge rose up from table hastily, and called together the priests, and the lawyers, and they went in procession to the gibbet, took down the young man and restored him to his parents, and the miraculous cock and hen were placed under the protection of the Church, where they and their posterity long flourished in testimony of this stupendous miracle."—*Mrs. Jameson's Sacred and Legendary Art*, ed. 1850, p. 140.

In the chapel of St. James, four miles from Spoleto, are frescoes representing the miracles of this saint. In one compartment St. James is represented sustaining a youth who is suspended from a gibbet<sup>a</sup>. The example before you is the only instance I have seen of this saint being so represented on early bindings.

The next binding is a very beautiful example of early art, and appears to be of the same date as the volume, which was printed by Wynkin de Worde in 1511. On one side is represented, under a canopy, the figure of St. Barbara, surrounded by a floriated border, in which are introduced lions, birds, &c., and on a scroll the legend *SANCTA BARBARA ORA [PRO NOBIS]*. She is holding in her right hand a palm-branch, (the emblem of martyrdom,) and in her left the Bible. By her side is a tower, and the ground is powdered with fleur-de-lis.

The legend as given by Mrs. Jameson<sup>b</sup> is as follows:—

“Dioscorus, who dwelt in Heliopolis, had an only daughter named Barbara, whom he exceedingly loved. Fearful lest from her singular beauty she should be demanded in marriage and taken from him, he shut her up in a tower, and kept her secluded from the eyes of men. The virtuous Barbara in her solitude gave herself up to study and meditation; and the result of her reflection was that idols of wood and stone worshipped by her parents could not have created the stars of heaven on which she so often gazed. So she contemned these false gods, but did not as yet know the true faith.

“Now in the loneliness of her tower the fame reached her of the famous doctor and teacher Origen, who dwelt in Alexandria. She longed to know of his teaching, and wrote to him secretly. On Origen reading the letter he rejoiced, and sent to her one of his disciples, disguised as a physician, who perfected her conversion, and she received baptism from him.

“Her father, who was violently opposed to the Christians, was at this time absent; but previous to his departure he had sent skilful architects to construct a bath chamber of wonderful splendour. One day St. Barbara descended to view the progress of the workmen, and seeing that they had constructed two windows commanded them to insert a third. When her father returned he was much displeased, and said to his daughter, ‘Why hast thou done this?’ and she answered, ‘Know, my father, that through three windows doth the soul receive light,—the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost, and the three are one.’

“Then her father being enraged, drew his sword to kill her, but she fled to the summit of the tower, and he pursued her; but by angels she was wrapped from his view and carried to a distance. A shepherd betraying her place of concealment, her father dragged her thence by the hair, and beat her, and confined her in a dungeon, denouncing her to the Proconsul Marcian. Her father, seeing no hope of her renouncing Christianity, carried her to a certain mountain near the city, drew his sword and cut off her head; but as he descended the mountain there came a most fearful tempest, and fire fell upon this cruel father and consumed him.”

On the reverse side is a representation of the mass of St. Gregory,

<sup>a</sup> Mrs. Jameson's *Sacred and Legendary Art*, ed. 1850, p. 144.

<sup>b</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 292.

who is seen officiating at the altar, surrounded by his attendant clergy; immediately over the altar is the Saviour, supported by two angels, His feet resting on a chalice.

The legend is as follows:—

“On a certain occasion when St. Gregory was officiating at the mass, one was near him who doubted the real presence; thereupon, at the prayer of the saint, a vision is suddenly revealed of the crucified Saviour Himself, who descends upon the altar, surrounded by the implements of the Passion.”

Another representation of St. Barbara is impressed on the cover of Gregory's “Decretals,” printed by Regnault in 1519. The figure of the saint is similarly treated to the example last described.

On the cover of a small book entitled *Apparatus Latinæ Locutiones* is impressed the representation of the wise men's offering. The Virgin is seated with the Saviour on her knee; behind her is Joseph; in front, the wise men with crowns on their heads are offering cups of various shapes. The binder's device, or merchant's mark, (with the initials B. I.,) is in the foreground.

Many of the bindings are impressed with the royal arms, badges, &c., and I have placed on the table several of the more remarkable specimens.

The impressed cover of a volume entitled *Annotaciones in Proverbia Salomonis*, printed by Froben, is deserving of notice. On one side is represented the Tudor rose, surrounded by the legend,—

“Hec rosa virtutis de celo missa sereno  
Eternū florens Regia sceptrā feret.”

On either side are two angels; above the legend are two escutcheons, the dexter charged with the arms of St. George, and the sinister with those of the City of London; on another shield at the base are the initials and merchant's mark of the binder; and on the reverse side of the cover are the arms of France and England, quarterly, surmounted by a royal crown, and supported by two angels. The initials of William Bill, D.D., Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, and Dean of Westminster, who died in 1561, and was buried in Westminster Abbey, (where there is a brass to his memory,) are stamped on the covers of this volume.

On the cover of a work printed by Jehan Petit early in the sixteenth century, entitled *Sermones de Adventu*, are represented on one side the arms of Henry VIII. (France and England quarterly), impaling 1 and 4, quarterly, Castile and Leon; 2 and 3, Aragon

and Sicily; and on a point in base a pomegranate erect, slipped, proper, for Granada. The arms are supported by two angels, and surmounted by an imperial crown. On the reverse side are the royal arms (France and England only) supported by the dragon and greyhound; above the shield, which is surmounted by the imperial crown, is a rose, on either side of which are two angels with scrolls. Immediately under the arms is the portcullis, allusive to the descent of the house of Tudor from the Beaufort family.

The Tudor rose, fleur-de-lis, castle, pomegranate, and other royal badges, frequently occur on impressed bindings *temp.* sixteenth century. In the example on the table the binder's device and initials, as well as the badges above mentioned, are represented.

On the cover of a small volume printed in the year 1542, is impressed the portraiture of Charles V., Emperor of Germany. He is represented in armour, holding in his right hand the orb, and in his left the sceptre, surrounded by the legend,—

"CAROLVS V. ROMA IMP. SEMPER  
AVGVST. ETAT SVE XLII."

Above is a shield charged with the imperial arms, (a double-headed eagle displayed,) and beneath are the two columns of Hercules, with the motto PLUS OULTRE.

The binder's name in full is seldom found impressed in bindings. There is, however, a very interesting example in this library, stamped on the cover of a small volume printed by Regnault in the year 1555. The following legend, viz., JOHANNES DE WOVDIX ANTWERPIE ME FECIT, surrounds a square-shaped compartment, within which is represented a lion rampant, ensigned with an imperial crown, probably intended for the arms of Flanders.

The arms of Edward IV. are impressed on the covers of a manuscript Book of Prayers. The arms, supported by two lions, are surrounded by fleurs-de-lis and hearts, and round the extreme verge is the representation of a hand, the first finger extended. It is not in the form for the act of blessing. It may have had reference to the hand on one of the sceptres of France, seeing it is associated with the fleur-de-lis.

## THE ORGAN OF WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

BY W. H. HART, F.S.A.

WITH reference to the old organ, Mr. Hart observed that he could give no particulars of any instrument previous to the great Rebellion, for on that event nearly all the organs in England were broken up and destroyed by the Parliamentary troops; but on the restoration of Charles II., and the return of affairs to their old channel, there was naturally a great demand for organs, or rather for organ-builders. Among these was the great Bernard Smith, many of whose works now remain, such as the organ at the Temple Church, St. Paul's Cathedral, and elsewhere. He was organ-builder to the Royal Chapels, and was succeeded in his business by his pupil, Schreider, who, from being his apprentice, became, by a not unusual course, his son-in-law, and constructed the organ now in this Abbey. It originally stood in the first bay from the transept, on the north side of the choir, to accompany the chants, services, and anthems of the daily matins and evensong. The situation was exactly over the monuments of Blow, Purcell, and Croft, who were buried under the organ which in their lifetime they had performed upon. From a memorandum in a MS. book in the custody of the Precentor, the organ seems to have been placed at the west end of the choir in 1730:—"The new organ built by Mr. Schreider and Mr. Jordan was opened on the 1st of August, 1730, by Mr. Robinson; the anthem, Purcell's, *O give thanks.*"

The instrument was divided into two cases, one containing the great organ and swell, the other the choir organ, and was placed over the screen, as most of you may recollect. It had three rows of keys, and twenty-three stops; the total number of pipes being 1,348.

It remained thus till 1846, when great alterations were made in the arrangements of the abbey itself, including the remodelling and alteration of the instrument. It was thought desirable, among other improvements, to obtain, if possible, a complete view inside the Abbey from end to end; and to effect this the organ was divided, as you may now see it, into three cases: one, placed on the north side of the church, in the fourth arch from the opening of the transept,

contains the great organ ; another exactly similar is placed fronting it in the corresponding arch, on the south side of the church, and contains the swell ; and a third, placed over the arch in the screen, contains the choir organ.

At the time of this alteration several new stops were added, and it is now an instrument worthy of the cathedral it stands in ; the richness and fulness of tone given by the diapasons of Schreider, and the brilliancy of the full organ, will not easily be forgotten by those who enjoy a musical taste.

## ON SOME DISCOVERIES IN CONNECTION WITH THE ANCIENT TREASURY AT WESTMINSTER.

BY JOSEPH BURTT,

ASSISTANT KEEPER OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS.

[*Read in the Library of Westminster Abbey, Oct. 25, 1860.*]

THIS discovery was made by Mr. Scott when prosecuting his examination of the remains of the Confessor's building. It was first brought to my notice upwards of eleven years ago, when I was desired by that gentleman to assist him in examining what seemed a heap of rubbish, but which, when trodden on, was more "springy" than its external appearance justified. It was in a kind of cellar close to the cloister door of the Chapter-house underneath this chamber<sup>a</sup>, into which no daylight could enter, and in a part of the chamber which consisted only of a narrow walled-up passage. Our examination was then only a slight one; but I saw enough to enable me to see that the bulk of this mass of "rubbish" appeared to consist of documents of a public nature that had probably by some accident been separated from the contents of the ancient treasury, which once occupied the adjoining chamber.

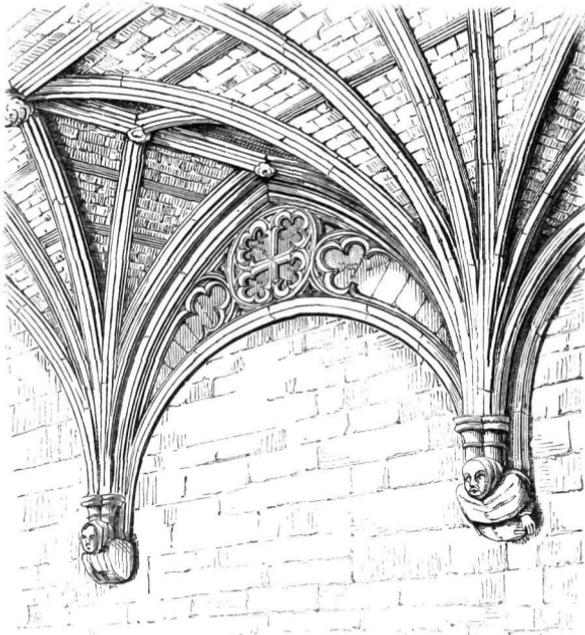
I have said that the mass to which my attention was drawn by Mr. Scott was at once seen to contain public documents. The requisite steps were taken in the matter, and I have made an official report upon the collection, of which a specimen is before you.

In continuing his description of this portion of the building, Mr. Scott says:—

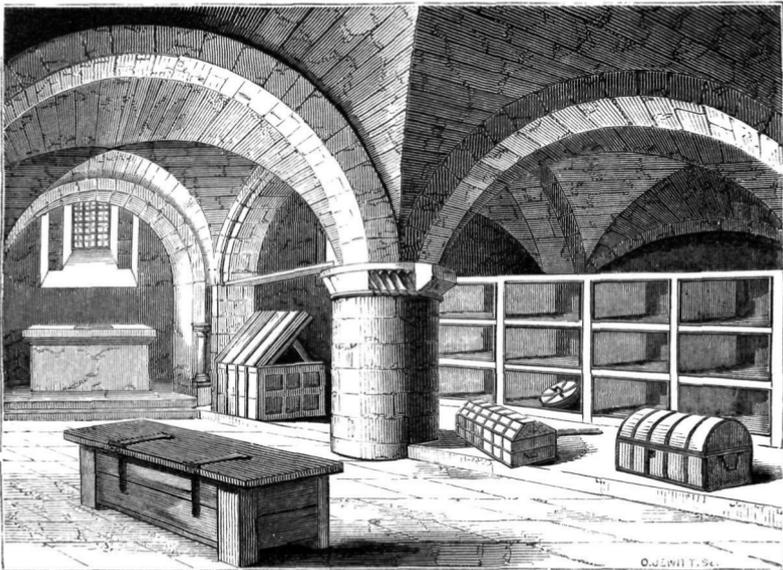
"I presume, therefore, that this, too, was a treasury; and I have a strong idea that it then formed a part of, and that its door was the entrance to, the pyx chamber; and it is possible that, after the robbery of the chamber before alluded to, the king, finding the terror of human skins offered no security, remodelled the chamber."

It is with reference to this great robbery of the royal treasury that I have to present to you a few particulars, which will, I trust, be of some interest. I cannot claim for them any great novelty, as they are nearly all in print, but in such print that their readability (to the uninitiated) is not much improved. The detailed

<sup>a</sup> See Mr. Scott's paper, "Gleanings from Westminster Abbey," printed in *GENT. MAG.*, Feb.—June, 1860, for the precise locality.



Part of the Vaulting of the Cloisters over the Lavatory, A.D. 1376—1336. (See p. 107.)



Chapel of the Pyx in its present state, 1800. [Part of the Substructure of A.D. 1093.]

account of the judicial investigations into this most daring and important robbery, (a robbery of two millions of money,) which has been printed in one of the Record publications, has not, I believe, been turned to any further account. It will be found, however, to be full of illustrations of the manners and state of society of the times; and considering that we are now over the very chamber from which the treasure was taken, and that the whole of the immediate locality was the scene of the various circumstances which are most distinctly and minutely referred to in the account, I thought some of those details might be acceptable to you, as they bear closely upon the subject in hand, and the event itself perhaps accounts completely for the discovery now brought to your notice.

I shall make no attempt to trace the history of the ancient treasury. From the earliest times, and in many countries, the royal treasury has been associated with a place of worship. The exchequer was held in a portion of the royal palace; the king and the abbot were generally much associated together; the palace and the monastery were contiguous; a strongly built vault was at the king's service as a store-room for his jewels not in general use, his plate and the cash that might not be wanted but for some great occasion. At later periods we have complete inventories of every article in the treasury, and most interesting they are, but there is none at this date. Such was the state of things in the year 1303, when Edward I. was preparing to take summary vengeance upon the Scotch for their so-called rebellion against his power. He probably anticipated a stubborn resistance, for he had consigned to the safe keeping of his treasury a large sum of money for the purpose of this war, and yet no subsidy had been granted since that two years previously. On the 14th of March he left Westminster; he lingered about the neighbourhood of London for a short time, and then advanced slowly northwards, reaching Newcastle on the 6th of May.

About the first of that month, or late in the preceding, for the accounts vary a little, the treasury was broken into, and the treasure carried off. From Linlithgow, on the 10th of June, the King issued his first writ directing the investigations into the matter. There is little reason to doubt that a large quantity of the treasure—that consisting of the plate and jewels—was recovered. One

of the principal thieves, Richard de Podelicote, was found with £2,200 worth in his possession. This man himself subsequently confessed the whole matter, as did another. Their accounts are not quite consistent, which is usually the case. Podelicote is always spoken of as the great culprit, and in his confession he takes the whole blame of the matter, as well as of a previous robbery of the conventual plate from the refectory. I will read a small portion of his story :—

“He was a travelling merchant for wool, cheese, and butter, and was arrested in Flanders for the King’s debts in Bruges, and there were taken from him £14 17s., for which he sued in the King’s Court at Westminster at the beginning of August in the thirty-first year, and then he saw the condition of the refectory of the Abbey, and saw the servants bringing in and out silver cups and spoons, and mazers. So he thought how he might obtain some of those goods, as he was so poor on account of his loss in Flanders, and so he spied about all the parts of the Abbey. And on the day when the King left the place for Barnes, on the following night, as he had spied out, he found a ladder at a house which was near the gate of the Palace towards the Abbey, and put that ladder to a window of the chapter-house, which he opened and closed by a cord; and he entered by this cord, and thence he went to the door of the refectory, and found it closed with a lock, and he opened it with his knife and entered, and there he found six silver hanaps in an ambry behind the door, and more than thirty silver spoons in another ambry, and the mazer hanaps under a bench near together; and he carried them all away, and closed the door after him without shutting the lock. And having spent the proceeds by Christmas he thought how he could rob the King’s treasury. And as he knew the ways of the Abbey, and where the treasury was, and how he could get there, he began to set about the robbery eight days before Christmas with the tools which he provided for it, viz., two ‘tarrers,’ great and small knives and other small ‘engines’ of iron, and so was about the breaking open during the night hours of eight days before Christmas to the quinzain of Easter, when he first had entry on the night of a Wednesday, the eve of St. Mark (April 24); and all the day of St. Mark he stayed in there and arranged what he would carry away, which he did the night after, and the night after that, and the remainder he carried away with him out of the gate behind the church of St. Margaret, and put it at the foot of the wall beyond the gate, covering it with earth, and there were there pitchers, cups with feet and covers. And also he put a great pitcher with stones and a cup in a certain tomb. Besides he put three pouches full of jewels and vessels, of which one was ‘hanaps’ entire and in pieces. In another a great crucifix and jewels, a case of silver with gold spoons. In the third, ‘hanaps,’ nine dishes and saucers, and an image of our Lady in silver-gilt, and two little pitchers of silver. Besides he took to the ditch by the mews a pot and a cup of silver. Also he took with him spoons, saucers, spice dishes of silver, a cup, rings, brooches, stones, crowns, girdles, and other jewels which were afterwards found with him. And he says that what he took out of the treasury he took at once out of the gate near St. Margaret’s Church, and left nothing behind within it.”

The other robber who confessed speaks of a number of persons—two monks, two foresters, two knights, and about eight others

—being present at the “debrasure.” His account, too, makes it a week later than the other.

The affair was evidently got up between the sacrist of Westminster, Richard de Podelicote, and the keeper of the Palace, with the aid of their immediate servants and friends. Doubtless they speculated upon comparative impunity, while the King was so far away and occupied on such important matters, and they arranged accordingly. An extraordinary instance of the amount of cunning and foresight exercised by the robbers is shewn by the circumstance of the cemetery—the green plot enclosed by the cloisters—being *sown with hemp* early in the spring, “so that the said hemp should grow high enough by the time of the robbery that they might hide the treasure there, and the misdeed be unknown.” This, if true, shews that the plot was deeply laid and the crime long prepared for.

But the King acted with his usual vigour in the matter. Writ after writ was addressed to the magistrates of London, Middlesex, and Surrey; they knew him too well not to act vigorously upon them, and terror was struck into the hearts of the robbers. Jurors were summoned from every district in which any portion of the crime appeared to have been perpetrated, and we have (as I have already said) a tolerably complete account of all that took place. It must be borne in mind that the office of jurors was then to collect evidence, and give it and support it in every way. They were summoned, not as now from their *ignorance*, but for their *knowledge*, of the facts. In every ward in the city, in numerous hundred courts of the contiguous counties, evidence was given upon the subject. Many persons, especially goldsmiths and dealers, appear to have been implicated through the agency of the three persons named. Just before the robbery some friends of William de Palais “met in a certain house within the close of the prison of the Fleet, together with a knight and four ribald persons unknown, and there staid two nights eating and drinking, and in the middle of the third night they went armed towards Westminster and returned in the morning. This they did for two nights, and then came no more. And as the treasury was broken into about that time—say the jurors—they were suspected of the felony.” Much of the treasure seems to have been hid in the immediate neighbourhood of the Abbey, to be carried off at the convenience of the

thieves. A linen-draper at St. Giles had a large pannier full of broken vessels of gold and silver sent to him, about which he became so alarmed when the royal proclamation was published, that he gave it to a shepherd-boy to hide in Kentish-town, where it was found. Some of the treasure found its way across the water, but was not traced, although the boatmen of the river from Lambeth to Kingston were examined. The case against the sacrist and the monks appears to be that the robbery could not have occurred without their knowledge, the gates of the Close must have been opened to admit some of the thieves, and *they* had the keys of them, while they refused admittance to a man who had bought the herbage of the cemetery, as they knew what was hid there, and that afterwards much treasure was known to have been taken to the sacrist's house, and claimed by him. I am sorry to say, too, that even their antecedents were brought forward to strengthen the case against them, for it is said there was "a great suspicion against the monks because four years ago an attempt was made to break open the treasury in the cloister, which was enquired into, and the abbot made peace with the King respecting it."

Doubtless the criminals had their deserts, though the record does not give the sentences passed upon them.

But it is high time that we returned to the collection before us, and I will now attempt to shew how it is connected with the tale we have heard.

In some further portions of his lecture Mr. Scott describes the low vault which is outside the pyx chamber, and how by scientific induction he had arrived at the conclusion that this exceedingly enigmatical portion of the structure had once been a part of the treasury, and had been perhaps separated from it in consequence of the great robbery. I think this conclusion, arrived at inductively, is fully borne out by the documentary evidence.

In a part of the records of the proceedings on account of the robbery is a notice of an indenture, shewing that the keeper of the royal wardrobe in the Tower had all the recovered treasure and jewels handed over to him to be there kept. It was doubtless then decided to make alterations in the chamber for the purpose of ensuring the safety of its future contents, as the structure itself had been attacked by the robbers, and injured. When it was first re-occupied does not appear, but there is evidence that it was so in

the year 1327, as there is an indenture in existence specifying the delivery of the contents of that treasury from an outgoing treasurer. The alterations made consist of the building of the wall across the northern side from east to west, at the intersection of one of the central columns, shutting out a window in the east wall, the doorway in the Chapter-house vestibule, and the steps which gave access to the dormitory. It was the southern portion only (now the pyx chamber) which was subsequently used as the treasury, though probably the occupation of both continued in the royal officers. The collection, then, was found in what was the northern portion of the ancient treasury chamber.

In conclusion, I would wish to draw attention to a few of the pieces of iron-work now exhibited, which appear to me to have belonged to some large leather bag, or "forcer" as it was called. One of these bags, characteristically ornamented, is still in the pyx chamber. There are notices of their being used for the conveyance of the stolen treasure, and they are referred to as regular places of deposit in Bishop Stapleton's Calendar.

## THE MONUMENTS IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY AS A MUSEUM OF SCULPTURE.

BY HENRY MOGFORD, F.S.A.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY may justly be appreciated as a museum of British sculpture, offering the earliest examples of the sculptor's art, from its erection in the thirteenth century, and continued to the present day.

Although it contains some works by the hands of foreigners, yet, as their skill was employed commemorative of British sovereigns and British worthies, the designation that it is a national collection, or museum of national sculpture, may fairly be accepted, because, although they are the productions of foreign artists, they were unquestionably executed in the British dominions.

In the reign of Henry III. the present edifice was begun on the ruins of a former erection; every monument it now contains commences from this epoch.

The earliest specimen of sculpture in the Abbey may be assigned to the date of 1269, when Henry III. caused the erection of the shrine in the centre of St. Edward's chapel, to the memory of the Confessor. It is a frieze on the screen that separates this chapel from the choir, and which represents in fourteen compartments the principal occurrences of the Confessor's life. The figures of this composition are of small size, very simple in execution.

The first statue which demands attention is that of Henry III., in this chapel, a recumbent figure cast in brass, and the earliest known to have been cast in England.

On the adjoining tomb to this is placed the recumbent figure of Queen Eleanor, wife of Edward I. *Both these statues are reputed to be the works of Pietro Cavallini, who came here from Italy for the purpose. But the latter is now said to have been the production of a native artist, upon what grounds I have not been able to learn.*

Considering the extraordinary beauty of this statue of Queen Eleanor, it would be gratifying to our national feeling, or pride, if it were so authenticated.

It merits in the highest degree every praise; the beauty of the

features and the elegance of the hands are not surpassed, if equalled even, by any similar work in the Abbey. The small heads of two angels on the canopy at the head of the figure are replete with the most charming sweetness and innocence of expression.

The effigies of Edmund Crouchback and of Aymer de Valence follow the series in order of date. No record exists of the authors of these remarkable monuments, which is regrettable, as the mutilated remains of the small statuettes, called *pleureurs*, in the niches beneath, indicate a grand dignity and breadth of treatment.

Hitherto no record or tradition naming the authors of the numerous fine recumbent figures of our sovereigns or others has been discovered, some of them wondrously enamelled, until the name of Torregiano appears. He erected the magnificent tomb in the chapel of Henry VII., and is the sculptor of the effigies of this sovereign and his wife, and of the figures of cherubim at the angles.

Another of Torregiano's works is that of Margaret, Countess of Richmond, mother of Henry VII.

These productions of Torregiano's skill are not of a very high order of art comparatively. The tradition that he broke the nose of Michael Angelo in a fit of jealousy at the transcendent talents of the greatest of modern sculptors, has certainly foundation for the motive by comparison of their respective abilities.

Passing over the intermediate period of time until the reign of James I., the first authenticated works of sculpture in the Abbey appear to be those of Nathaniel Stone, a native of Exeter. According to Walpole, he was paid 4s. 10d. daily while in the King's employ. The recumbent statues of Queen Elizabeth and of Mary Queen of Scots are attributed to him; it is certain that he made the monuments of Spenser, Frances, Hollis, and the Countess of Buckingham.

Of the famous sculptors of a later date, the most important in the series are Roubiliac and Rysbrach. Scheemacker's is also of the epoch, although inferior to the two preceding artists.

Roubiliac's grandest works are in the Abbey. The monuments of his skill here are those of Handel, his last work, and of the Duke of Argyle in Poets' Corner, that of Sir Peter Warren in the north transept, and the celebrated one in St. John's Chapel to Mr. and Mrs. Nightingale.

All the statues to these monuments are worthy of being rigidly studied, and the result will surely tend to a very high estimation of this artist's merits.

The Nightingale monument, as it is usually called, demands an inquiry of another nature. Does not the embodying or manifestation of the awfulness of death in the form of a human skeleton enveloped in drapery, border on absurdity, or even profaneness? It is both an æsthetic question and one of higher feeling, of religious awe.

Rysbrach may be well studied in the two monuments in the nave, at the entrance of the choir, of Sir Isaac Newton and of the second Earl of Stanhope.

The statue of Shakespeare, in Poets' Corner, is a favourable specimen by Scheemacker.

The names of other sculptors here comprise a series of great extent, mostly native. A work by Grinling Gibbons, in the north aisle of the nave, is not worthy of his reputation. Quellinus and Coysevox indicate a foreign origin, and Hubert le Sœur, who made the equestrian statue at Charing-cross of Charles I., has also a specimen of his art in the Abbey.

To come down to our own time, there are fine works by the familiar names of Bacon, Flaxman, Chantrey, Nollekens, Westmacott, Banks, and others. Of living sculptors of distinguished merit may be cited Baily, Gibson, Calder Marshall, and several more.

The portrait statues are doubly interesting, first, because they represent the features of the individuals, and secondly, the accuracy of the costume of the times. The features are mostly well preserved, excepting those only of the Crusaders and of the Countess of Lancaster, in the choir, which have much suffered. Some few of the portrait statues are habited in the Roman costume of former times. In future ages, nevertheless, antiquaries will be sorely puzzled at the fanciful envelopes given by the sculptors of our days, as exemplified in the statue of the late Sir Robert Peel, by Gibson of Rome.

Among the sculptured statues forming the decoration or exemplification of the virtues of the several individuals, there will be seen an abundance of angels and cherubs; every virtue is personified in marble to excess. Figures of Fame are blowing trumpets. In this Christian church there are statues of Minerva, Neptune,

Hercules, with other pagan deities; charity children are not omitted; and to complete the variety, there are not wanting Negroes and Red Indians. There are here also a great number of statues and statuettes, either of attendants, children of the deceased, saints or other, as weepers over the deceased.

Nor are animals forgotten; a couple of lions by Wilton are on the monument of General Wolfe. Two magnificent specimens of this king of animals by Flaxman, on the monument to the memory of Captain Montague, deserve the highest encomium; it is at the west end of the north aisle.

The sculptures which may be considered as adjuncts to the architecture are very numerous, and consist of a considerable number of saints in niches or on brackets. Of these, worthy of special notice, are two statues now existing in the chapter-house, representing the Annunciation; they are of a very simple and of archaic character,—probably their execution dates from the erection of this part of the Abbey. There are equally in the upper spandrils of the north transept angels of grand character, nearly life size. Casts have been lately taken of these, which may be seen to advantage where they are for the present placed, in the triforium, by those who are disposed to perambulate this part of the sacred edifice. Here will be found many singular and interesting sculptured corbels.

The chapel of Henry VII. alone contains more than one hundred statues of saints in niches, and busts of angels on the cornice that runs round the chapel and part of the side aisles; the carvings to the seats are of great variety and excellence in execution. Some of these carvings represent sacred subjects, whilst others are of a profane character.

The chantry enclosing the tomb of Henry V. is also profusely decorated with statues and statuettes in niches, as well as with *bassi relievi*. One is said to represent the coronation of the sovereign. The whole are deeply imbued with a good feeling for fine art.

To resume, and give some idea of the immense amount of the wealth of sculptural art herein contained, it may be briefly stated that the Abbey possesses sixty-two recumbent statues of life size; several of these are of bronze, and have been highly gilt or richly enamelled, the remains of this decoration being still visible. There are forty-six portrait statues, life size or colossal, six sitting and six

kneeling portrait statues, and ninety-three busts or medallion portraits.

Of allegorical statues, already alluded to, there are 204, and beyond this vast amount an almost unlimited number of *bassi* and *alti-relievi*, corbels and spandrils richly sculptured of all epochs, besides the multitude of heraldic representations of lions, dogs, griffins, and other animals, either natural or imaginative.

I trust it will be admitted that we possess in this magnificent Abbey a museum of sculpture eminently national, unequalled in extent in any other place or country, of surpassing beauty, and of the highest artistic excellence.

The study of this immense collection will afford intense gratification to the historian, the antiquary, the archæologist, and the lover of fine art. The public feeling is becoming daily more awakened to the treasures we possess, and to the determination to preserve them to our posterity.

## ON THE ORDER OF THE BATH.

BY MR. JOHN HUNTER.

[*Read in King Henry the Seventh's Chapel, Oct. 25, 1860.*]

MR. HUNTER remarked that the history of the institution of the Order of the Bath may be divided into three periods: the first ending with the coronation of King Charles II., when for the last time Knights of the Bath were made according to the ancient forms; the second commencing from the revival of the Order by His Majesty King George I., on the 18th of May, 1725; and the third, on its re-organization and enlargement by His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, on the 2nd of January, 1815, in the reign of His Majesty, George III. In the first period it was only customary to make Knights of the Bath at the coronations of sovereigns or their queens-consort, or on the creation of the Prince of Wales or the Duke of York. There was a creation of knights on the marriage of the Duke of York in 1477; and again in 1501, on the marriage of the Prince of Wales.

The earliest mention since the Conquest of the ceremony of bathing at the creation of a knight appears to be that of Geoffrey, son of Fulk, Count of Anjou, who on being contracted to marry the daughter of King Henry I., was knighted by that monarch at Rouen; and it is evident by the language of the chronicler that the solemnities then observed were usual in all similar cases.

The first name on the list having pretensions to being a chronological one, is Sir Thomas Esturmy, who was created on the 17th of July, 1204; after which, at different periods, sometimes upwards of twenty, at others more than fifty or sixty, were summoned to receive the honour. The ceremony at that time was no small undertaking. It is fully described by Anstis; and in Bysshe's edition of Upton there is a series of engravings of the ceremony copied from original drawings, which Anstis conjectured to have been made in the reign of King Edward IV. or King Henry VII.

Upon the accession of Queen Mary a new form was observed, and Letters Patent were issued on the 17th of October, 1553, appointing Henry Earl of Arundel to exercise everything on behalf of Her Majesty, to make such persons knights as shall be named by her, so as not to exceed the number of threescore.

Queen Elizabeth followed the example of her predecessor, and deputed the Earl of Arundel, then Lord Steward of the Household,

to confer knighthood upon so many as she should name, so as not to exceed thirty. King James appointed the large number of sixty-two to be made knights at his coronation. Fifty-nine were appointed at the coronation of Charles I.; and on the return of Charles II., in May, 1660, he was attended by Knights of the Both and their Esquires. At his coronation he appointed sixty-eight persons to be created. This creation was the last until the Order was newly arranged by George I. in 1725.

The first notice of any insignia or badge being worn round the neck of a Knight of the Bath is in 1614. John Lord Harrington of Exton, who received that dignity at the coronation of James I., died in 1613; and in the following year the sermon preached at his funeral was published, illustrated by an engraving of the jewel worn by the deceased nobleman as a Knight of the Bath.

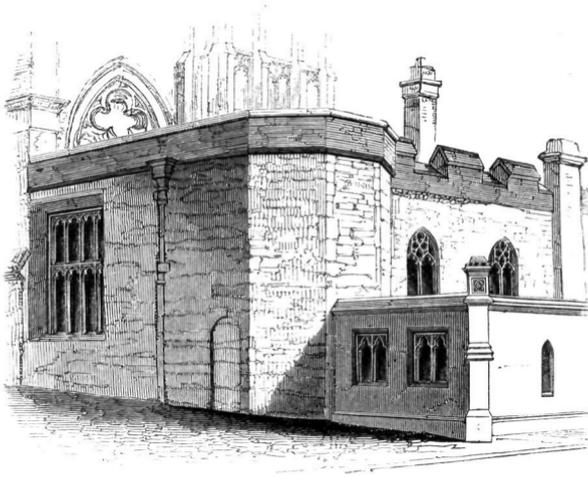
One of the knights made at the coronation of Charles II. was Sir Edward Walpole, (grandfather of Sir Robert Walpole, first Earl of Orford,) on whose badge the present motto occurs.

Although the badge was directed to be worn from the neck, it would appear that the Knights of the Bath imitated the Knights of the Garter by wearing it under the arm, as they are represented in some portraits of the time with the riband over the right shoulder, such persons having been made knights at the coronation of King Charles I. in 1625, or King Charles II. in 1661.

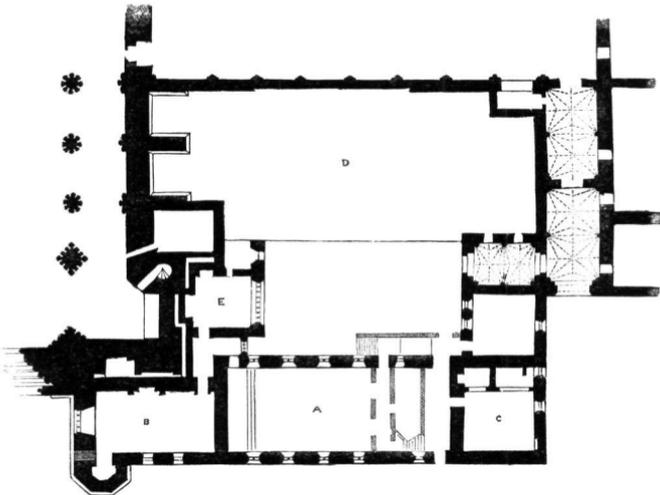
The second period of the Order was when, by the advice of Sir Robert Walpole, it was appointed there should be a Great-Master and thirty-six Knights, the first Great-Master being John Duke of Montague; and,

The third period of the Order was from its extension to three classes, on the 2nd of January, 1815, which was rendered necessary in consequence of the conclusion of the protracted but glorious war in 1814.

On the 14th of April, 1847, Her Majesty was pleased to enlarge the Order, and to direct that it should consist of the Sovereign and a Great-Master, and of 952 Companions or Members, to be divided into three classes. The Order was again enlarged on the 31st of January, 1859, it being then ordained that the total number of Companions should be 985. The first class to consist of seventy-five members, to be designated Knights Grand Cross; the second class to consist of 160, styled Knights Commanders; and the third class of 750, to be designated Companions of the Order.



The Jerusalem Chamber.



Plan of the Abbot's House, now the Deanery (D), the Scholars' Hall (A), and Kitchen (C), and the Jerusalem Chamber (B).

## THE JERUSALEM CHAMBER,

BY THE REV. THOMAS HUGO, M.A., F.S.A., &c.

[*Read in the Jerusalem Chamber, at the Meeting of the London and Middlesex  
Archæological Society, Oct. 25, 1860.*]

A GREAT majority of the strangers who visit the Abbey Church of Westminster are profoundly ignorant of the fact that, sumptuous and magnificent as it is, it formed but a portion of the edifices belonging to a vast monastic establishment, whose members attended Divine Service within its walls. One of the most important, therefore, of the labours of our Society is the investigation of those parts of the ancient Conventual Buildings which yet by good fortune remain. Many of the original structures have been destroyed altogether; and some are yet existing, but in fragments, or have been converted to other uses, widely contrasting, in some instances, with those for which they were originally designed. Much, however, is yet preserved to reward the explorer. The chapter-house, or the mutilated structure which once was it, we shall visit to-day. The present library is said to have been the monks' parlour; the dormitory is now altered into the schoolrooms of the King's scholars; the cloisters yet exhibit much of their primitive beauty; one wall of the refectory, with its noble windows, yet remains on their south side; and the abbot's lodgings are still existing in the house of the dean, the dining-hall of the scholars, and the chambers which adjoin them. It is specially to one of these latter that I desire to draw the Society's attention, the one prominent above all for historical interest,—the famous Chamber in which, by the kind permission of the dean, our vice-president and chairman, we have been permitted to assemble,—the Chamber called "Jerusalem."

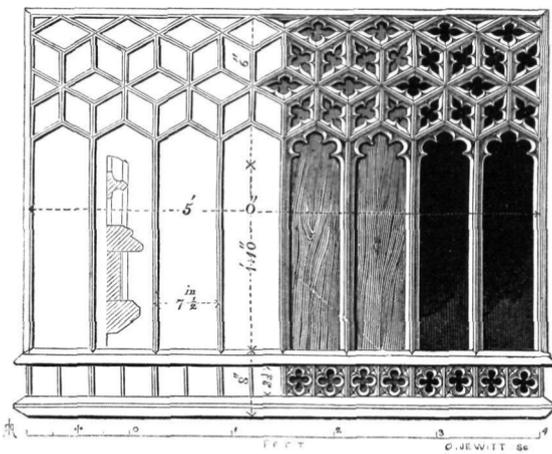
The Jerusalem Chamber now existing was built shortly after the year 1362, by Nicholas Litlyngton, abbot of Westminster. Few details of his life and good works have been committed to the press; but I have found amongst the Cottonian Manuscripts a very interesting record, in which many of his benefactions are enumerated, and an opportunity is thereby afforded us of entering in a measure into the peculiarities, and in estimating the excellences of his character. A short *résumé* of these will not unfitly introduce the

history and description of an edifice with which his honoured name is indissolubly associated.

Nicholas Litlyngton was prior of Westminster at the time of Abbot Simon de Langham's elevation to the see of Ely, and was thereupon elected abbot in April, 1362. He had greatly benefited the house while he was simply one of the brethren, especially by procuring the custody of the temporalities during three vacancies. On his advancement to the chief place of government in his monastery, he shewed himself a most careful and judicious defender of its rights, and an unwearied improver of its possessions. It appears that a great storm of wind had just then made havoc of the manor-houses and other buildings, but within three years he rebuilt them, and left them in better order than they were before. The abbot's house, from the foundation, was among his new buildings, with the west and south sides of the cloister, the houses of the bailiff, infirmarer, sacrist and cellarer, a great malthouse with a tower, a watermill and the dam, with stone walls, and a stone enclosure of the garden of the infirmary. In these works he was much assisted by the funds left by his predecessor. He also gave a mitre of the value of a hundred marcs, a pastoral staff of the value of 15*l.*, a great missal for the high altar, and two silver gilt chalices. Also other books of the Divine Offices to the chapel of the abbot and house of the infirmary; and to his own chapel, vestments and other sacerdotal ornaments, chalices, censer, incense-pyx, bell, basin, and a pyx of silver gilt. He also gave to the convent for their use in the refectory, there to be enjoyed and nowhere else, 48 dishes and 2 chargers, and 24 saltsellers of silver, of the weight of 104 lbs. To the same brethren also, for the misericordia house, and nowhere else, 24 dishes, 12 saltsellers, and 2 chargers of silver of 10 lbs., weighing 40 lbs., and two books of coronations marked N and L. Also to his successors in the abbacy he gave 24 dishes, 12 saltsellers, and 4 chargers of silver, of the weight of 64 lbs.; 2 silver jars for wine, of the weight of 8 lbs.; one silver cup with a water-jug of silver gilt, value 100*s.*; 12 silver plates, of 12 lbs. weight; 2 basins, with 2 water-jugs of silver of 10 lbs. weight; and 2 silver basins for lavatories, of 7 lbs. weight. The grant was dated at Westminster, 9th May, 1378. In return for these benefactions it was ordered by the convent that after his decease he should daily be remembered by them in their graces after dinner and supper, and at mass, together with the souls of the faithful departed. He



Part of the Roof of the Hall of Abbot Lidington, A.D. 1376—1388.



Part of the old Screen of the Hall.

died on the vigil of St. Andrew the Apostle, A.D. 1386, and was buried within the entrance before the altar of St. Blase, under a marble slab, decently adorned, that bore a long epitaph which is given by Sporley in the MS. from which these details are taken<sup>a</sup>.

Among the rooms of the abbot's house, already mentioned, was the famous Chamber in which we have now met. It abuts at a right angle on the southernmost of the two towers which adjoin the great western entrance to the nave of the abbey, and is thirty-six feet long and eighteen wide. It has two modern pointed windows on the west, and on the north a large square window, divided by several mullions, between which are inserted among the white quarries some very interesting specimens of ancient glass, to which I shall presently draw attention. The chamber formed, I think, either the withdrawing-room to the abbot's hall, to which it is contiguous, or else was itself a Gestein Hall for the constant influx of strangers who enjoyed the good abbot's hospitality. Some imagine it to have been the abbot's chapel, but its position militates against the accuracy of such a supposition. It was not, I believe, the first time that a chamber of a similar name existed either on the same or a neighbouring spot, a fact of which I shall presently furnish some presumptive evidence. But before doing so, I will briefly state the more prominent events in the history of our country, of which this apartment has been the scene, and then I will point out the objects most worthy of notice in the place itself.

The earliest historical reference to this chamber with which I am acquainted, is in the account of the death of Henry IV., in the *Continuatio Historiæ Croylandensis*, where it is said that the King, relying upon a deceptive prophecy, proposed to set out for the Holy City of Jerusalem; but, falling into mortal sickness, died at Westminster, in a certain chamber called of old time Jerusalem, and so fulfilled the vain prediction<sup>b</sup>. Fabyan, one of the most valuable of our old English chroniclers, gives us a very curious and minute account of this interesting circumstance. He is recording the events of the fourteenth year of Henry's reign, and thus describes its sudden termination:—

“In this year, and 20th day of the month of November, was a great council holden at the White Friars of London, by the which it was among other things concluded that, for

<sup>a</sup> MS. Cott. Claud. A. viii., ff. 63, 63 B, 64.

<sup>b</sup> *Rer. Angl. Scr. Vet.*, Oxon. 1684, tom. i. p. 499.

the King's great journey, that he intended for to take in visiting of the Holy Sepulchre of our Lord, certain galleys of war should be made, and other purveyance concerning the same journey. Whereupon all hasty and possible speed was made; but after the feast of Christenmasse, while he was making his prayers at S. Edward's shrine, to take there his leave, and so speed him upon his journey, he became so sick that such as were about him feared that he would have died right there. Wherefore they for his comfort bare him into the abbot's place and lodged him in a chamber, and there upon a pallet laid him before the fire, where he laid in great agony a certain of time. At length, when he was comen to himself, not knowing where he was, he freyned [asked] of such as then were about him, what place that was; the which showed to him that it belonged unto the Abbot of Westminster, and for he felt himself so sick he commanded to ask if that chamber had any special name, whereunto it was answered that it was named Jerusalem. Then said the King, 'Loving be to the Father of Heaven; for now I know that I shall die in this chamber, according to the prophecy of me before said, that I should die in Jerusalem.' And so after he made himself ready and died shortly after<sup>c</sup>."

The account of what may be considered the most interesting occurrence connected with this chamber would hardly be considered complete were I to omit all reference to the scene of our great dramatist, although it varies from the authentic narrative, in his play of "Henry IV." The dying King inquires, as though half expectant of the answer,—

"Doth any name particular belong  
Unto the lodging where I first did swoon?"

The Earl of Warwick answers:—

"'Tis called Jerusalem, my noble lord."

And the King replies:—

"Laud be to God! Even there my life must end.  
It hath been prophesied to me many years,  
I should not die but in Jerusalem;  
Which vainly I supposed the Holy Land.  
But bear me to that chamber; there I'll lie;  
In that Jerusalem shall Harry die<sup>d</sup>."

There is an ancient tradition that Edward V. was born in this room, and baptized here shortly after his birth by the Abbot of Westminster.

We have no mention of any use made of the chamber for a long time subsequent to this occurrence. In the year 1624 John Williams, Bishop of Lincoln and Dean of Westminster, entertained the French ambassador here with great splendour and at considerable cost. And it is probable that the architectural pecu-

<sup>c</sup> Fabyan's Chronicle, ed. 1559, pp. 388, 389.

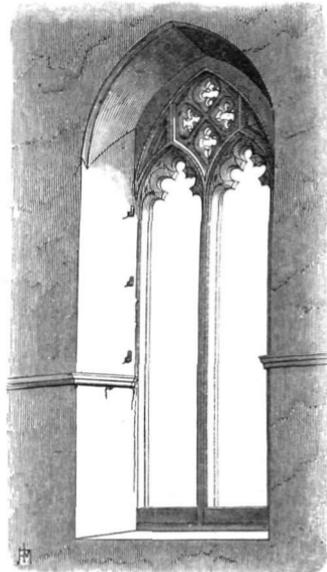
<sup>d</sup> Second Part of Henry IV., Act iv. sc. 4.



Initials of Abbot Litlington in the Head of a Window of the Hall, A. D. 1376—1386.



Part of the old Carved Woodwork, now built in with Modern Work at the end of the Hall.



Window of the Hall of the Abbot's House, A. D. 1376—1386, now the Scholars' Hall.

liarities of the room, as we now see them, which are of the period of James I., the alterations in the fireplace before which, according to the chronicler already quoted, the couch of the dying King was laid, the ceiling, and the armorial bearings in the north window, were the work of this dignitary. In March, 1640-1, an assistant or sub-committee of about twenty individuals, partly Episcopal and partly Presbyterian, was appointed to prepare matters for the cognisance of the superior committee, established to examine into "innovations in matters of religion." The afore-mentioned Bishop Williams was chosen to preside over both assemblies, and the sub-committee held for awhile its meetings in this chamber. The violent behaviour of the Presbyterian faction in the House of Commons wholly prevented any good that might have resulted from these deliberations, and the sittings were soon and abruptly terminated. In later times the chamber has been used for the custody of the regalia during the night before a coronation. The abbots were the official keepers of these insignia of royalty, a privilege which is thus in some degree exercised by their modern representatives. The room is also used for the sittings of Convocation, and for the meetings of the Dean and Chapter.

The objects to which, in conclusion, I shall direct your attention are the painted glass in the north window, the tapestry on the east and west sides of the room, and the original portrait of Richard II. suspended on the south wall. I have already spoken of the architectural details, and the period of their construction. The painted glass is much more ancient than any portion of the edifice in which it now finds a place. There was probably a Jerusalem Chamber in this church as erected by Henry III., for the "Continuator" already quoted speaks of one so called "*ab antiquo*;" and these may have been among its ornamental accessories. The costume of the figures bears out this supposition. The first Jerusalem Chamber was, as I suppose, furnished with decorations from subjects in the Gospel narrative painted upon its walls, and hence obtained its characteristic title. And by means of these and other adornments the windows themselves were made to harmonize with the rest of the structure, and to play their part in the general design. The subjects of the painted glass are:—1. The Slaughter of the Innocents. 2. The Stoning of St. Stephen. 3. The Last Judgment. 4. The Descent of the Holy Ghost. 5. The Ascension.

6. St. Peter Walking on the Sea. 7. The Beheading of St. John the Baptist. 8. A mutilated shield of later execution, bearing the arms of Bishop Williams, the arms of the see of Lincoln, and those of the deanery of Westminster. All these are more or less patched, and the heads of the seven Scriptural subjects are filled up with blue glass of the period of James I. Many of the figures have also received sundry renovations within the last few years. The tapestry is of the time of Henry VIII., with the exception of one piece, which is of the period of the first James, and is very similar to the well-known examples in the Great Hall at Hampton Court Palace. The portrait of Richard II., now suspended on the south wall, is one of the most interesting of its class. It was formerly in the choir, where it seems to have been in danger from coming in too close a contiguity with the backs and heads of divers Lord Chancellors and others who occupied the stall behind which it was placed. Dart's description of it in its then condition is valuable, as it was written before the renovations to which it has since been subjected:—

“On the south side of the choir, by the pulpit,” he says, “is an ancient painting of that unhappy beautiful prince, Richard ij., sitting in a chair of gold, dressed in a vest of green flowered with flowers of gold and the initial letters of his name, having on shoes of gold powdered with pearls, the whole robed in crimson lined with ermine, and the shoulders spread with the same, fastened under a collar of gold; the panel plastered and gilt with several crosses and flowers of gold embossed. The length of the picture is 6 foot and 11 inches, and the breadth 3 foot 7 inches.”

Such is the famous Jerusalem Chamber, of which it may be said, great as the commendation is, that for historical associations and artistic accessories it is second in interest only to the venerable Abbey with which it has been so long and so intimately connected.

## NOTES ON UXBRIDGE AND ITS FORMER INHABITANTS.

BY WILLIAM DURRANT COOPER, F.S.A.

[Read at the Meeting at Uxbridge, 23d. August, 1861.]

IN giving some notes of the property and persons who were connected with Uxbridge in days long gone by, it will not be necessary for me to go over much of the ground which has been trodden by Newcourt, Lysons, or Riches.\* I shall therefore make one short mention of the manor, and then proceed with some unpublished extracts from the public records, which refer to other properties and other persons.

After the death of William de Longespée, Earl of Salisbury, in 1311, his eldest daughter and coheirress Margaret became possessed of Colham, and of Uxbridge as a member of it. By an entry in the Placita de Quo Warranto we are able to fix the right day for the oldest fair, which was of longer duration than is generally supposed. In the year 1294 Henry de Lacy†, Earl of Lincoln, and Margaret his wife were summoned to show why they claimed view of frankpledge, and assize of bread and corn broken in bulk, market, fair, and free warren, &c. in Woxeburgg, Coleham, and Eggeswere; and they said that they claimed a market every Thursday in their manor of Coleham, at Uxbridge, which was a member of Coleham, and a fair for three days, during the vigil, the day, and the morrow of St. Margaret (19th, 20th, and 21st July), with all that belonged to a market and fair, and assize of bread and corn, free warren, &c. in their lordship there, and that they belonged to the ancestors of the said Margaret.

Leland says that the fair was at Michaelmas, but the chapel is dedicated to St. Margaret, and the fair was, as was customary, held on the feast of the patron saint.

The Earl and Countess had an only child, Alice, who married Thomas Earl of Lancaster, beheaded in 1322, and she afterwards married Ebulo Le Strange. This marriage being without the King's licence, the estates in capite were forfeited, but were regranted shortly after.

\* The History of Uxbridge, by George Redford, A.M. and Thomas Hurry Riches, was published in 1818. 8vo.

† Placita de Quo Warranto, p. 476.

Some doubt exists as to the early designation of the town. The early title temp. Hen. II. in Basset's grant was Wxbruge. In 1315 it is called the vill of Woxbrigg, and in the extent of 1328 (2 Edw. III.) it is separated from Colham and called a borough. In the extent of 1335 it is called the manor of Colham with the hamlet of Woxebrugge, part of the honor of Wallingford, holden of the Earldom of Cornwall. In 1354 Nicholas Cantelupe died seised of Woxbruge, and on the inquisition for Roger L'Estrange of Knockyng and Alicia his wife, there were two fairs and two markets belonging to the manor; whilst on the death of their son John and Matilda his wife, widow of Latimer, in 1397 (21 Rich. II.), the place is for the first time called Woxebrugge, alias Uxbridge.

Appertaining to the honor of Wallingford there were rights in Uxbridge over felons and their goods; and the lords of the honor appointed the bailiff, Walter le Usher holding that office in 1315\* (9th Edw. II.). The honor was by an Act (32 Hen. VIII. c. 2) separated from the Duchy of Cornwall and united with the manor of Newelme, and henceforward called the Honor of Newelme.

It is not necessary here to trace the descent of the manors to the Stanleys, or thence till the separation of the manors and the purchase of Uxbridge by trustees for the town, and I will therefore proceed to refer to other owners of property in the town.

In the reign of Edward III. we have several notices of owners. In 1350 † we have a release from John son of Adam de Thorne, of Woxebrigge, to Geoffry Pede and Isabella his wife, mother of the said John, of all his claim to lands in Woxebrigge, Colham, &c.

In 1354 Augustine Whalley, who was a man of note in his time, being collector of the customs of wool, &c. between Gravesend and London, and Matilda his wife, held four messuages in Woxebrigge. ‡

In 1360 Henry Burdeaux released to John Brokhampton and another all claims to the lands, &c. late of John Burdeaux, citizen and fishmonger, in Colham, Woxbrige, and another place. ||

\* Rot. Orig. 12.

† Rot. Cl. 34 Edw. III. pt. 1, No. 11.

‡ Rot. Pat. 28 Edw. III. No. 55.

|| Rot. Cl. 34 Edw. III. pt. 1, No. 11.

In 1363 we find directions for the repair of the roads from Woxbridge to Acton, and from Acton to London.\*

And we have an early notice of the land held here by the provost and canons of the free chapel of St. George's, Windsor, for in 1369 Geoffry de Aston held 18 acres of land for them.†

The reign of Richard II. gives us other names. In 1388 Robert Chown and Wm. Randolf released to William Pountfreyt and Peter att Hethe all the lands in Ruislip, Woxebrigge, &c. which they had of the gift of Wm. Dowleston and Catherine his wife.‡

In Henry the Fourth's time the lands of the Thornes passed to the Charltons, who long retained them ; for in 1404 we find a release from Richard Prentis and John Gardener to Thos. Charleton and his heirs, of all the lands, tenements, and gardens which belonged to Adam atte Thorne and Isabella his wife in Colham and Woxebrigge.§

In the following year, Walter Mareschall, vicar of the church of Hillyngdon, and another, released to John Yalvot and Juliana his wife all the lands which lately belonged to the said John in Woxebrigge and Herefelde.||

In the year 1407 William Smith, son of John Smith of Ruislip, released to Thos. Arthington and his heirs all his interest in his lands in Woxbridge, Hillingdon,¶ &c.

In the reign of Henry the Sixth, 1453, Wm. Gawstron died seised of a messuage in Woxebrigge;\*\* and in 1459 Robert Manfeld, esq. and Thos. Rederough, esq. demised to William Norton and Margaret his wife the manor of Southhope, and all his lands, &c. in Woxbridge.††

It was in this reign also that Sir Walter Sherrington, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, founded his chantry here, Christopher Tole being the first chaplain.‡‡

\* Rot. Pat. 37 Edw. III. No. 44.

† Rot. Pat. 43 Edw. III.

‡ Rot. Cl. 12 Rich. II. No. 45.

§ Rot. Cl. 5 Hen. V. No. 30—32.

|| Rot. Cl. 6 Hen. IV. No. 14.

¶ Rot. Cl. 8 Hen. IV. No. 23.

\*\* Rot. Pat. 13 Hen. VI. No. 10.

†† Rot. Cl. 37 Hen. VI. pt. 1 dors. m. 31.

‡‡ Rot. Pat. 26 Hen. VI. Nos. 1—13

The civil war had its sad effect at Uxbridge as elsewhere. Sir Wm. Waynesford was the servant of Queen Margaret, and, having been attainted, forfeited his lands; and in 1461 Edward IV. granted to Thomas de Burgh, one of the esquires of the King's body, the manor of Drayton and Waynesforde's lands in Uxbridge.\* This was the first connection of the De Burghs with the district. They soon discovered that Waynesforde had other property in Uxbridge. It was found that he held two other messuages and 16 acres and 4 acres of land in Woxbrugge; and in 1464 they also were granted to De Burgh.†

In the same reign, 1482, Sir Thomas Bryan, knt. and others demised to Hugh Brown and others a house with the curtilage in the way called "Frogmere," and other tenements in Woxbrugge.‡

Among the documents which preserve to us most accurately the names of former inhabitants, with their means, and which show the relative importance of each place in the district, are the subsidy rolls. Unluckily, those relating to the hundred of Elthorne in the time of Edward III. are wanting, but from other rolls we find that Colham and Uxbridge contributed about one-third of the whole sum raised for each subsidy for some centuries. In the subsidy of 1382 (6 Rich. II.) Colham and Woxbrugge contributed 18*l.* 14*s.* 1*d.* out of 73*l.* 9*s.* 7½*d.*; and the same proportion was borne in the subsidy of 14th and 15th Hen. VIII. (1499) which I give in full.

#### HUNDREDI DE ELTHORNE.

##### WOXBRIGE.

[*Subsidy roll*, 14 and 15 Hen. VIII. T. G. 44,008.]

Imprimis Franke Docheman, in goodes, ij s.	Johane Rich, widow, v s.
Davy Birde, in wages, iiij d.	Thomas Atwell, in goodes, xvij d.
Richard Hewlyn, in money, xij d.	Thomas Mannyng, in goodes, ij s.
Rich <sup>d</sup> Osborne, in wages, iiij d.	Rob <sup>t</sup> Broun, in goodes, ij s.
Rich <sup>d</sup> Taylor, in wages, iiij d.	Jeffery Morraunt, in money, ij s.
John Acton, in wages, iiij d.	Richard Grase, in goodes, xvij d.
John Webbe, in goodes, iij s.	Jone Frenche, wedowe, in londes, iij s.
Edw <sup>d</sup> Waynewryght, wages, iiij d.	Thomas Bassett, in money, xij d.

\* Rot. Pat. No. 4, 1 Edw. IV.

† Ib. 4 Edw. IV. No. 15.

‡ Rot. Cl. 21 Edw. IV. m. 13.

- John Wall, in wages, iij d.  
 Henry Wolman, in goodes, v s.  
 Richard Horseley, in goodes, xij d.  
 Thomas Gverton, in goodes, xij d.  
 Margery Riche, in goodes, v s.  
 Rob<sup>t</sup> Baxter, in goodes, iij s. iij d.  
 John Balard, in goodes, ix s.  
 Margaret Wilson, in goodes, xvij d.  
 John West, in goodes, xij d.  
 John Harres, in goodes, vj s. viij d.  
 Rich<sup>d</sup> Fuller, in wages, xij d.  
 Henry Polle, in wages, iij d.  
 Andrewe Penne, in wages, iij d.  
 John Robyns, in goodes, iij s.  
 Will<sup>m</sup> Holande, wages, iij d.  
 John Capon, in wages, iij d.  
 Water Redyng, in money, xij d.  
 John Colyn, in londes, v s.  
 Andrewe Fuller, wages, iij d.  
 Moder Davy, in mon. iij d.  
 John Larke, in wages, iij d.  
 Will<sup>m</sup> Kyng, in goodes, xij d.  
 George Style, in wages, iij d.  
 Henry Wylkynson, *Docheman*, in wages,  
 viij d.  
 Will<sup>m</sup> Vernyshe, in goodes, xij d.  
 John Combe, in goodes, xij d.  
 Will<sup>m</sup> Atle,\* in goodes, iij s. vj d.  
 Christofer Netherton, in money, xx s.  
 John Rynche, in wages, iij d.  
 Thomas Milward, in wages, iij d.  
 George Clerke, in wages, iij d.
- Avys Holgill, in money, vj s. viij d.  
 John Baker, miller, in money, xij d.  
 Rob<sup>t</sup> Sharpe, in goodes, xij d.  
 James Pese, in goodes, viij s.  
 John Harres, wever, in goodes, xij d.  
 John Smyth, in goodes, xij d.  
 Rob<sup>t</sup> Norwode, in londes, iij s. iij d.  
 John Warde, in goodes, xx s.  
 Roger Welles, in goodes, iij s.  
 William Partreche, in wages, iij d.  
 William Cobham, in wages, iij d.  
 Rich<sup>d</sup> Chapell, in money, ij s.  
 John Okborne, in money, xij d.  
 John Fabyan, in londes, xij s. iij d.  
 Thomas Welles, in wages, iij d.  
 Henry Fletcher, in goodes, xij d.  
 John Lytill, in goodes, iij s.  
 Rich<sup>d</sup> Wellesborne, in wages, iij d.  
 Rich<sup>d</sup> Riche, in goodes, ij s.  
 Rob<sup>t</sup> Barborne, in wages, iij d.  
 Will<sup>m</sup> Rayner, in goodes, ij s.  
 William Wheteley, in goodes, xij d.  
 John Godfrey, in goodes, xij d.  
 Michell Docheman, in wages, viij d.  
 William Holtman's wif, in goodes, xij d.  
 William Studeley, in goodes, xx s.  
 John Myles, in goodes, ij s.  
 William Symond, in goodes, xij d.  
 William Lawton, in goodes, v s.  
 Rob<sup>t</sup> Leterford, in goodes, vj s. viij d.

Sm<sup>a</sup>, x li. xj s. viij d.

These are the family names which we shall find in the earliest book of registers. A Wolman made a bequest to the town, but not one family name of this list now remains. In the subsidy of 1540 (32 Hen. VIII.) Colham and Uxbridge contributed 15*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.* out of 60*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.* levied in the entire hundred.

On the accession of Edward VI. a return was made of the chantry, and we find the particulars not only of Sherrington's chantry, but of the brotherhood of St. Mary's. It is curious that they held four inns: the Bull's Head, which was opposite the market hall; the Cross Keys; the George, still existing; and the Saracen's Head; besides the Brotherhood Hall. Uxbridge was noted

\* By a lease of 18½*a.* of land in Hillingdon, dated 3rd Nov. 42 Eliz. exhibited by Mr. Wills, Roger At Lee is described as lately the occupier; it was from Wm. Shrympton of Uxbridge, yeoman, to John Butterfield of the same town, innholder.

for inns; many are not now known, but I believe I am accurate in saying, that wherever there is a gateway there was an inn.\*

*Sherington's Chauntry in Woxebridge cum fraternitate ibidem in parochia de Woxebridge.*†—Computat de ciiijs vjd de medietate omnium reddituum firmarum terrarum et tenementorum dictæ cantariæ in parochia prædicta spectantium in separalibus tenuris diversarum personarum subsequentium; videlicet, unius tenementi vocati *the Bulheade* cum suis pertinentiis ibidem in tenura Thomæ Bride iiij<sup>li</sup>, unius alii tenementi vocati *the Crossekeys* in tenura ——— Barnarde lx<sup>s</sup>, unius prati ibidem in tenura Margaretæ Hewes xx<sup>s</sup>, unius tenementi ibidem in tenura Thomæ Senton xxx<sup>s</sup>, unius tenementi ibidem in tenura Roberti Sharpe xij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>, unius cubiculi ibidem in tenura cantaristæ ibidem v<sup>s</sup>. In toto attingentium ad x<sup>li</sup> viijs iiij<sup>d</sup> per ann. videlicet in onere hujusmodi reddituum et firmarum per tempus prædictum ut supra. Et de cx<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup> de medietate omnium reddituum firmarum terrarum et tenementorum dictæ fraternitati in parochia prædicta spectantium in separalibustenuris diversarum personarum subsequentium: videl. —unius tenementi in Woxbridge vocati *the George* in tenura ——— xxxvij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>, unius tenementi ibidem vocati *the Sarzens heade* in tenura Thomæ Ryche liijs iiij<sup>d</sup>, unius tenementi ibidem in tenura Roberti Chery xij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>, unius tenementi ibidem vocati *the Brotherheadhall* vj<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>, diversorum aliorum tenementorum ibidem in separalibus tenuris Aliciæ Bowell vj<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>, Johannis Hersey ij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>, Thomæ Shrewesbury xij<sup>s</sup>, Edmundi Miles xx<sup>s</sup>, Johannis Sutton xij<sup>s</sup>, Johannis Garret v<sup>s</sup>, Roberti Hill ij<sup>s</sup>, Edmundi Gregory v<sup>s</sup>, Roberti Davy ij<sup>s</sup>, et Martini Foxe xvj<sup>s</sup>. Necnon trium acrarum terræ ibidem in tenura Willielmi Wheatley ij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>, unius prati ibidem in tenura Ivez xx<sup>d</sup>, unius peciæ prati ibidem in tenura Margaretæ Hewes iiijs, certarum terrarum ibidem in tenura Georgii Riche xij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>, et diversarum quiete-reddituum exeuntium de tenemento Willielmi Robynson xx<sup>d</sup>, de tenemento Thomæ Saunders ij<sup>d</sup>, de tenemento Thomæ Fabyan j<sup>d</sup>, de tenemento Roberti Cherye j<sup>d</sup>. In toto attingentium ad xj<sup>li</sup> viij<sup>d</sup> per annum, videlicet, in onere hujusmodi reddituum et firmarum per tempus prædictum ut supra.

Sm<sup>a</sup> x<sup>li</sup> xiijs vjd.

\* Ex inf. Mr. Woodbridge.

Augmentation Office, Ministers' Acc<sup>t</sup> 1 & 2 Ed. VI. Midd. St. Mary's.

THE PAROCH OF WOXBIDGE.  
(Midd. and City of London, No. 34.)

The chauntry landes belonging to the said parish church, with xvj<sup>s</sup>. by yere for a house having stalles under it\* for the mayntenance of a chappell, buylded and erected by the parisheners of the said parish, amount to in th'ole . . . . . xi<sup>ii</sup> iiij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>.

Whereof in divers quit rentes, viz. To th'erle of Derby, v<sup>s</sup> ij<sup>d</sup>. To George Stockes, x<sup>s</sup>. To Tho. Burbage, xij<sup>s</sup> . . . . . xix<sup>s</sup> ij<sup>d</sup>.

And to John Myles one pound of pepper, and only of the said house and stalles in quit rent, . . . . . iiij<sup>s</sup>.

And there remayneth clere . . . . . x v<sup>s</sup> ij<sup>d</sup>.

The fraternite of Brotherhedde landes of our Lady within the said church amounte unto in th'ole . . . . . xi<sup>ii</sup> xiiij<sup>s</sup>.

WHEREOF In divers quit rents, viz. to the sub-bayly of Uxbridge, xj<sup>s</sup> vij<sup>d</sup>; to the Lord Darby ij<sup>s</sup>; to the manor of ——— Hall, vj<sup>s</sup>; to ——— Saunderson, vj<sup>d</sup>; to Christ<sup>r</sup>. Pope, iiij<sup>d</sup>; to John ——— vij<sup>d</sup>; to Geo. Riche, viij<sup>s</sup>; in th'ole . . . . . xxj<sup>s</sup>. ix<sup>d</sup>.

And there remains clere . . . . . ix<sup>ii</sup> xij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>.

One tenement belonging unto the said brotherhead called Wakefield, now occupied by one John Horsey, a pore blind man, lent free as an almes or charytye; to that use the same tenement hath byn always employed.

Memor.—Richard Turner is vicar there, whose vicarage is worth viij<sup>ii</sup>.

On 9th Nov. 1550,† there was a grant to Henry Bouchier and Henry Tanner, gentlemen, of certain messuages in Uxbridge, and particularly a messuage there called *Ostrige Feather*.

We have also a notice of the mills for which Uxbridge was famous, for in 1552 Sir Richard Charleton ‡ died seised amongst many estates of two mills and land in Woxbriggie, and we can fix the site of his land, for on 31 March, 1553,§ there is a grant to Thomas Golding of a tenement in the tenure of John Harris between the land of John Oxston on the east and Thomas Ashby on the west, and extending from the field of Richard Charlton on the south to the King's highway towards the north, near the chapel of St. Margaret; and the grant included the "brewhouse" and the "dyehouse."

I pass over the reign of Queen Elizabeth, remarking only that on her visit to Lord Keeper Egerton at Harefield from 31st July to 3rd August, 1602, the expenses for which are printed in

\* This is the house with four stalls bought of John Osmond in 1513 by the chapel-wardens and wardens of the fraternity of our Lady. See the History of Uxbridge, Appendix, p. 295.

† Rot. Pat. 3 Edw. VI. pt. 2.

‡ Ibid. 5 Edw. VI. No. 31.

§ Rot. Pat. 7 Edw. VI.

the Egerton Papers published by the Camden Society, she must have passed through the town.

In the reign of James I. we learn that the men of Uxbridge took as great a delight in using their political privileges as do their successors at the present day. At the election of 1614 Sir Wm. Fleetwood, the recorder, who had sat for Middlesex, stood for Bucks. The other late member, Sir Robert Wrothe, was a candidate for re-election. Chamberlain, on 17th Nov. 1614, wrote to Carleton, informing him of a concourse at Uxbridge for choosing Sir Julius Cæsar and Sir Thomas Lake knights for Middlesex, and that a servant of Sir Francis D'Arcy was committed for saying that the King had forbidden his master to stand.\* Sir Robert Wrothe, knight, and another were returned; but in the next parliament, of 1620, Sir Francis D'Arcy and Sir Gilbert Gerrard sat for Middlesex.

The house, afterwards used for the Treaty-House, was the residence of the Bennets. Dame Leonora Bennet † lived here in 1623, and on 26th Sept. in that year Mr. Secretary Conway wrote to her ‡ that he would take her house near Uxbridge at its full worth if she and her husband desired to lease it.

The Bennets took part with the King, and in August, 1660, Colonel John Bennet of Uxbridge petitioned § for the bailiff's place at Westminster, stating that he had served the King from his leaving London to the surrender of Exeter, and was imprisoned at Windsor, Portsmouth, and Lambeth, and that he had also saved Charles II. at Worcester, and was in danger of question for his life by the "High Court of Justice."

\* Dom. James I. vol. 76, No. 49.

† Dame Leonora Bennet was third wife and, after 1625, widow of Sir John Bennet, Knt. Judge of the Prerogative Court, and Chancellor to Anne of Denmark. Sir John's first wife was Anne, daughter of Christopher Weekes of Salisbury; and their eldest grandson John (who founded a charity at Uxbridge) was in 1682 created Baron Ossulston, whilst their second grandson Henry was created in 1664 Baron, and in 1672 Earl of, Arlington. Dame Leonora was daughter of Adrian Vierendeels, Colonel of Antwerp, on whose death she came to England, and married first Abraham, son and heir of Peter Tryon of London, merchant, and secondly Gregory Downhall, Master in Chancery. She died 5th Sept. 1638, and is buried in Uxbridge church under an elaborate monument, with a whole-length effigy of her in a reclining posture; engraved in the History of Uxbridge, where (p. 168) her epitaph will also be found.

‡ Dom. vol. 152, No. 70.

§ Dom. Charles II. vol. 13, No. 47.

On 30th May, 1662, the parliament voted the *Hearth Tax* to the Crown for ever, by which every house rated above 20*s.* was to pay 2*s.*; and in the returns for this tax we have a perfect house list for the town.

OXBRIDGE.

[Public Record Office. Subsidies Car. II. J. R. 24,355. Middlesex Hearth Tax.]

Empty, 20	Empty, Rich <sup>d</sup> Briscoe owner, 1
Empty, 9	40 Widowe Whitelocke, 2
Empty, 2	W <sup>m</sup> Webb, 20
Daniel Norton, 3	W <sup>m</sup> Moore, 1
Mr Tanner, 5	Joane Charesley, 4
W <sup>m</sup> Bowler, 3	Docto <sup>r</sup> Coomes, 4
Joseph Payne, 1	James Pepper, 2
Rich <sup>d</sup> Peake, 5	Rich <sup>d</sup> Heale, 3
Jane Baker, 1	William James, 3
10 John Kendricke, 2	Tho. Odale, 14
John Butler, 2	Rich <sup>d</sup> Anderson, 2
Rich <sup>d</sup> Squire, 2	50 Mr Crowder, 20
Rob <sup>t</sup> Lawraunce, 2	Rowland Taylour, 5
Widow Aleworth, 2	Empty, 1
Rob <sup>t</sup> James, 5	Tho. Grevett, 6
Thomas English, 2	M <sup>rs</sup> Bridges, 2
Rich <sup>d</sup> Baker, 6	John Hesle, 2
W <sup>m</sup> Jarman, 3	Widdowe Grevett, 2
Elizabeth Taylour, 1	Empty, 2
20 Tho <sup>s</sup> Evans, 5	Rich <sup>d</sup> Styles, 3
Edw <sup>d</sup> Littleton, 1	Widdowe Feild, 2
Empty, 3	60 Tho <sup>s</sup> Pett, 5
John Ryder, 2	Michaell Croasier, 3
Edw <sup>d</sup> Goodale, 2	Christopher Blunt, 2
Rich <sup>d</sup> Squire, 1	Nicholas Battey, 2
Susan Hansell, 1	Tho. Winch and Widdow Fowler, 1
Thomas Munday, 1	John Barnard, 2
Rich <sup>d</sup> Heald, 1	Edward Allome, now Pegge, 5
	Ralph Nicholls, 3
	Rich <sup>d</sup> Anderson, now Rob <sup>t</sup> Emerson, 4
	Rob <sup>t</sup> Quarington, 1
	70 John Waulton, 2
	Robt. Ducketh, † 1
	Widowe Brench, 1
	Tho. Palmer, 1
	Anne Parsons, 3
	W <sup>m</sup> Gilbert, 2
	Rob <sup>t</sup> Hoose, 1
	Benj <sup>n</sup> Gilbert, 3

SOUTH SIDE.

Edward Carelesse, 1
30 W <sup>m</sup> Austin, 1
— Sadler, 1
John Gurney, 5
Tho. Gladman, 1
Francis Swift, 1
John Howe, 3
Rich <sup>d</sup> Briscoe, 6
Hezechiah Woodward, 2 †
Abraham Knight, 1

\* Sic. † The ejected Vicar of Bray. See *Wood's Athen.* ‡ Sic.

- |                             |   |
|-----------------------------|---|
| Henry Fuller, 1             | Francis Lidgold, 2                        |
| Ralph Hayes, 1              | Anne Lifford, 1                           |
| 80 John Edwards, 1          | Rob <sup>t</sup> Eates, 4                 |
| Rowland Lanthorne, 1        | Mathew Holmes, now Tho. Coxe, 3           |
| Christopher Hill, 5         | 130 W <sup>m</sup> Nicholls, 6            |
| John Powell, 1              | John Page, 4                              |
| Alice Wascoate, 2           | Empty, 2                                  |
| Widdow Fletcher, 1          | Feild and Bennett, 2                      |
| William Munday, 1           | Rich <sup>d</sup> Goldsmith, 2            |
| John Barton, 1              | Zachariah Goodwine,* 3                    |
| Widdowe Pettyshall, 2       | John Bellson, 2                           |
| Mary Millard, 1             | John Murray, 2                            |
| 90 Edmond Nicholls, 4       | Rich <sup>d</sup> Roberts, 2              |
| W <sup>m</sup> Johnson, 1   | John Bennett, 2                           |
| Widdowe Scott, 1            | 140 Belson and Blake, 4                   |
| George French, 4            |   |
| Widdowe Gill, 1             | NORTH SIDE.                               |
| Swift and Sadler, 2         | Thomas Kanne, 4                           |
| Arthur Rowe, 2              | Elizabeth Urline, 1                       |
| Mathewe Hollins, 4          | Nicholas Abbott, 5                        |
| Robert Nicholls, 1          | Elizab. Mercer, 4                         |
| John Fillyer, 1             | Widow Sheapheard, 7                       |
| 100 Tho. Thurlocke, 1       | Tho. Coxe, now Rich <sup>d</sup> Sland, 2 |
| W <sup>m</sup> Mattingley 9 | W <sup>m</sup> . Ladyman, 2               |
| Widow Nicholls, 1           | Geo. Spikeman, 2                          |
| Rowland Laughton, 1         | Dan <sup>l</sup> Christmas 1              |
| Rob <sup>t</sup> Baker, 4   | 150 Joane Jackson, 1                      |
| Rich <sup>d</sup> Reade, 1  | Anne Tripplett, 6                         |
| John Goulding, 1            | W <sup>m</sup> Collins 1                  |
| W <sup>m</sup> Snape, 1     | John Bradford                             |
| Symon Snape, 2              | Peter Jones, 2                            |
| W <sup>m</sup> Nash, 1      | Mathew Cawdey, 2                          |
| 110 Widdowe Knight, 1       | John Gorden, 2                            |
| W <sup>m</sup> Bunyon, 1    | John Heath, 2                             |
| Widdowe Heritage, 1         | John Kendricke, 2                         |
| Marg <sup>t</sup> Graye, 4  | John Battye, 5                            |
| Rich <sup>d</sup> Turner, 1 | 160 Tho. Wheatly, 10                      |
| Widdowe Greene, 1           | Tho. Woodall, 1                           |
| Tymothy Flye, 3             | W <sup>m</sup> . Thompson, 9              |
| John Powell, 1              | Tho. Lawraunce, 4                         |
| W <sup>m</sup> Prince, 2    | John Chambers, 1                          |
| Henry Child, 8              | Widdowe Weedon, 3                         |
| 120 Michael Page, 3         | Tho. Spicer, 5                            |
| Mathew Jarman, now Masy, 4  | Katherine Rawse, 2                        |
| Tho <sup>s</sup> Jarman, 4  | Daniel Dobbins, 7                         |
| Humphrey Bullard, 6         | Elizabeth Lee, 3                          |
| Edw <sup>d</sup> Lowe, 2    | 170 Rich <sup>d</sup> Browne, 1           |

\* In the report of the meeting hereafter will be found described a half-penny token of Zachariah Godwin, with some others.

<b>THE CORNER OF THE MIDDLE ROWE.</b>	
Clement Weeden, 2	John Davis, 3
Tho. Winch, 2	Barthol. Peirce, 15
Clement Page, 1	Tho. Wright, 1
W <sup>m</sup> White, Sen <sup>r</sup> , 3	Empty, John Edline owner, 5
John Hollowaye, 8	Henry Miller, 1
Nicholas Battye, 4	Marg <sup>t</sup> Wiggs, 3
Seth Feild, 2	John Atley, 3
Edw <sup>d</sup> Wright, 2	200 Roger Hare, 3
Rich <sup>d</sup> Turner, 2	Edmond Hale, 3
180 Humphry Gilbert, 2	W <sup>m</sup> Hamlett, 2
Nicholas Over, 2	W <sup>m</sup> Anderson, 1
John Etherington, 3	John Bradford, 1
Nicholas Grace, 1	— Wiseman, 2
Will <sup>m</sup> Huebye, 1	Joseph Swaine, 2
W <sup>m</sup> Tyme, 7	— Randall, 1
Susan Higgins, 4	Geo. Browne, 1
Empty, Rich <sup>d</sup> Langston owner, 18	John Thurburn, 2
W <sup>m</sup> Penner, 2	210 Rob <sup>t</sup> Gullocke, 2
David Draughton, 3	W <sup>m</sup> Wheeler, 2
190 James Lake, 1	Empty, Tho. Brookes owner, 4
Tho. Dorrington, 2	John Hayes, 1
Arthur Rowe, 4	Widdowe Webster, 1
Geo. Pullford, 2	Empty, Ellen Francklyn owner, 1
Geo. Scott, 16	Tho. Paulding, 5
Tho. Horsebye, 3	Tho. Coventry, 6
John Mackbaine, 4	Widdow Appsley, 1
Adam Fletcher, 4	Empty, John Peele, owner, 3
John Chapman, 1	220 Empty, Sr Christ. Abdye owner, 2
John Granett, 2	Empty, Sr Christ. Abdye owner, 2
190 William Battye, 1	Robert Kenton, 3
Tho. Gladman, 4	Empty, 4
John Chapman, 1	Paul Garrett, 6

EDWARD BARROW, *Collectr.*  
EDWARD ALLEN, *Constable.*

Giving 224 houses which paid. Next follows a list of persons excused.

OXBRIDGE.

[Middlesex Subsidy. T. G. 44,606. Car. II. Record Office.]

Fire hearthes not chargeable.

(First 15 names are destroyed by damp.)	William Collins, ij.
. . . . Bennett, ij.	John Stroud, ij.
. . . . Swetnan, ij.	Rob <sup>t</sup> Ducke, ij.
. . m Feild, ij.	Edward Carill, j.
[Ed]ward Turner, jun. ij.	Widdow Triplett, j.
20 Humphrey Gilbert, ij.	John Hillman, ij.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| Thomas Carter, j.                         | Rich <sup>d</sup> Turner, sen <sup>r</sup> , j. |
| John Goulding, ij.                        | Widdowe Hose, j.                                |
| Widdow Newett, j.                         | John Miller, iij.                               |
| 30 Widdowe French, j.                     | 60 Widdow Miller, j.                            |
| Widdowe Grove, j.                         | Ralph Hawes, j.                                 |
| Widdowe Cooke, j.                         | John Tillear, j.                                |
| Nicholas Brauch, j.                       | W <sup>m</sup> Swift, ij.                       |
| John Edwards, jun <sup>r</sup> , j.       | Peter Jones, ij.                                |
| Widdowe King, j.                          | William Richardson, j.                          |
| Thomas . . . ., ij.                       | Johane Jackson, j.                              |
| John Tur . . . ., ij.                     | Tho. Braxton, ij.                               |
| Widdowe G . . . ., ij.                    | Anne Lightfoot, j.                              |
| Widdowe Fletcher, j.                      | W <sup>m</sup> Easson, j.                       |
| 40 Thomas Greene, j.                      | 70 W <sup>m</sup> Barefoote, ij.                |
| Rich <sup>d</sup> Palmer, j.              | Rich <sup>d</sup> Roberts, ij.                  |
| Rich <sup>d</sup> Read, j.                | Widdowe Lee, ij.                                |
| Jacob Scott, j.                           | Edw <sup>d</sup> Rayner, ij.                    |
| John Edwards, sen <sup>r</sup> , j.       | John Belson, iij.                               |
| Will <sup>m</sup> Johnson, j.             | Widdow Rayner, j.                               |
| Rob <sup>t</sup> Hose, j.                 | John Chambers, j.                               |
| Rowland Langthorne, sen <sup>r</sup> , j. | Rob <sup>t</sup> Englefeild, ij.                |
| W <sup>m</sup> Pratt, j.                  | Edward Urlinne, jun. j.                         |
| Tho <sup>s</sup> Parker, j.               | Tho <sup>s</sup> May, j.                        |
| 50 Edw <sup>d</sup> Westcott, j.          | 80 Rowland Langthorne, jun <sup>r</sup> , j.    |
| Rich <sup>d</sup> Taylor, ij.             | William Jarman, iij.                            |
| Walter Shaw, ij.                          | Mathew Holmes, ij.                              |
| Widdow Hammond, j.                        | John Pulford, ij.                               |
| John Grigge, j.                           | Robert Bennett, j.                              |
| Rob <sup>t</sup> Hall, j.                 | Clement Weeden, ij.                             |
| Tho <sup>s</sup> Nicholls, j.             | In sixe tenements not inh <sup>l</sup> ted, xj. |

The 224 houses which paid, and 91 excused, make together 315 houses. In 1782 there were but 366 houses, and in 1801 only 395.

## NOTES ON SOME OF THE MORE REMARKABLE VICARS OF ALLHALLOWS BARKING.

BY THE REV. JOSEPH MASKELL.

[Read at that Church on the 28th April, 1862.]

THE advowson of this parish church was given by Riculphus and Brichtwen his wife to the cathedral church of Rochester,\* from which it passed (the time is uncertain) to the abbess and convent of Barking in Essex, in whom it remained vested for so many centuries that it acquired the name of Allhallows, or All Saints, Barkingchurch, to distinguish it from other churches in London dedicated to all the saints. It was the practice of monastic bodies, on acquiring ecclesiastic advowsons, to appropriate the tithes to the uses of their own establishment, but of course they were responsible for the proper performance of divine service and for the spiritual oversight of the parish. The secular priest who represented them in fulfilment of this duty was called the vicary (*vicarius*) or vicar. We must not however look upon this personage as a permanent or endowed official. The original vicars of churches were little better than stipendiary curates, and probably less permanent and less protected by the law than the curate of the present day. Up to about the 10th Rich. II. Vicars were usually the temporary representatives of those who were really and legally responsible for the church duty, viz. the Rectors.

This explains how it is that we have so few records of the occupants of vicarages till quite late in the fourteenth century. When the rectory of a parish fell into the hands of a layman, or a corporate body of monks, or a collegiate chapter, or, as in the case of Allhallows Barking, a convent of nuns, it was the custom to depute the duties of the parish to some single ecclesiastic. A cathedral chapter or a monastery would send one of their body, in turn, to perform the duty of such churches as belonged

\* Registrum Roffense, p. 117. I can find no earlier reference to the connection of the *Abbey of Barking* with *Allhallows* than 10 Rich. II. Amongst the records removed from the Tower to the new Record Office is a *Patent* confirming the advowson of the perpetual vicarage to the Abbess of Barking. The chapel of Allhallows was a royal foundation, but had doubtless very early in history been annexed to Barking Abbey.

to them. If the rectory belonged to a layman, or to a convent of ladies, some secular priest was engaged at a stipend fixed by mutual agreement.

For about four or five centuries then this church appears to have had no settled pastor. The vicar appointed, perhaps only from week to week, was removeable at the will of his lady patronesses, and received a stipend according to their discretion. Such a system was full of evils, but it commonly obtained as far down in the history of the English church as the age of Wickliffe. Steps were taken by a statute passed 10 Rich. II. to counteract the evil, and secure permanent vicars, as far as possible, for every parish without a resident rector.\* It is thus easily explained why we have no list of the occupants of the vicarage of Allhallows Barking before the year 1387. Till this time there was no vicarage strictly speaking. There was a vicar, but he seems to have had no endowment and no existence in law. The first permanent vicar was "William Colles," the record of whose institution in the registry of Braybroke, Bishop of London, runs thus: "2 March, 1387, Ad vicariam perpetuam ecclesie parochialis de Berking Chyrch Londinensis noviter fundatam, sive ordinatam, Guilelmus Colles."

The year 1387 then is our starting point, and a most important one in the history of our ancient parish. Will not this date help us towards at least a *proximate* date for some portions of the present edifice? We are well aware that a church existed on this site before the era of Richard I. That monarch attached to a church then existing here a chantry chapel on the north side of the chancel, which he and his successors, particularly Edward I., endowed. There is probably nothing so old as the reigns of either of these monarchs in the present building. But it strikes me that the pillars and arches of the nave are at least as old as 1387, and perhaps I may be allowed to suggest that the settlement of a permanent vicar in that year induced the parishioners to restore their church and extend it to its present

\* Subsequent statutes provided an endowment for them by securing to the rectory the great tithes, and to the vicarage the lesser tithes, fees, and offerings. Hence one of the legal distinctions between a Rector and a Vicar is, that the former receives the great and the latter the small tithes.

limits, which church became ruinous some 250 years subsequently, and the edifice probably then received its present external walls, windows, and the Tudor arches at the east end. Those who are better acquainted with church architecture than myself will please to set me right if I am wrong, but I have thought it a fair inference to draw from the co-incidence of these two facts—the known date of the first vicar's induction and the generally received date of the eastern window, which belongs to the Middle-pointed era—being a very late *Decorated* window.

The earliest record of the value of the temporalities of this vicarage occurs in the Valor Ecclesiasticus of the 14th Hen. VIII. In that year the estimate was 26*l.* per annum. There were also then attached to the church, as separate incumbencies, two chantries, one of 22*l.* and the other of 20*l.* in value. Some century later, in the year 1636 (according to the Sion Coll. Records) the yearly profits were returned as follows:

“Tythes 126*l.*; casualties 10*l.* But of these tythes the Vicar pays annually to the King 10*l.*”

In 1732 the parish clerks give the value as 120*l.* per ann. Malcolm, in 1803, places it at 200*l.* At the present time it has increased with the value of properties to an income of about 1,000*l.* per ann. This being one of the parishes unaffected by the Fire Act, the Vicar is upon the old footing with regard to rent-charge, and can claim 2*s.* 9*d.* in the pound; the present incumbent however receives only 1*s.* in the pound.

The patronage remained with the abbess and convent of Barking till the dissolution of the monasteries. It then came to the King, who settled the advowson upon the see of Canterbury, 37 Hen. VIII. According to Newcourt, who compiled from the London registries, the Abbess of Barking presented every Vicar till 1525. The next two presentations were made by Henry Fuller and William Pounset “pro his vicibus,” the Archbishop not presenting till 1584—why, I cannot discover. After this the presentation is regularly made by the primate till 1783, when the King exercised his right during the voidance of the see of Canterbury, having a legal claim to do so. The Archbishop presented again in 1852.

In the vestry of the church is preserved a tabular list of the Vicars, chiefly compiled from Newcourt's “Repertorium.”

The following is a copy :

1. Wm. Colles, presented 2 Mar. 1387.
2. Rob. Coton, 1389, per res. Colles.
3. N. Bromsgrove, 1390, per res. Coton.
4. Jo. Clerke.
5. W. Northwold, 1427, per res. Clerke.
6. Joh. Iford, 1431, per res. Northwold.
7. Tho. Virby, 1434, per res. Iford.
8. Joh. Machen, 1454, per mort. Virby.
9. Joh. Wyne, 1454, per res. Machen.
10. Tho. Caas, L.B. 1468, per mort. Wyne.
11. Rob. Segrym, A.M. 1475, per mort. Caas.
12. Rich. Baldry, A.M. 1478, per mort. Segrym.
13. Edm. Chaderton, 1492.\*
14. Rad. Derlove, 1493, per res. Chaderton.
15. Will. Gedding, A.M. 1504, per mort. Derlove.
16. Will. Pattenson, A.M. 1512, per mort. Gedding.
17. Rob. Carter, S.T.B. 1525, per res. Pattenson.
18. Joh. Nayler, 1530, per res. Carter.
19. Wm. Dawes, L.B. 1542, per mort. Nayler.
20. Ric. Tyrwhitt, 1565, per mort. Dawes.
21. Ric. Wood, S.T.B. 1584, per mort. Tyrwhitt.
22. Tho. Ravis, S.T.B. 1591, per res. Wood.
23. Rob. Tyghe, S.T.B. 1598, per res. Ravis.
24. Ed. Abbott, A.M. 1616, per mort. Tyghe.
25. Ed. Layfield, A.M. 1635, per mort. Abbott.
26. Geo. Hicckes, S.T.B. 1680, per mort. Layfield.
27. John Gaskarth, D.D. 1686, per res. Hicckes.
28. Will. Geekie, D.D. 1732, per mort. Gaskarth.
29. George Stinton, D.D. 1767, per mort. Geekie.
30. Samuel Johnes-Knight, A.M. 1783, per mort. Stinton.
31. John Thomas, D.C.L. 1852, per mort. Johnes-Knight.

Upon this list appear thirty-one names; nineteen belonging to the two hundred years between the foundation of the vicarage and the Reformation, giving an average of about ten and a half years to each incumbent. The remaining twelve Vicars belong to the three hundred years which have elapsed since the Reformation, giving an average of about twenty-five years to each incum-

\* See Appendix I.

bent, a significant fact when compared with the pre-Reformation period, showing the improved conditions of modern life.

Many of the names on the list are of course obscure. I shall attempt a brief notice of those whose lives stand out from the rest, and offer materials likely to be interesting to the modern inquirer.

*Bromsgrove*, the third vicar, deserves notice as being the first incumbent who was buried here. His tomb is now lost, but the inscription is preserved in Stowe's Survey of London, and ran thus: "Hic jacet N. Bremisgrave, quondam Vicarius istius ecclesiæ. Qui obiit secunda die mensis Augusti, A.D. 1416. Cujus animæ miseretur Deus."

*Virby*, the seventh vicar, is the next important name. He also lies buried in the church, and the inscription remains in the north aisle of the chancel, on a brass plate, thus: "Hic jacet Thomas Vyrby quondam Vicarius istius eccles. Qui obiit 2 die mensis Decembris, 1453, cujus animæ"—the invocation is effaced. Virby must have been the vicar who in 1440 was imprisoned for a pious fraud under curious circumstances. The following is abridged from an "English Chronicle of the Reigns of Richard II., Henry IV., V., and VI.," edited for the Camden Society in 1856.

"The xix. year of King Harry, the Friday before Midsummer, a priest called Sir Ric. Wyche, a vicar in Essex,\* was burnt on Tower Hill for heresy, for whose death was a great murmuring, and many simple people came to the place making their prayers and offerings as they would to a saint, and bare away the ashes of his body for reliques. Some were taken to prison; amongst others the vicar of Berkingschyrche beside the Tower of London, in whose parish all this was done. He received the offerings of the people, and, to excite them to offer more fervently, he took ashes and mixed them with powder and spices and strewed them in the place where the heretic was burnt, that the simple people might believe that the sweet flavour came of the ashes of the dead, for this he confessed afterwards in prison."

\* Richard Wyche was Vicar of Harmondsworth, in Middlesex, and was burnt in 1440; see Foxe's Actes and Monuments (Cattley's edit.), iii. 702, and Fabyan's Chronicle (edit. Ellis), p. 613.

As Virby was vicar in 1440, these extracts must refer to him, but we may presume that he was restored, since he died here vicar in 1453.

*Caas*, the tenth vicar, was also buried in the church, and his inscription occurs in Stowe, "Hic jacet tumulatus Magister Thomas Caysi, B.A. Vir peritus, et unus Vicar. istius ecclesie, Qui obiit 6 die mensis Feb. 1475. Cujus animae propicietur Deus."

*Carter*, seventeenth vicar, is the next name of any interest. He was of Magdalene College, Oxon, and chosen one of the proctors of the university in 1508. He was a servant to and in favour with Cardinal Wolsey, was the steward of his household, and comptroller of his buildings at Oxford. In 1524 he was admitted to the degree of B.D., and was afterwards canon of Christchurch. He was made vicar of Allhallows Barking in 1525, and resigned in 1530, probably involved in his patron Wolsey's fall, which happened that year. I pass on to

*Dawes*, nineteenth vicar, inducted in 1546, and the first Protestant incumbent, that is to say, he evidently conformed to the new ceremonies, for he appears to have retained his living, like the famous Vicar of Bray, during all the changes that took place under the governments of Henry VIII., Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth; dying in 1565. He was also vicar of Woodham Walter and Rivenhall, in Essex, at which latter place his decease occurred.

*Wood*, twenty-first vicar. This was the first incumbent presented by the Archbishop of Canterbury. Richard Wood was elected scholar of Trinity Coll. Cambridge, in 1562, B.A. 1565-6, subsequently became Fellow of Trinity, and in 1569 took the M.A. degree, passing on to B.D. in 1577, and D.D. in 1583. In 1584 Archbishop Whitgift, to whom he was chaplain, recommended that he should be appointed Dean of Ely or of Peterborough in case certain contemplated promotions in the Church took effect. These failing, Wood was made vicar of Allhallows Barking by Whitgift in 1584-5. He shortly afterwards became prebendary of St. Paul's and canon of Westminster. Allhallows Barking he resigned in 1591 on being appointed to the deanery of Bocking. In 1597 he was instituted canon of Canterbury, and received other preferment. He

died on 15th Sept. 1609, and was buried in Canterbury cathedral. Dr. Wood, who is supposed to have assisted in some of the works published in reply to the Marprelate Tracts, was licenser of the press for Archbishop Whitgift, and was nicknamed by Martin Marprelate "Never be good."

A remarkable man succeeded Wood in this vicarage.

*Thomas Ravis*, B.D., presented by Archbishop Whitgift in 1591. Ravis (according to Fuller) was born at Maldon, in Surrey, "claris parentibus;" educated at Westminster, and afterwards at Christchurch, Oxford. When sent up from Westminster to Christchurch to be elected scholar he was at first refused, a letter having been received from the Queen recommending another person to be elected, whereupon Ravis wrote an elegant Latin epistle to the Lord Treasurer Burghley, who had given him recommendations to Oxford. How the dispute was settled does not appear, but Ravis certainly became student of Christchurch, and rose to be head of his college. He became Vicar of Allhallows Barking in 1591, and about the same time was made canon of Westminster, receiving the deanery of Christchurch in 1594, made D.D. and elected vice-chancellor in 1595. In 1598 he resigned Barking. We next meet with him as prolocutor of the Convocation which met in 1603, and also as a prominent member of the Hampton Court Conference on the side of conformity. His name also appears on the list of the translators of our present English Bible, in that section to which was committed the Gospels, the Acts of the Apostles, and Apocalypse. It is to him that we owe that interesting MS. which is still the best and most reliable account of the method employed by the authorised translators. During the progress of the work Dr. Ravis was appointed Bishop of Gloucester, and had been but a short time in that see before he was requested by the King to accept the bishopric of London on the decease of Bishop Vaughan in 1607. Sir John Harrington tells us that Ravis was very unwilling to leave Gloucester, nor "were the people of his diocese more willing to part with him; he was so much beloved that some who can scarce well brook the name of a bishop yet can be content to give this one a good report." By the persuasion of judicious friends Ravis accepted the bishopric of London, and his contemporaries

describe him as an excellent and apostolic prelate, of graceful and dignified deportment, supporting his character to great advantage, a warm patron of learned men, and deeply interested in the religious condition of his diocese. Wood says that the means of his advancement were "eminent learning, gravity, and prudence." He does not seem to have been much concerned in public affairs, but diligent in his spiritual duties, and to have maintained very friendly relations with his clergy. He is, however, connected with an ambitious design of increasing the political power of the Church by being accused of supporting a measure for admitting the inferior dignities—deacons and archdeacons—into the Commons House of Parliament, as the Bishops were admitted to the Lords.

Ravis enjoyed the see of London for two years only; he died in 1609, and was buried in the north aisle of Old Saint Paul's, where was a monument to his memory as that "of a grave and good bishop."

With reference to the authorised version of the Bible, our parish is honourably and intimately connected with this great work. We have already seen that Ravis, vicar from 1591 to 1598, was engaged in it; so was his successor Dr. Robert Tyghe. But, in addition to these, two of the translators were natives of this parish; Bishop Lancelot Andrewes, who presided in the translation of the Pentateuch, and his brother Dr. Roger Andrewes, Master of Jesus College, Cambridge. Both these learned divines were born in the parish of Allhallows Barking. But there is a further connection. Another of the translators was father of Dr. Edward Layfield, who was vicar here from 1635 to 1680.

*Tyghe*, the twenty-third vicar, and one of the translators of the Bible, was presented by Archbishop Whitgift on the resignation of Ravis in 1598. He was a native of Deepden, in Lincolnshire, and placed at Magdalene College, Oxford; then at Cambridge, where he took his degree, being incorporated at Oxford B.D. 1596. In 1610 we find him Archdeacon of Middlesex and D.D. A. Wood calls Tyghe "an excellent textuary and profound linguist, and therefore employed upon the translation of the Bible." He died vicar in 1616; but, although there are entries in the register of the burial of members of his family and house-

hold, there is no record of his own burial, by which I conclude that he was non-resident at the time of his death. His signature constantly occurs in the church books.

*Edward Abbott*, A.M., presented by Archbishop Abbot his relative. He was educated at University College, Oxford, and was vicar of St. Margaret's, New Fish Street, which he resigned for this living in 1616. He died Vicar of Allhallows Barking in 1634, as appears from the register.

His signature is frequent in the church books as follows:—

EDW. ABBOTT, Rectr,—or,

EDW. ABBOT, Vicar.

In the book of churchwardens' accounts there is an entry, under the date of 1633-4, of a most pleasing character with reference to Abbott and to his relations with the parishioners. It seems that in the year 1634 the parishioners repaired and nearly rebuilt their church. The repair was undertaken with good will, but we, as antiquaries, can scarcely be grateful to them, since in that repair the church lost so many of its mediæval features and became transformed from a handsome Decorated or Perpendicular, to a debased Tudor, building. Let us be thankful, however, that the ancient features of the church were not utterly destroyed by this well-meaning but injudicious reparation. The extensiveness of the repair may be gathered both from the total amount expended, viz. 1,250*l.*, a considerable amount for the period, and from some of the items set down in the account. Thus we find sums paid for taking down various windows and setting them up again; doubtless without the original tracery; other sums expended in wood for the roof of the chancel and aisles; in lead for the same purpose; in glass for the new windows; in materials for the repair of the walls; in stone for the masonry of the new battlements round about the church, and in paint for painting the steeple. These items show, I think, the completeness of the alteration which the church suffered, most of the old windows losing their mullions, and the walls being nearly rebuilt. The money was raised by a voluntary subscription throughout, not simply the parish, but the city.\*

I do not think it out of place to refer to this matter here. I wish

\* See Appendix II.

to call your attention to the most interesting report of the affair, which is recorded in the churchwardens' book. It runs thus:—

“ At severall vestryes held in the year of our Lord God 1633 within the parish church of Allhallows Barking, London, the needful repaire of the said Church was taken into consideration. The decay and defects thereof being viewed and made known, with an unanimous consent of the parishioners in general, the work of re-edifying, repaving, and beautifying the said Church began y<sup>e</sup> 21 of Aprill, 1634, and was finished the 24 of December following, defrayed out of the charitable guifts and free-will offerings of the inhabitants of the said parish, as also of diverse worshipful and praiseworthy societeyes of London, and other noble, wellldisposed, and religious gentlemen. And for the better furtherance of so good a work, Mr. Edward Abbott, then Vicker of the s<sup>d</sup> parish, did, not only by preaching, with good effect, exhort and animate his parishioners to extend their charitable contributions, but by his personal pains, advice, and presence assisted those who had in charge committed to them the care and oversight of the worthy work. In testimony of his pious zeal to the house of God, lett this holy though short exhortation of his, here following, remain for a remembrance of him to posterity.”

Then follows a short homily, or sermon, which the vicar probably delivered before the church was closed.

After this comes a record of the reopening of the church:—

“ The 25 Dec<sup>r</sup>, 1634, being the yearly solemn festival for the birth of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, the parishioners, who for 35 weeks wanting the use of their own Church, sought their spiritual food at other neighbouring churches, this joyful day, with gladness of heart, met again together to offer their prayers and their praises to Almighty God in their own parish church of Allhallows Barking, Lond. Mr. Edward Abbott, that faithful minister of God's word, and Vicar of the said parish, then preached there his last sweet and swanlike sermon, taking for his text the first v. of the cxxii. Psalm, ‘ I was glad,’ &c.—

‘ Tam felix utinam ! ’”

The explanation of this paragraph is, that the aged and respected vicar preached for the last time on Christmas Day, 1634,

and was seized with some fatal illness; for the entry of his burial appears just eight weeks after, viz. on the 6th March, in these words:—"Mr. Edward Abbott, parson of this parish." There is no monument to his memory.\*

*Edward Layfield*, presented by his uncle Archbishop Laud in 1635, had been Scholar of St. John's College, Oxford, taking his Master's degree in 1628, collated Prebendary of Harleston in St. Paul's Cathedral 1632, and created D.D. by the archbishop soon after his presentation to this benefice. He was also Archdeacon of Essex. During the troubles which befell the Church of England under the rule of the Long Parliament, Layfield was deprived of his benefice, and fell into poverty. He was one of the first of the clergy who suffered; his distinguished position and connection with Archbishop Laud marking him out from the rest. As early as 1642 he was taken into custody as a Royalist, and declared to be disqualified for the offices he held. There was no pretence of moral and intellectual unfitness; it was sufficient that he was a church dignitary, a relative of Laud, and a friend of the King, which, in the eyes of the Puritans, were unpardonable crimes. His professed offences were, that he had set up I.H.S. in his chancel; that he had been heard to say of those parishioners who refused to receive the sacrament kneeling at the altar,— "Those toads who will not come up to the rails;" and furthermore, that he had been guilty of blasphemy. The last charge is a very indefinite one, because by blasphemy was implied almost any anti-Puritan expression of opinion, as it did in this instance. For these crimes, as they were called, Layfield was sequestered and imprisoned; but afterwards set free, and forced to fly for his life. He was taken again, and deprived not only of his ecclesiastical but of his personal and temporal estate. Walker's "Sufferings of the Clergy" contains a detailed account of his persecutions, compiled evidently from his own description of them. From this

\* "Memorandum, that Mr. Edward Abbott, clerk, late Vicar of this parish, deceased on Tuesday the Third of March, 1634, and was buried in the s<sup>d</sup> p<sup>'</sup>ish church on the Fridaie next following, being the sixth daie of the same month, in the Chauncell, under the Communion Table."

"Memorandum, also that Mr. Edw<sup>d</sup> Layfield was inducted Vicar of the s<sup>d</sup> p<sup>'</sup>sh church on Fridaie, beinge the eight day Maie, the morrowe after Ascension daye, Anno 1635." (From the Book of Vestry Minutes. &c. p. 13.)

we learn that he had been confined in most of the gaols about London, and on one occasion, with other clergy, taken on board ship, clapped under the hatches, and not allowed to come on deck for air, except by feeing his keepers, which he had not the means to do. It was the general belief of these poor half-suffocated prisoners that the threat of selling them for slaves to the plantations was about to be fulfilled. But the offer of purchasing their liberty was made them for 1,500*l.* a man—an offer which only added insult to injury, since their private estates as well as ecclesiastical preferments had been sequestered. The offer was brought down to 5*l.*; but even then Layfield was unable to comply with it; and so, after a year's confinement, he and the others were turned on shore for nothing. The shame of all this is, that it was done in the name of true religion. When first taken he was interrupted during the performance of divine service, dragged out of church, set on a horse with his surplice not removed, the Common Prayer Book tied round his neck; and in this manner forced to ride through the city, with the lowest rabble hallooing and hooting behind. Then he was thrown into prison, and even his watch and the contents of his pockets, money and papers, taken from him.\* Layfield was one of those who survived their twenty years' privations; and was restored to his living on Charles the Second's accession. His contemporary Royalists describe him as a man of generous and noble spirit, great courage and resolution, and highly respected in his parish, though a high Churchman. He lost all his private fortune during the Commonwealth, amounting to many thousands of pounds; but, regaining his preferments, his latter days were prosperous. He died vicar of Barking in 1680, and was buried in the chancel. There is no memorial beyond the entry in the register—“10 Aug<sup>t</sup>, 1680, Doctor Edward Layfield, vicar.”

During the interregnum the minister appears to have been Mr. Thomas Clendon.† Layfield's curate, Roberts, was deprived and imprisoned for refusing to conform to the Puritan customs soon after the deprivation of the vicar. Thomas Clendon signs the audit as vicar in 1643; and his name occasionally appears in the

\* See Notes and Queries for Aug. 23, 1862, and Appendix III.

† See Appendix IV.

churchwardens' accounts as the minister of the parish. No clergyman is mentioned by Calamy or the other authors on the subject as having been deprived, to make way for the old vicar at the Restoration; to whom the parishioners and the temporary minister of the church seem very quietly to have submitted on his return to his incumbency. Layfield was vicar during the Plague and during the Great Fire. He resided in the then parsonage house, at the south-west corner of the church, where Seething Lane meets Tower Street. His house, the church porch, and the dial of the tower, were destroyed; the rest of the buildings were mercifully saved. The house, which is now in course of demolition to widen Tower Street, contains portions of the old parsonage, which Layfield rebuilt after the Fire. Here he and his immediate successor also resided, and here Layfield died on 7th August, 1680. Dr. Layfield was succeeded by

*George Hickes, D.D.*, twenty-sixth vicar, presented by Archbishop Sancroft in 1681. This learned and highly conscientious man was born at Kirby Wick, Yorkshire, in 1642, made Fellow of Lincoln College, Oxford, B.D. 1664, and D.D. 1679, Prebendary of Worcester and Vicar of Barking in 1681, Dean of Worcester 1683, and Rector of Alvechurch, co. Worcester, 1686, when he resigned Allhallows. Dr Hickes was one of the most highly educated men of the time. He published largely: many of his writings were controversial, and have now sunk into oblivion; but his "Thesaurus Linguarum," a laborious book on the Northern dialects, will preserve his reputation green. It is a scarce and valuable work, and has fetched 15*l.* at sales. On the accession of William and Mary, Hickes refused to take the oaths, and was deprived of all his preferments in 1689, and consequently fell into poverty and trouble. Casting his lot amongst the Non-jurors, he was induced to accept the episcopate, and was consecrated suffragan Bishop of Thetford in 1694. Macaulay refers to Hickes in these words: "High in rank amongst the Non-jurors was George Hickes, Dean of Worcester. Of all the Englishmen of his time he was the most versed in the old Teutonic languages; and his knowledge of the early Christian literature was very extensive." His writings have been highly commended by Ingram the Saxon scholar, by Bishops Nicolson, Burnet, and Van

Mildert, and by Jones of Nayland. Hickes was a friend of Pepys the diarist, who nevertheless, with characteristic fidelity, complains of his long and dry sermons. He attended Pepys in his last moments. There are many interesting references to Hickes in Pepys, and a curious letter from the doctor on "second sight" in the last volume. He died, aged 74, in 1716, and was buried close to the west wall of St. Margaret's churchyard, Westminster. His will, of which a copy was published, (in 8vo. 1716,) is a very interesting document.

The twenty-seventh vicar was *John Gaskarth*, D.D., a Scotchman, formerly Fellow of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, presented to this vicarage by Archbishop Sancroft in 1686. Gaskarth was a highly popular vicar, generous, and of firm but conciliatory manners. His portrait, an oil painting, hangs in the vestry. He was a constant resident amongst his people, and held no other preferment. Under his auspices the church was again repaired, the present organ\* erected and afterwards enlarged, the north and south porches of the church re-built, and other improvements made. To these works he largely contributed out of his own means. He was vicar forty-six years, and died in 1732, aged 86. His tomb may still be seen in the churchyard, close to the vestry window. He printed several sermons:

1. *Funeral Sermon for the Duke of Lauderdale*, 1683.
2. *Visitation Sermon*, 1685.
3. *Concio ad Clerum*, at the Commencement, 1705.
4. *On the Opening of the Church*, 1708.
5. *For Reformation of Manners*, 1713.

Gaskarth also wrote in "Gibson's Preservative against Popery" on the doctrine of Satisfaction for Sin.

Dr. Gaskarth was succeeded by another Scotchman, *William Geekie*, presented by Archbishop Wake in 1732. He was of St. John's College, Cambridge, D.D. 1729, a Prebendary of Canterbury, Archdeacon of Gloucester, and Rector of Southfleet, Kent. Little more is known concerning him. Next to him comes

*George Stinton*, presented by Archbishop Secker in 1767. He was Fellow of Exeter College, Oxon. M.A. 1755, D.D. 1765, Chancellor of Lincoln, Prebendary of Peterborough, Rector of

\* For an account of the organ, see Notes and Queries for July, 1862.

Wrotham in Kent, and F.R.S. He had been one of the chaplains and was afterwards executor to Archbishop Secker, and preached the sermon at the consecration of Bishop Shute Barrington. He died in Great George Street, Westminster, and was buried in the chancel vault at Allhallows Barking, May 6, 1783. He published nothing but a few sermons. There is a plain tablet to his memory, thus inscribed: "Near this place are deposited the remains of the Rev. George Stinton, D.D., late Vicar of this parish, Rector of Wrotham in Kent, and Chancellor of the Church of Lincoln. He died April 30, 1783, aged 52."

The last of the deceased Vicars was *Samuel Johnes*, who took the additional name of Knight on receiving the estates of his cousin R. P. Knight, esq., of Henley Hall, Staffordshire. He was Rector of Welwyn and Vicar of Barking nearly seventy years, having been presented by the Crown in 1783. His father Thomas Johnes had been M.P. for Herefordshire, and his brother, who died in 1816, was M.P. for Cardigan. This vicar was M.A. of All Souls College, Oxford, having been Fellow of that college.

The present Vicar is the Rev. *John Thomas*, D.C.L., Trinity College, Oxford, appointed by Archbishop Sumner in 1852. As chaplain to the primate, he is necessarily non-resident, but takes great interest in the parish, is a frequent occupant of the pulpit, and of the highest reputation for his unaffected courtesy and unbounded liberality.

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#### APPENDIX I.

Between Vicars Baldry and Chaderton occurs a vicar not named by *Newcourt*. It will be seen by the absence of the usual words *per mort.* or *per res.* after the name of Chaderton that the accounts are here probably imperfect. In the 1st Rich. III. (1483) "Elizabeth Abbes of Berking hath an annuyte of xv<sup>li</sup> granted by Dr. Talbot parson of Berking in London, and the same grant to her and her successors is confirmed by the King." (Harl. MS. 433, fol. 102.)

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## APPENDIX II.

*Documents relating to the Repairs of the Church.*

The following occurs in the Vestry Minute Book under the date of 25 April, 1633.

“ At this vestrye yt was ord<sup>d</sup> that Mr. Flesher and Capt. Foster ch. ward<sup>ns</sup> for the time beinge shall take unto themselves Mr. Neave, Mr. Morar, Capt. Royden, Mr. Folgate, Mr. Shawe, Mr. Gooden, or any three or four of them, as assistants to view the reparations of the Church, and forthwyth to repair the same with as convenient or necessary charges as shall be thought fit in their discretions.”

On the following page we find—

“ At a vestrye hold<sup>n</sup> in the p<sup>sh</sup> chyrch of Allh<sup>s</sup> Bark<sup>s</sup> the 27 Oct<sup>r</sup> 1633, it was ordered that the gentlemen whose names are subscribed shall all of them or any three or four of them, with one or both of the wardens, meete together to take a vewe of the reparations of the Church, and shall call unto them the masons and other workmen, and shall covenant and agree with them for the repairs, and husband the same the best manner they can, and take order for the present preparation of such materialls as shall be conven<sup>t</sup> in due tyme, and what they have done herein to certifie to the next vestrye.

Capt. Marmaduke Roydon.*	Mr. Neave
Mr. Folgate.	Mr. Shawe. Capt. Covell.
Mr. Floode.	Mr. Goodwin. Mr. Walton.

Ed. Abbott, Vicar.”

“ At a vestry held 8 April, 1634, it is ordered, that, whereas Capt. Foster† hath served in the office of Ch’warden one yeere, and by reason of the deth of Mr. Flesher his partner hath for the most part undergone and sustained the whole burden of the office as well for collecting as accompts, and also because this year, concerning the reparation of the Church, hath had extra ordinary charge and care upon him to collect

\* An eminent London merchant, who subsequently during the Civil War assumed arms for his sovereign, and died governor of Faringdon ; having previously received knighthood in acknowledgment of his loyal services, and the honourable augmentation of a canton of England to his coat-armour. His residence was in Water Lane, where the Trinity House afterwards stood : and many of his family are recorded in the register of Allhallows Barking, as will be seen in the pedigree prefixed (p. xlii.) to *The Life of Marmaduke Rawdon of York*, who was his nephew, printed for the Camden Society in 1863. In the course of that entertaining volume Sir Marmaduke is very frequently mentioned.

† Captain Edmund Forster was the partner of Captain Rawdon (see various passages in the book above named), and became his son-in-law by marrying his eldest daughter Elizabeth.

and gather the charitable gifts of the p'shners, and to oversee the masons and carpenters, and paying and discharging the s<sup>d</sup> workmen to the utmost of his endeavour, wee hold yt fit and agreeable to reason that the s<sup>d</sup> Cap. Foster should be discharged of the office of Churchwarden for the yeare to come." . . . . .

Under the date of 11 Oct. 1635, we find the vestry auditing the accounts of Capt. Foster, and taking steps to pay the final sum required for the completion of the repairs.

In the *Book of Churchwardens' Accounts*, 1625-1669, there is a complete record of the repairs. It seems that more than 200 contributors subscribed together 1,255*l*. The principal subscribers were:—

	£	s.	d.
The churchwardens out of the church stock . . . . .	200	0	0
Sir Paul Pyndar, Sir John Wolstenholme, Sir Abraham Dawes, Sir John Jacob, and Mr. John Harrison, farmers of H. M.'s Customs . . . . .	100	0	0
The Mercers' Compa <sup>y</sup> . . . . .	40	0	0
The Skinners' . . . . .	30	0	0
The Fishmongers' . . . . .	20	0	0
The Merchant Taylors' . . . . .	13	6	8
The Clothworkers' . . . . .	13	6	8
The worshipfull Company of Marchants trading into France . . . . .	10	0	0
Sir W. Russell, Bart. . . . .	55	0	0
Sir John Morley . . . . .	15	0	0
The Ladye Morley . . . . .	05	0	0
Mr. Alderman Cambell . . . . .	40	0	0
<i>Doctor Hameus</i> * . . . . .	7	0	0
Mr. Edw <sup>d</sup> Sauage . . . . .	30	0	0
Capt. Marmaduke Rawdon . . . . .	26	0	0
Mr. John Goodwin, mathematician, besides his paines and engrossing the account . . . . .	05	0	0
Mr. Edmund Foster, over and above his paines incurred and paying the above sum, not ac- counting loss by light gold . . . . .	10	0	0

There are some 200 more names in the account.

\* Baldwin Hamey, M.D. of Leyden, born at Bruges 1568, admitted a licentiate of the Lond. Coll. of Physicians in Jan. 1609-10. He died 10 Nov. 1640, and was buried in the church of Allhallows Barking: see his epitaph, and other particulars of him, in Dr. Munk's Roll of the Royal College of Physicians, 8vo. 1861, vol. i. p. 143, and *Foreigners resident in England* published by Camden Society, p. 86. His son, of the same name, became a distinguished member of the same learned body.

## APPENDIX III.

*Layfield, Vicar.* A subsequent examination of the *Old Vestry Minute Book* has revealed that Layfield was removed against the wishes of the parishioners. The following is a copy of a petition agreed upon to be presented to Parliament in the Vicar's favour. The pages of the Minute Book containing this and other testimonies were destroyed by the Presbyterian minister for whom Layfield was displaced. Fortunately after the Restoration a copy was discovered, and, though written on smaller paper and in a different hand, it has been inserted in its proper place in the book. It seems that Layfield was first disturbed in 1640, though not deprived until 1642. At the first inquiry this Petition was drawn up:—

“ To the Hon<sup>ble</sup> Assembly of Kn<sup>ts</sup>, Cittizens, and Burgesses of the Com<sup>ons</sup> Ho. of Parliam<sup>t</sup>,

“ The humble Petition of the Vestrymen and chiefe Inhabitants of the parish of All Saints Barking, neere the Tower, London,

“ Humbly sheweth,

“ That upon certain intelligence of a petition lately exhibited to this high and hon<sup>ble</sup> court of Parliam<sup>t</sup> against Edward Layfelde, Doctour in Divinity, and Vicar of y<sup>e</sup> parish church afforesaid, as well to free ourselves fro' all imputation or suspicion of doing him any wronge, as also to acquit him from false and scandalous accusations objected by others, wee most humbly crave leave to certifie as followeth:—

“ 1. That the said petition was devised and delivered without any consent, knowledge, or approbation of ourselves.

“ 2. That we doe not know the s<sup>d</sup> D<sup>r</sup> Layfelde guilty of any blame, but we account him worthy of much honour and esteem for his frequent preaching, his grave and loving conversation amongst us.

“ 3. That we did never heare him with any worde savouring of envie, malice, or contention, but always such words as might well beseem his office and place amongst us.

“ 4. That of late yeares, before he was Vicar, the repairing of our church cost about 1,400<sup>li</sup>, and the p<sup>sh</sup> thereby became much indebted, but since he hath been incumbent the whole is discharged except 25<sup>li</sup>.

“ 5. That he never dispensed any of the church stock without free consent of the vestry.

“ 6. That the poore money was never disbursed for the orn<sup>nts</sup> of y<sup>e</sup> church, but the church stock hath been expended for the maintenance of the poor, who are as liberally relieved as in any p<sup>sh</sup> in London.

“7. That the rail before the com<sup>n</sup> table in the chancell hath been there time out of minde, and those little wooden figures of angells wh<sup>h</sup> were lately sawn down were placed at the corner of the s<sup>d</sup> rail before D<sup>r</sup> Layfelde was Vicar.

“8. That the communicants have ever been accustomed to come to y<sup>e</sup> rail, and there receive the holy sacram<sup>t</sup> kneeling; the minister never known to goe forth of the rail, and carry the blessed sacram<sup>t</sup> into pewes.

“9. That the com<sup>n</sup> table was placed as it now standeth by special command from the ordinary in writing, &c.

“10. That the gestures and behaviour of D<sup>r</sup> Layfelde in time of the celebration and administration of the holy comm<sup>n</sup> hath alwaies seemed to us full of reverence, religion, gravity, and devotion.

“11. That the guilt plate and divers such orn<sup>nts</sup> belonging to our church were voluntary given by well-disposed persons, some yet living amongst us.

“12. That the marble laver, or stone font, was also the private cost of one particular man, the manner of setting it up very well approved, and a good part of the cost the free contribution of some particular men in y<sup>e</sup> p<sup>ish</sup>. The rest of the charge was willingly, and without any contradiction, allowed in the churchwardens’ account.

“In witness whereof wee have hereto set our hands,

“ Richard Carwarden.	Edm. Foster.
Marmaduke Rawdon.	Tho <sup>s</sup> Walton.
Thomas Crathorn.	Richard Green.
Will <sup>m</sup> Follgate.	John Goodwin.
Henry Taylour.	Abraham Ashe.
Edward Fenn.	Thomas Fletcher.
Edward Morer.	John Dansey.
Thomas Covell.	Petter Mytton.
Thomas Abrahall.	Will <sup>m</sup> Foster.
Will <sup>m</sup> Fenwick.	John Miller, &c.

Abraham Perrot, }  
Robert Neale, } Churchw<sup>dns</sup>.”

The petition was unsuccessful, as Dr. Layfield was deprived in 1642, amidst circumstances of great barbarity. The frivolous nature of most of the charges against Royalist clergymen is exemplified here. The special cruelty of this case was, that the rule of setting apart the fifth for the deprived Vicar’s sustenance—in most cases a farce—was not

obeyed, and that Layfield was robbed of his private estate, as well as his ecclesiastical preferments.

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APPENDIX IV.

*Thomas Clendon* first signs the Vestry Minutes as Vicar 6 April, 1643. His signature then occurs frequently, variously spelt Clendon, Clendam, or Clandon. He does not appear to have been a very popular person; and there are records in the books of frequent disputes with the parishioners about tithes and other matters, contrasting him rather unfavourably with the Vicar whom he had displaced. There is extant a dry sermon published by him, entitled "Justification Justified," prefaced by a curious introduction, defending himself against a variety of charges brought against him by his people. Many of the accusations are trivial; but they evince a general want of respect for his ministry. He appears to have died, or quietly to have retired to make way for the old Vicar, since his name disappears from the church books early in 1662, some months before the passing of the Act of Uniformity.

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The Parish Registers of Allhallows Barking commence in 1558. There are no earlier records. The Churchwardens' accounts commence in 1623; and the Vestry Minutes in 1625.

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REMARKS ON A DEED OF SIR GEORGE MONOUX,  
LORD MAYOR OF LONDON.

[Communicated by the REV. G. H. DASHWOOD, M.A., F.S.A., of Stowe Bardolph, Norfolk, through J. J. HOWARD, Esq. LL.D., F.S.A.]

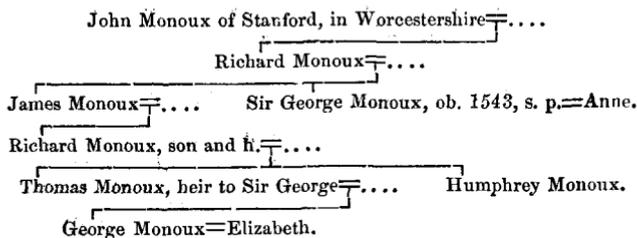
IN looking over the Court Rolls for the Manor of Boughton, in this neighbourhood, held at one time by George Monoux, "civis et Aldermannus Londonie," I came upon a Roll of the 23d Hen. VIII. when the manor appeared to be held by trustees, one of whom was Thomas Monoux, son and heir-apparent of John Monoux: and the next court entered upon the same Roll was dated 25 Hen. VIII. and held by Thomas Monoux, esq. I turned to the Baronetages of Wotton and Betham, and to

Burke's Extinct Baronetage, for information as to the Pedigree, but could not reconcile their statements (derived it appears from Le Neve) with the Roll.

Subsequently I found a deed of the same George Monoux, who was Lord Mayor in 1514, by which he makes a settlement of the Manors of Overhall and Netherhall in Bucketone (*hodie* Boughton) on trustees to certain uses, which corrects the errors of the genealogists above mentioned; and which appears to me worthy of being put on record.

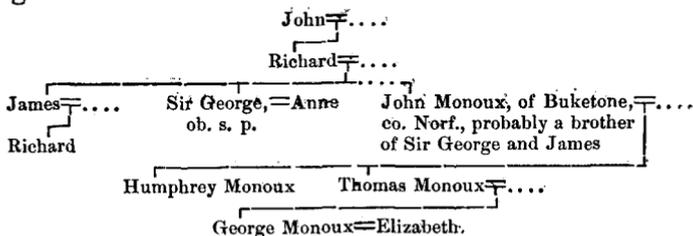
There is one point I am unable, from any documents before me, to give proof of, viz. the relationship of John Monoux to George Monoux, or Sir George Monoux, draper, as he is styled by Stowe in his Survay. It seems probable, however, that he was a brother, though not named by the authors above referred to; a search in the Will Office might clear this up.

In Wotton's Baronetage, edit. 1741, the early part of the Pedigree of Monoux, and which is followed by Betham, stands thus:—



Burke in his Extinct Baronetage omits James, the brother of George, altogether, and makes Richard brother to Sir George.

The deed referred to corrects each of these statements, and by its assistance we are enabled to draw up the following amended pedigree:—



It is also valuable, as it will prevent false inferences, which might be drawn from a casual reading of the Court Rolls alone.

I now recite several Deeds and Rolls relating to the family in order of date:—

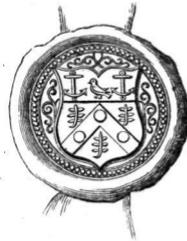
4 Hen. VIII.—Nov<sup>r</sup>. 26. By Indenture of bargain and sale, John, lord bishop of Rochester, conveys to George Monoux, Alderman of London, the Manors of Overhall and Netherhall in Buketone.

4 Hen. VIII.—Receipt for the purchase money, 356*l*. 18*s*. 8*d*.

7 Hen. VIII.—Oct<sup>r</sup>. 30. Deed Poll, whereby Thomas Hewar conveys to George Monoux, Citizen and Alderman of London, and to William Monoux, Citizen and Draper (*pannarius*) of London, three acres of land in Bucketone.

Here is a William not named in the printed pedigrees, nor do I find any other mention of him in the deeds here.

8 Hen. VIII.—Nov. 12. Letter of Attorney (in Latin) of George Monoux, Citizen and Alderman of London, appointing William Griffythe, vicar of Stokefery in Norfolk, and John Strynger to receive of John Prent of Stokefery, gentelman, seisin of a piece of arable land in Rowmer Medowes, containing five roods, lying between the land of the Prior of Shuldeham on the east and the highway on the west, its southern head abutting on the common of Stokefery, called Est Fen, and its northern head on the highway. This is signed, p me Georgiū Monoux, and sealed with the seal here represented.



*p me Georgiū Monoux*

18 Hen. VIII.—Oct<sup>r</sup>. 18. George Monoux, Citizen and Alderman of London, held his court for the Manors of Buketon;

and again, his next court, in 20 Hen. VIII., on the feast of St. Edward the King and Martyr.

The manors were not large, and the courts appear to have been held generally once in two years.

23 Hen. VIII.—Aug. 1. Deed of feoffment of the Manors of Overhall and Netherhall from George Monoux to Sir John Fitzjames, knt., Chief Justice of the Common Pleas; Thomas Bonham, Robert Wrothe, esquires, Giles Brugge, Robert Alford, Thomas Monoux son and heir apparent of John Monoux of Buktone in the county of Norfolk, Edward Broke gentleman, Thomas Broke clerk, Thomas Robyns, and John Edmay, in trust for certain uses, according to the following tenor:—

Omnibus Christi fidelibus ad quos præsens carta indentata pervenerit: Georgius Monoux Civis et Aldermannus Civitatis Londoniæ salutem. Sciatis me præfatum Georgium Monoux dedisse, concessisse, et hæc presenti cartâ meâ indentatâ confirmasse Johanni Fitzjames militi Capitali Justiciario Domini Regis ad placita coram ipso Rege tenenda, Thomæ Bonham, Roberto Wrothe armigeris, Egidio Brugges, Roberto Alford, Thomæ Monoux filio et heredi apparenti Johannis Monoux de Buktone in comitatu Norfolciæ, Edwardo Broke generoso, Johanni Broke clerico, Thomæ Robyns et Johanni Edmay, Maneria mea de Overhall et Nethirhall cum suis pertinentiis in Buktone in comitatu Norfolciæ, ac omnia et singula messuagia, terras, et tenementa, prata, pascua, pasturas, boscos, sub-boscos, redditus, reverciones, et servitia, ac cætera hereditamenta quæcumque cum eorum pertinentiis in Buktone prædicto seu alibi in comitatu prædicto: Habendum et tenendum omnia prædicta maneria, &c. præfatis Johanni Fitzjames, &c. hæredibus et assignatis suis de Capitalibus Dominis feodi illius per servitia inde debita et de jure consueta imperpetuum ad usum præfati Thomæ Monoux et hæredum masculorum de corpore ejusdem Thomæ legitime procreatorum Et pro defectu talis exitus ad usum Humfridi Monoux fratris prædicti Thomæ et hæredum masculorum de corpore ejusdem Humfridi legitime procreatorum Et pro defectu hujusmodi exitus ad usum Ricardi Monoux filii Jacobi Monoux fratris mei prædicti Georgii et hæredum masculorum de corpore ejusdem Ricardi legitime procreatorum Et pro defectu talis exitus ad usum rectorum hæredum mei prædicti Georgii imperpetuum per totum tempus quod prædictus Johannes Fitzjames, &c. hæredes seu assignati sui, aut prædictus Thomas Monoux, &c. sive prædictus Humfridus, &c., aut prædictus Ricardus, &c., seu eorum assignati solvant seu solvi faciant mihi præfato Georgio ac cuidam Domine Annæ uxori meæ durante vitâ meâ præfati Georgii viginti quatuor libras bonæ et legalis monetæ

Angliæ, et post mortem mei præfati Georgii duodecim libras legalis monetæ Angliæ præfati Dominæ Annæ durante vitâ suâ, de exitibus, proficuis et redditibus prædictorum maneriorum, &c. ad duos anni terminos annuatim solvendas, videlicet, ad festa, Sancti Michaelis Archangeli et Annunciationis Beatæ Mariæ Virginis per æquales portiones aut infra unum annum proximum post aliquod festorum prædictorum sequentem; proviso semper quod si defectus fiat in solutione prædictarum viginti quatuor librarum seu alicujus inde parcellæ per spatium unius anni proximi post aliquod festum solutionis festorum prædictorum sequentem durante vitâ meâ præfati Georgii quod tunc immediate post hujusmodi defectum solutionis prædictæ præfati Johannes Fitzjames, &c. heredes seu assignati sui stabunt et erunt seisiti de et in prædictis maneriis, &c. cum eorum pertinentiis et in quâlibet eorundem parcellâ immediate post hujusmodi defectum solutionis ad usum mei præfati Georgii durante vitâ meâ Et post obitum meum ad usum prædictorum Thomæ et hæredum masculorum de corpore suo legitime procreatorum Et pro defectu talis exitus ad usum præfati Humfridi et hæredum masculorum suorum prædictorum Et pro defectu talis exitus ad usum prædicti Ricardi et hæredum masculorum suorum prædictorum Et pro defectu talis exitus ad usum mei præfati Georgii et heredum meorum ut præfertur. Et si post mortem meam defectus fiat in solutione prædictarum duodecim librarum præfatæ Dominæ Annæ per spatium unius anni proximi post aliquod festum solutionis festorum prædictorum quo solvi debeat sequentem quod tunc præfati Johannes Fitzjames, &c. heredes et assignati sui stabunt et erunt seisiti de et in medietate omnium prædictorum maneriorum, &c. cum eorum pertinentiis immediate post hujusmodi defectum solutionis ad usum prædictæ Annæ pro termino vitæ suæ tantum, et post mortem prædictæ Annæ ad usum prædicti Thomæ Monoux et hæredum masculorum de corpore suo legitime procreatorum Et pro defectu talis exitus ad hujusmodi ultiores usus prout superius declaratur; Proviso etiam semper quod si contingat prædictum Thomam Monoux obire me præfato Georgio ad tunc vivente et superstite quod tunc immediate post mortem prædicti Thomæ præfati Johannes Fitzjames, &c. hæredes et assignati sui stabunt et erunt seisiti de et in omnibus prædictis maneriis, &c. ad usum mei præfati Georgii ad terminum vitæ meæ Et post mortem meam ad usum hæredum masculorum de corpore præfati Thomæ legitime procreatorum. Et pro defectu talis exitus ad usum prædicti Humfridi et heredum masculorum de corpore suo legitime procreatorum Et pro defectu talis exitus ad usum prædicti Ricardi et hæredum masculorum de corpore suo legitime procreatorum Et pro defectu talis exitus ad usum rectorum hæredum mei præfati Georgii imperpetuum ut præfertur. Et ego vero prædictus Georgius Monoux et hæredes mei omnia prædicta maneria, &c. præfatis Johanni Fitzjames, &c. hæredibus et assignatis suis ad usus supradictos contra omnes gentes warrantizabimus et imperpetuum defendemus per præsentem. In cujus rei testimonium Ego prædictus Georgius Monoux huic præsentem cartæ meæ indentatæ sigillum meum apposui. Datum primo die

Augusti anno Regni Domini Henrici octavi Dei gratiâ Angliæ et Franciæ Regis fidei defensoris et Domini Hiberniæ vicesimo tertio.

(Seal lost.)

(Signed) p' me Georgiu' Monoux.

23 Hen. VIII.—March 20 (O.S.). Sir John Fitzjames and his co-feoffees held their court for the said manors.

25 Hen. VIII.—On the Tuesday next after the feast of St. Lawrence the Martyr, Thomas Monoux, esq. held his court.

At first sight it might be inferred from a consideration of the Court Rolls only, that George Monoux was at this time dead, although Weever (*Funerall Monuments*, p. 598, edition 1631,) gives the date of his death on his tomb as 1543, and in this is followed by others, and, the previous court being held as it would seem by trustees, that Thomas was then a minor, but now, two years later, of age. This, however, does not necessarily follow; and the Trust Deed furnishes the explanation: by that the manors were settled in trust, first to the use of Thomas and his heirs male, and failing issue, with several remainders, *on condition* that Thomas, or whoever enjoyed the estate, should pay annually to George the feoffor and the Lady Anne his wife the sum of 24*l.* during the said George Monoux's life; and after his death the sum of 12*l.* yearly to the Lady Anne should she survive him.

In one respect, however, Weever is wrong, as he gives the date of the Lady Anne's death anno 1500, whereas she was clearly living 23 Hen. VIII. anno 1531.

26 Hen. VIII.—July 9. By Indenture of bargain and sale Sir Thomas Lovell, knt., conveys to Thomas Monoux of Walthamstow, co. Essex, gentleman, the Manor of Capels or Curpells, in Barton, co. Norf.

27 Hen. VIII., and again 29 Hen. VIII.—Thomas Monoux held his court for the Manors in Bucketone.

29 Hen. VIII.—On the Saturday next after the feast of the Nativity, a court is held by Sir George Monoux, knt., for the Bucketon manors, "post mortem Thome Monoux armigeri."

This agrees with the Inquisition taken on the death of Thomas. Sir George was the uncle of Thomas; for George his son, by the

Inquisition held on Monoux's death, was found to be only eight years of age.

It is remarkable, however, that in these Deeds and Rolls this is the first time that Sir George is styled a knight, and therefore it seems probable he was not knighted till late in life. He does indeed style his wife, in the Deed of 23 Hen. VIII., the Lady Anne. She might however be Lady in her own right; whose daughter she was I have not found. Stowe also in the List of Lord Mayors calls him Sir George, but I think he could not have been knighted so early.

1 Mary.—George Monoux and Elizabeth his wife passed the Manor of Capels in Barton Byndich, by fine to John Dethyck, esq.

3 Eliz.—The Boughton Manors were leased to Edmund Bedingfeld and Elizabeth his wife, who held the courts as farmers of the manors.

12 Eliz.—George Monoux (son and heir of Sir Thomas Monoux, late of Walthamstow, deceased) sold the manors of Buctone, with all his lands and tenements in the parishes of Stokeferry, Buckton, Wereham, and Wretton, all in the county of Norfolk, to the said Edmund Bedingfeld.



To this deed is attached the seal here represented, and the following autograph:

*By me George Monoux*

This appears to have terminated the connection of the Monoux family with Norfolk, as I find no subsequent mention of the name.

# Proceedings at the Meetings of the Society.

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## TWENTY-SECOND GENERAL MEETING.

Held at WESTMINSTER ABBEY, on Thursday, October 25th, 1860,

The Very Rev. the DEAN OF WESTMINSTER, V.P. presiding.

This meeting assembled at 11 a.m. in the Library of the Collegiate Church; where the proceedings were opened by an Address from the Dean: and the following papers were read:—

1. A Description of the Library, by WILLIAM HENRY HART, Esq. F.S.A. which is printed in the present volume, pp. 81-87.

2. An Account of Ancient Bindings in the Library, by JOSEPH J. HOWARD, Esq. F.S.A.; printed in pp. 88-91.

3. Notices of the ancient Organ of Westminster Abbey; by W. H. HART, Esq. F.S.A.: printed in p. 92.

4. On some Discoveries in connection with the Ancient Treasury at Westminster; by JOSEPH BURTT, Esq. Assistant Keeper of the Public Records: printed in pp. 94-99.

The Company proceeded to inspect the interior of the Abbey Church, and were addressed on its architectural features by GEORGE GILBERT SCOTT, Esq. F.S.A. the architect to the Dean and Chapter,\* and by JOHN HENRY PARKER, Esq. F.S.A. of Oxford; and a paper was read on the Monuments as a Museum of Sculpture, by HENRY MOGFORD, Esq. F.S.A.: printed in pp. 100-104.

On proceeding to Henry the Seventh's Chapel, Mr. JOHN HUNTER there read a paper on the Order of the Bath: printed at p. 105.

After the afternoon service, the company repaired to the Chapter-House, the architecture and decorations of which were described by ARTHUR ASHPITEL, Esq. F.S.A., F.I.B.A.; and from thence to the Jerusalem Chamber, upon which a paper was read by the Rev. THOMAS HUGO, M.A. F.S.A.: printed in pp. 107-112.

A dinner afterwards took place at the King's Arms Hotel, in New Palace Yard, Mr. G. G. SCOTT in the chair, supported by the Dean of Westminster and a numerous party.

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\* An interesting volume, entitled "Gleanings from Westminster Abbey. By George Gilbert Scott, R.A., F.S.A.," 8vo. is published by J. H. and J. Parker.

**TWENTY-THIRD GENERAL AND SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING,**

Held at the Rooms of the Society, 7, St. Mildred's Court, Poultry,  
on Thursday, May 9th, 1861.

The Right Hon. LORD TALBOT DE MALAHIDE, V.P. in the Chair.

Mr. HENRY W. SASS, Hon. Secretary, read the Report of the Council, as follows :—

**“ REPORT.**

“ Your Council at this, the Sixth Annual General Meeting of the Society, have much pleasure in again meeting the Members under very favourable circumstances.

“ The Council much regret to have to report the large number of twelve deaths during the year; at the same time it is a matter of satisfaction that there have only been fourteen retirements from other causes, making a total loss to the Society of twenty-six; whilst the number of members elected during the year has been thirty-nine. The present number on the books is 418.

“ The fourth Part of the Transactions is in the press, and it is hoped will be delivered in the course of a month.

“ Since the last Annual Meeting the Society has held a General Meeting at Westminster. The papers were of considerable interest, and will be printed in Part V. of the Transactions.

“ It is proposed to hold a meeting in June for the purpose of visiting Austin Friars, Carpenters' Hall, Armourers' Hall, Sion College, and the Artillery Ground.

“ In accordance with the feeling expressed at the last Annual Meeting your Council, in conjunction with the Surrey Archæological Society, have established a series of monthly Evening Meetings; which, since September last, have been held on the third Tuesday in each month. Your Council feel convinced that, as these meetings become more generally known, they will meet with increased success. The report of the Committee intrusted by your Council with the management of them is as follows :—

“ **REPORT.**—In the month of August, 1860, circulars announced to this and the Surrey Society the establishment of Monthly Evening Meetings, for the purpose of taking immediate notice of any archæological discoveries that might occur in the City of London, the counties of Middlesex and Surrey, or their immediate neighbourhood; exhibiting antiquities, reading papers, and discussing such matters as might be brought under the notice of the meeting.

“ “ Several members of both Societies immediately associated for this purpose, and from September to December fresh names have been continually added, so that at the close of the year 1860 there were seventy-nine members of both Societies who had signified their intention of subscribing towards the expenses of these Evening Meetings.

“ ‘Reports of these meetings have appeared in the Gentleman’s Magazine, the City Press, and other periodicals.

“ ‘At the preliminary meetings of the Committee some consideration was given to the probable working expenses, and the yearly subscription for members was fixed at 5*s.* each, and arrangements were made for the sale of visitors’ tickets at the rate of 5*s.* per dozen of not less than six to each person.’

“Your Council would add to the foregoing Report, that Mr. W. H. Hart, F.S.A. has kindly consented to act as Director and Treasurer of these meetings, and that Mr. J. E. Price was appointed Hon. Secretary on the resignation of Mr. S. H. F. Cox, whose professional engagements, they much regret, prevented his continuing as Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.

“In conclusion, your Council present the balance sheet to Christmas last, and sincerely trust that the members will pay up their subscriptions with punctuality.

“ (Signed)           ALFRED WHITE, Chairman.”

The balance sheet showed an amount collected during the year for subscriptions, &c. of 150*l.* 16*s.* 11*d.*, the disbursements having been 129*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*, leaving a balance of 21*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.* The assets of the Society, consisting of arrears of subscriptions, transactions, illustration fund, &c. amounted to 270*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.* and the liabilities to 156*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*

The Patrons, Vice-Presidents, Trustees, and Hon. Local Secretaries were unanimously re-elected; and votes of thanks were passed to the Patrons, Vice-Presidents, Trustees, Council, Auditors, and Hon. Local Secretaries for their services during the past year.

Eight Members of the Council having retired in compliance with the rule to that effect, the Council for the ensuing year was thus constituted :—

Arthur Ashpitel, Esq. F.S.A.  
 Charles Baily, Esq.  
 J. W. Butterworth, Esq. F.S.A.  
 W. Durrant Cooper, Esq. F.S.A.  
 H. C. Coote, Esq. F.S.A.  
 James Crosby, Esq. F.S.A.  
 F. W. Fairholt, Esq. F.S.A.  
 John Franklin, Esq.  
 W. H. Hart, Esq. F.S.A.  
 Alfred Heales, Esq. F.S.A.

J. J. Howard, Esq. F.S.A.  
 Rev. Thomas Hugo, M.A., F.S.A.  
 Mr. Deputy Lott, F.S.A.  
 Henry Mogford, Esq. F.S.A.  
 John Gough Nichols, Esq. F.S.A.  
 Bassett Smith, Esq. F.G.S.  
 William Tayler, Esq. F.L.S.  
 J. R. Daniell-Tyssen, Esq. F.S.A.  
 John Whichcord, Esq. F.S.A.  
 Alfred White, Esq. F.L.S.

Messrs. C. J. Robinson and E. F. Leeks were elected as Auditors for the ensuing year; and Mr. Henry W. Sass was re-elected Hon. Secretary.

TWENTY-FOURTH GENERAL MEETING,

Held on Tuesday, July 2nd, 1861,

LORD TALBOT DE MALAHIDE, V.P. presiding.

The Society assembled at the CHURCH OF AUSTIN FRIARS, which was explained to the company by the Rev. THOMAS HUGO, M.A. F.S.A. whose paper on the same subject is printed in the present volume, pp. 1—24.

They next visited the HALL OF THE MERCHANT TAYLORS' COMPANY, where the Funeral Palls, ancient Plate, and other objects of art and curiosity there preserved were laid out for inspection; and the architectural features of the still existing Crypt were examined.

On proceeding to SION COLLEGE they were received by the Rev. W. H. MILMAN, M.A. the Librarian, who, after giving some account of the formation of the library in the reign of Charles the First, and its principal accessions at various subsequent periods, exhibited many of the most valuable Manuscripts and early Printed Books.

The last object of attention was the ARTILLERY GROUND, FINSBURY, where the company were received in the Armoury House by Major ROBINSON, Captain HALL, Mr. DEFUE, Secretary to the Artillery Company, &c. Lord TALBOT DE MALAHIDE having been obliged to leave, the chair was taken by Major ROBINSON, whilst the formal business of the meeting was transacted, and several members were elected.

The same gentleman then accompanied the Company over the building, pointing out the various objects of interest belonging to the Hon. Company; and afterwards presided at the dinner, which, by the permission of the Court of Assistants, was held in the Upper Hall.

Some account of the Hon. Artillery Company by HENRY W. SASS, esq. F.I.B.A., the Society's Hon. Secretary, will be found in the Report of Evening Meetings appended to the present Part of the Transactions, p. 13.

TWENTY-FIFTH GENERAL MEETING,

Held at UxBRIDGE, on Friday, August 23rd, 1861.

The Rev. C. PARKER PRICE, M.A. Vicar of Uxbridge, in the Chair.

The Members and their friends assembled at noon in the Market Room at Uxbridge, where, by the exertions of the Local Secretaries GEORGE EVES, Esq. and the Rev. C. T. WEATHERLEY, assisted by C. J. SHOPPEE, Esq. and ALFRED WHITE, Esq. a large and interesting collection of antiquities and curiosities from the neighbourhood was submitted to the inspection of the company. Among the local tokens exhibited were the following, belonging to the town of Uxbridge:—

O.\* ANN . ENGLEFEILD—O-C.  
R. IN . VXBRIDGE . 1664—A . E.

O. JOHN . TAYLER . OF . 1666—Three swans.  
R. WOXBIDGE . HIS . HALFPENY—I . D . T.

O. ZECHARIA . GODWIV—Within an escocheon between a chevron 3  
hammers surmounted by crowns of 3 points.  
R. IN . WOXBIDGE 1667—HIS . HALF . PENY. Z . I . G.

O.\* THOMAS . TAYLER—T . E . T.  
R. OF . VXBRIDGE—T . E . T.

O.\* LVKE . REEVE . AT . THE . CHECKER—A chequered square.  
R. IN . VOXBREDG . 1669—HIS . HALFE . PENY. L . E . R.

O.\* LVKE . JAMES—A hart standing.  
R. OF . VXBRIDGE—L . A . I.

The first paper, read by the Rev. Chairman, was an historical account of the proceedings at the Treaty of Uxbridge, held by Commissioners of the King and Parliament in the year 1644; † derived chiefly from the narrative of Clarendon.

Mr. GEORGE EVES read a paper on the *Antiquities of Uxbridge*, which contained the following particulars of the inns and old houses:—

“Camden says, that in his time this town was ‘full of inns.’ ‡ It is said there were once fifty-three, of which twenty-one are now left. At the Treaty of 1644 the King’s Commissioners were at the Crown, which in consequence acquired the name of the Treaty House. The Parliament’s Commissioners were at the George. Of the former there is only a portion now remaining. The panelling of the presence-chamber and another is still to be seen. The chimneys are partly left, nearly every thing else having been altered. The dovecot still remains; the lodge, a photograph of which is in the Museum, was pulled down a few years back.

“The George inn still remains, but much altered: the outside staircase in the yard was removed about three years back; I have a print of it lent me by Mr. Hutson, showing the yard, stairs, and entrance from the street; it is taken from a sketch made by Sir W. Ross, the artist, who was a native of this town: his father lived in a house that adjoined the church.

“Formerly, close by the church tower stood the Six Bells, and tradition says that occasionally some of the congregation would go and refresh themselves between the service and the sermon. Among the rest may be mentioned the Chopping Block, next the New Inn; the Ostrich Feather, where

\* These only are noticed in Boyne, who has another of “John Triplet, at the Eagle and Child in Uxbridge,” and a halfpenny of “Ann Englefield, 1668.”

† Mr. Price’s paper was printed at length in *The Building News* of the 30th Aug. 1861; as was that of Mr. Eves. The latter will also be found in the *Gentleman’s Magazine* for Nov. 1861.

‡ See also ante p. 117.

Mr. Shoppee's house is; the White Hart (see token in British Museum), the sign-board is now in being at Mr. Shoppee's; and the White Horse, which has been lately pulled down.

"There are still some few ancient houses in the town, but all much altered. Mr. Mercer's house, by the Mill, has some panelling; also Mr. C. Morten's house, at the corner of Vine Street."\*

A plan of the main street towards the close of the last century, with the elevation of the houses, was exhibited by Mr. WOODBRIDGE.

\* In the Rev. Mr. Price's paper were the following remarks upon this subject:—

"The town being within the enemy's quarters (says Lord Clarendon) the King's Commissioners were to have such accommodation as the others thought fit to leave them; but they had no reason to complain, for their opponents were very civil in the distribution, and left for their own use one entire side of the town (one house only excepted, which was given to the Earl of Pembroke). In the History of Uxbridge the house opposite Mr. Mercer's mill, formerly in the possession of Thomas Avery, Esq., but now in the possession of Laurence Hall, Esq., is mentioned as the residence of the Earl of Pembroke; but it will be difficult to reconcile this with Lord Clarendon's statement, that it was on the same side as the King's Commissioners were (on the south side, if Lord Clarendon be correct). I should rather be inclined to think the house assigned to the Earl of Pembroke was that at present occupied by Mr. Grant, the brewer. The head-quarters of the King's Commissioners were at a large inn called the Crown, which is said to have extended in front from Mr. McCombie's to Mr. Johnson's, and backwards as far as to Frey's river. If this is a correct statement, it must have covered a very large area indeed, and gives us a very favourable opportunity of judging of the traffic that must have passed through Uxbridge to maintain so large an inn in addition to many others scarcely inferior; for we can hardly suppose the Parliamentary Commissioners would have resigned so large a house to their rivals and kept a very inferior one for themselves. Their head-quarters were at the George, which still survives, though with diminished proportions. Lord Clarendon tells us there was a good house at the end of the town, which was provided for the Treaty, where was a fair room handsomely dressed up for the Commissioners to sit in, a large square table being placed in the middle with seats for the Commissioners, one side being sufficient for those of either party, and a rail for others who should be thought necessary to be present, which went round. There were many other rooms on either side of this great room, for the Commissioners on either side to retire to, when they thought fit to consult by themselves, and to return to the public debate; and, there being good stairs at either end of the house, they never went through each others' quarters nor met but in the great room. It is much to be regretted that there is no sketch or drawing extant of the house as it was at the time of the Treaty; had there been such, we should have been better able to judge of the present building compared with the edifice as it stood then. Clarendon's description would lead us to infer that considerable changes in the structure must have taken place. The room which is pointed out as the Treaty room would now scarcely be described as in the middle of the house, neither would it be easy to imagine, supposing the present innovations were removed, that there was room enough for a table in the middle that would accommodate sixteen persons on either side, with space enough for a rail to go round; neither is it easy to trace "the many other rooms on either side of the great room to which the Commissioners might retire."



AGNES JORDAN, THE LAST ABBESS OF SYON,  
From her Brass in Denham Church.

In forming the sewers, in 1856, a causeway, composed of flints, 10 feet wide, 3 feet below the present road, was discovered in two or three places in the High-street. This possibly was a Roman road, but few Roman antiquities have been found. In a patent in 1363 (37 Edw. III. No. 44) are to be found directions for the repair of the road from Wooxbridge to Acton, and from Acton to London.

Mr. W. DURRANT COOPER, F.S.A. then read some "Notes on Uxbridge and its former Inhabitants;" which have been printed in pp. 113-124.

After the Chapel or Church of St. Margaret, which has been restored in part by Mr. C. J. Shoppee, and the Treaty House had been visited, an excursion was made to the neighbouring Church of DENHAM, in the county of Buckingham, which was undergoing repairs under the architectural superintendence of Mr. G. E. Street, F.S.A. Attention was directed to the *Jube* loft, and to an external window for confession which had been discovered by him. In this church is a sepulchral brass to the memory of Agnes Jordan, the last Abbess of Syon, in the county of Middlesex, of which the annexed engraving\* was originally published in "Aungier's History of Isleworth and Syon House," 8vo. 1840.

On the road between Denham and Harefield the remains of the ancient manor-house of MOORHALL were inspected. It belonged to the Knights Templars and Hospitaliers. The remaining building is probably of the reign of Henry III. and is now used as a barn.

At HAREFIELD a memoir on the Manor and Church was read by the Rev. C. T. WEATHERLEY of Hillingdon,† and Mr. CHARLES BAILY directed attention to the pieces of ancient armour still preserved in the church, among which is a helmet of a date very early in the fifteenth century.

At RUISLIP an account of the Monuments in that Church was read by ALFRED WHITE, Esq. of West Drayton.

A passing visit was also made to the manor-house of Swakeley's, the residence of T. T. Clarke, Esq. erected about the year 1633.

The dinner was held in the Market House at Uxbridge, at which the Rev. C. P. PRICE presided.

## TWENTY-SIXTH GENERAL MEETING,

Held at BAKERS' HALL, Harp Lane, Tower Street, on Monday, April 28th, 1862,

THOMAS QUESTED FINNIS, Esq. Alderman, in the Chair.

After the Chairman had opened the meeting by welcoming the Society to the Tower Ward, and proposing a vote of thanks to the Master and Wardens of the Bakers' Company for the use of their Hall, which was carried unani-

\* Lent to this Society by Messrs. Nichols.

† This was printed in the Building News of September 6, 1861.

mously, Mr. Deputy LOTT read a paper derived from the records of the Company; which will probably be printed in the next Part of the Society's Transactions.

The company afterwards proceeded to ALLHALLOWS BARKING, where "Notes on some of the more remarkable Vicars" of that Church were read by the Curate, the Rev. JOSEPH MASKELL: before printed in pp. 125-144; succeeded by the following remarks on the Sepulchral Brasses by J. G. WALLER, Esq. :—

"Notwithstanding the destruction of the major part of old London by the fire of 1666, there are still left a few of the ancient Churches. These, happily, preserve a great number of monuments, more, indeed, than one might have expected. That of Allhallows Barking is probably second only in interest to St. Helen's, Bishopsgate. The brasses claim our regard as relics saved from a great catastrophe, and some of them would be anywhere remarkable.

"I take the earliest to be a coat of arms, Party per pale, a fleur de lis, and bordure engrailed, inclosed within a circular fillet, on which is engraved, 'Pries p' l'alme Will'm Tong q' gyt pry—Ky dieu de sonn alme eyt mercy.' It probably belongs to the close of the fourteenth century.

"The next example worthy of attention is to the memory of JOHN BACON, a woolman, who died in 1437. He is represented by the side of his wife Joan, in the ordinary costume of the time, his feet resting on a woolpack, in allusion to his trade. His wife is not commemorated by any date of decease; so she was the survivor, and without doubt erected the monument. On this view, we assume that the date is pretty nearly that of the execution of the memorial—a very important point in connection with ancient monuments. It is of about the best period for the art of engraving monumental brasses. For if we examine those executed from 1410, and twenty years subsequently, we shall find a grace of execution and a simplicity of design not previously seen, and, what is more, that will not be found in foreign brasses of the same time. The most beautiful example of this period is that to the memory of Prior Nelond, at Cowfold, Sussex.\* Besides this, however, we have numerous instances all over the country: I may instance Cobham, in Kent, Beddington and Kingston, in Surrey, among those in the vicinity of London. And I wish especially to mention the beauty of drawing that at this period is thrown into the figures of hounds at the feet, for it is scarcely to be surpassed, and it is a strong argument in favour of the indigenous character of the English art, that no foreign examples can compete with us in this particular. The heart, on which is inscribed 'Herry,' placed above the figures encircled in a scroll, is frequently found so introduced at this period of monumental history. Formerly the heart was considered the seat of the soul and the emotions, and the inscription was pro-

\* Engraved in Cartwright's History of the Rape of Bamber, in Horsfield's History of Lewes, vol. i. p. 239, and in Waller's Monumental Brasses.

bably an invocation, meaning 'mercy on the soul.' It is sometimes shewn between the hands of the deceased, as if the latter were offering it in prayer.

"The next to which I will direct your attention is the Flemish brass to the memory of **ANDREW EYNGAR** and **ELLYN** his wife.\* It is the best we have in England of its period of execution, with the exception of that to Thomas Pounder, at St. Mary Key, Ipswich. It is also remarkable that in both instances the artist has committed errors in the heraldry, a proof of the work being executed abroad. The arms are those of the Salters' Company and of the Merchant Adventurers. In the former the chevron is turned upside down, and in the latter the lions are passant only, instead of being passant gardant. The latter arms are also in the Ipswich brass, and similarly in error. The brass is exceedingly well engraved, the male figure having the appearance of a portrait. Above the figures is the composition known as a *pieta*, a dead Christ on the knees of the Virgin Mother. There are not many instances of this subject on monumental brasses, and only to those of late date. There are sufficient indications of the use of colour to make out the whole design, but it requires to be judiciously searched for. The diaper background, representing tapestry, is red, and the same is employed at the back of the chair in which the Virgin is seated. The merchant's mark is given at the foot of the figures, as in the brass of Thomas Pounder at Ipswich, probably by the same designer. Notwithstanding the wilful defacement of the inscription, the whole is easily deciphered, and reads as follows:—

**Of your charite pray for the soules of Andrewe Ebyngar, cptezen and salter of London, and Ellyn hys wyff, on whose soules thesu habe m'cy. Amen.**

On the scrolls, that to the male figure has—

**☉ filij dei miserere mei.**

To the female—

**☉ mater dei memento mei.**

Both these prayers are allusive to the group represented above the figures.

"The brass is inlaid into a stone, with symbols of the Evangelists incised at the angles of this sentence:

**Ne reminiscaris domine delicta nostr' bel Parentum nostroru' neque bindictam sumas de peccatis nostris.**

The following are placed one above the other below the figures, likewise incised upon the stone,—

**Sana domine animam meam quia peccabi tibi.**

**Edeo deprecor majestatem ut tu deus deleas iniquitatem meam.**

The first is in the antiphon of the litanies of the Sarum breviary; the latter in the third nocturn of the office for the dead, and the responsory in the second nocturn of the same.

\* Engraved in Waller's Monumental Brasses.

“The father of Evyngar was doubtless a Fleming. He was a brewer, and made bequests for making, painting, and setting up the rood in this church. This connection of the family with Flanders is so far interesting, that it gives a reason for the monument being executed abroad. I may remark that the employment of incised work upon the stone as well as the brass exists only, so far as I am aware, in this example.

“The next in interest is one to the memory of WILLIAM THINNE, one of the Masters of the Household to Henry VIII. and the first editor of Chaucer's Poems; date 1546.\* He is represented with his wife Anne, daughter and coheir of William Bonde,† in well-drawn figures, about thirty inches in length. His armour is, like the costume of the day, much ornamented, having the skirt of chain mail; with sword and dagger; and a gold chain round his neck. The head, uncovered, rests on a helmet. The lady has a close-fitting dress, with puffed and ribbed sleeves, but fitting close at the wrists; it is open in front, displaying the partlet, the type of the modern habit-shirt. Her cap is of horseshoe shape, with a lappet behind; and she has a narrow girdle, which confines her gown, having dependent ends, ornamented with IHS. This memorial was in a very mutilated condition, but has recently been restored, at the cost of the Marquess of Bath. When the fragments were removed from the slab, it was discovered that the reverses were engraven also, and, from the character of the execution, the older portions were evidently not earlier than the beginning of the sixteenth, or, at most, the end of the fifteenth century. The figures were composed of portions of an ecclesiastic holding a chalice, and of a female figure. The reverses of the inscription fillets were scarcely earlier than the monument, for which they merely supplied material. They were composed of fragments of inscriptions mostly belonging to one memorial, and preserving the Christian name and rank of deceased, one ‘Sir’ John, &c. There cannot be the smallest doubt that these were part of the spoil of the tombs which were rifled at the dissolution of the monasteries, most likely those of London itself.

“In many respects it is an interesting memorial of the period. The figures are good examples of costume, and the inscription, which is lengthy, is illustrative of the period of transition to the reformed religion, in which a mixture of old formulas is still partially retained.

“I now pass on to a mere fragment, part of the decorations of a tomb, which has preserved neither the name nor the arms of the person intended to be commemorated. This, which represents the Resurrection, is not of common occurrence upon brasses, but is, nevertheless, one of the few subjects from Scripture which occur upon monuments. All those known upon brasses are of late date, and the points worthy of remark are, that we do not observe that rigid adherence to the costume of the time which is the

\* See a copy of his will and inscription on his monument in Notes and Queries, 3rd Series, iv. 365.

† A monument to *William Bonde* is at St. Helen's, Bishopsgate.

rule in medieval work. The Roman soldiers are somewhat fancifully attired, as if the artist was aware that some difference should be made between the soldiers of Pilate and those of Kings Henry VII. and VIII.

“There is another point, also, which must not be overlooked. In these late representations of this subject the soldiers are not all asleep, but some are witnesses of the miracle. Now this treatment, which we at the present time think most natural and consistent, was not that which prevailed in earlier ages. I would only allude to the beautiful composition at Lincoln Cathedral, a cast of which can be seen at the Crystal Palace, as a type of many others in which all the soldiers guarding the tomb are represented in profound slumber. Some writers—for instance, M. Didron—have thought much of this, and see in it the result of a deeper faith, which required no witnesses to establish their belief. However this may be, the fact belongs to the history of religious art, if not, indeed, to be regarded as one of the signs of the times.

“The last memorial I shall select for notice is an almost effaced slab in the north aisle, once having the figure of a priest under a canopy incised upon it. It has now inlaid upon it a brass inscription to the memory of THOMAS VYRBY, Vicar, who died in 1453. Besides this, there are two small detached wings, and a form which has hitherto been a puzzle to assign a name to, or to give an explanation of. One might suppose it was intended to be a chalice, but for the stem, which is more like a bell-handle. Some have supposed it may have been a face of metal to an incised slab, but there is an scalloped ornament which renders this view impossible. Something has been defaced or beaten out in the centre, which, if remaining, would possibly have led to a solution. It has occurred to me, whether it might not be a form of the pax, and the part defaced a representation of the Virgin and Child. But I can only offer it as a suggestion, for all those with which we are familiar are of a different shape. At the same time, however, they are of a much later date.

“In the above remarks I have avoided any elaborate description, or even a review of the entire number of memorials *seriatim*; that has already been accomplished by Mr. Maskell;\* I have rather pointed out those distinctions which render the monuments particularly worthy of regard. I would, in conclusion, observe that the preservation of ancient memorials cannot be better attained than by making a registry of them in the manner of Mr. Maskell's pamphlet. We are apt, very complacently, to ascribe the wholesale destruction and pillage, of which we have so much evidence, to the fury of the Puritans. I am convinced, by long observation, that by far the greatest mischief has been done in later times; by neglect, by cupidity of workmen, and the general disregard of those to whom the preservation of such memorials have been consigned.”

\* Notes on the Sepulchral Brasses in the Church of Allhallows Barking, by Joseph Maskell, A.K.C. London, Curate. 1860. 8vo.

Notices of some of the more memorable persons whose monuments remain in the church of Allhallows Barking, or who are otherwise known to have been buried there, were contributed by the late GEORGE RICHARD CORNER, Esq. F.S.A. The original materials of this valuable paper were derived in great measure from wills recorded in the registers of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, or in those of the Court of Hustings at Guildhall, and will form part of the Transactions of the Society hereafter.

In the church of Allhallows Barking, among other specimens of iron-work, are three beautiful wrought-iron sword-bearers, used when the Lord Mayor pays a visit to the church, as customary at other city churches.

The Company next proceeded to ST. OLAVE'S HART STREET, (another church which escaped the Great Fire of 1666,) where they were welcomed by the Rector, the Rev. A. POVAH, who read a paper respecting the registers and monuments of the church, giving biographical sketches of the more eminent persons commemorated, particularly the Rectors and Benefactors. Some pieces of ancient plate belonging to the church were shown to the company. It is intended that Mr. Povah's paper shall be printed in the Society's Transactions.

The following notices of the Sepulchral Brasses in St. Olave's Hart Street have been communicated by Mr. J. G. WALLER :—

“The monuments in St. Olave's are not very remarkable, except that many of them, like those of Allhallows Barking, are relics of ancient London preserved from the Great Fire. There are three brasses, all of late date.

“One on the wall of the south aisle to the memory of JOHN ORGONE and wife, consists of two small figures of the deceased in the usual civic costume of the sixteenth century. Between them is the representation of a woolsack, on which is a merchant's mark and initials of deceased, I. O. By this we are informed of his occupation as woolman, for the inscription gives no information at all, not even positively the decease, although 1584 is inscribed; but we are left to guess whether this refers to himself or wife. Possibly there was another plate with more details, now lost, for it is most unusual at this period to be so brief. On a stone beneath the woolsack are these words, ‘In God is my whole trust. I. O. 1584.’ Then in brass, ‘John Orgone and Ellyne his wife,’ and these lines beneath,—

As I was so be ye,  
As I am you shall be,  
That I gave that I have,  
That I spent that I had,  
Thus I ende all my coste,  
That I lefte, that I loste.

“The spirit of these somewhat enigmatical lines is of common occurrence. A priest at Broxbourne, Herts, circa 1460, has the following :—

Si quis eris, qui transieris sta, perlege, plora.  
*Sum quod eris, fueramque quod es, per me, precor, ora.*

At Burgate, Suffolk, 1649:—

Such was I once (living as yee now be)  
Such as I am now (dead) shall yee once be.

“The old morality of the ‘Three Kings living and the three Kings dead,’ will present us with the earliest instances of the feeling endeavoured to be expressed in the above epitaph. In Arundel MS. 83, Brit. Mus., there is an example early in the fourteenth century, in which one of the dead kings replies to the living—

Ich wes wel fair,  
Such shaltou be,  
For Godes love be wer by me.

“So in some paintings formerly in Hungerford Chapel, Salisbury Cathedral, Death addresses a gallant attired in the foppish costume of Edward the Fourth’s time, thus:—

Grasles galaute in all thy luste and pryde,  
Remembyr that thou once shalte dye.  
Dethe shold fro thy body thy sowle devyde,  
Thou mayst him not ascape certeynly.  
To the dede bodys cast down thyne ye,  
Behold thaym well, consyder and see,  
For such as they are, such shall you be.

“The last four lines are illustrated by a note in Jeremy Taylor’s ‘Holy Living and Dying’ (Edit. H. G. Bohn, 1851, p. 343):—

Quod expendi habui,  
Quod donavi habeo,  
Quod negavi punior,  
Quod servavi perdidit.

“There is no reference given to the original authority, but the *Gesta Romanorum* has a tale which is evidently the source from whence it is derived. It is as follows:—

“It is related that a certain Roman emperor, constructing himself a handsome palace, whilst digging the foundations, found a sarcophagus of gold encircled by three rings. Above it was this superscription: ‘I spent, I gave, I kept, I had, I have, I lost, I am punished; first, what I spent I had, what I gave I have.’\* ”

“The emperor, when he heard this, called to him his nobles, and said, ‘Go, and consult among you what this inscription means.’ Then they said, ‘Lord, it is nothing else but this: There was formerly an emperor who wished to give others an example, that they might follow his life. *I spent* my life in rightly judging, ruling others by vanquishing myself through reason. *I gave* to poor soldiers necessary food, and to every one and to myself according to his merit. *I kept* in all works justice, to the indigent

\* In the original edit. 1509, thus: “Expendi, donavi, servavi, habui, habeo, perdidit, punior, primo quod expendi habui, quod donavi habeo.”

mercy, to labourers a worthy hire. *I had* a large and stable heart, to give to every one serving me, riches in necessity, and thanks to every one at all times. *I have* a hand to give, to protect, and a hand to punish. *I lost* folly, *I lost* the friendship of enemies, and *I lost* the lust of the flesh. *I am punished* now in hell because I believed not in one eternal God. *I am, punished*, alas! because there is no redemption.'

"The emperor, when he heard this, as long as he lived, ruled himself and others more prudently, and so ended his life in peace.

"The above passages are interesting to compare one with another; with exception of the fifth line, Orgone's epitaph is identical with the Latin sources, and that is appropriately changed in a Christian memorial. The 'Gesta' is but a compilation, so that the original thought is possibly due to an earlier antiquity.

"There are two scrolls over the figures reading thus :—'Learne to dye—ys ye waye to life.' There is a variation of the former used in the brass of William Armar, Esq. in Allhallows Barking, which has 'Lyve to dye.' It is a formula of common occurrence.

"In the north aisle is the following inscription in brass :—

Man by lyeinge downe in his bedde to rest  
Signifieth layed in grave by suggeste.  
Man by sleepeinge in his cowche by nighte,  
Betokeneth the corps in grave withoute spirite ;  
And by rysinge againe from reste and sleepe,  
Betokeneth resurrection of the bodie and soule to meete  
When Atropos divideth bodie and soule a sonder,  
Thone to thearthe thother to heaven w<sup>th</sup>owten encomber.  
God graunte us his grace to be readie to passe  
At the hower of deathe with him in spirite to solace,  
That we maye have o<sup>r</sup> eares attente to hear ye trompes sounde,  
Saying, Aryse yee dedde, and cume to the doome,  
To the blessed joyfull, and to the cursed veh and woe,  
And to the electe heaven, and to the reprobate inferno.

Mr. THOMAS MORLEY, gentellman and clarke of ye Quenes Maiesties Storehowse of depforde, and one of ye officers of ye Quenes M<sup>e</sup> Navye, decessed ye 20 daye of July 1566.

"This is another example, out of many, of inscriptions with curious conceits so frequent at this time. Besides the illustration they undoubtedly give of the transition state of the age, they often retain obsolete expressions and words that throw light upon the state of the English language in the sixteenth century. The composer of the above lines has indulged himself in a considerable freedom in the rhyme, as sleepe, meete, sounde, doome, &c.

"The Brass now preserved within the altar-rails has lost the inscription, and consists of two figures."

The last Church visited was that of St. DUNSTAN'S-IN-THE-EAST, where the Rev. THOMAS HUGO, M.A. F.S.A. gave an extempore account of the

edifice, and read some very interesting extracts from the churchwardens' books, which commence from the year 1494. The information which he furnished was specially selected by him as supplementary to that given in the history of the church and parish by the late Rector, the Rev. Thomas Boyles Murray, M.A. F.S.A.\* T. S. SMITH, esq. the Vestry Clerk, exhibited and explained the registers and various ancient books and documents belonging to the church and parish.

In the evening the members and their friends dined at the Bakers' Hall, Mr. Alderman FINNIS in the chair.

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#### PICTURES IN THE DEANERY AT WESTMINSTER.

The following Portraits of Deans of Westminster are in the Gallery:—

Lancelot Andrewes, D.D., Dean 1601. (Afterwards Bishop of Chichester, Ely, and Winchester.) Half-length; on panel.

John Williams, D.D., Dean 1620. (Afterwards Bishop of Lincoln and Archbishop of York, and Lord Keeper.) Three-quarters, seated: in hat and ruff.

Another copy of the same portrait: but half-length only.

There is also a third portrait of Archbishop Williams in the Library at Westminster.

John Earles, D.D., Dean 1660. (Afterwards Bishop of Worcester.) Half-length, three-quarters face; with large square band and scull-cap.

John Dolben, D.D., Dean 1662—1683. (Bishop of Rochester 1666, and afterwards Archbishop of York.) Resembling the preceding in form and costume. (Engraved by Robert Grave, 1822, for J. P. Harding's series of Portraits of the Deans of Westminster.) †

Thomas Sprat, D.D., Dean 1683 (and Bishop of Rochester 1684). Half-length.

Francis Atterbury, D.D., Dean (and Bishop of Rochester 1713). Half-length, by Kneller. (Engraved by Robert Grave, 1822.)

Samuel Bradford, D.D. (Bishop of Carlisle,) Dean of Westminster and Bishop of Rochester 1723. The first who wears the ribbon and jewel of the Bath, having been appointed Dean of that Order on its revival in 1725. Half-length. (Engraved by Robert Grave, 1822.)

Joseph Wilcocks, D.D. (Bishop of Gloucester,) Dean of Westminster and Bishop of Rochester 1731. Three-quarters, seated; holding in his hand a drawing of the new Western towers of the Abbey Church, designed by Sir Christopher Wren.

\* The very interesting monograph on St. Dunstan's-in-the-East, compiled and printed for private circulation by the late Rector, under the title of "St. Dunstan's in the East, Chronicles of a City Church," appeared first in 185-, and again somewhat enlarged in 1860, 4to.

† Published in illustration of the History of Westminster Abbey, by Brayley and Neale, 4to.

Zachary Pearce, D.D. (Bishop of Bangor,) Dean of Westminster and Bishop of Rochester 1756; painted in 1768 at the age of seventy-eight. Half-length.

John Thomas, D.C.L., Dean 1768. (Bishop of Rochester 1774.) Half-length; three-quarters face; by Vandergucht. (Engraved by J. Swaine, 1822, for J. P. Harding's series.)

Samuel Horsley, D.D., Dean and Bishop of Rochester 1793 (afterwards Bishop of St. Asaph). Half-length; three quarters face; without the ribbon of the Bath.

Another of the same(?) Half-length; front face; with the ribbon of the Bath.

On the Staircase is a fine marble Bust of Bishop Wilcocks.

In the Library is a contemporary Portrait of Queen Elizabeth, three-quarters, in a white satin dress richly ornamented with pearls and other jewels, holding in her right hand a feather-fan (the frame-work of which terminates in a royal crown), and in her left a glove. At the right-hand corner is this inscription:

VIVat VInCat Regnet  
 ELIZABETHA  
 AngLIæ FranCIæ aC HIbernIæ  
 RegIna  
 FIDEI DefensatRIX,  
 HenRICI 8<sup>vi</sup> RegIs F,  
 Anno RegnI sVi XXXVII<sup>o</sup>.

Nata VI EID. Sept. A<sup>o</sup> X<sup>o</sup> 1533 Grone. Init. Reg.

[Eliza. fuit 17 dies Novem.

The word "Grone" was probably intended for Grenovici,—the Queen having been born at Greenwich.

This picture, dated in 1595, the 37th year of the Queen's reign, professedly represented her when approaching the age of sixty, but the countenance is that of a person of less than half those years. It has been much repainted: but probably is not in that respect much varied from its original appearance.

In the Dining-Room is a remarkable picture by Canaletto,\* painted for Bishop Wilcocks. It represents the Western part of the Abbey Church, with St. Margaret's in the background. A procession of the Knights of the Bath is coming forth from the porch, proceeding through the churchyard, and entering the south end of King street, it may be presumed on its way to Whitehall.

J. G. N.

\* Canaletto came to England in 1746. According to Walpole he did not stay here above two years; but see in Notes and Queries, I. ix. 106, an advertisement showing that he was resident in Silver Street, Golden Square, in July 1752. There was an installation of the Bath June 26, 1749, and that is probably the date of this picture. See Malcolm's Londinium Redivivum, 1803, vol. i. p. 136.

# London and Middlesex Archæological Society.

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THIS Society has been formed with the following objects:—

To collect, record, and publish the best information on the Ancient Arts and Monuments of the Cities of London and Westminster, and of the County of Middlesex; including Primæval Antiquities; Architecture—Ecclesiastical, Civil, and Military; Sculpture; Works of Art in Metal, Wood, Ivory, &c.; Paintings on Walls, Wood, or Glass; Heraldry and Genealogy; Costume; Numismatics; Ecclesiastical History and Endowments; Charitable Foundations; Records; Civil History and Antiquities, comprising those of Manors, Manorial Rights, Privileges, and Customs; and all other matters usually comprised under the head of Archæology.

To procure careful observation and preservation of Antiquities discovered in the progress of works, such as Excavations for Railways, Foundations of Buildings, &c.

To make, and to encourage Individuals and Public Bodies in making, Researches and Excavations, and to afford to them suggestions and co-operation.

To oppose and prevent, as far as may be practicable, any injuries with which Monuments and Ancient Remains of every description may from time to time be threatened, and to collect accurate Drawings, Plans, and Descriptions thereof.

To found a Museum and Library for the reception, by way of gift, loan, or purchase, of works and objects of Archæological interest connected with London and Middlesex.

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Meetings of the Members and Friends of this Society are held periodically in London, and occasionally at different places in Middlesex.

The Entrance Fee is 10s., and the Subscription 10s. annually (due Jan. 1).

The Transactions of the Society, including original Papers and Communications, with Illustrations, are published from time to time, and a copy is transmitted, free, to every Member whose subscription is not in arrear.

All Persons desirous of becoming Members, or of promoting in any manner the objects of the Society, are requested to apply, either personally or by letter, to the Secretaries, 22, Hart Street, Bloomsbury, or to any Member of the Council.

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*It will be observed that the operations of this Society are exclusively devoted to the Archæology of the Metropolis and of the Metropolitan County.*

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TRANSACTIONS  
OF THE  
LONDON AND MIDDLESEX  
*Archæological Society.*

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Part VI.

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THE LAST TEN YEARS OF THE PRIORY OF  
S. HELEN'S, BISHOPSGATE, WITH THE TOPOGRAPHY  
OF THE HOUSE.

BY THE REV. THOMAS HUGO, M.A. F.S.A. ETC.

[Read in Ironmongers' Hall, 10th March, 1864.]

IN mediæval times the City of London and its suburbs contained a number of Houses of Religious Women, among which were conspicuous, both for their architectural excellence and the value of their possessions, those of Clerkenwell, Stratford-le-Bow, Halliwell, S. Helen's, and the Minoreesses. The annals of each of these communities are full of interest, and deserve a very different amount of attention from that which they have hitherto received. The reader will not therefore, as I suppose, be sorry to be introduced to a history of the last ten years of one of these establishments,—of which, I may add, the particulars already given to the press are of a very meagre and unsatisfactory character,—as well as to what can be gathered of its architecture and topography. I select the individual House, from its special interest for London archæologists, while the length of the interval to which I wish to give attention is limited, from a desire to impart to its investigation that fulness of detail which my space would not allow me to apply to the consecutive periods of its entire history.

I make no apology for the copiousness with which the facts are presented to the reader. True students of history, whether sacred or secular, do not require a narrative compressed, as a free and easy critic has suggested, into the "space of a nutshell." Such details would, no doubt, be quite as voluminous as the intellect of such a reader could entertain; but other men, better and greater than he, are desirous of possessing something more really akin to the interest and importance of the subject. Mere skeleton histories of Religious Houses are already in the reader's hands, and the repetition of such, apart from being useless as a twice-told tale, would necessarily lose in value what it might gain in brevity. The particularity, then, of my information I hold to be its special excellence. Those only entertain a light opinion of such particularity "who are either indifferent to the subject itself, unconscious of their own deficiencies, or have an evil purpose to serve" in keeping others ignorant of the truth.

To introduce the reader to what I am about to offer, a very few words are needful about the earlier history of the place.

The Benedictine Priory of S. Helen's, Bishopsgate, was founded about the year 1212. A Church had existed on the site of the present structure some time before the foundation of the Priory, and was granted to the Canons of S. Paul's by Ranulph, and Robert his son, as appears by an agreement given at length in Newcourt's *Repertorium*,\* and the works of other writers. According to the terms of this instrument, which was made in the reign of Henry II., they were to retain it for their lives, at a rent of twelve pence a year, and were to appoint a third incumbent who should hold it after their decease, at a rent of two shillings a year, to the end of his life, after which event it was to determine to the Canons.† On the death of these three parties, the Canons granted the right of patronage to William the son of William the Goldsmith. William obtained from Alard de Burnham, Dean of S. Paul's, permission to found a Priory for Nuns. This must have been not later than the year 1216, for the Dean departed this life on the 14th of

\* Vol. i. p. 363.

† Reg. Dec. et Cap. A. f. 32.

August in that year. Stowe, Howel, Weever, and others, are in error, who attribute the foundation to William Basing, Dean of S. Paul's; for, in the first place, there is no such person in the list of those dignitaries, and, in the second, a document among the archives of the Dean and Chapter distinctly proves that my attribution of the good work to William fitz William is correct.\* Basing was a Sheriff of London in the second year of Edward II., and was a considerable benefactor, but not the founder.

In agreement with my intention expressed just now, of confining myself to the history of the last ten years of this ancient and interesting Community, I pass over its annals, although I am in possession of some curious information belonging to various periods, during the interim between its foundation and those times of trouble when, like all similar establishments, it was beginning to encounter its last trial,—when the storm was all but bursting, which should consign it and them to the horrors of a common catastrophe.

There are, however, one or two scraps of information connected with earlier times which, I have reason to think, will be particularly welcome to those who live near to or are well acquainted with the place.

The Nuns endeavoured, especially during the reigns of Henry III. and Edward I., to stop up the lane or passage through the court of their House, from Bishopsgate Street to S. Mary-Axe. *In the thirty-third year of the former King they obtained a licence to include a lane lying across their ground, inasmuch as it had been found by inquest that no damage would accrue thereby to the citizens of London.* The licence was dated at Westminster, the 24th March, 33 Henry III. 1248-9.† Some resistance, as it appears, was made to this inclusion, for in several subsequent inquests the jurors describe the lane as a common thoroughfare, from the Gate of the Nuns of S. Elen to the Church of S. Mary at Ax, called “*Seint Eleyne Lane,*” through which there was always in ancient times a common passage for carts and

\* Reg. Dec. et Cap. A. f. 24b.

† Pat. 33 Hen. III. m. 7.

horsemen, as well as for foot passengers.\* Their obstruction was at least partially successful, and, as such, has descended to our own time. There is still no thoroughfare for carriages.

Reynold Kentwode, Dean of S. Paul's (1422—1441), together with his Chapter, made a number of Constitutions for the Nuns, dated the 21st of June, 1439.† Many of these are extremely curious, and furnish us with most descriptive illustrations of conventual life. I have accurately transcribed them from the original document, now among the Cottonian Rolls, and have placed them as an Appendix at the end of this memoir.

The names of the three Prioresses which are given by the last editors of Dugdale, are Eleanor de Wyncestre or Winton, in the 7th and 12th of Edward III.; Alice Asshfeld, who granted a lease to Sir John Crosby, the builder of Crosby Hall, in 1466;‡ and Mary Rollesley, the last Prioress. To these I am able to add four others, D——, Alice Wodehous, Alice Tracthall, and Isabel Stampe. The first-mentioned lady I believe to have been the first Prioress. She addressed a petition, which I have given in the Appendix, to Alard de Burnham, dean of S. Paul's, and Walter Fitzwalter, archdeacon of London, in or some short time previous to the year 1216. The second was the immediate predecessor of Alice Asshfeld, and granted to Sir John Crosby a lease of the house in which he resided when he obtained from the latter that of the same and adjoining premises, on which he subsequently built his magnificent mansion. I presume that she resigned her office of Prioress, as a lady of the same name and probably herself stands first of the eleven present and consenting Sisters in the document of 1466. The third, Alice Tracthall, leased some premises in Birchin Lane, about which more details will be given, to Thomas Knyght, by indenture dated the 20th March, 13 Henry VII. 1497-8. The fourth, Isabel Stampe, was the last Prioress but one. When she succeeded to her office I cannot determine, nor the time of her decease or resignation;

\* Rot. Hundred. i. 409, 410, 420, 425, 426, 431. † Rot. Cott. v. 6.

‡ See the particulars in the Author's History of Crosby Hall, Transactions of the Lond. and Midd. Archæol. Soc. vol. i. p. 40.

but, as we shall see presently, she granted leases of some of her conventual property on the 3rd of December, 1512, and on the 1st of November, 1526.

The will of Elizabeth Rollesley, who would appear to be the mother of the last Prioress, is given by Madox in his *Formulare*. It was dated the 23rd August, 1513, 5 Henry VIII.; and, among other bequests, she directs: "Item; I bequeth to the Prioress and Covent of S. Elyns in London, v li. Item; I bequeth to Dame Mary, my dowter, being a Nonne of the same place, v li." Another daughter, Alice, was a Nun of Dartford, and to her was left a similar legacy.\*

We will now proceed with the history of the last ten years of the House in its chronological order. I have collected the details from the Conventual Leases, the Ministers' Accounts, the Valor, the Surrenders, the Particulars for Grants, the Orders and Decrees, Pension Lists, Surveys, and other Records of the Court of Augmentations, the Patent and Originalia Rolls, and several collections of Rolls and Charters, or documents usually called by that name, &c. &c. And, although there may have been various other transactions of which no record has been preserved, the result will probably give the reader a more lively notion than that which he may already possess of some of the multifarious business which was a necessary ingredient in the life of a wealthy Religious House during its last few years of possession and power.

On the 26th January, 19th Hen. VIII. 1527-8, the Prioress, Mary Rollesley, and Convent leased to Richard Berde a tenement in the parish of S. Ethelburga, for a term of forty years, at an annual rent of xx s.†

On the 21st December, 20th Hen. VIII. 1528, they leased to Robert Nesham, citizen and baker, and Agnes his wife, one bakehouse, with appurtenances, in the parish of S. Andrew Undershafte, for a term of forty years from the following Christmas, at a yearly rent of lxxij s. iiij d. The repairs were to be done by the farmer.‡

\* Madox, *Formulare Anglicanum*, p. 440.

† Ministers' Accounts, 31-32 Hen. VIII. No. 112.

‡ London Conventual Leases, No. 24. Ministers' Accounts.

On the 20th May, 21st Hen. VIII. 1529, they leased to Richard Staverton a tenement in the parish of S. Mary Magdalene in the Old Fishmarket for a term of sixty years, at a yearly rent of xxxij s. iij d.\*

On the 20th September, 23rd Hen. VIII. 1531, the Prioress and Convent leased two tenements, with two gardens adjoining to the same, within their close, to William Shelton, from the Michaelmas following, for twelve years, and, after the expiration of those years, for a term of fourscore and nineteen years, at a rent of 1 s. a year, payable at the four usual terms. The repairs were to be done by the farmer aforesaid.†

On the 26th January, 23rd Hen. VIII. 1531-2, they leased to Richard Berde aforesaid and Alice his wife a tenement in the parish of S. Ethelburga for a term of sixty years, at a yearly rent of xlv s. Repairs by the farmers.‡

On the 10th of June, 25th Henry VIII., 1533, Mary Rollesley, Prioress, and Convent entered into an agreement with Richard Berde aforesaid, citizen and girdler of London, by which, inasmuch as the late Prioress of S. Helen's, Dame Isabell Stampe, had, by a deed bearing date 1st Nov. in the 18th Hen. VIII. 1526, granted and let to Thomas Larke, citizen and Merchant Taylor, their great tenement or inn called the Black Bull, with cellars, &c., in the parish of S. Alburghe, in the Ward of Bishopsgate, and two adjoining tenements, for one and twenty years, from Midsummer following, at a yearly rent of 9*l.* 14*s.* sterling, they transferred the same to the said Richard at the same rent. If unpaid six weeks after due, the Prioress might enter and distrain. The agreement was allowed by the Court of Augmentations, on the 5th Jan., 32nd Hen. VIII., 1540-1.§

On the 10th of July, 25th Hen. VIII. 1533, they leased to the aforesaid William Shelton a tenement with appurtenances in their close, for a term of four score and eighteen years from the next following feast of the Nativity of S. John the Baptist, at a yearly rent of x s. payable at the four terms. Repairs by the farmer.||

\* Ministers' Accounts.

† Ibid.

‡ Ibid.

§ Conventual Leases, No. 17. Orders and Decrees, vii, f. 35 b.

|| Ministers' Accounts.

Among Dean Kentwode's orders, previously referred to, is the following regulation:

“Also for as moche that diuſe fees ppetueſt corrodies and lyuers have be grauntyd be for this tyme to diuerce officers of 3owre house and other' pſones whech have hurt the house and be cause of delapidacyoñ of the godys of 3owre seyde house we ordeyne and jnioyne 3ow that 3e reseyve noon officer' to noo ppetueſt fee of office ne graunte noo annuete corody ne lyuery without ſpeciall aſſent of vs.”

The examples ſubſequently given afford only too many inſtances of the violation of this good and prudent rule. The Prioereſſ and Nuns of S. Helen's, however, were no exceptional caſe. *The records of moſt Religious Houſes preſent inſtances more or leſs numerous of the ſame exactions. That theſe were forced upon them by the unſcrupulous we may be well aſſured, and that they endeavoured, although unſucceſſfully, to abate the evil is no leſs indubitable.*

On the 10th of September, 26th Hen. VIII., 1534, the Prioereſſ and Convent gave to the infamous Thomas Crumwell, ſecretary of the king, an annuity of four marcs, iſſuing from their lands and tenements in London, for the term of his life, payable yearly at Michaelmas. If in arrear for three weeks, the ſaid annuitant might enter and diſtrain. Four pence were paid immediately, as earneſt and parcel of the annuity. This was allowed by the Court of Augmentations, with arrears from the diſſolution of the Houſe, on the 8th of February, 30th Hen. VIII. 1538-9.\*

I hardly need tell the reader that this was one of thoſe ſhameleſs extortions from which *the Religious Houſes were the ſufferers* during their laſt few years of tenure—offerings intended to propitiate a man of influence, who might ſubſequently be of aſſiſtance to the Community in the preſervation of their rights. In the preſent inſtance the receiver was the implacable enemy of the victims that he pillaged, and a traitor alike to God and his

\* Orders and Decrees, x. f. 131.

earthly sovereign. We shall subsequently meet, as I have said above, with several other grants of the same kind.

On the 10th September, 1534, they also leased to Richard Berde aforesaid a tenement in the parish of S. Alborough, in the ward of Bishopsgate, for a term of three score years, from Michaelmas next ensuing, at a yearly rent of xvjs. sterling, payable at two terms of the year. If in arrear for six weeks, the Prioress and Convent might enter and distrain.\*

On the 1st of October, 26th Hen. VIII., 1534, Dame Mary Rollesley, Prioress, and Convent granted and leased to fee farm to John Rollesley, gent. all their manor of Burston or Bruston, in the county of Middlesex, with all the lands, tenements, woods, underwoods, court-leets, profits of courts, fines, amerciements, and other profits and commodities whatsoever appertaining to the same manor, from the Michaelmas last past to the end of fourscore years next ensuing, at a yearly rent of 9*l.* payable at Lady Day and Michaelmas, in equal portions. Repairs were to be made by the aforesaid farmer. If the aforesaid rent or any parcel thereof were in arrear for forty days, the Prioress and Convent were to enter and distrain. This was allowed by the Court of Augmentations, on the 8th of November, 34 Hen. VIII. 1542.† The original of this lease still exists among the documents of the Augmentation Office, and has appended to it the common seal of the House, representing S. Helen, in agreement with the most important fact of her history, standing under the Cross which she embraces with her left arm, and holding in her left hand the three nails of the Passion. On the right, opposite to the empress, is a multitude of women with extended arms and upraised countenances. Beneath is a trefoiled niche, and under it a woman's (?) head and left arm in the same attitude as that of the figures above. The legend is SIGILL. MONIALIVM. SANCTE. HELENE. LONDONIARVM. Representations of this seal have been given by Malcolm and Wilkinson.‡

On the 2nd of December, 26th Hen. VIII. 1534, the Prioress

\* Conventual Leases, No. 25.

† Ministers' Accounts. Orders and Decrees, xiii. f. 14 b.

‡ Malcolm, Lond. Rediv. iv. 548; Wilkinson, Lond. Illustr. i.

and Convent leased to Alan Hawte, his executors and assigns, a messuage with a garden within their close for a term of fourscore and nineteen years, at a yearly rent of 1 s. payable at Lady Day and Michaelmas in equal portions. Repairs by the farmer.\*

On the 24th December, 26th Hen. VIII., 1534, the Prioress and Convent appointed Sir James Bolleyne, knt., to be steward of their lands and tenements in London and elsewhere, the duties to be performed either by himself or a sufficient deputy, during the life of the said James, at a stipend of forty shillings a year, payable at Christmas. If in arrear for six weeks, the said James might enter and distrain. Allowed, with arrears from the Dissolution, by the Court of Augmentations, on the 10th of February, 30th Hen. VIII. 1538-9.†

On the 1st January, 26th Hen. VIII. 1534-5, Mary Rollesley, Prioress, and Convent made Richard Berde aforesaid, their seneschal, receiver and collector of all their manors, &c. by charter under the conventual seal, dated as aforesaid, for the term of his life from the date of the instrument, with a fee or stipend of 12*l.* sterling, and 20*s.* for his livery; also with eatables and drinkables, two cartloads of fuel and ten quarters of charcoal a-year allowed and delivered to him, and the use and occupation of one chamber, and of a certain parlour appertaining to the same, within the precinct of the Priory, with free ingress to and egress from the same at all convenient and lawful times during his life.‡

On the 20th of January, 1534-5, 26th Hen. VIII., the Prioress and Convent granted, demised, and let to Regnald or Rouland Goodman, citizen and fishmonger, their lands or great gardens, with a "Shedd" and other appurtenances, with free entry and issue, incoming and outgoing at all times convenient, requisite, and necessary, into and from the same, by and through the next way now used, had, and occupied, lying and being in the parish of S. Botolph without Bysshoppesgate, in the tenure of John Newton, "pulter," from Michaelmas, 1540, for fourscore years, at a yearly rent of four marcs sterling, payable at Ladyday and Michaelmas, in equal por-

\* Ministers' Accounts.

† Orders and Decrees, x. f. 141b.

‡ Conventual Leases, No. 20; Ministers' Accounts.

tions. The said Rowland to keep and maintain competently all the fences of the said lands or gardens. If in arrear for a quarter of a year, the Prioress and Convent to have again and repossess their premises, as in their former estate. Allowed by the Court of Augmentations, on the 26th of November, 31st Hen. VIII. 1539.\*

On the 10th of December, 27th Hen. VIII. 1535, they leased to John Rollesleye their messuage or mansion place, with the gardens, cellars, solars, &c. appertaining to the same, lately in the tenure of Nicholas late Bishop of Landaff, situated between the tenements of Sir John Russell, knt. and Alen Hawte, within the close of S. Helen's, from the Christmas following, for four score years, at a yearly rent of xlvs. viijd. sterling, payable at the four terms in even portions. If in arrear for thirteen weeks, the Prioress and Convent might enter and distrain. Repairs to be done by the farmer. As in the other instances given in the notes, the original lease still exists.†

On the 20th December, 27th Hen. VIII. 1535, they leased to Thomas Pett, citizen and grocer, a messuage in the parish of S. Ethelberga for a term of twenty years at a yearly rent of xlvs.‡

\* Ministers' Accounts. Orders and Decrees, vi. f. 27. Among the documents in the possession of the Leathersellers' Company is one of the same year as the seven last described, 1534, and probably the counterpart of one of them. I regret that I cannot give positive information on this point, inasmuch as to my application to the Court of the Company for permission to inspect it for a few minutes, in order to include its details in the present memoir, that body thought fit to issue a refusal! It is difficult to understand the reason of such a repulse, further than that it appears to be a sort of tradition with the Company to resist all such solicitations. So long ago as the year 1803 Malcolm complained that he "received no encouragement in his inquiries." "As it is," he adds, "what can be viewed by the passenger I shall describe; but further this deponent cannot say." (iii. 562.) This jealous custody and concealment of documents, which are now possessed simply of historical and archæological interest, I had almost hoped were among the follies which have passed away—or, at any rate, that it would not have found an apparently perpetual lodgment in a worshipful Company of the City of London.

† Conventual Leases, No. 14.

‡ Ministers' Accounts.

On the 7th of April, in the 27th year of Hen. VIII., 1536, the Prioress and Convent granted, demised, and let to John Rolesley ten tenements, with gardens thereunto adjoining, and three chambers, with their appurtenances, situated within the close and tenements aforesaid; the tenements in the holding respectively of Richard Parker, Guy Crayford, Edward Waghan, Edward Bryseley, Margaret Dalton, widow, John Bernard, Richard Harman, John Harrocke, and Andrew Byscombe; and the chambers, one on the ground, in the tenure of Emma Lowe, widow, and the other two up the stairs, over the chambers of the said Emma, in the tenure of William Damerhawle; together with the alley, tenements, cellars, and solars, to the said alley appertaining, situated in the same close, (except a tenement or chamber in the said alley, wherein Johane Heyward then dwelt,) and another tenement outside the close, wherein Thomas Rancoke then dwelt, from Michaelmas last past for threescore years ensuing, at a yearly rent of £15, payable at the four usual terms of the year. The said John to keep the said premises in good and sufficient repair. If the rent were in arrear for six months after any of the said feasts, and no sufficient distress for the arrears could be found, the Prioress and Convent might re-enter and repossess. This was allowed by the Court of Augmentations, on the 17th of April, 31 Hen. VIII. 1540.\*

On the same day the Prioress and Convent granted and let to the same John their tenements with appurtenances in the parish of S. Alphe in "Muggewell Strete," and S. Olave in "Silver Strete by Crepulgate," from Michaelmas next coming for a term of fourscore years, at a yearly rent of £7 sterling, payable at the usual terms. The said John to keep the premises in competent and sufficient repair. If the rent were in arrear for six weeks, the Prioress and Convent were to have power to enter and distrain. If for a quarter of a year, or if the repairs were not accomplished in avoiding rain and other extreme weather, they might re-enter and repossess themselves wholly of the property.

\* Conventual Leases, No. 15. Ministers' Accounts. Orders and Decrees, v. f. 1.

This was allowed by the Court of Augmentations on the 20th April, 31 Hen. VIII. 1540.\*

On the same day, the Prioress and Convent leased to John Rollesleye, his executors and assigns, two tenements in the parish of S. Elen's outside the close, one in the tenure of William Shurburne, citizen and barber-surgeon, and a marsh called the "Hare Marsshe" in the parish of Stebunheth in the county of Middlesex, for a term of sixty years, at a rent of viij li. xv s. iij d. payable at the four usual terms.†

In the 27th of Hen. VIII. the "Valor" was taken of all ecclesiastical property, to determine the tenth which was henceforth ordered to be paid to the King for the support of his new-fledged dignity of Supreme Head of the Church of England. The yearly value of all the possessions of the House was £376 6s., in rents from tenements in the city of London, the rectory of S. Helen's, tenements in Bordeston and Edelmeton in Middlesex, Eyworth in Bedfordshire, Barmeling in Kent, Balamesmede and Marek in Essex, Ware in Hertford, and Dacet in Buckingham. Out of this sum various rents for lands in several parishes of the city were to be deducted, together with the stipends of Sir James Bulleyn, knight, chief steward, Richard Berde, receiver, and John Dodington, auditor; and pensions to David Netley, chaplain of the perpetual chantry of the B. V. M. in the Church of S. Helen's; Thomas Criche, chaplain of the chantry of the Holy Ghost, in the same church; the churchwardens of S. Mary Botowe; the wardens of a fraternity in Bow Church; Thomas More, chaplain of a chantry in S. Michael's, Cornhill; poor people at the anniversaries of Adam Fraunces, Robert Knolls, and Hugh Wynarde, in the Church of S. Helen's; the vicar of Eyworth; the Bishop of Lincoln, for sinodals and procurations; and the Abbess and Convent of Barking. These amounted to £55 10s. 3½d., leaving clear £320 15s 8½d.; the tenth to be deducted from which was £32 1s. 7d.‡

On the 6th October, 28th Hen. VIII. 1536, they leased to

\* Ministers' Accounts. Orders and Decrees, v. f. 2.

† Conventual Leases, No. 9. Ministers' Accounts.

‡ Val. Eccl. v. i. pp. 392, 393.

John Dodington a tenement called "the Sterre" at Ware, with all its chambers, cellars, solars, &c. for a term of sixty years from the next following Michaelmas, at a yearly rent of xl s. payable at Lady Day and Michaelmas, in equal portions. Repairs to be done by the aforesaid farmer.\*

On the 20th of May, 29th Hen. VIII. 1537, the Prioress and Convent granted to Richard Wolverston, yeoman, for sundry good services, an annuity of twenty shillings sterling, issuing as before, for the term of his life, payable in equal portions at Christmas and Midsummer. If in arrear for six weeks, the said Richard might enter and distrain. Allowed, with arrears from the Dissolution, by the Court of Augmentations, on the 12th of February, 30th Hen. VIII. 1538-9.†

On the 30th May, 29th Hen. VIII. 1537, they leased to John Thurgood, his executors and assigns, a tenement with shops, cellars, solars, &c. in Ivelane, in the parish of S. Faith in Pater-noster Rowe, for a term of fifty-one years from the Lady Day of that year, at a yearly rent of liij s. iiij d. payable at the four usual terms. Repairs by the farmer.‡

On the 1st July, 29th Hen. VIII. 1537, they leased to Richard Stafferton a tenement, with shops, cellars, solars, &c. in the parish of S. Mary Wolnoth, for a term of fifty years, at a yearly rent of xxij s. iiij d. payable at the four terms.§

On the 1st of December, 29 Henry VIII. 1537, they leased to Sir Arthur Darcy, knt. a messuage within their close, late in the occupation of Thomas Benolt the herald, from Michaelmas last past, for a term of four score and sixteen years, at a rent of xls., payable at the four usual terms. Repairs by the farmer.||

On the 1st December, 29th(?) Hen. VIII. 1537, the Prioress and Convent granted to John Dodington an annuity of xl s. for the term of his life, payable in equal portions at Easter and Michaelmas.¶

On the 2nd of December, 29 Henry VIII. 1537, they leased to

\* Conventual Leases, No. 18. Ministers' Accounts.

† Orders and Decrees, x. f. 164 b.

‡ Ministers' Accounts.

§ Ibid.

|| Conventual Leases, No. 11.

¶ Ministers' Accounts.

Elizabeth Hawte, widow, their tenement or messuage, with cellars, solars, gardens, woodhouses, stables, &c. "abutting vpon the well yarde in the said P<sup>o</sup>rye on the westt, one other parte therof ending at the gate called the tymber halle gate buttyng vpon the Inner dorter on the East pte, the other pte therof w<sup>t</sup> the gardeyne therto adioynng stretching alonge the ffrater on the sowthe parte, and the other parte therof lyeng alonge the cartewaye goyng into the tymber yarde on the north parte," from the Christmas following for fifty years, at a yearly rent of xxs. sterling, payable at the four terms. The Prioress and Convent to keep in repair.\*

On the 20th of December, 29th Hen. VIII., 1537, the Prioress and Convent granted to John Dodyngton, gent. aforesaid, auditor of their accounts, to have the first advowson, nomination, and presentation of their vicarage of Eyworth, in the county of Bedford and diocese of Lincoln, for one single turn, whenever the said vicarage should by death, resignation, promotion, or in any other way, chance to be vacant, as fully and entirely as they themselves the patrons. Allowed by the Court of Augmentations on the 9th of February, 35th Hen. VIII. 1543-4.†

On the 21st of January, 29th Henry VIII. 1537-8, the Prioress and Convent granted to John Sewstre, gent., for good counsel, past and future, an annual pension of four marcs, issuing as before, for the term of his life, in equal portions at Lady Day and Michaelmas. If in arrear for five weeks, the said John to have power to enter and distrain. Allowed, with arrears, by the Court of Augmentations on the 12th February, 30th Hen. VIII. 1538-9.‡

On the 16th March, 29th Henry VIII. 1537-8, they leased to Nicholas De la Mare, priest, one little tenement on the north side of the close or churchyard, from Lady Day following, for the term of the ensuing forty years, at a yearly rent of xs. payable at Michaelmas and Lady Day. If in arrear for half a year, the

\* Conventual Leases, No. 16.

† Orders and Decrees, xiv. f. 78.

‡ Ministers' Accounts. Orders and Decrees, x. f. 149.

Prioress and Convent might enter and distrain. The lessors were to do all necessary repairs. If the said Nicholas died before the end of the aforesaid term, a month after his decease the lease to be void, and of no effect.\*

On the same 16th of March, 29th Hen. VIII. 1537-8, they leased a tenement to David Necton, for a term of forty years from the following Lady Day, at a yearly rent of *x*s., payable at Lady Day and Michaelmas in equal portions.†

On the 20th March, 1537-8, they granted to Thomas Percye, citizen and skinner, the renewal of a lease, which Alice Tracthall, a former Prioress, had granted to Thomas Knyght, by indenture dated the 20th March, 13th Henry VII. 1497-8, of a tenement or "brue hous called the Scomer vpon the Hope, sett and being in Byrchin Lane, and a plour sett on the northe syde of the hatte dore of the said tenē Bruehous towardē the Strete," &c. from Lady Day, 1547, when that lease would expire, to the end of a term of three score years, at a yearly rent of *vj*li. *xiiij*s. *iiij*d. sterling, payable at the four terms. If in arrear for six weeks, the Prioress and Convent to enter and distrain; if for fourteen weeks, to repossess. Repairs by the farmer. The lessors or their deputies might examine the premises twice in every year, to see that the farmer fulfilled his engagement.‡

On the 28th of March, 29th Hen. VIII. 1538, they leased to Antony Bonvixi, merchant, their great messuage, with all houses, solars, cellars, gardens, &c. called Crosbys Place, together with nine messuages belonging to the same, for a term of seventy-one years, immediately after the end and completion of a term of ninety-nine years to John Crosbye, citizen and grocer of London, viz. from the feast of the Nativity of S. John the Baptist, 1565, at a yearly rent of *xj*li. *vj*s. *viiij*d. payable at the usual terms.§

On the 30th of March, 29th Hen. VIII., 1538, the Prioress

\* Conventual Leases, No. 12.

† Ministers' Accounts.

‡ Conventual Leases, No. 6.

§ Conventual Leases, No. 10. Part. for grants, Antony Bonvyxe. Ministers' Accounts.

and Convent granted to Edward Rollesley, gent., in consideration of good and faithful service, an annuity of forty shillings sterling, issuing as before, for the term of his life, payable at Lady Day and Michaelmas in equal portions. If in arrear, the said Edward might enter and distrain. The said Edward was put into possession by a payment to him of fourpence. Allowed by the Court of Augmentations, with arrears from the Dissolution, on the 26th of October, 31st Hen. VIII. 1539.\*

On the 12th April, 29th Henry VIII. 1538, they leased to Robert Owterede, citizen and cordwainer, two tenements outside the close, for a term of thirty years, at a rent of xlvj s. viij d. payable at the usual terms.†

On the 17th April, 1538, they renewed to Domenic Lomelyn a lease formerly made to him by Isabell Stampe, Prioress of S. Helen's, dated the 3rd of December, 4th Henry VIII. 1512, of a tenement in S. Elen's, for four score and eleven years, at a yearly rent of x li. x s. sterling. If in arrear for six weeks, the Prioress and Convent to enter and distrain.‡

On the 20th June, 30th Hen. VIII. 1538, they leased to John Melshame a tenement in Chepesyde, in the parish of S. Matthew in Ffrydaye Strete, with shops, solars, cellars, &c., " wherof one shoppe hath the signe of the Mylke mayde w<sup>t</sup> tankarde on her hedde, and the other shoppe hath the signe of the Cowe," from the Midsummer following, for a term of forty years, at a yearly rent of vj li. xij s. iij d. payable at the four usual terms.§

On the 26th June, 30th Hen. VIII., 1538, the Prioress and Convent granted to John Rollesley, gent., for good counsel past and future, an annuity of four marcs sterling, issuing as before, for the term of his life, payable in equal portions, at Ladyday and Michaelmas. If in arrear for one month, the said John might enter and distrain. Allowed, with arrears from the Dissolution, by the Court of Augmentations, on the 24th of April, 31st Hen. VIII. 1539.||

\* Orders and Decrees, vi. f. 47b.

† Ministers' Accounts.

‡ Conventual Leases, No. 26.

§ Conventual Leases, No. 8. Ministers' Accounts.

|| Orders and Decrees, x. f. 298b.

On the 30th June, 30th Hen. VIII. 1538, Mary, the Prioress, and Convent gave to Henry Bowsell, gentleman, of London, a certain annuity or annual rent of ten shillings, issuing from their lands and tenements in the city of London. It was granted in reward of good counsel given previously, and to be rendered in time to come, and was to be paid in equal portions at Christmas and Midsummer. If it were unpaid for the time of six weeks, the said Henry might enter and distrain. This was allowed by the Court of Augmentations on the 28th January, 34th Hen. VIII. 1542-3.\*

On the same day the Prioress and Convent granted to Henry Bowsfell, gent., for good counsel, &c., and certain other considerations then moving them, a certain annuity or annual rent of twenty-six shillings and eightpence sterling, issuing from their property in London and elsewhere, for the term of his life, payable yearly at Christmas and Midsummer, in equal portions. If in arrear, in part or in whole, for six weeks, the aforesaid Henry might enter and distrain. Allowed, with arrears from the Dissolution, by the Court of Augmentations, on the 17th of October, 31st Hen. VIII. 1539.†

On the 1st July, 30th Hen. VIII. 1538, they leased to William Shyrborne a tenement with cellars, solars, &c. outside the close, from the feast of the Nativity of S. John the Baptist in that year, for a term of thirty years, at a yearly rent of xx s. payable at the usual terms.‡

On the 2nd July, 30th Henry VIII. 1538, they leased to William Shelton two tenements in the parish of S. Mary at Naxe, for a term of fourscore years from the following Michaelmas, at a yearly rent of xls. payable at the four terms. If in arrear for a quarter of a year, the Prioress and Convent might enter and distrain. Repairs by the farmer.§

On the 9th July, 30th Henry VIII. 1538, the Prioress and Convent granted to Jerome Shelton, gent., for good counsel past and future, an annuity or annual rent of four marcs sterling,

\* Orders and Decrees, xiii. f. 126 b.

† Ibid. vi. f. 114 b.

‡ Ministers' Accounts.

§ Conventual Leases, No. 7. Ministers' Accounts.

issuing from their tenements in the city of London or elsewhere, for the term of his life, payable at Christmas and Midsummer, in equal portions. If in arrear for forty days, the said Jerome might enter and distrain. The Court of Augmentations continued this payment to the said Jerome, with arrears from the Dissolution of the House, on the 12th of February, 30 Hen. VIII. 1538-9.\*

On the same day, the Prioress and Convent granted to Roger Hall, for good and faithful service, an annuity of twenty shillings, issuing as before, for the term of his life, payable at Christmas and Midsummer. If in arrear for five weeks, the said Roger might enter and distrain. Allowed, with arrears from the Dissolution, by the Court of Augmentations, on the 19th of November, 32nd Hen. VIII. 1540.†

On the same day, the Prioress and Convent granted to John Staverton, gent., for good counsel, &c., an annuity of four marcs sterling, issuing as before, for the term of his life, payable at Christmas and Midsummer, in equal portions. If in arrear for fourteen days, the said John might enter and distrain. Allowed, with arrears from the Dissolution, by the Court of Augmentations, on the 20th November, 32nd Hen. VIII. 1540.‡

On the 1st August, 30th Henry VIII. 1538, they leased to John Rollesley their manor of Marke, with all and singular its appurtenances, situated in the parishes of Leyton and Walcombestowe, in the county of Essex, together with all its lands, tenements, rents, services, &c. for a term of fourscore years from the next following Michaelmas, at a yearly rent of viij li. payable at Lady Day and Michaelmas in equal portions. Repairs to be done by the aforesaid farmer.§

On the 20th August, 30th Henry VIII. 1538, they leased to Thomas Persey one messuage with shops, cellars, solars, &c. in the parish of S. Martin Owtewiche, for a term of sixty years, at a yearly rent of liij s. iiij d. payable at the four usual terms.||

\* Orders and Decrees, x. f. 127.

† Ibid. viii. f. 56 b.

‡ Ibid. viii. f. 89 b.

§ Conventual Leases, No. 21. Ministers' Accounts.

|| Ministers' Accounts.

On the 1st September, 30th Henry VIII. 1538, they leased to Richard Staverton a messuage with appurtenances in the parish of S. Mary Magdalene in the Old Fishmarket, for a term of fourscore years, at a yearly rent of lxxvj s. viij d.\*

On the 10th of September, 30th Henry VIII. 1538, they leased to Richard Staverton aforesaid, his executors and assigns, two tenements outside the close for a term of fourscore years from the Michaelmas of the same year, at a rent of xlvi s. viij d. payable at the usual terms.†

On the same day they leased to Richard Staverton aforesaid a tenement in the parish of S. Matthew in frydayestrete, for a term of fourscore years, at a yearly rent of lxxvj s. viij d. payable at the four usual terms.‡

On the same day they leased to the aforesaid Richard Staverton, his executors and assigns, two tenements in the parish of S. John in Walbrooke, for a term of fourscore years, at a rent of lxxvj s. viij d. payable at the four terms.§

On the 1st of October, 30th Hen. VIII. 1538, the Prioress and Convent granted to John Melsham, gent., for good counsel, &c., an annuity of twenty shillings, issuing as before, for the term of his life, payable at Lady Day and Michaelmas, in equal portions. If in arrear for five weeks, the aforesaid John might enter and distrain. Allowed by the Court of Augmentations on the 22nd November, 32nd Hen. VIII. 1540.||

On the 4th of October, 30th Henry VIII. 1538, they leased to Antony Bonvixi, his executors and assigns, a tenement with solars, cellars, &c. situated in a certain alley within their close, over the "larder-house" and the "cole-house" of the said Antony, and lately in the tenure of Julian Fraunces, for a term of fourscore years from the feast of Michaelmas in that year, at a yearly rent of x s. payable at the usual terms. Repairs were to be made by the farmer.¶

\* Ministers' Accounts.

† Ibid.

‡ Ibid.

§ Ibid.

|| Orders and Decrees, viii. f. 81.

¶ Conventual Leases, No. 22. Part. for grants, Antony Bonvyxe, and Ministers' Accounts.

This was the last act of the Prioress and Convent before the event which removed from them the power of entering into any similar engagements for the time to come. In less than two months afterwards the storm had fallen upon them, and all was over. The unhappy Sisters, like hundreds of others in similar establishments, were ruthlessly expelled from their ancient home, to encounter the dangers of a world of which they had hitherto little or no experience. The original deed of Surrender still exists in the Record Office. There are no signatures to this document, which was forced on the sufferers against their will, already prepared before it was submitted to their acceptance, and slightly concealing, under a flimsy disguise of law, an act of the basest and most shameless despotism. The common seal of the Priory was appended; but only a fragment of it now remains. The document bears date the 25th of November, 30th Hen. VIII., 1538—not 1539, as the editors of Dugdale have stated in error.

The names of the last Prioress and Sisters, so far as I can recover them, were Mary Rollesley, Prioress, and Margaret Sampson, Elizabeth Graye, Katherine Glassappe, Joan Pamplyn, Elionor Hanham, and Ann Alleyne, Sisters. The latter were surviving in 1556. It is probable that half were by that time dead. But we have no certain account of the number who witnessed the destruction of their House, or of the dreadful interval. Those were days of silent and secret *martyrdom*, inflicted on victims least able to endure the terrible ordeal.

It is not unlikely that the last named Sister was daughter of the John Aleyn and Agnes his wife to whom the Prioress and Convent, on the 19th of July, 12th Henry VIII., 1520, leased a tenement in the parish of S. Olave by London Bridge, called the "Sonne," alias the "Salutacyon," and a messuage adjacent to the same, for the term of the life of the survivor, at a yearly rent of six pounds thirteen shillings and four pence.\* Was she related also to the famous Bishopsgate benefactor, the munificent Edward Alleyne, born in the parish of S. Botolph, on the 1st of September, 1566, and founder of Dulwich College in 1619?

\* Ministers' Accounts.

Roger Hall, already mentioned, was janitor of the west-gate of the close, and with Alice his wife was at the Dissolution of the Priory in possession of a house worth 10 s. a year.\*

At the time of the Suppression the Prioress received a gratuity of xxx li. and the grant of an annual pension of x li; † and four annuities, or "perpetual pensions," in behalf of the dissolved House, amounting yearly to the sum of cxij s. ij d. ob. were paid by the Government to "the Deane and Chapter of Pawles" in the 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, and 38th years of Hen. VIII. ‡

In the year 1556 the annuities and pensions paid to the former officers and inmates of the Priory were as follow:

## S. HELEN'S LATE PRIORY.

*Annuities.*

Edward Rowlesley . . .	xl s.	
John Rowlesley . . .	liij s.	iiij d.
Richard Berde . . .	xl s.	
John Melsham . . .	xx s.	

*Pensions.*

Margaret Sampson. . .	liij s.	iiij d.
Elizabeth Graye . . .	liij s.	iiij d.
Katherine Glassappe . . .	liij s.	iiij d.
Joan Pamplyn . . .	lxvj s.	viiij d.
Elionor Hanham . . .	liij s.	iiij d.
Ann Aleyne . . .	liij s.	iiij d. §

This is the last mention which I find of the Sisters in any of the records of the period.

We have already seen that there were two Chantries in the church of S. Helen's, the priests of which received annual stipends from the Priory. These incumbents at the time of the "Valor," in 1536, were

David Netley, B. V. M. . . .	viiij li.
Thomas Criche, Holy Ghost . . .	vij li.

\* Ministers' Accounts.

† Misc. Books, Off. Aug. vol. 245, n. 228.

‡ Misc. Books, Off. Aug. vols. 248, 249, 250, 256, 262.

§ Cardinal Pole's Pension Book, f. iii.

In the Ministers' Accounts, 31-32 Hen. VIII. we find

Nicholas de la Mer, B. V. M. founded for the soul of Adam Fraunces . . .	vij li.
Thomas Ryson, Holy Ghost, founded for the soul of Adam Fraunces, . . .	vij li.
Thomas Wynestaneley, Nuns' chaplain	vj li. xiiij s. iiij d.

In the Certificate of Chantries and Fraternities, 2nd Edward VI. the names of the last incumbents are thus given, with their previous stipends and post-Dissolution pensions:

S. Ellens.

Thomas Wynston, vj li. xiiij s. iiij d.	pension c s.
Thomas Robson vij li. . . . .	,, c s.

In the Particulars for the Sale of the Chantry Lands we learn that certain property in S. Helen's of this nature was sold on the 24th December, 3 Edward VI. 1549, and on the 26th January, 3 Edward VI. 1549-50, to John Roulande, page of the King's wardrobe, and was "past in the names of John Dodington and William Warde, as parcel of the sum of Mccclxxv li. iiij s. viij d."\*

Lastly, from Cardinal Pole's Pension Book we learn that the priests before mentioned were still living in 1556.

CHANTRIES IN THE CHURCH OF S. HELEN'S.

*Pensions.*

Thomas Robson, lately incumbent there . . .	c s.
Thomas Wynstanley, lately incumbent there . . .	c s.†

Of the scene of these transactions, much less than could be desired is now to be known. Not a stone remains to tell of the House and its glories. A view of the place as it existed at the close of the last century, which is happily furnished by Wilkinson in his *Londina*, represents the ruins of edifices whose main portions and features are of the Early English period, and which were probably coeval with the foundation of the Priory. These he calls the "Remains of the Fraternity." He had the advan-

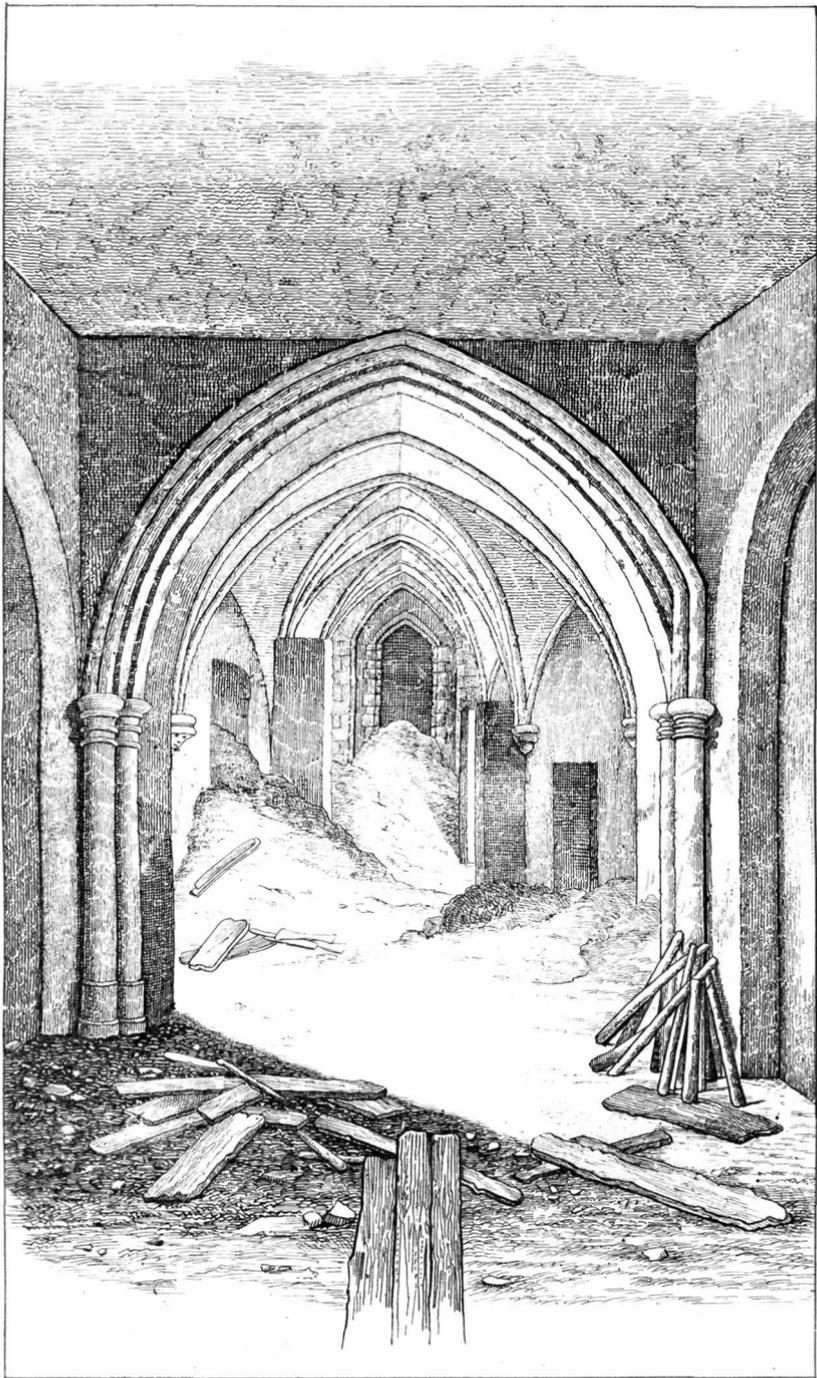
\* Parts. for Sale of Chantries, vol. i. p. 270 b.

† Cardinal Pole's Pension Book, f. iiiij.



PART OF THE PRIORY OF S. HELEN, BISHOPSGATE, DESTROYED IN 1799.

[From an original drawing in the possession of J. E. Gardner, Esq.]



R. Canton

London

PART OF THE PRIORY OF S. HELEN, BISHOPSGATE  
Destroyed in 1799

*From an Original Drawing in the British Museum*

tage of a personal examination of these beautiful memorials. "The door," he says, "leading from the cloister to the fraternity, which the writer of this well remembers to have seen at the late demolition of it, was particularly elegant, the mouldings of the upper part being filled with roses of stone painted scarlet and gilt; the windows of the fraternity itself also, which were nearly lancet-shaped, were extremely beautiful." He also gives two views of the beautiful "crypt," and one of the hall above it; the former of which is in the Early-English style, while the latter has ornamental additions of post-Dissolution times. It appears by his plan that there were at least two "crypts," one under the hall, and another to the south, under what would be called the withdrawing room. It is the former which is represented in his engravings. Of the latter I am glad that the kindness of a friend\* has enabled me to present the reader with an original and most interesting delineation (*see the engraving*). The part represented—the eastern end of the southern "crypt"—may easily be identified by an inspection of Wilkinson's plan. This was evidently of the same style as that which adjoined it, the beautiful Early-English. My second illustration, which is of no less interest and value, is taken from an original drawing in the British Museum (*see the engraving*), which I am permitted to copy by favour of the Trustees.

Of contemporary descriptions, that contained in the "Valor" simply makes mention of the "scite of the Priory, with the court-yards and little gardens, with divers houses situated within the precinct." And the Ministers' Accounts are similarly meagre. A few particulars, already given from several of the leases, necessarily refer to the adjoining premises rather than to the Priory itself. Stowe, Howel, and others furnish us with nothing to supply the deficiency. Truly valuable, therefore, and by far the most interesting description of the House with which I am acquainted, is the following Survey of the King's Officers, pre-

\* I have much pleasure in offering my thanks for this favour to John E. Gardner, Esq. whose collection of original drawings and engravings of London localities is only equalled by his kindness and courtesy in placing his stores at the disposal of his friends.

liminary to the disposal of the property. It is a picture of the place as the Nuns left it, and before the changes which soon afterwards ensued :

“ The late Priorye of Saint Elenes within the Citie of London. The View and Surveye ther taken the *xxi*<sup>th</sup> daye of June, in the *xxxij* Yeaere of the raigne of our Sovereigne Lord Kinge Henrye the *vijj*<sup>th</sup>, by Thomas Mildmay, one of the King’s Auditors thereunto assigned. That is to saye,

“ The Parisshe of Saint Elenes, within the Citie of London. The Scite of the late Priory their.

“ Fyrste, the cheaf entre or cominge in to the same late Priory ys in and by the street gate lyying in the p<sup>is</sup>he of S<sup>t</sup> Elenes, in Bysshopsgate Streat, which leadeth to a little cowrte next adioyning to the same gate, havinge chambers, howses, and buyldinges, environinge the same, out of w<sup>ch</sup> cowrte there is an entre leadinge to an inner cowrte, w<sup>ch</sup> on the North side is also likewise environed w<sup>th</sup> edificyons and buyldings, called the Stewardes lodging, with a Countinge house apperteninge to the same. Item, next to the same cowrte ther ys a faire Kechinge, withe a pastery house, larder houses, and other howses of office, apperteninge to the same; and at the Est ende of the same Kechyn and entre leadinge to the same hall, w<sup>th</sup> a litle plor adioyning, having under the same hall and plor sondrie howses of office, next adioyning to the Cloyster ther, and one howse called the Covent plor. Item, *ijj* fair Chambers adioyninge to the hall, whearof the one over the entree leadinge to the cloyster, thother over the Buttree, and the third over the larder. Item, from the said entre by the hall, to the Cloyster, w<sup>ch</sup> cloyster yet remaneth holly leaded, and at the North side of the same cloyster a fare long howse called the Fratree. Item, at thest end of the same Cloyster, a lodginge called the Suppryors lodging, w<sup>th</sup> a litle gardin lieng to the same. And by the same lodginge a pare of staires leadinge to the Dortor, at the Southend whearof ther is a litle hows, wherein the Evidence of the said hows nowe dou remayne, w<sup>th</sup> all howses and lodginges vnder the same Dorter. Item, at the Westende of the same cloyster, a dore leadinge in to the nufes late Quire, extending from the dore out of the

churche yarde unto the lampe or p̄ticyon deviding the priorye from the pisshe, w<sup>ch</sup> is holly leaded. Item, at thest ende of the said cloyster, an entre leading to a little Garden, and out of the same littell garden to a faire garden called the Covent Garden, cōteninge by estimaçn half an acre. And, at the Northend of the said garden, a dore leading to another garden called the Kechin garden; and at the Westende of the same ther is a Dovehowsshe; and in the same garden a dore to a faire Woodyerd, w<sup>th</sup> howses, p̄tiçons, and gardens, w<sup>th</sup>in the same Woodyerd a tenement, w<sup>th</sup> a garden, a stable, and other thapptances to the same belonginge, called Elizabeth Hawtes lodginge. All which p̄misses ben rated, extentyd, and valued, The Kings highnesse to be discharged of the repaçons, of the yerely value of

vj li. xiiij s. iiij d.

“ Item, one Tenement their in, in the hold of Wiffm. Baker, by the yeare, xx s.

“ Item, one other Tenement, in the hold of Jane Julian, by the yeare, xiiij s. iiij d.

“ Item, one other Tenement ther, in the hold of Edmūde Brewer, by the yeare, xiiij s. iij d.

“ Item, one other Tenement ther, in the hold of Gye Sturdye, by the yeare, xiiij s. iiij d.

“ Item, one other Tenement ther, in the hold of Lanclott Harryson, by the yeare, xiiij s. iiij d.

vij li. xiiij s. iiij d.

Sm<sup>a</sup> x li. vj s. viij. d.

Ex<sup>m</sup> p̄ me THOMAM MILDMAIE, Auditor’.\*”

It will be interesting to compare this description with the bird's-eye view of the place in Aggas's Map of London, 1560. The resemblance, although not striking, is nevertheless perceptible. (*See the engraving on the next page.*)

The House was evidently a large and goodly collection of edifices. You entered from Bishopsgate Street by a gateway into a court surrounded by the more humble buildings of the Community, and from thence into an inner court which con-

\* Archæol. xvi. 29. Malcolm, Lond. Red. iii. 550, 551.

tained some of the more important offices, the steward's lodging and counting-house, the kitchen, pastry-house, larder, and other apartments, the entrance to the hall and an adjoining parlour, with offices below them, as well as that to the cloister and the Convent parlour. The entrance to the cloister, the buttery, and



larder had each an elegant chamber above them adjoining the hall. Next came the Cloister, on the north of which was a long and goodly building, called the Frater, and on the east the lodging of the Sub-prioress with its garden. Adjoining this a flight of stairs led to the dormitory, south of which was a small house, in which were deposited the various leases and other legal documents connected with the conventual property. West of the cloister a door led to the Nuns' church. An entry on the east side, by the Sub-prioress's lodging and the dormitory, introduced you to a little garden, and thence to the fair pleasure-garden of the House. At the north end of this a door led to the kitchen garden, with a dove-house at its western end; and a further door communicated with a capacious wood yard, which embraced various inclosures, tenements, gardens, a stable, and other appurtenances. Such was the home of the Nuns of S. Helen's.

The north aisle of the Church of S. Helen's was "the Nunnes Quire," and was divided, by a screen from pier to pier of the arcade, from the part appropriated to the parish. One of the fastenings, or a piece of iron popularly considered so to be, is still to be seen occupying its original position on the east side of one of the piers. In the wall of this aisle is a curious hagioscope, which at first sight looks like an altar-tomb. Its base is ornamented with panels, and through these, which although now filled up behind were pierced with oblique openings, an altar at the east end of the same aisle might have been seen from the so-called "crypt," which, I believe, was used by the Nuns as a cloister. There is a view of it in Malcolm, and one of a somewhat similar design, at Chipping Norton, is figured in the Glossary of Architecture, plate 194. In the same wall a doorway remains, bricked up and indeed half buried, by which the Sisters obtained access from the Cloister to the Church. The level of the sill is about three feet below the present pavement.

I have, lastly, to furnish the reader with some account of the dispersion of the spoil, so far as regards the site of the house, and of the various adjoining tenements in and about the close.

On the 21st of April, 30th Henry VIII. 1539, the King granted to Balthazar Gwercy, of the city of London, surgeon, and Joan his wife, certain tenements, gardens, &c. in the parishes of S. Mary at Nax and S. Andrew Undershafte in consideration of £71 10s. the property to be held of the King in chief by the service of a twentieth part of one knight's fee, and a yearly rent of xxvj s. viij d. payable at Michaelmas.\*

On the 3rd of October, 31st Henry VIII. 1539, the King granted to Guy Crafford, Esq. and Joan his wife, in consideration of the sum of £54, a messuage or tenement, with cellars, solars, stables, gardens, &c. situated in the parish of S. Helen's, and within the close of the late Priory, formerly in the tenure of Thomas Benolt, then in that of Sir Arthur Darcy, knt. and lastly in that of the aforesaid Guy. Also another messuage adjoining the same on the west, and lately in the tenure of

\* Ministers' Accounts. Pat. 30 Hen. VIII. p. 8, mm. 8 (20), 7 (21).

George Taylour, gent. Both were among the possessions of the late Priory, and were to be held from Lady Day last past by the service of a twentieth part of one knight's fee, and a yearly rent of six shillings and eight pence by name of tithe payable at Michaelmas. The grant was made without fine great or small, and was dated, witness the King at Westminster, on the day aforesaid.\*

On the 3rd of March, 31st Henry VIII., 1539-40, the King granted to William Crane, Esq. and Margaret his wife, and their heirs, ten tenements, within the close and circuit of the late Priory of S. Helen's, then in the tenure of John Parker, Guy Crayford, Hugh Vaughan, Edward Brysseley, Margaret Dalton, John Barnard, Richard Herman, John Harrope, and Adrian Byscombe; three chambers, in the tenure of William Damarall and Emma Lawe, within the close; and six chambers in the tenure of Richard Atkyns, Alice Paule, Reginald Deane, Elizabeth Watson, and the aforesaid William, situated in a certain alley within the close; a tenement in the tenure of John Parker within the close, in the parish of S. Andrew Undershaft; and another tenement in the tenure of the said William within the close, all belonging to the said late Priory, and leased to John Rollesley. The property was to be held by the service of a twentieth part of one knight's fee, and a yearly rent of thirty-four shillings and eightpence. The grant is dated at Westminster, on the day above mentioned.†

Then came the grant of the site of the House itself.

On the 29th of March, 33rd Hen. VIII., 1542, the King granted to Sir Richard Williams, knt., alias Crumwell, in exchange for the manors of Brampton and Hemynghford Grey, in the county of Huntingdon, and for the sum of £731 Os. 7½d. sterling, various lands in the counties of Glamorgan, Herts, Huntingdon, Bedford, Norfolk, &c. Also the whole of the site, sept, circuit, and precinct of the late Priory of S. Helen's, the church vulgarly called "the Nonnes Church of Seynt

\* Pat. 31 Hen. VIII. p. 4, m. (35) 20. Orig. 31st Hen. VIII. p. 1, r. lv.

† Pat. 31 Hen. VIII. p. 7, m. 1 (32). Orig. 31st Hen. VIII. p. 2, r. ccv.

Helyns," and all and singular messuages, houses, buildings, &c., &c., belonging to the said site. Also certain messuages in the tenure or occupation of William Baker, Jane Julyan, Edmund Brewer, Guy Sturdye, and Lancelot Harrison, or their assigns. Added to this horrible amount of sacrilege, other lands in the counties of Devon, Herts, Huntingdon, and others, lately belonging to the dissolved monasteries of Ramsey, Nethes, S. Alban's, Huntingdon, Forde, Yermouth, &c. The property was to be held in chief, by the service of a tenth part of one knight's fee and the payment of various yearly rents for the different portions, that for the S. Helen's property amounting to thirty-nine shillings and ninepence farthing sterling, for all services and demands. The grant bears date, witness the King, at Westminster, on the day above mentioned.\*

On the 9th September, 34th Henry VIII. 1542, the King granted to Antony Bonvixi, merchant, in return for the sum of £207 18s. 4d. together with certain property in Essex, the reversion of Crosbyes Place, and all solars, cellars, gardens, lanes, messuages, tenements, void pieces of ground, and all other appurtenances thereunto belonging. It had been already leased to him, as we have seen, by indenture dated 28th March, 29th Hen. VIII. 1538. Also various curtilages in the parish of S. Mary at Naxe, leased to the same on the 4th October, 30th Hen. VIII., 1538. Crosbyes Place with appurtenances was valued at the clear yearly sum of £11 16s. 8d. and the property in the adjoining parish at that of 12s. The former was to be held in chief, by the service of a fortieth part of one knight's fee and the payment of a yearly rent of twenty-three shillings and eight pence of lawful money of England payable at Michaelmas by name of tithe. The latter also in chief, by the service of a hundredth part of one knight's fee, and a similar rent of 15d. payable at Michaelmas. The grant was dated, witness the King, at Westminster, the 9th December, 1542.†

\* Pat. 33 Hen. VIII. p. 6, mm. 37 (16)—34 (19). Orig. 33rd Hen. VIII. p. 3, r. xxi.

† Pat. 34 Hen. VIII. p. 1, mm. 14 (13)—12 (15). Orig. 34th Hen. VIII. p. 1, r. xvi.

On the 16th July, 35th Hen., VIII. 1543, the King granted to Roland Goodman, citizen of London, for £146 0s. 6*d.*, the property formerly leased to him, a tenement called "le Shedd," lately in the tenure of John Newton, with a garden and three closes of land, in the parish of S. Botolph without Bishopsgate, and belonging to the Priory. Property belonging to other houses accompanied the aforesaid. That of S. Helen's was to be held in chief by the service of a hundredth part of one knight's fee and a yearly rent of five shillings and four pence. The grant was dated, witness the King, at Terling, on the day before named.\* The original instrument is still preserved among the Harleian Charters, a large sheet of parchment, with a pen and ink miniature of the royal dealer in the upper left-hand corner, and a tolerable impression of the Great Seal appendant at the foot.†

On the 24th September, 36th Henry VIII. 1544, the King granted to Roger Higham and William Grene, among other possessions of various London houses, divers tenements in the parish of S. Helen's lately in the tenure of William Shirborne, Robert Owtred, William Plumpton, Richard Kyrton, William Hunte "wever," John Dymmoche, and Richard Staverton, with other tenements in the parish of S. Ethelburga and elsewhere, belonging to the late Priory. The annual value of these amounted to the sum of £19 12*s.* 8*d.* and they were to be held in free burgage for all services and demands. The grant was dated, witness Katherine, Queen of England, and General Ruler of the same, at Westminster on the day named above.‡

The more distant portions of the possessions were granted to Henry Lord Audley, William Gurle, Sir Martin Bowes, Christopher Campion, John Rollesley, Richard Tate, John Pope, Robert Curson, John Gates, William Bodye, John Small, Thomas Goodwyn, Dominic Lomelyn, Robert Harrys, Richard Taverner, and others. To pursue the history of these does not enter into

\* Pat. 35 Hen. VIII. p. 9, mm. 14 (26), 13 (27). Orig. 35 Hen. VIII. p. 4, r. iiij<sup>xxv</sup>.

† Harl. Cart. 51 H. 21.

‡ Part. for Grants, William Grene. Pat. 36 Hen. VIII. p. 14, mm. 37(3)—34(6). Orig. 36 Hen. VIII. p. 5, r. 1.

the scope of my subject, which ends with the dissolution of the House that owned them.

I have already informed the reader that no part of the ancient structure is now visible. It is said that masses of masonry yet exist below some of the neighbouring houses, and the memory of the Priory still lingers not only in the adjoining Church, but in the courts and offices which stand upon its site. Very sad it is to know that some of the most beautiful portions of the House were reserved for modern Vandalism needlessly and stupidly to destroy. "What remains to be said of the ancient crypt?" asks Malcolm. "That it would not have required repair for 500 years to come. Had the enormous masses of fungous webs which depended from the arches of this beautiful work been carefully swept away, and the walls rubbed with a dry broom, the ancient windows reopened, the earth that clogged the pavement removed, and its other defilements cleared off, these crypts, now scattered in piles of rubbish, would have formed a church—how infinitely superior to forty I could name! The regret with which I saw those slender pillars torn from their bases, and the strong, though delicate, arches sundered in masses, is still warm to my remembrance."\*

To whom the disgrace of this barbarian act is to be attributed, the reader has no need to be informed. On the site, however, of one of the most interesting of the monastic remains of London, now stands one of the demurest of alleys in S. Helen's Place, and incomparably the ugliest of civic edifices in Leathersellers' Hall.

THOMAS HUGO.

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## APPENDIX.

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THE Constitutions of the Dean and Chapter of S. Paul's for the Nuns of S. Helen's are so interesting in themselves, and so valuable an addition to this class of documents, that my reader will probably be glad to possess a more exact transcript of them

\* Malcolm, Lond. Rediv. iii. 562, 563.

than that which is furnished by any of the copies already printed. So far as the press can represent its peculiarities, the original runs as follows:

“Reynold Kentwode Dean and Chapeter’ of the churche of Poules to the Religious Womenē Prioresse and Couent of the Priory of Seynt Eleyens of owre Patronage and Jurysdiccyoñ immediat and euery Nunne of the sayde Pryory gretyng in god with desyre of Relygious obfuaunce and deuocyoñ ff̄or as moche as in owre Visitacyoñ ordinarye in 3owr’ Priorye boothē in the hedde and in the membris late actually excersyd we have foundē many defautes and excesses the wiche nedyth notory correccyoñ and reformacyoñ We wyllyng vertu to be cherysshed and holy Relygioñ for to be kepte as in the rulee of 3owre ordyrrē We ordeyñ and make certeyñ ordenauns and Jniuncyōns weche we sende 3ow Jwrete and seelyd vndir owr’ comonne seele for to be kepte in forme as thei ben articed and wretyñ vn to 3ow

ffirste we ordeyne and Jnioyne 3ow that devyne fuyce be doñ by 3ow duly nyth and day and silence duly kepte in due Tyme and Place affir’ the obfuaunce of 3owr’ religioñ

Also we ordeyne an Jnioyne 3ow Prioresse and Couente and eche of 3ow synglerly that 3e make due and hole confessioñ to the coffessor assigned be vs

Also we Jnioyne 3ow Pryoresse and Couent that 3e ordeyne conuenyent place of firmarye in the wiche 3owre seeke sustres may be honestly kepte and relevyd with the costes and expenses of 3owre house acustomed in the relygion duryng the tyme of heere sekenesse

Also we Jnioyne 3ow Prioresse that 3e kepe 3owr’ Dorto<sup>r</sup> and ly ther’ Jnne by nyth aftyr obfuaunce of 3owre religioñ with owt that the case be suche that þ<sup>e</sup> lawe and the obfuaunce of 3owre religioñ suffreth 3ow to do the contrarye

Also we ordeyne and Jnionē 3ow Prioresse and Couent that noo seculer’ be lokkyd with Jnne the boundes of the cloyster’ ne noo seculer’ psones come with Jnne aftyr the belle of complyñ except wymment seruantes and mayde childeryñ lerners Also admitte noone soio’nautes wymment with owte lycense of vs

Also we ordeyne and Jnioyne 3ow Prioeresse and Couent that 3e ne noone of 3owre sustres vse nor haunte any place with Jnne the Priory thorowgh the wich euel suspeccyon or sclander' myth aryse wech places for certeyn causes that move vs we wryte not here Jnne in owr' p̄sent Jniüccyon but wole notyfie to 3ow Prioeresse nor have no lokyng nor spectacles owte warde thorght þe wiche 3e myth falle in wordly dilectacyon

Also We ordeyne and Jnioyne 3ow Prioeresse and Couent that somme sadde woman and discrete of the seyde Religion honest wele named be assigned to the shitting of the Cloysters dorys and keypyng of the keyeys that non psone have entre ne issu in to the place aftyr complyn belle nethir in noo other tyme be the wiche the place may be disclaunderid in tyme comyng

Also We ordeyn and Jnioyne 3ow Prioeresse and Couent that noo secular' wymmen slepe be nyth with Jnne the Dorto' with oute speciall graunte had in the Chapet<sup>d</sup> house among 3ow alle

Also We ordeyne and Jnioyne 3ow that noone of 3ow speke ne comon with no secular' psone ne sende ne reseyyve lettes myssyves or 3eftes of any secular' psone with oute lycence of the Prioeresse and that there be an other' of 3owr' sustres p̄sent assigned be the Prioeresse to here and recorde the honeste of bothe ptyes in suche cōmynicacion And suche letters or 3eftes sent or reseyyvd may turne in to honeste and wurchepe and none in to velanye ne disclaunderid of 3owre honeste and religion

Also We ordeyne and Jnion 3ow Prioeresse and Couent that non of 3owre susters be admitted to noon office butt they that be of gode name 7 fame

Also we ordeyne and Jnioyne 3ow that 3e ordeyne and chese on of 3owre susters honest abille and Cunnyng of discrecyon the which can may and schaff have þe charge of techyng and informacyon of 3owre susters that ben vnkunnyng for to teche hem here fuice and the rule of here religion

Also for as moche that diuce fees ppetuefl corrodies and lyuers have be grauntyd be for this tyme to diuerce officers of 3owre house and other' psones whech have hurt the house and be cause of delapidacyon of the godys of 3owre seyde house we

ordeyne and Jnioyne 3ow that 3e reseyyve noon officer' to noo ppetueff fee of office ne graunte noo annuete corody ne lyucry with out speciaff assent of vs

Also we Jnioyne 3ow that aff daunsyng and reuelyng be vtterely for borne among 3ow except Cristmasse and other honest tymys of recreacyon among 3owre selfe vsid in absence of seculers in aff wyse

Also we Jnioyne 3ow P<sup>o</sup>oressse that þere may be a doore at þe Nonnes quere that noo straungers may loke on them nor they on þe straungers wanne þei beñ at diuynne service Also we ordene and Jnionne 3ow Prioressse þt þere be made a hack of conabyff heyth crestyd w<sup>t</sup> pykys of herne to fore þe entre of 3owr' kechyñ þt noo straunge pepiff may entr' w<sup>t</sup> certeyne Clekettē avysid be 3ow and be 3owr' Stward to suche psonys as 3ow and hym thynk onest and conabyff

Also we Jnioyne 3ow Prioressse that non Nonnes have noo keyes of þe posterne doore that goth owte of the cloyster' in to the church3erd but the Prioressse for þere is moche comyng in and owte vn lefuff tymys

Also we ordeyne and Jnioyne that no Nonne have ne receyve noo Schuldryñ wyth hem in to the howse forseyde but 3yf that þe pfite of þe comonys turne to þe vayle of þe same howse

Thes ordenauns and Jniunccyons and iche of them as thei be rehersed aboue We sende vnto 3ow Prioressse and Couent chardyng and cōmaundyng 3ow and iche of 3ow alle to kepe hem truly and holy in vertu of obedience and vp on peyn of contempte And that 3e doo them be redde and declared iiij<sup>or</sup> tymes of the 3eere in 3owre Chapet<sup>l</sup> [house] be fore 3ow that thei may be hadde in mynde and kepte vndir peyne of excōicacyon and other lawfuff peynes to be 3ove in to the psone of 3ow Prioressse and in to singuler psones of the couent whech we purpose to vse azens 3ow in case þt 3e dissobeye vs Reseruyng to vs and owre successores powr' thes forsayde ordinnaunces and Jniūccyoñs to chaunge declare adde and diminue and with hem despense as ofte as þe case requirith and it is nedfuff Jn to which witte-nesse we sette owre comon seele 3ovyñ in owre Chapit<sup>l</sup> house the xxj day of the Monyth of June the 3ere of owre lord Miltimo

CCCC<sup>mo</sup>XXXIX<sup>no</sup> Et Anno r̄r̄ henrici sexti post conq̄m decimo septimo \*”

A fragment of the seal is appendant, of dark brown wax.

The document is of parchment, measuring 20½ inc. by 15 inc. and is endorsed “Seint Poūt,” “sub altare x<sup>o</sup>,” “Jniuncōēs S̄cē Helene,” and, in a much later hand, “Ordinances for regulation of the Nunnes of S<sup>t</sup> Helens, neere Bishopsgate, in London.”

Fastened to the upper left-hand corner is a small piece of the same material, on which is written, in a hand of the thirteenth century, a petition of the Prioress and Convent to the Dean, Archdeacon, and others, in defence of some contested property belonging to the Priory. The Prioress “D” was, I believe, the first of those dignitaries; and the dean and archdeacon were respectively Alardus de Burnham, dean of S. Paul’s, 1204—1216; and Walter Fitzwalter, Archdeacon of London. The left edge is injured, but the following will be found a not inaccurate copy of a document, which, though hitherto unpublished, is of special interest and importance to an historian of the earlier years of the House:

“Viris Ven<sup>o</sup>ablibz. ⁊ dñis. A. dec’. W. Archid’. Lundoñ. ⁊ Cēlis coarbiſ D. Humiſ. P<sup>o</sup>orissa. ⁊ Conuent<sup>o</sup> Eccleie S̄cē Helene Sal̄ ⁊ obediēc. Ditei noſ in dño W. fundatoris n̄ri laboribz ⁊ angustiis quas p̄ q̄t<sup>o</sup>uersia coram voſ mota. M. fila syñ. sup̄ ūra. W. Wrhot . . . . dem irrogauit injuste. debita compassione deferentes tam ap̄lloī. q̄ā phibicōī. p̄ iure ⁊ pos[sessio]ne n̄ra a. noſ inſpōitis renūciam<sup>o</sup>. volentes. ⁊ concedūtes. vt jux<sup>a</sup> formā q̄pmiſsi. inſ ptes p̄cedet arbitū. Malum<sup>o</sup>. q<sup>d</sup> si oportūit carere fundo. q̄ā amico. spantes. nichomin<sup>o</sup>. de justicia [v̄r̄]a q’ indempnitati Eccleie n̄re q̄antū sedm̄ dñi poſitis. eritis p̄uisuri. Vaſt.”

T. H.

\* Rot. Cott. v. 6.

## HESTON CHURCH.

BY ALFRED HEALES, ESQ., F.S.A.

In the earliest recorded charter, temp. Henry II. the name of this village is spelt Hestune, which Lysons suggests may be the same as Hegeston, the inclosed town; but it seems more probable that the derivation may be from Hése or Hyse, a ground overgrown with bushes.

Heston Church, as indeed is the case of most village churches, has no known history, and we must seek information from the stones of the fabric itself.

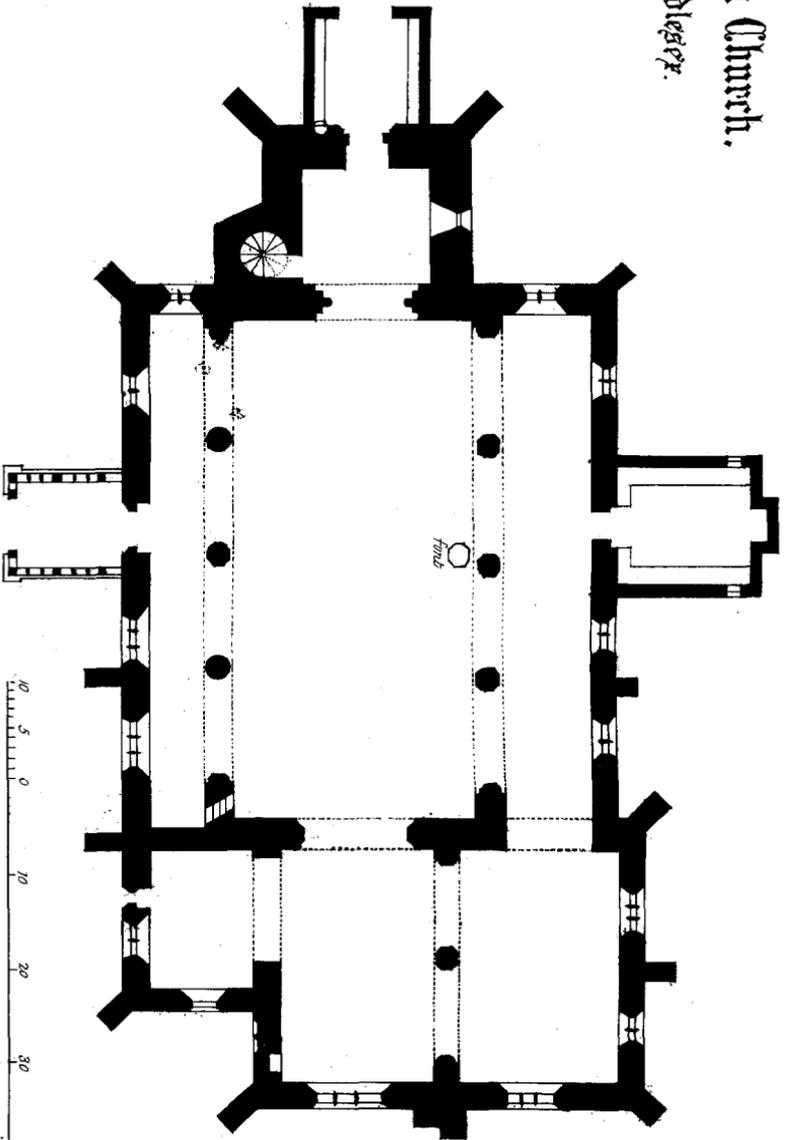
It is dedicated in honour of Saint Leonard, deacon and confessor, who was born at Le Mans, and educated at the Court of King Clovis. Being converted by Saint Remigius, he renounced the world and devoted himself to the relief of captives whether of Satan or the Turks; and so many of the latter released through his instrumentality brought to him their chains, that his church was adorned with a great diversity. After many years devoted to the service of Christian humanity, he died on the 8th Nov., A.D. 559.\* In Ecclesiastical art he is most usually represented in the dalmatic of a deacon, with chains in his hands. There are in England 147 churches dedicated in his honour.

The fact of Heston Church bearing the name of St. Leonard indicates a connexion between this church and the Priory of Hounslow, situated in this parish and belonging to the Trinitarians, a Monastic Order formed for the redemption of Captives.

Very few churches are built due east and west, and a theory has been raised that that point of the compass at which the sun rose on the festival of the patron saint was treated as the east, and the church built accordingly. The orientation (or deviation from due east per compass) here is 4° north of east; that of St. Leonard's day would be 30° south of east; but the theory may still be correct, and the discrepancy accounted for by the fact

\* Peter de Natalibus, Catal. Sanctorum X. cxi.; Viola Sanctorum, cxiii b.; &c.

Plan of  
Neston Church,  
Diddley.



*R. Carter, London*

H. G. Dal

that the fabric was chiefly rebuilt on the old foundations in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, and was on that occasion dedicated anew.

The dimensions are as follows:—

Extreme external length, including porch	. 115 ft. 10 in.
Do. do. width, including porches	. 77 ft. 9 in.
Internal length, excluding porch	. . . 96 ft. 0 in.
Do. width of nave and aisles	. . . 41 ft. 6 in.
Do. do. chancel and chapels	. . . 45 ft. 4 in.

The ground plan is simple and regular, as will be seen by the illustration. It consists of west tower and porch, of the *Perpendicular* date; nave with aisles, the northern half in the next earlier or *Decorated* style, and the southern half *Early-English*, a century previous; a north porch, now a vestry, of no particular style, while the south porch is a valuable example of *Decorated* woodwork; and, passing through a chancel arch of nearly the same date as the northern side of the nave, we find that the north wall of the chancel has been pierced by two arches of the *Tudor* period, opening into a chapel of the same date; whilst opposite is a *Norman* semi-circular arch, through which we enter a small chapel in the *Perpendicular* style; but the windows in the north aisle and chancel are new. Thus we see at a glance that the building exhibits every style of Gothic architecture, and we feel that by a conservative treatment the old work has on each occasion of alteration been as far as possible retained. The walls are built of a soft crumbling stone, and in the buttresses the space between the quoins is usually filled with faced flints.

It must however be always borne in mind that in assigning a period for the erection of any part of a building of various dates the *visible* portion of the structure *only* is referred to; for beneath the present surface there may anywhere exist a much more ancient wall or pillar concealed by a subsequent casing, or with mouldings re-cut, or else with windows and details inserted and superseding the older work, and shewing no indication of an earlier date than the reparation. So we only speak of the date and style of what is visible, and cannot be sure, until a building is destroyed, that it may not be the work of a previous period.

Commencing at the west end, we find the entrance protected by an open wooden porch of rather a local type, though met with occasionally elsewhere; it is of the Tudor period, the lower part built of brick with moulded capping, and the upper part of open wooden tracery, with a massive roof. The door in the tower is pointed, under a square head and label, indicating rather a late date; the caps to the little shafts in the jambs are boldly moulded; in each spandril is a rose. On the south side of the door (the right hand on entering) is a stoup for holy water; the general design in accordance with that of the doorway, but the label too massive; the mouldings well cut; the basin partly projecting, and in unusually good preservation, for these exterior stoups were very liable to be levelled with the wall and filled up in times when holy water ceased to be valued, and no longer availed to repel evil spirits. (See illustration opposite).

Opposite to the door is a lofty arch leading into the church, though at present blocked by a gallery; it is recessed, and the inner order rests on a two-third cylindrical shaft with a semi-octagonal cap. The tower, it will be seen by the plan, is not built in the centre of the west wall, so that the arch is much nearer the north than the south side, giving rather an awkward appearance. The next two stories of the tower are lighted by large loops in rectangular frames, and the belfry story has a good-sized two-light window in each face. The staircase runs up at the east end of the south side. An embattled parapet terminates the tower, and from its roof is a most extensive view, comprising portions of seven counties.

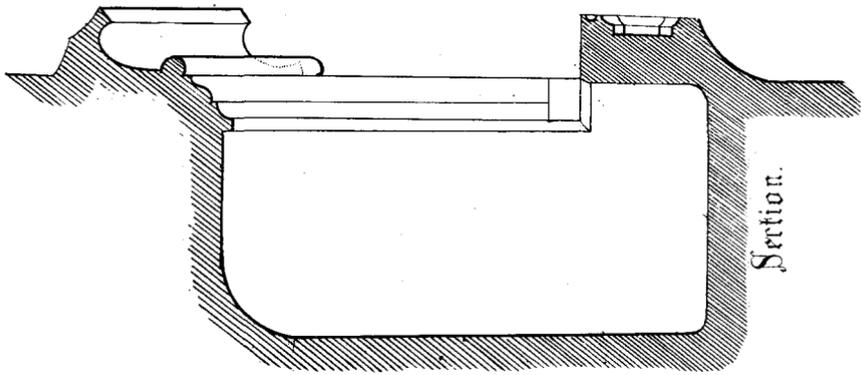
The bells were re-cast some years back.

Passing through the tower-arch we enter the nave, and at once remark the difference between the row of arches, four in number, on the one side of the nave and the other. Those on the south are flat-soffited and the edge but slightly chamfered; of the pillars on which they rest, two are circular, and the others, with the responds, octagonal; but the mouldings of all are alike, proving their identity in date. The pillars with their caps and bases and the quoins of the arches are of clunch, an indurated chalk, and the shafts are built up in courses of small-sized blocks. This

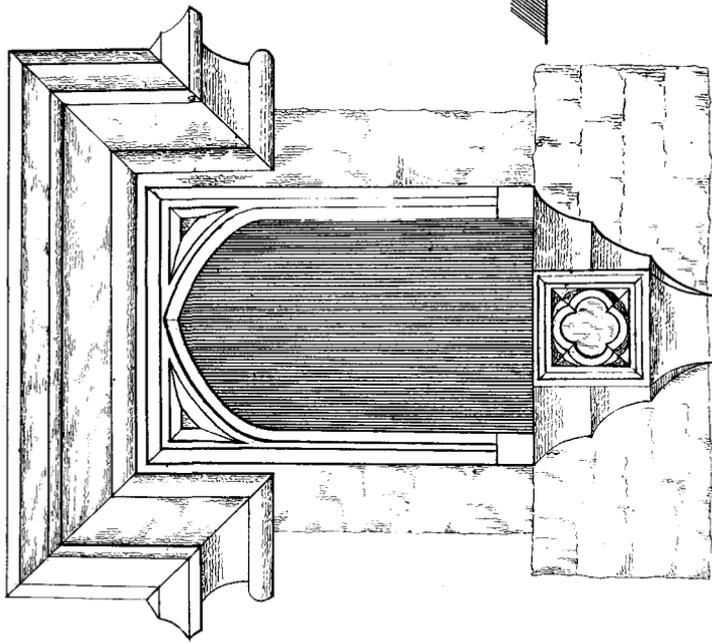
# Reston Church

## Middlesex.

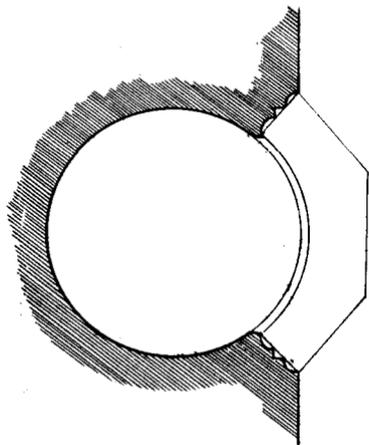
### Stoup, West Door.



Section.



Elevation.



Plan.

recessed and chamfered; the pillars are shorter than those on the other side, octagonal, with excellent and sharply-cut though small mouldings to the caps; and it may be noted as an example of the irregularity prevalent in Gothic architecture that, without any special or apparent object, the caps are not on the same level, rising successively but not regularly towards the east. The pillars on the south side are 7 ft. 5 in. high including the caps, but these only measure 5 ft. 6 in. from the flooring of the church, which has been raised from its original level and conceals their bases. (See sections opposite.)

The aisle windows, in the Early-Decorated or Geometric style, were inserted some fifteen years since.

The nave roof is a highly interesting example, though very plain; it is of high pitch, with moulded tie-beam and king-post, but is unfortunately plastered internally and leaded externally; the aisles have lean-to roofs in continuation.

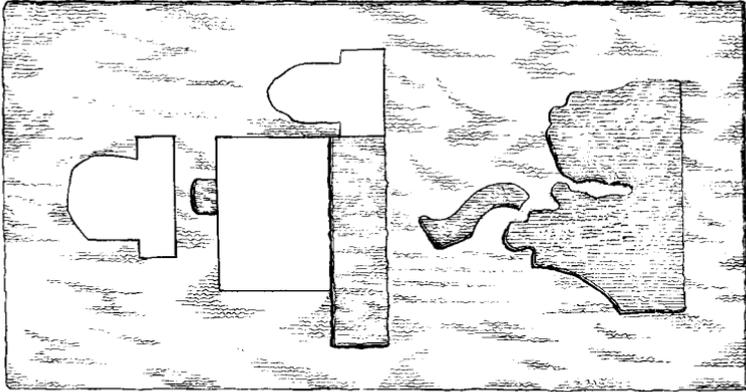
The chancel arch, opening from the east end of the nave, is not far different in point of date from the north arcade; the mouldings of the capitals are remarkably good. (See section opposite.) There must have been a rood-loft across the arch; for it is indicated by the upper doorway leading to it, which passes through the south wall from the aisle.

On the north side of the chancel are two large four-centred Tudor arches moulded with contrasted ogees, and resting on octagonal pillars with sharply-cut caps. From the form of these arches the voussoirs are liable to sink; this has been the case here, and they require to be taken down and replaced. Passing through the arch we find a chantry, or chapel, a little larger than the chancel, of Perpendicular date, but presenting no peculiar feature of interest. The arch from it to the aisle shews traces of red and other colour. The roof is distinct, but rather flat, and plastered.

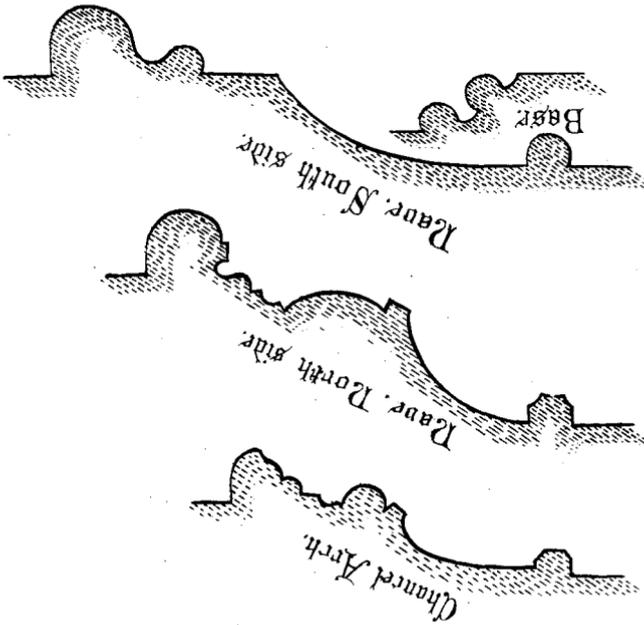
Facing these arches there is on the other side of the chancel a low arch opening to a chapel, very small but possessed of a separate roof; its window resembles those of the aisle, and there is a narrow door for the entrance of the priest from without. Nothing but the arch indicates a date previous to the Perpendicular period, while the arch is unquestionably far older. It is

# Heston Church, Middlesex.

Slab on floor of Chancel & Sections of Capitals of Piers.



P. Carter, London.



F. Seargeant del.

semicircular, flat-soffited, and not even chamfered; it rests on plain abaci, each a flat stone with the lower edge chamfered, and may date from any time after the Norman conquest up to the latter part of the twelfth century, a period of one hundred and twenty years. The materials are similar to those of the south arcade of the nave.

East of this arch is the inelegant monument to Robert Child, esq. of Osterley Park, (hereafter mentioned,) which blocks up a square-headed window in moulded brick, probably late Elizabethan. Beyond is a large piscina formerly concealed by panelling; the head is cinq-foiled and shews remains of red colour; there was originally a wooden shelf; the basin is an oct-foil. The east window in the Decorated style is of modern substitution for one of late Perpendicular date.

The chancel roof resembles that of the nave, but is much narrower.

On the north side of the nave stands the Font, an octagon of not particularly good design; the basin circular and large, and shewing traces of the staples by which the cover was anciently fastened down. Over it is suspended a kind of ogee canopy, Perpendicular mixed with seventeenth-century work. Until recently the font was painted black sprinkled with white, to imitate marble, but that has been scraped off.

Old Church Plate is rare in English churches. Bigotry and greed destroyed most, and great part of the remainder has been melted up to re-appear in some unsightly, inconvenient form. The only example here of any pretension to antiquity is an alms-dish or very large paten excellently engraved with the Marriage of Cana, dating about the year 1680, and bearing an inscription of presentation in 1742, by Samuel Child, esq. who also presented the rest of the plate, evidently then quite new.

Heston cannot compete with many other churches in respect to the age or interest of its Monuments, but still has several worthy of notice.

1. The earliest is a slab in the north chantry floor, which formerly contained the brass figures of a civilian and wife, with inscription at their feet, and below was a large shield of arms

existing in 1849 (mentioned in "Church Walks in Middlesex," p. 59); all the brass is now wanting. The date was about 1540.

2. A slab bearing the indent of a brass of a male figure standing sidewise, not in ecclesiastical vestments, and beneath its feet an inscription of which the initial letters of each line only remain, thus:

**H**———— **so**———— **J**———— **day**————

Cut in the stone runs this legend:

THOMAS BOWNELL OLIM HIC VICARI' OBIT 22° JULII 1570.  
STRUXIT HOC SAXUM MARDOCHE' BOWNELL HUI' FILI'.

By the Register it appears that this vicar was buried on the 30th July. The slab lies in the middle of the chancel floor towards the west.

3. Next is a curious example of monumental brass, fixed in a slab to the east of the last, and representing Mordecai Bownell mentioned above, and his wife and family. (See drawing of slab, p. 208.) His figure was near the base, kneeling at a desk, and before him a group of five or six children; from his mouth proceeded a label: beneath was an inscription; all of this part is now lost, but the inscription, at least, apparently remained in Lysons's time, as he gives the name and date. Higher is the wife (see illustration opposite,) in bed, her hands in the attitude of prayer; placed on the ornamented coverlet upon her is a child wrapped in swaddling clothes; an inscription beneath is gone. Over it is engraved:

**My helpe commeth of the Lorde which hath made both heaben & yearth.—**  
Ps. cxxi.

Close to her head is an angel, beneath which is this legend:

**The Angell of the Lorde targeth rounde aboute them that feare hym and delibereth them.—**Ps. 34.

Above is the demi-figure of Our Lord appearing in clouds; the right hand raised in attitude of benediction: it will be observed that the nimbus, or glory, and the position of the fingers, are not in accordance with the conventional types of early art. Beneath this figure is this inscription:

**Come to me all ye that trabyale and are heabye laden & I will refreshe you.—**  
Matth. xi.

May helpe cometh of the  
 lord which hath made  
 both heauen & yerearth. pl. xxvii



A. B. Sprague del.



The Angell of the Parde  
 harpeth rounde about  
 them that feare hym and  
 deliuereth them. pl. 74.

sc. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

Neston Church,  
Middlesex.

Brasses on the floor of Chancel.

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Come to me all ye that trauaile  
and are heauy laden, & I will  
refreshe you. Math. xi.

# Neston Church,

## Middlesex.

Brasses on the floor of Chancel.

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Come to me all ye that trauaile  
and are heauy laden, & I will  
refreſhe you, Matth. xi.

Examples of designs somewhat similar to that of the woman and child occur at Halling, Kent, in 1587\*; Hurst, Berks, c. 1600; Wormington, Glouc., 1605; and Holywell, Oxon, 1622.† At St. George's Windsor are two brasses of children in bed, dated 1630 and 1633.

A child wrapped in swaddling-clothes, as this is, was termed a "Crisome," on account of its being thus swathed at Baptism and (originally) anointed with Chrism oil: the cloth was subsequently devoted to church purposes, and called a Crisome-cloth. The Constitutions of Archbp. Edmund, A.D. 1236, order thus:‡ *Panni Chrismales non nisi in usum ornamentarum Ecclesiae conbertantur.*

On which Lyndwood's Gloss § adds:

*Chrismales, i. e. quibus induitur baptizatus post Chrismationem in vertice, et est vestis candida.*

And in the Prayer Book of the second Edward VI. 1548, the Rubric accordingly gives directions for the putting on the white vesture commonly called the Crisome, for "a token of innoceneye which by God's Grace in this Holy Sacramente of Baptisme is given unto thee;" and that "the Minister shall commaunde that the Crisomes bee broughte to the Churche & delyvered to the Priestes after the accustomed manner at the Purificacion of the mother of every childe."

It is however very singular, that, of the two entries of Crisom Children in the Register, the only examples I have observed in these books, both are mentioned in the Register of Baptism as being still-born.

Effigies of Crisom children upon monuments are by no means uncommon, especially in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries; they occasionally were commemorated by a brass to themselves,

\* Engraved in *Archæologia Cantiana*, vol. v. p. 250. (1862-3.) It represents Silvester, wife of William Lambarde, in a four-post bed, with two infants in a cradle near, described in the inscription as "Gore and Fame sonnes and twinnes;" two children a little older on the left, and two others, mentioned as being by a former husband, on the right.

† *Manual of Monumental Brasses*, by Rev. Herbert Haines, i. p. 221.

‡ *Bishop Gibson's Codex*, p. 443. § *Lyndwood's Provinciale*, p. 33.

of which there is one in the neighbouring church of Pinner, 1580, and a good example at Hornsey, in this county, c. 1520.

Lysons states that the monument represents Constance, wife of Mordecai Bownell, A. D. 1581. From the Register it appears that Elizabeth, daughter of Mordecai Bownell, was baptized on 30th July, 1581, and on the 30th August following was buried Constance the wife of Mordecai; but it does not mention the burial of the child, which was evidently about the same time.

Mordecai Bownell succeeded to the vicarage on his father's death, and was instituted on the 3d January, 1570-1, but was not undisturbed, for in 1580, one Richard North, upon the suggestion that the living was void by lapse, consequent on Bownell's holding also the vicarage of Cranford without dispensation, obtained for himself the presentation from the Crown, and was thereupon instituted. Litigation ensued, but, the question being referred to arbitration, the award was made with costs in favour of Bownell, who to avoid doubt obtained a fresh presentation from the Queen, and was re-instituted on 22nd of September, 1591; North the anti-vicar having apparently held the preferment for ten years. Bownell, however, having established his right, resigned on the 3rd March following.\* A son of his, named after him, died and was buried in August, 1584, as appears by the Register.

4. A brass plate against the south wall of the chancel, with this inscription (and arms, Ermine, on a canton a fleur-de-lis):

HERE LYETH RICHARD AMONDESHAM OTHERWISE AWNSHAM THE  
YOUNGEST SONNE OF WILLIAM AMONDESHAM, ESQ. BORNE AT  
HEASTON, BROUGHT VP AT EATON & THE KING'S COLLEDGE IN  
CAMBRIDGE, PARSON THE SPACE OF 9 YEARES OF CRAYNFORD,  
WHO DIED Y<sup>e</sup> FIRST OF MAY 1612.

QUOD ES FYI, VT SVM ERIS.

HODIE MIHI, CRAS TIBI.

I AM SVRE MY REDEMER LIVETH AND HE SHALL STAND Y<sup>e</sup>  
LAST ONE Y<sup>e</sup> EARTH, AND THOUGH AFTER MY SKIN WORMES  
DESTROY THIS BODIE, YET SHALL I SEE GOD IN MY FLESH, WHOM  
I MY SELFE SHALL SEE & MY EYES SHALL BEHOVL'D, AND NONE  
OTHER FOR ME.—Iob 19—25, 26, 27.

THEREFORE FAREWELL TILL I SEE YOY AGAYNE.

\* Newcourt's Repertorium.

The inscription contains two ideas recurring on tombstones through long centuries.

The first appears on a brass at Mere, Wilts, in 1398, and afterwards, with slight variations, it is frequent;\* as on the brass of Bishop Boothe, at East Horsley, Surrey, 1478.

*Quisquis eris qui transieris, sta, perlege, plora,  
Sum quod eris, fueramque quod es; pro me precor ora.*

There is an early example in English occurring at Higham Ferrers, Northamptonshire, 1425, on the very fine brass to a brother of Archbishop Chichele:†

*Such as ye be, such wer we,  
Such as we be (such shal be ye)  
(U)erneth to deye, that is the lawe,  
That this lif you to wol drawe.  
Sorwe or gladnesse nought letten age,  
But on he cumeth to lord & page.  
(Wherfor for us that ben goo,  
Prepeth as other) shal for you doo,  
That god of his benigynite  
On us habe Mercy & pite,  
And nought remember our sins,  
Sith he us bought of his goodnesse. Ame'.*

At West Ham, Essex, 1592, occurs this variation:

*Whoe late was walking, as present ye be;  
And as he now ys, in tyme shall be ye.*

In the present volume of our Transactions are some notes by Mr. J. G. Waller upon an inscription of a similar nature upon a brass at St. Olave, Hart Street, London: it occurs at p. 165, to which the reader should not omit to refer.

Probably no thought so constantly or so naturally finds expression on a tombstone. Far and wide we find it occurring down to the present day, in all parts of England, and even in the Isle of Man it haunts every churchyard.

The second part of the inscription is the passage from the Book

\* Battle, Sussex, 1426; Broxbourne, Herts, 1460; Turvey, Beds. c. 1480; Great Haseley, Oxon, 1497; Snodland, Kent, 1541, are examples.

† Engraved in Boutell's Monumental Brasses of England.

of Job, which the prophet prefaces with the solemn and emphatic words:

Oh that my words were now written! Oh that they were printed in a book!

That they were graven with an iron pen and lead in the rock for ever!

Job, xix. 23, 24.

The quotation is almost as great a favourite on monuments as the preceding: the brass of John de Campeden, Warden of St. Cross, Hants, 1382, will serve as an example.\*

+ *Credo qđ redemptor meus bibit & in nobissimo die de terra surrecturus sum & rursus circumdabor pelle mea et in carne mea videbo deum salvatore' meū'; quem bisurus sum ego ipse & oculi mei conspecturi sunt & non alius.*

The will of Richard Amondesham otherwise Awnsham, whom the brass commemorates, is dated the 13th April 1612; he died on the 1st May following, and the will was proved in the Consistory Court of the Bishop of London on the 9th May, by Isabell, the widow and executrix.

It recites that his copyhold in the Manor of Yeling otherwise Eling had been surrendered to the uses of his will; and it leaves the same to his "loveing wife" Isabell during widowhood, with remainder to his son Richard, but charged with an annuity of 10*l.* per annum to his daughter Kinborrough (or Kinboroughe) Awnsham for her life, payable half-yearly at Michaelmas and Lady Day; and in default of due payment the copyhold to become her property absolutely. It leaves the personal estate to the wife absolutely; and appoints as overseer his "most loveinge brother Sr Gedion Awnsham, knight," with a legacy of ten shillings for his trouble.†

It will be noted that the testator is in no way spoken of as "Reverend," nor is he so described in the probate. His brother is apparently (though not called "Knight") the Gedion Awnsham whose burial in 1639 is recorded in the parish register. The widow is perhaps the "Mrs. — Awnsham from Northide," whose burial on 26th January 1644 is also registered.

\* Others are found at Swainswick, Somerset, 1439: Fawsley, Northants. 1516; Waterperry, Oxon. 1527.

† Wills proved in Consistory Court of Bishop of London 1609-21, fol. 167.

One Richard Amondesham otherwise Awnsham (evidently an ancestor of the one here buried) is, with his wife Katharine and family commemorated by a brass at Ealing; the date is c. 1490. Shewing that the two ways of spelling the surname had been continued considerably more than a century.

Entries of the burial of several others of the family appear in the same record. On 24th June 1603 is "Dionicea Ansham virgo generosa," daughter of William Ansham, esq. On 9th May 1627, Robert Ansham, gent; and on 6th January 1627-8, Margaret his wife.

5. On a small plate in the floor of the north chancel is this inscription:

HEER LYES INTERED Y<sup>e</sup> BODYS OF Y<sup>e</sup> LADIES ANN AND SVSAN  
 FEILDING DAUGHTERS OF Y<sup>e</sup> RIGHT HON<sup>ble</sup> GEORGE EARL OF DESMOND  
 K<sup>t</sup> OF Y<sup>e</sup> BATH; THEIRE MOTHER BRIGET DAUGHTER & HEIRE TO S<sup>r</sup>  
 MIHILL STANHOP GRANDCHILD & HEIR TO S<sup>r</sup> WIL. READE.  
 ONE DIED IN MAY 1647 ETATIS SVÆ DVO FERE ANN.  
 Y<sup>e</sup> OTHER IN NOVEMBER 1647 E<sup>'</sup>TIS SVÆ 10 DIE.

Sic mortis est inevitabile telvm.

It appears by the register that Ann was baptized on the 22nd March 1645, and was buried on 22nd November 1647; the latter notice occurs in the book in the regular sequence, but most of the other entries relating to the family are put on a distinct leaf in the book and in a different and more conspicuous character of handwriting, and occur about 1643.

Susan, or Susanna, was baptized on the 16th May 1647, and buried on the following day. Several other children of the Earl of Desmond are registered. Elizabeth "borne" 4th March 1639; but the entry in the regular sequence says she was born on the 4th Dec. 1639, and baptized on the 12th; William born 29th Dec. 1640; George 12th Jan. 1641-2; Charles baptized 12th Jan. 1643-4; Basil 23 Aug. 1644; John 12 March 1649; Bridget 19 Feb. 1651. These entries appear to have been made subsequently from memory, differing slightly from the few entries in the regular sequence, which are more probably correct.

An ugly marble monument, plastered against the south wall of the chancel, commemorates Robert Child of Osterley Park, esq.

who died 28 July, 1782, and whose daughter Sarah married the Earl of Westmoreland.

The parish register contains entries from the year 1559. It commences with "Christenings," the first of which is that of Alicia Booke on the 19th January 1560; the first entry of "Matrimony" is:

A° d'ni 1560

6° die Februarii Richardus Whetleye et——contraxerunt  
matrimonium Anno D'ni 1559.

It is however clear that the first part of the register is a transcript either from an earlier volume or from a waste-book, as was frequently the case; for the entries in each class, from the commencement up to 1593, are all *uno contextu*, in beautiful careful writing, though occasionally some particular is left blank as in the case of the woman's name in the above extract, evidently in consequence of such name or word having become illegible at the date of the transcript. No doubt we are indebted for this valuable work to the pains and care of Lewis Barefield, the vicar who succeeded Mordecai Bownell, and was instituted 3rd March 1591. But he soon resigned the living, and was formally succeeded on 2nd February 1593-4, by Thomas Gainsford; and between the two there is a gap in the register from 19th April to 4th June, when commences a comparatively modern character of handwriting. Thence the book is well kept up (except that the record of burials from 1607 to 1618 is wanting) until 1654, when after an entry of baptism on 20th April it is added, "Heere ends the minister's register." Then follow various entries, 1651, 1654, 1653, 1651, posted up and ending with "Heere endeth Mr. Bostock's Register."\* The vicar was then superseded, as appears by the following entry:

"1654.

April the 22 in the same yeere, the pish of Heston having thus

\* Newcourt says that Bostock was appointed to the living in 1642, his predecessor Richard Cheshire having been obliged to resign both this and St. Nicholas Olave, London. (Repertorium, ii. 263.) Bostock was evidently one of the Puritan party. He died soon after the Restoration, and was buried on 3rd October 1661, as appears by the Register.

long neglected (as having not taken notice of th' act) the nominating of a Clarke Registꝛ, and p'senting him to any Justice, and being thereto quickned by some of the Justices nigh hand,\* they have at length made choise of John Sewell, gen<sup>t</sup>, an inhabitant of the said pish, for their Clarke Registꝛ, w<sup>ch</sup> they signified by above 20 hands of the best able and most substantiall men of the pish, whom thereupon I have sworne according to th' act in that case pvided, the day and yeere above written,

“JOHN MORRIS.”

The Clarke-Register must have had his own book, and kept it, for there are none of his records in this book or known to exist. The next entry states “Theis were formerly unregistered, vizt.,” and then follow various irregular dates to 1658.

On 27 Feb. 1660-1, is a total change in the writing, and the Latin language is employed till 6th Jan. 1667-8, when English is resumed; and thenceforward the Register appears well kept, except from a note by P. Wood, vicar 1743, who complains of the negligence of the curate during his absence in Italy.

Looking now to the entries of Baptisms, we find few worthy of particular observation.

In 1588, December, is a marginal note: “About this time George Brayant was baptized and not registered.”

3d January, 1598, Brigitta, daughter of Edward Coke, Attorney-General (afterwards Chief-Justice), was baptized in the chapel of Austerlie. From 1639 to 1651 are the baptisms of the children of the Earl of Desmond, as previously mentioned, all in a different style of writing, to distinguish them readily from “the vulgar herd.”

The names of both parents are frequently given, and where they were Londoners, or resident in any particular hamlet, the fact is mentioned; examples of the former occur in baptisms in 1587, 1590, 1601, and 1700, and in burials in 1658 and 1665. Occasionally it is stated that the baptism was at Howslow, *e.g.* 1592, 1599, 1658; or at Osterley, *e.g.* 1596.

“1658, Octob. 19, Joane y<sup>e</sup> daughter of David Cole of Northide,

\* Probably Sir William Walker the Parliamentary General, then residing at Osterley. He purchased the manor of Heston in 1655.

yeoñ, & Joane his wife, was baptized, beinge a twinne, and ye same day was ye other buried, beinge stilborne."

On looking to the register of burials we find the latter was entered as a crosome.

In the register of matrimony some ingenuity appears to have been exercised in discovering various forms of expression. At first they run that the parties "contraxerunt matrimonium." Then a few "matrimonio copulabantur"; afterwards "solemnizatum fuit matrimonium inter" A and B.\* Next C and D "nupti fuerunt"; and afterwards "1595, 27 die Julii, Johannes Field duxit Saram Aweiter sibi uxorem." A further change took place in 1654,† thus:

"Aprill 16,‡ 1654. The ffirst publication of a contract of mariage was made betweene Nicolas Poole of the pish of Issleworth, and Sarah Palmer of this pish, ye like was made the 23 of April, ye last was made the last ye 30 of Aprill, and married the ffirst of June followinge."

And so on until 3rd April, 1659, when is another form, *e.g.*

"1663, Jan. 1°. Publicatis ter bannis, Matrimonio juncti Franciscus Esthwick et Maria Read."

In 1667, "Publicatis de more Ecclesiæ;" and from 1694 the licence of the archbishop or bishop is frequently mentioned. We also find a note that "The Act for Marriages beginsns frō May 10, 1695."

Among the burials we not unfrequently find the description "peregrinus," a wayfarer; often even the person's name was unknown: these will serve as illustrations:—

1560, 24 die Januarii, sepultus fuit Richardus Croft, peregrinus.

1657. A poor woman, a stranger.

1658. Edith Viccars, a poor tinker's wife from ye barge nr. Hownsloc.

\* In one case thus: "1593, 28 Augusti, Matrimonium solemnizatum fuit inter Waltherum Winge et Ciceleam uxorem eius."

† An Act was in force from 1653 to 1656 requiring the parties, after publication of banns in church or in the market-place, to proceed to the marriage before a magistrate, "no other marriage being valid."

‡ The Clarke-Register was sworn in on the 22nd.

1642. Buryed a nurse-child\* of gooddy Webbe.

— „ — A soldier from y<sup>e</sup> Crown at Hownslowe, buried.

1658, June y<sup>e</sup> 26th. Buryed a Crisome child from Hownsloe, being y<sup>e</sup> child of one Anne Armond, who was delivered of a deade child in a Waggon Betweene Braintford & Hownsloe, as appeared by y<sup>e</sup> information of Marie Coalman, lyvinge in Rackliffe (Redcliffe) parish in Bristoll.

— „ — Oct. 19th. The same day buried a Crisome child of David Cole of Northide, and Joane his wife.

As examples of peculiar entries relating to clergy, are the following :—

1585, May 4th, was buried Thomas Caskin, “ Minister ”; and in 1603, May 19th, “ Ricardus Williams al<sup>s</sup> Androwes, Clericus huius Ecl’ie.” It is probable he was a curate, both from the fact of his being described as Clericus and not Vicarius, and from there being no such name in the list of Vicars instituted.

1647, January 2nd. “ Mr. Owen, a minister frō Hunslow.”

One Bernard Drayland in 1665 is described “ miles gregarius, vel, ut hodie fit, privatus.”

In 1618 and 1619 they all have an addition, such as senex, vidua, puella, puer, infans, cœlebs.

There appears to have been some fatal epidemic in 1581, for in a period of eight days in July and August, four members of one family, named Merrye, were buried, and in a less period in the latter month four persons named Winge, and also three in one family named Spurling.

In 1665, however, we find this ominous entry :—

“ 1665, August 6. George Butler of Lampton, peste confectus.” Four more occur in the same month, four in September, one in October, and two in November following, making a serious total as compared with the rare ordinary entries of burial; four

\* In the suburban parishes the record of burial of a “ nurse-child ” very often occurs, children being frequently “ put out to nurse,” either for the sake of country air and healthy nutriment, or perhaps more frequently for family reasons which would have rendered the baby an inconvenience and cause of serious misunderstandings.

members of the Butler family and three named Ladymore died, though it is not stated that all their deaths were attributable to the same cause.

In 1667 was buried "a poore childe left in the church porch."

1678, August. "Heere beginsns y<sup>e</sup> burying in Woollen."\* Then occurs this note, "The Act for marriages beginsns frō May 10, 1695." This refers to the Act 6 and 7 William III. cap. 6, requiring a register to be kept by parochial clergy, of all and every person or persons married, buried, christened, or born, in each parish, under a penalty of 100*l*.

These then are the entries most deserving of observation; but a few particulars of names and descriptions may be considered worthy of noting. Among the peculiar surnames are the following:

Acorlie, 1571; Aweiter, 1593, 1595; Byx, 1560, Bycks, 1572; Catskin, 1579, Caskin, 1585; Chope, 1634; Chowne, 1589; Corkeram, 1603; Cowborne, 1633; Dole—very common especially in the sixteenth century—being perhaps originally derived from families supported by the "Doles" given out at the priory: Hollyhock, 1585; Jugersal, 1594; Lovibond, † 1698 and 1700; Quittington, 1589, Quidington, 1632; Spearpoint, 1588, Sperpoint, 1613; Sweetapple, 1667; Todpole, 1629, 1630, Tadpole, 1641; Wayland, Weland, and Woland in 16th century.

Among the Christian names we find, Bonaventure, 1599; Petronilla, 1597; Lester, a female, 1655; Ealse, 1675, Elsie, 1678, and Alice, 1679; Degory, 1654. Some years after the Great Rebellion, there is a distinct prominence of Old Testament

\* The Act 18 Charles II. cap. 4, required that every corpse should be buried only in woollen, under a penalty of 5*l*., half to the informer and half to the use of the poor, towards a workhouse for setting them to work, the only exception being in case of the plague. It was re-enacted by 30 Charles II. cap. 3; the object being to encourage the native woollen-manufacturers. The Act was altogether repealed by 54 George III. c. 108.

† Henery Lovibond, of the Middle Temple, gentleman, married Ann Collins, of Heston, 17 Sept. 1698, by licence; their son was christened by the same name on 21st July 1700. The father died in 1710. Arms, Argent, on a chief gules a boar's head coupé or, between three bezants.

names, as Jacob, David, Daniel, Obadiah, Aaron, Gideon, Mor-decai, Pharaoh, Ruth, Rebecca; while Benedicta, Christiana, and Zealous point to the anomaly of the Puritan element not disdaining baptism. One Zealous Holloway had three sons successively christened by his own name.

It was usual to add a "description," and this enables us to perceive that the inhabitants of the parish were but of a poor class, excepting the Osterley family, and, they having their own private chapel, entries of them were not usually made here, though in the instance previously mentioned a collection of baptisms of the Fielding family is inserted. A knight occurs in 1653, and the wife of another in 1658,\* but they, and even gentlemen, are very rare. Among the ordinary list we find a butcher, but no baker, a weaver, shoemaker, blacksmith, tailor (vestiarius), bridge-builder (pontifex), parchment maker, and "tabellarius de chartle," yeoman, husbandman, pauper, and vagrant, not unfrequently nameless; a tinker's wife; a soldier in Col. Windsor's regiment of horse, 1696; a nurse-child, a crosome child, and "infans lactareus." One record respecting a Londoner is not creditable: "Ricardus filius (ut fertur) Gwillihelmi Barnabe civitatis London 1587;" but any entries of a like nature are of exceedingly rare occurrence in this register.

Record of burial in the chancel is not uncommon after 1720, and this earlier entry may be presumed to have the same signification, "1595, Junii 12. Leonard Bartlett, yeoman, sepultus fuit in templo huius parochiæ."

From the middle of the seventeenth century, we find mention of a "Church-house," which appears to have been a refuge for the destitute and distressed, a kind of Christian poorhouse: if it was endowed, the funds have been diverted from this channel.

The names of various inns are mentioned; there are the Crown, 1642; Wheele, 1658; Plowe, 1658; Katherine Whell, 1660; and the Red Crosse, 1669: all situated in Hounslow, which lies on the Great Western Road from London, and the village

\* 1653, Oct. 19. Sir John Leydon, Knt. bur<sup>d</sup>.

1658, July 2. Frances, wife of Sir Robert Fenne of Kensington, Knt. buried in Hounslow chapple.

long afterwards consisted almost entirely of inns, ale-houses, and taverns for travellers. The name (only) of one of them probably survives in the present "Crown and Cushion." In the year 1700 appears a new class of persons described as "Inn-holders"; being probably persons who held an allotment of the Heath, portions of which were from time to time inclosed. An Act of Parliament was passed in 1545-6 with reference to inclosing part of the Heath, but the object was rather to perpetuate the manorial rights of the Crown.

Some old deeds relating to parochial affairs are preserved, but they are solely of local interest. They commence in 1660, and relate principally to copyhold and apprenticeship, and afterwards to the letting on lease of "Mullett's Charity," and other lands left for the benefit of the poor of the parish.

In conclusion it is only right to acknowledge the courtesy and attention of the Rev. Edward Spooner, the vicar, in affording every facility for an inspection of the church, and in giving his own time occupied during the examination of the Register Books, which, with unusual care for their safety, he does not suffer to rest for a moment in the hands of a stranger, except under his own eye.

ALFRED HEALES.

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## NOTE.

Much alarm and excitement having been occasioned amongst archæologists by the recent report of an intended destruction of Heston Church, it is well that the scheme finally determined upon should be known.

The Church Committee state the timbers of the nave-roof are too much decayed to admit of its preservation; that the amount of accommodation is insufficient for the congregation; and that the lowness of the chancel arch seriously obstructs the voice during the celebration of the Communion Service.

They intend to take down the north wall of the aisle (the windows in which are modern) and replace it by a row of arches opening into an additional aisle to be built; the present brick vestry being swept away. To pull down the present wall of the other aisle and rebuild it further out, giving increased width to the aisle; and to put in the new wall windows in the Early-Decorated style, those at present being Perpendicular: half the Decorated porch to be destroyed, and consequently its proportion and appearance. The gallery across the west end of the nave to be demolished, by which the tower-arch will be thrown open. The west porch being dilapidated will be replaced by a new fac-simile. The chancel-arch to be taken down and rebuilt with greater height. The south chapel to be extended eastwards flush with the chancel wall, the Norman arch to be destroyed, and two arches, in the Early-Decorated style, substituted.

How much of archæological interest will perish by these works, and how much will remain, the reader can judge for himself.

MEMORIALS OF THE PRINCIPAL PERSONS INTERRED  
IN THE CHURCH OF ALLHALLOWS BARKING.

BY THE LATE GEORGE RICHARD CORNER, ESQ. F.S.A. EDITED  
BY JOHN GOUGH NICHOLS, ESQ. F.S.A.

[Communicated to the Meeting held at that Church, April 28, 1862.]

THE late industrious metropolitan antiquary Mr. Corner,\* shortly before his much lamented death, had placed in my hands the greater part of the following papers, requesting my assistance in preparing them for the Transactions of the London and Middlesex Archæological Society. Their publication was postponed for want of space in our Fifth Part; and since that time a valuable volume has been published by the Rev. Joseph Maskell, the present Curate of Allhallows Barking, under the title of "Collections in illustration of the Parochial History and Antiquities of the Ancient Parish of Allhallows Barking, in the City of London. 1864." Small 4to. pp. x. 188. As the London and Middlesex Society would only waste its strength in the reproduction of materials already published, the following documents are now arranged with reference to Mr. Maskell's book, to which they may be considered as supplementary; and, in the accomplishment of this arrangement I have to acknowledge the kind assistance of Mr. Maskell himself, to whom the Society was before indebted for "Notes on some of the more remarkable Vicars of Allhallows Barking," printed in pp. 125—143 of the present volume. J. G. N.

\* George Richard Corner, Esq., F.S.A., Solicitor, and Vestry Clerk of St. Olave's Southwark, was a gentleman devotedly attached to antiquarian and genealogical investigations connected with the history of the metropolis, particularly of its Southern adjunct, for which his legal knowledge and accurate habits of research peculiarly qualified him. The results enriched the Transactions of this, the Surrey, and the Sussex Archæological Societies; as well as the *Archæologia* of the Society of Antiquaries, the *Gentleman's Magazine*, the *Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica*, and the *Topographer and Genealogist*. Some account of his writings will be found in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for April, 1864; and in the *Journal of the British Archæological Association* for 1864, pp. 181—186; to which also he had been a frequent contributor. He died Oct. 31, 1863, aged 62.

The account given by Stowe in his *Survey* of the interments in this church contains the following names. He first mentions the accessory chapel or chantry dedicated to Our Lady, and which he states was appointed by Edward the Fourth to be called the King's chapel, or chantry, *in capella beatæ Mariæ de Barking* :

“ *Hamond de Lega* was buried in that chapel.

“ *Robert Tate*, Maior of London 1488,

“ and other were there buried.

“ Monuments in the parish church of All-hallows Barking, not defaced, are these:

“ *Sir Thomas Studinham*, of Norwich dioces, knight, 1469.

“ *Thomas Gilbert*, Draper, and Merchant of the Staple, 1483.

“ *John Bolt*, Merchant of the Staple, 1459.

“ *Sir John Stile*, knight, Draper, 1500.

“ *William Thinne*, esquire, one of the Clarkes of the Greene cloth, and Master of the Houshold to King Henry the 8. 1546.

“ *Humfrey Monmouth*, Draper, one of the Sheriffs 1535, buried in the churchyard.

“ *William Denham*, one of the Sheriffes 1534.

“ *Henry Howard*, Earle of Surrey, beheaded 1546.

“ *Sir Richard Devereux*, sonne and heire to the Lord Ferrers of Chartley.

“ *Richard Browne*, esquire, 1546.

“ *Philip Dennis*, esquire, 1556.

“ *Andrew Evinger*, Salter.

“ *William Robinson*, Mercer, Alderman, 1552.

“ *William Armorer*, Clothworker, esquire, Governour of the pages of honour, or Master of the Hance-men, 1560.

“ Beside which, there be divers tombes without inscription.”

It is then added, “ *John Crollys* and *Thomas Pike*, Citizens of London, founded a chantry there 1388.” It will be seen hereafter that these names should be Croke and Pilke, and that the date is incorrect as respects either name.

In the edition of 1633 the following additional names are given, derived from a “ further view of this parish church and the monuments;” wherein the editor [Anthony Munday] “ con-

fesses himself beholding to Mr. Edward Abbot, parson of All-hallowes Barking [1616—1635], and the officers that there gave me friendly assistance." The first were "all in the chancell, on the ground, neere to one other, as they are here set downe:—

"*Johannes Rusche*, generosus, 1498.

"*Jacobus Zamboni*, Venetus.

"*Elizabeth*, wife of *William Denham*, alderman, 1540.

"*Thomas Vyrby*, Vicar, 1453. (See the present volume, p. 129.)

"*Nicholas Bremisgrave*, Vicar, 1616.

"*Ralph Darling* (or *Derlove*: see p. 128), Vicar, 1500.

"*Thomas Cayfi* (*Caas*: see the present volume, p. 128) Vicar, 1475.

"*William Tylling*, capellanus istius ecclesiæ, 1430.

"*John Vale*, capellanus, et bonus reparator Cantariæ ejusdem ecclesiæ, 1463.

" Before the entrance into the vestrie, on a marble stone:—

"*Nicholas Andrewes* to his wife *Anne*, 1606.

"*Agnes Bond*, widow of *William Bond*, esquire, 1552.

" Lower in the chancell, toward the doore:—

"*Roger James*, Brewer, 1591.

"*Henry Poulsted*, esquire, 1551, and *Alice* his wife.

"*Barbara Thornix*, daughter of *Thomas Thornix*, esq. 1613.

"*Mary Burnell*, wife of *John Burnell*, 1612.

" A goodly ancient faire tomb, dividing the North ile from the chancell, for *John Bacon*, citizen and Woolman, 1437.

" In the North aisle of the Quire:—

" A very goodly tomb, but much defaced, and the brass plate stolen from it [probably that of *John Croke*, Merchant of the Staple: see hereafter, p. 240].

"*Hieronimus Benalius*, Bergami natus, 1585.

"*Margaret Cherry*, wife of *Francis Cherry*, Vintner, 1595.

" In the South aisle of the Quire:—

" A faire marble tombe much defaced, whereon are figured kneeling a man and a woman, three sons, and four daughters. [The religious labels are copied, but the names were lost.]

“ Upon the ground:—

“ *William Roberts*, Mercer, and Merchant of the Staple, 1555.

“ *Christopher Rawson*, Mercer, and Merchant of the Staple, 1518.

“ *Jane Russell*, one of the Gentlewomen of the Privy Chamber to Queen Mary, and wife to William Russell, Serjeant of the Cellar to Queen Elizabeth, 1558.”

For other interments, of later date, see Strype's Stow, 1720, i. 376; and Mr. Maskell's volume.

The best information that is to be obtained respecting the early citizens of London is found in the records of the Court of Hustings at Guildhall. From that source the first portions of the following extracts are taken. They present some names of higher antiquity even than those catalogued by Stowe:—

#### ADAM BLAKENE.

On Monday before the Feast of St. Simon and St. Jude, 23 Edw. I. the will of Adam Blakene was proved by Alice his late wife, John de Bockying and John Turgis executors, before Walter le Moun and John Caneford witnesses; to the following effect:

“ I leave to Agnes my daughter all the landing place, with the quay and house built thereon, which I bought of Peter Flegg and John de la Tour, with all their appurtenances, as they extend in length and breadth from opposite my stone house which I bought of the said John, near the Thames, in the parish of All Saints of Berkingchurch, to have and to hold to her and her heirs for ever, rendering the service therefor due and accustomed; and, moreover, one mark yearly towards the maintenance of a chaplain to celebrate for my soul, &c., in the said church of All Saints for ever.

“ Also I give and leave to Katerine my daughter that hall with the chambers and house which is called *Wolhouse*, with a certain part of my garden, with all the appurtenances, in Sporiens' Lane, in the same parish of All Saints, which I bought of John de la Tour, to have and to hold to the said Katherine and her heirs for ever, rendering the services therefor due and accustomed; and, moreover, towards the maintenance of the said chaplain

for ever to celebrate in the same church one mark for ever for my soul.

“ Also I give and leave to John my son all my tenements, with the appurtenances, in *Crokedde Lane*, on either side, in the parish of St. Michael, which said tenement I bought of Thomas le Cotiler and Roisia his wife, to have and to hold to the said John and his heirs for ever, rendering to the chief lord of the fee xxiiij s., and moreover one mark towards the maintenance of the said chaplain.

“ Also I give and leave to William and John my children one house, with all the appurtenances, between the tenement of William de Cumbe on the east, and the tenement of John de Canterbury on the west, in the street of Billingsgate, in the parish of St. Dunstan, together with three shops adjoining to the same house, freely for ever.

“ Also I leave to the said William and John 8 shops, with one garden and the appurtenances, in *la Toure Street*, in the parish of All Saints of Berkingchurch, for ever, rendering the services therefor due, and one mark towards the maintenance of the said chaplain.

“ Also I will that my stone hall, which I bought of Robert of the Tower, with the quay and garden and other appurtenances, except that piece of garden before mentioned, be sold, to pay my debts.” \*

Peter Blackney was Sheriff 1310.

#### JOHN OF CANTERBURY, 1304.

Monday next after the feast of St. Mark the Evangelist (25 April), 32 Edw. I.

William de Betonia, John Beauflour, Ralph Pecok, Hugh de Wautham, clerk, and Thomas de Kancia, executors of the will of John de Cantuaria, proved his will by Adam le Rous, Daniel Box, and William Fitz William, of Fulmere, witnesses, whereby he left to Margery his daughter his quay (*kayum*) upon the

\* Hustings Roll 24, dorso.

Thames, with the houses and rents thereupon erected, and all the appurtenances, to hold to her and the heirs of her body; which said quay lies between a tenement formerly of John de Stertford towards the west, and a tenement of Roger de Rokeslee towards the east, in the parish of St. Dunstan; also he left to Thomas his son all his land with ten shops and appurtenances, to hold to him and the heirs of his body, which said land and ten shops the testator bought of Martin Box, citizen and Alderman of London, in Menchon Lane, and in Tower Street, London, in the parish of St. Dunstan; also he left to Margery his wife all his capital messuage which he inhabited, with the appurtenances, for all her life, and after her decease he left the reversion to Joan his daughter; he left to John his younger son, issue of his wife Margery, 10s. annual quit rent, which he bought of the executors of Adam de Blakeney, in Friday Street; also he left to the same, his house in the Old Fishery which he bought of Walter de Tiller, and 10s. 6d. yearly quit rent of the tenement of Martin de Dullingham, butcher, in the parish of All Saints, Coleman Church, towards Aldgate; also to the same John, 16s. 8d. yearly quit rent of the tenements of John de Ramessey, in the parish of St. Andrew Hubbard, near the Tower of London; also to the same John 5s. 6d. yearly quit rent of the tenements of William de Hakeneye, in the parish of St. Leonard, East-chēap, which he bought of the executors of Adam de Blakeneye; also to the same John, 5s. 6d. yearly quit rent of a tenement in the said parish of St. Leonard, which he bought of the same executors, to hold to him and the heirs of his body; also he left to Elias, his son, his house and shop in St. Dunstan's Church yard, which he bought of the executors of Roger Fothot, and 2s. yearly quit rent of a tenement formerly of William de Woolechirchewawe, in the same parish of St. Dunstan, and 2s. yearly quit rent of a tenement of one William Samuel, in the parish of St. Margaret de Patyns, and 10s. yearly quit rent of a tenement of Peter de Blakeneye called *Blakelofe*, in the parish of Saint Olave, near the Tower, and 5s. yearly quit rent of a tenement of one Nicholas Hope, in the said parish of St. Olave, and 7s. yearly quit rent of Stouffous in the same

parish of St. Olave; and 8s. yearly quit rent of a tenement of one Thomas Eliot, in the parish of All Saints of Barking Church, and 6s. yearly quit rent of a tenement of Beatrice Scherewyne, and 4s. quit rent of a tenement of the prior of the New Hospital without Bishopsgate, in the same parish of All Saints, and 3s. yearly quit rent of a tenement of Ranulph le Moneour, in the same parish of All Saints, and two tenements in Bereward Lane, which he bought of Ralph Okey, taverner, in the same parish, and 8*d.* yearly quit rent of a tenement of Matthew le Chaundeler, in Sporiars Lane, in the same parish, to have and to hold to him and the heirs of his body. He left to William his son by Gunnora his first wife all that tenement, with the appurtenances, which he had in the parish of St. Mary at Hulle, near Billingsgate; to have and to hold for all his life, and after his decease the reversion to John his son. To Cecilia his daughter he left that messuage, with the appurtenances, and the quay opposite the said house, which is called Stonwarf, in the parish of All Saints of Berkingecherche, to hold to her and the heirs of her body; also he left to Hugh his son all that ward (*wardum*) with its appurtenances, which he bought of Robert de la Tour, in the lane called Berewardes lane, in the parish of All Saints of Berkinge church aforesaid, with all tenements and rents which he had in the city aforesaid not before devised, and the reversion of all tenements which he might happen to possess by reason of a feoffment made by the said Robert de la Tour, to have and to hold to him and the heirs of his body. He left to Hugh his son all his tenements in the land of Northflete leased to him by the prior and convent of St. Gregory of Canterbury. He appointed John Rector of St. Dunstan's and William de Combemartyn supervisors.

#### JOHN, SON OF JOHN DE CAMBRIDGE, 1324.

On Monday next after St. Simon and Jude, 28 Oct. 17 Edw. II. the will of John son of John de Cauntebrugg was proved by Thomas de Buri and Nicholas de Kyngeston, executors, whereby he left to the said John de Cauntebrugg his father and

Alice his mother all that tenement, with the appurtenances, which John de la Chaumbre and Adam Honteman, executors of the will of Peter de Blakeney, formerly citizen and Draper of London, deceased, John de Grauntebrugge, citizen and Mercer of London, and William le Freysche, executors of the will of Cecilia de Blakeneye sometime wife of the said Peter, sold and granted to him, which said tenement the said Peter had and inhabited in the parish of All Saints of Berkynggchirch, London, and is situate on the east side of Mark Lane, between a tenement formerly of Solomon de Basingg towards the south and a tenement which the said Peter in his will assigned for a certain chantry towards the north, and a tenement of Richard de Grey towards the east, and the King's highway towards the west, to hold to the said John his father and Alice his mother, their heirs and assigns, for ever.\*

#### THOMAS PILKE, 1348.

The Chantry founded by this citizen and that of John Croke hereafter noticed are confused together by Stowe, under two blundered names and a date that belongs to neither. His words are, "John Crolys and Thomas Pike, citizens of London, founded a chantry there 1388." The will of Pilke, who lived a century before Croke, is now given at length:

Die lunæ ante festum conversionis S. Pauli, 34 Edw. 3. Dictis die et anno venerunt executores Testamenti Thomæ Pilke, et probare fecerunt Testamentum ejusdem Thomæ per Salamonem Brounyng' et Ricardum de Chilham, Testes juratos et examinatos, in hæc verba, &c. IN DEI NOMINE, AMEN. Ego Thomas Pilke, Civis Londoniensis, compos mentis, et in bonâ memoriâ existens, condo et ordino Testamentum meum in hunc modum: In primis lego et commendo animam meam Deo omnipotenti, Creatori meo, beatæ Mariæ Virgini, et omnibus sanctis, corpusque meum ad sepeliendum in cimiterio Omnium Sanctorum juxta capellam beatæ Mariæ de Berkinge juxta Turrim Londoniensem. Item lego summo altari ejusdem ecclesiæ ijs. Item lego domino Roberto capellano ejusdem ecclesiæ ij s. Item lego majori clerico ejus-

\* Hustings roll 52.

dem ecclesiæ vj d. et minori clerico iiij d. Item lego Fratribus sancti Augustini ij s. vj d. ut ipsi celebrent unum Trigintale pro animâ meâ et animabus omnium fidelium defunctorum, statim post decessum meum. Item lego Fratribus Sanctæ Crucis ij s. vj d. ut ipsi celebrant unum Trigintale pro animâ meâ et animabus fidelium defunctorum. Volo eciam quod expensæ meæ funerariæ fiant juxta ordinationem executorum meorum subscriptorum. Item lego Elenæ Pilke, matri meæ, omnia terras, redditus et tenementa mea, cum omnibus suis pertinentiis, quæ et quas habeo seu quovis modo jure vel titulo habere potero, in parochiâ Omnium Sanctorum juxta Turrim prædictâ, habenda et tenenda eidem Elenæ, matri meæ, ad totum terminum vitæ suæ; et post ejus decessum, omnia supradicta terræ, redditus, et tenementa, cum omnibus suis pertinentiis, remaneant Aliciæ uxori meæ, habenda et tenenda eidem Aliciæ uxori meæ, ad totum terminum vitæ suæ, faciendo inde capitalibus dominis feodi illius servicia debita et consueta. Et post decessum ejusdem Aliciæ uxoris meæ, omnia supradicta terras, redditus, et tenementa cum suis pertinentiis remaneant cuidam capellano ydoneo imperpetuum divina celebraturo in ecclesiâ Omnium Sanctorum predictâ pro animâ meâ et animabus Ricardi Pilke, Elenæ matris meæ, Aliciæ uxoris meæ, et Elenæ filiæ ejusdem Aliciæ, et animabus omnium fidelium defunctorum, faciendo inde capitalibus dominis feodi illius servicia debita et de jure consueta, et eciam reddendo inde annuatim imperpetuum Rectori dictæ ecclesiæ Omnium Sanctorum, qui pro tempore fuerit, ij s. iiij d., item et quatuor probioribus et potencioribus parochianis ejusdem parochiæ, qui pro tempore fuerint electis et prædicto Rectori in hâc causâ associatis, pro servicio illorum, ij s. iiij d. annuatim imperpetuum, ad quatuor anni terminos usuales, in civitate Londoniensi, per equales porciones. Et ipse Rector, qui pro tempore fuerit, unâ cum quatuor probioribus hominibus ejusdem parochiæ, supervideant si dictus capellanus, qui pro tempore fuerit, bene et honestè se habeat in serviciis divinis, atque in domorum reparacione, emendacione et sustentacione dictarum terrarum, redditum et tenementorum, sicut decet,\* vel in solucione dicti redditus vj s. viij d. in aliquo, vel in aliquibus deficerit ad aliquem terminum prædictum, extunc licebit prædicto Rectori atque dictis quatuor hominibus in omnibus supradictis terris, tenementis, redditibus, intrare, et

\* Some words, the import of which are readily gathered from the context, appear to have been omitted on the Roll, which reads as here printed.

eas in manus suas proprias retinere cum proficuis inde provenientiibus quousque capellanus prædictus servicia divina in quibus tenetur bene fideliter atque plenariè facere voluerit, ac terras, redditus et tenementa prædicta emendare et reparare intendit et facit. Et sic totiens quociens cum necesse fuerit. Qui quidem capellanus prædictus præsentetur semper, cum Cantuaria vacaverit, per dominum episcopum Londoniensem qui pro tempore fuerit. Et capellanus idem missis matutinis, vespers, et omnibus horis canonicis assiduè intersit et quâlibet nocte vel die dicat *Placebo* et *Dirige* cum commendatione pro animâ mea et animabus supradictis. Et ad istud testamentum perficiendum et prosequendum, ac ultimam meam perimplendum voluntatem meos facio ordino et constituo executores, videlicet dictam Aliciam uxorem meam, principalem executricem, et Robertum atte Chambre, Deum præ oculis habentes, ut ipsi ordinent et disponent pro animâ meâ, prout meliùs et salubriùs viderint complacere et salutem animæ meæ proficere. Residuum verò honorum meorum non legatorum, debitis autem meis plenariè persolutis, lego dictæ Aliciæ uxori meæ. In cujus rei testimonium huic presenti Testamento sigillum meum apposui. Datum London die Sabbati in festo Sancti Valentini Martiris, anno Domini Millesimo ccc<sup>mo</sup>xlviij<sup>o</sup>, et regni Regis Edwardi tercij a conquesto vice-simo tercio. (*Rot. Hist.* 78, *membr.* 31.)

In 1547 the incumbent of Pilke's Chantry was "John Rudde, a man of good learning, who receaveth the whole profits of the same lands to his own use according to the will of the said Pilke, which amounts in all to xxvij li. xij s."

#### WILLIAM TONGE, 1389.

The inscription and coat of arms commemorating William Tonge have been described by Mr. Waller in p. 160 of the present volume.

On Monday next after the feast of St. Margaret (20 July), 14 Ric. II., Thomas Elsyng and Thomas Wyke appeared at the Court of Hustings as coadjutors of *Avicia, late wife of William Tonge*, citizen of London, executrix of the will of the said William, dated 9 Aug. 1389.\* He left his body to be buried in the church of All Saints called Berkyngechurche, London :

\* Hustings Roll 119, m. 2 dorso.

ten marks to buy a legend for the use of the parishioners:\* to the vicar for the satisfaction of his offerings 6s. 8d.; to Walter the clerk of the church 6s. 8d.; to Simon clerk of the same 3s. 4d.; for his funeral expenses 20 marks. To Joan Mercher, if she should be lawfully divorced from Thomas Jory her husband *de facto*, 10l. towards her marriage, so that she be espoused to a good man. To Alicia his *Pyncerna* 10l.; to John Heide 20s.; and the term of the apprenticeship of the same John, which he had obtained of John Abyndon, he leaves to Avicia his wife. To Thomas his chaplain 13s. 4d.; to John Petteseye 5s. To Avicia his wife the term of 16 years of the service of John de Stukle, so that she afforded him sufficient food and clothing as befitted such a servant; and if the said J. S. behaved well for the whole of the said time his wife to give him at the end thereof 100s. He remits to John Yonge of Hegham his bond, provided he satisfy the executors for the money due from Hugh Porter, John Nouel of Northampton, and John Neuman of Buntyngfelde. To Robert Excester canon of Christ church London his confessor 20s. To John Cruche mason 6s. 8d.; to a certain James 6s. 8d.; to John Parson 20s.; to Matilda Ingram 6s. 8d.; to a certain dame Elena 6s. 8d. To each convent of the five orders of Friars 5s.; to the lepers of la Loke 3s. 4d.; to the infirm and captives in the hospitals of St. Thomas of Suthwerke, the blessed Mary without Bishopsgate, Bethlem, Elsyngspytal, St. Bartholomew in Smethfelde, and St. Giles, to each 6s. 8d., and to the lepers of Hakeneye 3s. 4d. To buy a legend for the use of the parishioners of Hegham Ferrers, to pray for the souls of his father and mother, ten marks. To the mendicants of the same town 6s. 8d.; to those of Erteleburghe the like, and 20s. to be distributed to the mendicants in the villages near about Hegham. To the old work of the church of St. Paul's London 13s. 4d.

\* Not for the repairs of the church, as supposed by Mr. Maskell, p. 41. Mr. Maskell seems also to have fallen into a misapprehension when he states that Tonge "was doubtless of foreign extraction," which there is nothing in his will to show, but on the contrary that he came from Higham Ferrers in Northamptonshire.

To Ralphe Knyghton 4*l.*; to Robert Trotter 5*l.*; to the wife of the late Walter Leslie 10*l.*; to John Abyndon 10*s.*; to Alianor wife of — 6*s.* 8*d.*; to William Hille his servant 10*s.*; to the prioress and convent of Keleburne 10*s.* To each of his two daughters for their marriage 100 marks, when married by the advice of their mother, but if married rashly their own way, or misconducted before marriage, 100*s.* only. To John and John (*sic*) his sons 100 marks each—to be kept (in the orphan stock) at Guildhall until required. And if his said two sons were well taught in grammar and adorned with good manners at the end of twenty years, and the senior wished to exercise the common law, and notice was had of the good use of his time in that faculty, he to have in addition to the profit of the said 100 marks 5 marks yearly for seven years: the junior if disposed to the university of Oxford or to merchandise to receive the like. His feoffees to enfeoff William Rykhill and William Baret in fee simple in all his lands and rents, to the intent they should enfeoff Avicia his wife for life, on condition she remained sole; remainder to their heirs in fee tail. Three of the best chaplains to celebrate in the church of All Saints for five years for the souls of himself, his father, and mother, and all the aforesaid, to be at all the canonical hours daily, matins, masses, and vespers, each receiving for his salary 10 marks. To each chaplain celebrating at his exequies 12*d.* All the residue to his wife, so that half his goods be reserved to the benefit (*refrigerandum*) of their children who were of good behaviour. To William Rykhill 10 marks and to William Baret 100*s.* to be overseers of the will; executors Thomas Elsyng, John Yonge, John Chynnore, and Thomas Wyke, and to each of them 20*s.* Also to the provost and brethren of Coverstoke 40*s.*



JOHN BACON, 1437.

The figures of John Bacon, citizen and Woolman of London, and of Joan his wife, remain in the church, as above represented, and have been fully noticed by Mr. Waller in p. 160 of this volume.

The following inscription is on the brass plate:—

*Hic jacet Johannes Bacon, quondam civis & woolman London, Qui obiit 6 die mens' Maii, Anno Dom. 1437. Et Joanna Ux' ejus.*

On Monday next after St. Faith the Virgin, 16 Hen. VI. (6th June, 1438), John Poutrelle and Richard Claidich, executors of the will of *John Bacon*, citizen and Woolman (Lanarius), of London, proved the will of the said Bacon (by John Cokke and John Bolle witnesses), dated 8th March, 1436, whereby the testator desired to be buried in the church of St. Mary of Est-Neston, in the county of Northampton, viz., in the aisle or chapel of the Holy Trinity there, in the place where Richard Bacon his father and Katerine his wife, the testator's mother, lay buried, if he should happen to die at East Neston; otherwise in the church of All Saints of Berkyngchurch, near the Tower of London.

And reciting that with God's assistance he proposed in his life-

time to build and reconstruct the body of the said church of East Neston, and the aisle or chapel of the Holy Trinity there, and also the bell tower of the same church; if, therefore, it should be that the aforesaid works should not be perfected by him in his lifetime he willed that his executors, with his goods, should fully and wholly perfect and complete the same duly and honestly, and that by the supervision of the vicar of the church of East Neston and four honest men parishioners of the same church for the time being.

He left to the vicar of East Neston and four honest men parishioners of that parish an annual rent of eight marks sterling out of all his lands and tenements in the parishes of All Saints of Berkyngchurch, St. Clement's Candlewick-street, St. Leonard Eastcheap, and St. Margaret's Bridge-street, to hold the said yearly rent of eight marks for ten years from the day of his death, to provide a suitable chaplain and honest man to celebrate daily service during the said term of ten years at the altar in the chapel of the Holy Trinity in the said church of East Neston, for his soul and the souls of his father and mother, his brother Laurence, and all his other brothers and sisters, and all to whom they were bound, and all the faithful deceased. He willed that the said chaplain should say a trental of St. Gregory every year. Also he left to John Poutrelle and Margerie his wife (the testator's daughter) all the said lands and tenements, with the houses, mansions, shops, cellars, solars, and other appurtenances, to hold to them and their lawful issue, and in default of such issue to the said John Poutrelle for ever (saving the said yearly rent of £8 during the said term of ten years).

The rest of his goods, chattels, and debts, as well in foreign parts as on this side the sea, wherever being, after his debts paid, his funeral performed, and his will executed, he gave and left to the said John Poutrelle and Margery his wife, to be disposed of for his soul as he would wish to do for them in like case. And he made and ordained the said John Poutrelle and Richard Claidich, citizen and scrivener of the court letter (*l're curialis*) of London, executors of his will, to each of whom he gave five marks.

By a codicil the testator willed that those who were enfeoffed of his lands in East Neston, Toucestre, and Holcote should enfeoff John Bacon, son of his brother Laurence Bacon, in all the said lands and tenements, to hold to him, his heirs and assigns, for ever, saving to said John Poutrelle and Margery the use of the chambers, stables, &c., when they should come there, during their lives.

Also that all those who were enfeoffed in all his lands and tenements and gardens, with the appurtenances, in the parish of St. Mary Magdalen of Bermondsey, in the county of Surrey, should enfeoff the said John Poutrelle and Margery of and in the same lands, tenements, and gardens, to hold to them, their heirs and assigns, for ever.\*

In Baker's History of Northamptonshire it is stated that the north aisle of Easton Neston church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, the nave, and the belfry, were rebuilt in the reign of Henry VI., by the executors of John Bacon, citizen and Woolstapler of London.

This John Bacon was probably connected with the family of Sir Nicholas Bacon, Queen Elizabeth's Lord Keeper and father of the still more celebrated Francis Bacon, Lord Verulam and Chancellor of England, for we find that James Bacon, a younger brother of Sir Nicholas, was a Salter, and an inhabitant of the adjoining parish of St. Dunstan, and his eldest brother was a merchant of London. Sir Nicholas was born in 1510.

#### SIR THOMAS TUDENHAM, 1461.

This was the last representative of an ancient family, which had flourished during three centuries in Norfolk and Suffolk, Roger de Tudenham having left Maud de Glanville his widow in 1210. Sir Thomas was unfortunate. At the death of his father, in 1417, he was eighteen years of age, and already married to Alice, daughter of John Wodehouse, Esq. In 1436 he was divorced from that lady, after a trial at Lynn, upon her

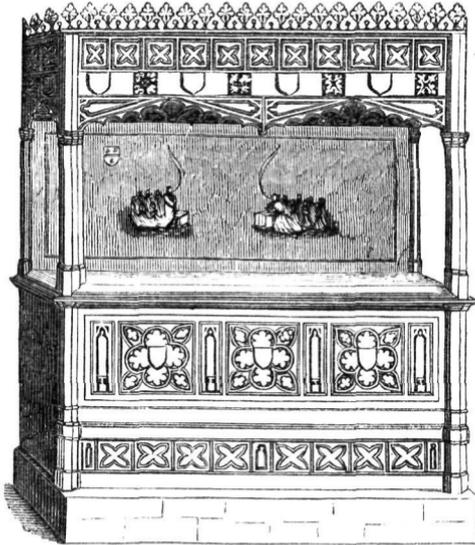
\* Hustings Roll, 16 Henry VI., No. 266, m. 2.

own confession of adultery, she being already professed as a nun of Crabhouse; and Sir Thomas was allowed liberty to re-marry. In February, 1461, he was involved in the treason of the Earl of Oxford, and, with that Earl and his son, John Montgomery, Esq., and William Tyrrell, Esq., was convicted before the Earl of Worcester, then Constable of England, of having corresponded with Queen Margaret, the wife of the deprived King Henry. He was beheaded on Tower Hill, together with Montgomery and Tyrrell, on the 23rd February,\* having on the day before made his will in the Tower.

This document, which is on record in the register of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury,† is of an extraordinary character, being in part a deed of gift. In its earlier portion the condemned man gives to Sir John Wenlock lord Wenlock, then present—and not improbably exercising the intimidation of a victorious party—the fourth part of the barony of Bedford, together with the manors of Oxburgh, Calcote, Shyngham, and Sparham, all in Norfolk, to be enjoyed for the life of Sir John, whether the said Thomas lived or died (a reprieve being possibly held out as the price of this extortion,) and afterwards to be converted to pious uses; and then, in the form of a last will, Sir Thomas leaves the manors of Wangford and Elvenden in the same county to the same Sir John Wenlock and Sir William Chamberlain as his executors, to be sold forthwith and converted immediately to the like pious uses. This instrument was framed by William Daveny clerk of Coventry, a notary public, in the presence of William Leman priest, and of John Lawley and John Clampard gentlemen then sojourning in the city of London. It was proved by Sir John Wenlock at Lambeth on the 23d of December following.

\* Fabyan's Chronicle, edit. 1811, p. 652. By Stowe the name is misprinted *Studinham*, with the inaccurate date 1469 for Sir Thomas's death, which errors have hitherto been copied by all who have mentioned this interment.

† Godyn, 11.



ALDERMAN JOHN CROKE, 1477.

A canopied monument at the east end of the north aisle of the choir is that of John Croke, citizen and Skinner of London, as we learn from his arms thereon graven on a brass plate, viz.:— Azure, a fess ermine between three eaglets displayed or. This handsome tomb is of the period of King Edward the Fourth, in whose reign Croke lived and flourished. It is probably the same which is mentioned by John Stowe as a very goodly tomb, in the north aisle of the quire, but much defaced, and the brass plates stolen off from it; but so many of the words as remained in Stowe's time were these imperfect hexameter lines:—

————— *Stapulo fuit Seniorum,  
Civis Londiniis habitans, sermone fidelis,  
Cum Margareta domina castaq, beata.  
Hunc rapuit Michael ad coeli gaudia laeti, &c.*

John Croke was one of the wardens of the Guild of the King's Chapel or Chantry of St. Mary of Barking, when it received

letters patent in 5 Edw. IV.\* He was a citizen and Skinner,† and is described in his will as late Alderman of London, though he did not become Lord Mayor or even Sheriff.

He died in 1477, having shortly before made two wills, which were distinctly proved on the 2d and 9th of November in the same year. The first‡ was made on the 12th of August preceding, and by that he appointed his wife Margaret, Sir William Stokker knight,§ William Essex gentleman, and Robert Tate his executors, and John Tate brother of Robert overseer. His estate was to be divided into three parts, whereof one was to be divided among his sons,—John Croke senior, Robert, Thomas, Richard, and John Croke junior; the second to Margaret his wife; and the third to his daughter Margaret the wife of Sir John Stokker, and to John Ryche|| the son and Katharine, Joan, and Anne the daughters of his daughter Elizabeth Stonor by her former husband Thomas Ryche. He leaves to the high altar of Allhollaws Berking for tithes &c. forgotten ten marks, and 40*l.* to the works of the church; to making the rood-loft 40*l.*, to purchase vestments 40*l.*, and 40 marks for books. To the fraternity of the blessed Mary of Berking Chapell near the church 40*s.* To the Skinners' Company 100*s.* The will was drawn up in the presence of Robert Segrym vicar of the parish, Robert Middleton taillour, Thomas Aisshford berebrewer, and others.

By his second and last will,¶ dated the 6th September, he left to his wife Margaret for life all the tenement he inhabited in Marte lane in the parish of Allhallows Berking, with the garden adjacent, and two tenements annexed on the north which were in the parish of St. Olave in Thames Street; and his brewhouse called *le Cuppe* situate near the wharf called *the Neue Wolle*

\* See Mr. Maskell's Collections, &c., p. 12.

† *Pelliparius*,—not Leatherseller, as translated *ibid.*

‡ Wattis, 257.

§ Sir William Stocker had married his daughter. He was one of the Drapers' Company, an alderman, and died when Lord Mayor, in 1485.

|| Mr. Maskell has identified this person with John Rushe, or Rusche, gentleman, afterwards buried at Allhallows Barking, in 1498.

¶ Logge, 4.

*Keye* in the parish of Allhallows; to remain after her death to the vicar and to the wardens of the goods and ornaments of the church of Allhallows and their successors for ever, to provide one chaplain to celebrate daily for his soul, &c. and to keep an anniversary at which 6*s.* 8*d.* should be paid to the vicar, chaplains and clerks, and 3*s.* 4*d.* to the churchwardens for their labour in its performance: in default of which the foundation was to pass to the parish of St. Olave.

Croke's chantry was maintained until the Reformation (see Maskell, p. 16).

THOMAS GILBERT, DRAPER, 1483.

The person so distinguished by Stowe was a brother-in-law of Aldermen Sir Robert and Sir John Tate, noticed hereafter. He left them the executors of his will, of which Mr. Maskell has given some extracts in his Collections, p. 45. In that document he is designated as a Draper of London and merchant of the staple of Calais. It was dated on the 23rd April, and proved on the 16th December, 1483.

JOHN EVINGAR, 1496.

The remarkable Flemish brass commemorating Andrew Evingar, the son of this John, has been fully described by Mr. Waller in p. 161 *ante*. John Evingar, citizen and Brewer of London, by his will dated 16th June, 1496, and proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury 5th October in the same year, gave to the high altar of the parish church of Allhallows Barking, near the Tower of London, of which he was a parishioner, 6*s.* 8*d.* for his tithes forgotten or negligently withheld, for discharge of his soul. And also he gave 26*s.* 8*d.* to the churchwardens of that parish towards the expense of making, painting, and setting up the rood in the same church. He gave to the friars of Greenwich 20*s.* to pray for his soul; and to the friars of the Holy Cross near the Tower 20*s.*; to the fraternity of St. James, holden in the church of St. Austin of London 50*s.*; to the brotherhood of St. Sebastian in the church of the Austin Friars.

3s. 4d., and towards making a new image of St. Sebastian there 6s. 8d.; to the brotherhood of St. Barbara in the church of the Holy Cross 6s. 8d.; to the brotherhood of St. Rooke in the same place 3s. 4d.; and towards the reparation of the church and steeple of St. Martin in the Fields, beside Charing Cross, 40s.

He gave to an honest priest to sing a trental of St. Gregory for his soul in the said parish church of Allhallows Barking for three years, with all the fastings and prayers thereto belonging, £10, £11, or £12, as his executors could best agree (or bargain) with him (the priest).

He gave all his lands and tenements which he held at Antwerp in Brabant to his wife Jacomyn for the term of five years, and after that period to his son Andrew and his heirs for ever.

And the testator directed that for as many years as he had to come in the lease of his beerhouse, cottages, and tenements which he held from the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, in the parish of St. Martin, an obit should be kept in the Church of Allhallows Barking, and that his executors should expend 10s. at every such obit, among priests and clerks, and poor people.

He gave to his son Andrew ten pounds, and to his daughter Margery, wife of William Warner, citizen and mercer of London, ten pounds.

And all the residue of his estate he gave to his wife Jacomyn.

And he appointed her and his son Andrew Evingar executors, and the said William Warner overseer.

#### ALDERMAN SIR ROBERT TATE, 1501.

Sir Robert Tate, Alderman of London, and citizen and Mercer of the same city, by his will, dated 13th November, 1500, 16th Hen. VII., desired to be buried in the Chapel of Our Lady, called Berking Chapel, beside Berking Church,\* in the City of

\* The Lady Chapel was a distinct building from the church of Allhallows, and stood on the north side in the churchyard. After the Reformation it was destroyed, as William Smith, Rouge Dragon, states, in his book of the arms of Mayors and Sheriffs written in 1605: "S<sup>r</sup> ROBERT TATE, Maior 1489. Buried in our Ladies Chapell of Barking near Tower Hill. Which Chapell is now quyte pulled downe, and houses builded in place thereof."

London, at the east end of the north aisle of the said chapel, before the altar of Our Lady, and as near to the wall as might be; and he directed his executors to make an arch in the wall, and to erect a chapel on the north side (*i. e.* the chapel was to project from the north side), to be called St. Thomas's Chapel, with an altar on the east side thereof, and a table of the martyrdom of St. Thomas, and to procure a priest to say mass in that chapel for his soul. He also provided for a chantry in the Church of St. Michael at Coventry, to pray for his soul and the souls of his father and mother and all their friends and benefactors. He gave numerous pious and charitable legacies to the Friars Augustines in London, the Grey Friars, the Black Friars, the White Friars, and the Crutched Friars; to the minoresses and nuns of Sion, to the poor prisoners in the prisons in London and Southwark, and to several religious establishments at Coventry. He left legacies to the Lord Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, Common Serjeant, and Common Clerk of London to attend his funeral and obit, and 10*l.* to the high altar of Barking Church for his tythes forgotten, and 20*l.* to the fabric of the church for liberty to make the chapel. He directed his personal estate,

The chapel of St. Mary stood where a row of small houses and shops lately extended from Seething Lane to the corner of Trinity Square. Stowe says, "It was a fair chapell, founded by King Richard the First; some have written that his heart was buried there under the high altar." This false rumour has been thoroughly disproved by the monumental effigy found at Rouen, commemorating the sepulchre of "the Lion Heart" in the cathedral church of that city, with the inscription on its leaden coffin, **HIC JACET COR RICARDI REGIS ANGLORVM**: see the *Archæologia*, vol. xxix. plates xix. xx. xxi. Stowe gives further particulars of the Chantry Chapel of St. Mary, for which see also Mr. Maskell's volume, at p. 11, *et seq.*

On the 14th March, 5 Edw. IV. (1465) the King, by his Letters Patent, granted to John Earl of Worcester, Master of the Guild of St. Mary in the Chapel of St. Mary in the cemetery of Berkingcherch London, and to Sir John Scot, Thomas Colt, John Tate, and John Croke, Wardens of the same guild, the manor or priory of Totingbeck, *i. e.* Upper Tooting, in Surrey, and the advowson of the parish church of Streatham, with part of the alien priory of Okebourne in Wiltshire.

except his household goods, to be divided into three equal parts, one of which and his household goods he bequeathed to his wife Margery, and one-third to be divided equally among all his children, sons and daughters; and out of the remaining third part all his legacies, including 160*l.* to buy lands of 8*l.* or 10*l.* a year for support of a priest at his chapel to be founded at Barking Church, and 100*l.* to buy lands for the support of a priest at St. Michael's, Coventry, and 100*l.* to each of his children. He also left legacies to his brother Sir John Tate, knight and alderman, his brother Thomas Gilbert, his cousin John Tate, living in Mincheon Lane, son of Mr. John Tate some time Mayor of London, and to his godson Robert Tate, son of the said John Tate, and to John Tate his brother.

By his testament of his lands and tenements, he devised lands and tenements in London, Essex, Herts, and Warwickshire. His great messuage in which he dwelt in Allhallows Barking he devised to his wife Margery for her life, with remainder to his eldest son Robert Tate; and he appointed his wife Margery executrix, and his brother John Tate, Thomas Marowe, Richard Wood, Edward Tyrrell, and John Saunders, overseers.

The will was proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury by Margaret Tate, executrix, Thomas Tate and John Tate, witnesses, 26th Jan. 1500-1.

The will of DAME MARGERY TATE, the widow of Sir ROBERT, is dated in 1509, and was proved in 1511. She mentions two chantries founded by her husband—one at St. Michael's Coventry, the other at Allhallows Barking—and she alludes to her husband's will.

The bequest in Sir Robert Tate's will directing the provision of "a table of the Martyrdom of St. Thomas," is remarkable as showing him to have been a patron of the art of painting, and more particularly when regarded in connection with some ancient pictures which are still in existence. These are four panels, formerly in the celebrated collection of the Hon. Horace Walpole at Strawberry Hill, where they were regarded as having been "the doors of a shrine once in the abbey of St. Edmundsbury."

Two represent whole-length standing figures, and the other two figures kneeling in prayer, and Walpole himself appropriated them as portraits in the following manner:—

1. Henry Beaufort, Cardinal of Winchester. This is the source of the (imaginary) head of the Cardinal engraved in Harding's *Shakspeare Illustrated*, 1791; but the accompanying symbol of a lion shows that the personage really intended is Saint Jerome.

2. John Kempe, Archbishop of Canterbury. This has been engraved as a portrait of that prelate, and published in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for November 1845: but it is shown to be merely Saint Ambrose by his symbol of a scourge.

3. Humphrey Duke of Gloucester: he is kneeling in prayer, "and behind him a saint holding the Duke's cap of state in one hand, and a golden chalice in the other."\* The head of this old man is engraved in Harding's *Shakspeare Illustrated*, with the name of the Duke of Gloucester; but the figures on this panel are evidently two of the three Kings (the second holding, as usually represented, *his own* cap in his hand,) forming part of a picture of the Adoration of the Magi.

4. "A person in the act of adoration," the background representing a stall, and therefore confirming the appropriation of the two figures last mentioned, this being the third † of the Kings or Magi; although the central piece of the whole, which must have contained the infant Saviour and his mother, has been separated from those now described. Above this kneeling figure is a shield of arms, viz. Per fess or and gules, a pale counterchanged between three Cornish choughs, two and one, a crescent for difference, *Tate*; impaling, Argent, a chevron between three bull's heads caboshed sable, armed or, *Wood*; and armorially representing the marriage of Sir Robert Tate, with Margaret, daughter of Richard Wood, Mayor of Coventry. It was, in consequence,



TATE.

\* Strawberry Hill Catalogue.

† See a letter by E. J. C. (the late Edward John Carlos) in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for June 1846, p. 37.

conjectured by C. E. L., a writer\* in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for July, 1842, p. 24, that "these portraits came, not from the Abbey of Bury St. Edmund's, but either from the Chantry at St. Michael's, Coventry, or from that at Allhallows Barking, and most probably from the latter."† The designation "portraits," however, appears to have been wholly misapplied to them. Had the painting been made for Sir Robert Tate, it would very probably have contained his portrait in this position; but it actually appears not unlikely that the whole "table" was an importation from the continent, and that Sir Robert's achievement of arms alone was added before he made it an offering.

A pedigree of the later generations of Tate will be found in Bridges's History of Northamptonshire. The particulars now given show the importance of its earlier members in the City of London. It may be added that the mother of Margaret Wood, the wife of Sir Robert Tate, was Margaret, who had for her second husband Sir William Taylor, Lord Mayor in 1468, and buried in Aldermary church in 1483. (*Arms*, Or, a fess dancette ermineois between three spread eagles sable.)



TAYLOR.

### ROBERT TATE, 1507.

This Robert was son of Sir Robert Tate, late Alderman of London. By his will, not dated, but proved at Lambeth, May 1,

\* This writer was the late able genealogist, Charles Edward Long, Esq., M.A., author of *Royal Descents*, 4to., 1845, and himself descended from the family of Tate by the marriage of his grandfather, Samuel Long, Esq., of Tredudwell, in Cornwall, with Mary, second daughter of Bartholomew Tate, Esq., of Delapré Abbey, co. Northampton.

† At the Strawberry Hill sale, in 1842, these four pictures were bought for sixty guineas by the Duke of Sutherland. They had been purchased by Horace Walpole in 1779, as appears by his letters to Dr. Lort and Mr. Cole; and had previously belonged to Peter Le Neve, Norroy King of Arms, who died in 1729.

1507, by Sir John Tate, sole executor, he desired to be buried wherever it pleased God he should happen to die. He directed his debts, of which he gives a list in his will, to be paid. They are chiefly for money borrowed of his mother, and other persons, and he mentions having purchased the manors of Frankleyns\* and Evenlode.

He left to seynt Andrewes in Holbourne, Alhalowen Barkyng and seynt Peter's in Wantage, to the vicarages or parsons for tithes forgotten, 20*d.* to every church, and to the cathedral churches of the sees 12*d.* a peice. To the poor vicarye of Chadelworth and priour of Pougley † 40*s.* To the church of Wantage 5*l.*, to that of Chadelworth 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, to the parish grene and charlton of Wantage 4*l.*; to the church of Letcombe Regis 20*s.*; to that of Hanney 20*s.*; to Lokeye 20*s.*

He directed that his feoffees of his great place in London, called in old time Cobham place, ‡ of the value of 8*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* per annum, should cause the same to be amortized according to the chantry founded by his father with the Dyers, or that he founded in Barking Chapel, to provide a priest to pray for his soul and the souls of his father and mother and their friends, at the altar of St. John the Baptist, in the church of St. Peter at Wantage at the yearly salary of 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; and he left 20*s.* per annum to the powre belle men, § to pray for him every sunday and holiday, in that chapel at the time of divine service,

\* Chaddleworth, in the hundred of Faircross, Berks, lies about nine miles north-west from Newbury. The family of Tate had an estate in this parish called the Manor of Frankleyns, which is not now known; but it is probable that it forms part of the estate of Mr. Nelson, Lord of the Manor, who has some fields called by that name.—Lysons, *Magna Britannia*, Berks., p. 257.

† The Monastery of Poughly was founded about the year 1160, on the site of a hermitage, at a place called Ellensfordmere, in this parish (Chaddleworth), for Austin Canons. It was suppressed by Cardinal Wolsey among the smaller monasteries in 1532, when its revenues were found to be 71*l.* per annum.—Lysons, *ubi supra*. *Monasticon Angl.* (edit. 1830), vi. 408.

‡ Stowe says, "Also I read that in the 6th of Henry V. there was in the Tower Ward a messuage or great house called Cobham's Inne." p. 143<sup>a</sup>.

§ So in register; but *qu.* bedemen.

when they had no other business to do,\* and 20s. to be spent in the same church yearly for an obit for himself and his friends.

#### CHRISTOPHER RAWSON, 1518.

Christopher Rawson, citizen and Mercer of London, was third son of Richard Rawson, citizen and Mercer of London, Alderman of Farringdon Without, and Sheriff in 1476, descended from an ancient family at Fryston near Pontefract, Yorkshire.† Christopher was admitted to the freedom of the Mercers' company, by patrimony, in 1493, and he became junior warden of that company in 1516. He was also a Merchant of the Staple of Calais. By his will, dated 30th September, 1518, he devised his wharf and houses called Old Wool Quay, in the parish of Allhallows Barking of London, which Robert Whitehead held to farm, and all other his messuages, tenements, and gardens, with their appurtenances, in that parish, which were the jointure of his wife Agnes (who was the daughter of William Buke) to John Kirton and the said Robert Whitehead, to the use of his eldest son John, and the heirs male of his body; failing which, to the use of his son Thomas, and the heirs male of his body; failing which, to the use of his son Richard, and the heirs male of his body; failing which, to the use of John Rawson, son of his brother Nicholas Rawson, and the heirs male of his body; failing which, to the use of Walter, second son of the said Nicholas, and the heirs male of his body; failing which, to the use of his brother Avereý Rawson, and the heirs male of his body; failing which, to the use of his own daughters, Margaret and Catherine, and their heirs. And he directed an obit to be kept in the parish church of St. Mary Magdalen, Milk Street, as he had been used to keep it, at the tomb of his father and mother, for their souls, his own soul, and the souls of his two wives, Margaret and Agnes, &c.; and in event of the decease of his daughters without issue, the said hereditaments were to go to found a chantry in the chapel of

\* Reg. P.C.C. 23 Adeane.

† Mr. Corner communicated an account of this family to the *Gentleman's Magazine* for May 1856.

St. Anne, in the church of Allhallows Barking, for his own soul and the souls of his wives and children, &c.

His eldest brother, Avery, was of Aveley, Essex, and had one son, Nicholas, who married Beatrix, daughter of Sir Philip Cooke, knt. of Gidea Hall, Essex, and died in 20 Hen. VIII. leaving a son, Walter, who died without issue, and three daughters, one of whom, Anne, married Sir Michael Stanhope, brother-in-law of the Protector Somerset, and had a large family by him, from whom are descended the Earls of Chesterfield, Harrington, and Stanhope.

Another brother of Christopher Rawson was Sir John Rawson, knight of Rhodes and of St. John of Jerusalem, Prior of Kilmainham, Privy Councillor and Lord Treasurer of Ireland, created Lord Clontarf in 1541. And he had also another brother, Richard Rawson, D.D. rector of the adjoining parish of St. Olave's Hart Street, archdeacon of Essex, chaplain and almoner to King Henry the Eighth, and canon of Windsor, who died in 1543, and was buried in St. George's Chapel at Windsor.

The daughters of Christopher became co-heiresses. Margaret was wife, first of Henry Goodricke, an eminent lawyer of his time, from whom descended the Goodrickes, baronets of Ribstone, Yorkshire. He was brother of Thomas Goodricke, Bishop of Ely and Lord Chancellor, temp. Hen. VIII. Catherine was wife of Oliver Richardson.

The monumental brasses of Christopher Rawson and his two wives still remain in the church. They are described in Mr. Mas-kell's *Collections*, at p. 46.

#### JOHN FISHER, D.D. 1535.

Bishop of Rochester, Cardinal of St. Vitalis, beheaded on Tower Hill 22 June, 1535. His head was set up on London Bridge, and his body buried in "the churchyard of Barking, near the north door."\* It was subsequently removed to St. Peter ad Vincula in the Tower, and deposited by the side of the remains of his illustrious friend and fellow-sufferer Sir Thomas More.†

\* Grey Friars' Chronicle, printed for the Camden Society.

† Cooper's *Athenæ Cantabrigienses*, vol. i. p. 54.

## SIR JOHN STYLE) 15—.

Sir John Style was a member of the Drapers' Company, and is mentioned in their records as being one of those who assembled at their hall in 1526 to appoint a keeper of Blackwell Hall, the company having the appointment to that place by patent, through Sir John Style's interest with the King and the Lord Cardinal (Wolsey); to whom, on the Company's giving him £20, he had promised he would make a good report of them.\*

Though his name does not appear in the lists of lord mayors or sheriffs, he is styled alderman of London on his purchase of Langley Park, at Beckenham, in Kent, early in the reign of Henry VIII.†

The date 1500, which Stowe has attached to the name of Sir John Style, must be imperfect, and the actual date of his death has not been ascertained.‡

By his wife Elizabeth, who was the daughter and co-heir of Sir Guy Wolston, of London, he had Sir Humphrey Style, of Langley, who was one of the Esquires of the Body to King Henry VIII., and Sheriff of Kent in the 35th year of that reign. He died in 1557, and was buried in Beckenham church; leaving issue Edmund, who carried on the line at Langley; Oliver,§ the

\* Herbert, *Hist. of the City Companies*, i. 413.

† Philipott's *Survey of Kent*, p. 64. Hasted's *Kent*, i. 86.

‡ Mr. Maskell (*Collections*, p. 55) has altered Stowe's date to 1504, apparently in consequence of having found in the register of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury (Holgrave 37) the will of a person of this name, who bequeathed 40s. "to the reparation of our lady of Berking chapel in London." This was John Style of London mercer, and his will is dated 14 July, 1505 (not 1504). He desires to be buried "where twayne of his children Iyen, in the church of St. Thomas of Acres" (adjoining the Mercers' hall), but he names St. Martin's Ironmonger lane as his parish. However, he was of the same family as that mentioned in the text, for his wife was to have his dwelling at Langley, and he leaves bequests to various churches at Ipswich. He mentions his son John, his daughters Bridget and Margaret, his uncle Henry Bolle, and his uncle John Style. The latter was dead when he added a codicil. It is a long and curious will.

§ It is stated in the various Baronetages that Oliver Style was Sheriff of

father of Sir Thomas Style, of Wateringbury in Kent, so created in 1627; and Sir Nicholas Style, alderman of London and sheriff in 1607, knighted in the same year; he died in 1615, and was buried in St. Margaret's Lothbury.

The family continued at Langley Park until the end of the 17th century, when Elizabeth Stile carried it to her husband, Sir John Elwill, baronet. The branch of Wateringbury on which the baronetcy was conferred in 1627 is still existing, (and now represented by Sir Thomas Charles Style the 8th Baronet,) but removed from Kent to the county Donegal.

#### HUMPHREY MONMOUTH, 1537.

Humphrey Monmouth, Citizen and Draper, was a merchant prosperous in his day, for "he was wont yearly to ship over five hundred cloths to strangers, and set many clothiers awork in Suffolk or other places, of whom he bought all their cloths." This and other particulars, some of which are of much interest in connection with the biography of the reformer Tyndale, came out in Monmouth's answers to divers articles, which were brought against him by Bishop Stokesley, to the number of four-and-twenty—as for adhering to Luther and his opinions; for having and reading heretical books and treatises; for giving exhibitions to William Tyndale, Roy, and such others; for helping them over the sea to Luther; for administering privy help to translate as well the Testament as other books into English; for eating flesh in Lent; for affirming faith only to justify; for derogating from men's constitutions; for not praying to saints, not allowing pilgrimage, auricular confession, or the pope's pardon; briefly, for being an advancer of all Martin Luther's opinions.

An abstract of Monmouth's answers to these charges may be read in the Martyrology of Foxe.\* He acknowledged that,

London temp. James I. but this appears to be a confusion of him with his brother Oliver.

\* Foxe has disguised the name as Mummuth, and has given no date to the incident of Monmouth's imprisonment and examination, and he states that the prosecution was made by Stokesley, (who was bishop of London 1530-

about four years before, he had heard Master Tyndale preach two or three sermons in the church of St. Dunstan's in the West [East?]; and that afterwards, when Tyndale was disappointed of obtaining the appointment of chaplain to the Bishop of London, he took him into his house for half a year, "where the said Tyndale lived to be a good priest, studying both night and day." He added that Tyndale "would eat but sodden meat by his good will, nor drink but small single beer; and that he never was seen in that house to wear linen about him all the space of his being there." The remainder of his examination forms one of the most interesting pages of Foxe, who states that Monmouth's explanations were so far satisfactory, that he was at length released from the Tower, where he had for a time been imprisoned, being first "forced to abjure" his heretical opinions.

Latimer also, in one of his sermons, relates an anecdote of Humphrey Monmouth, whom he describes as "a great rich merchant;" and this is repeated by Foxe as "a notable example of Christian patience in an alderman."

Foxe adds not only that Monmouth was sheriff of London, but also that he "was made Knight by the King." This last is a mistake. He was Sheriff in 1536; and William Smith, Rouge Dragon, exhibits his arms as Azure, a cinquefoil between two demi-lyons passant guardant in pale or, inclosed by as many flaunches argent, each charged with a griffin segreant of the first. The same writer states also that he was "buried at y<sup>e</sup> north dore of Alhalows Barking."



Strype has given a brief abstract of Humphrey Monmouth's will, which was made in 1537. Though once "forced to abjure," as Foxe has said, he retained a very strong partiality for the new doctrines in religion. He appointed Bishop Latimer, Dr. Barnes, Dr. Crome, and Dr. Taylor, all celebrated "Gospellers," to preach in the church of Allhallows Barking two sermons a week, until they had preached thirty sermons, deeming that to be 1539,) "in the days of Cardinal Wolsey." Strype, in his edition of Stowe's Survey, places the name of Lord Chancellor More instead of that of Wolsey, but gives the date 1528, which was in Wolsey's time.

a more worthy work than the repetition of masses for his soul. He forbade the ordinary superstitions of candles, singing Dirige, and tolling of bells at his funeral. He left legacies to the Lord Cromwell and the Lord Chancellor Audley.

WILLIAM DENHAM, 154—.

William Denham was one of the Sheriffs in the year 1534. and in 1540 an Alderman of London and Merchant of the Staple of Calais, as appears by the epitaph of his wife, which is preserved by Stowe. His own name was added as “purposing to lye here by her,” but the date of his death was not inserted. To what company he belonged was not ascertained by William Smith, Rouge Dragon, who gives his arms as Gules, three lozenges ermine.



SIR RICHARD DEVEREUX, 15—.

This was the father of the first Earl of Essex of that family, and the eldest son of Walter the first Viscount Hereford, K.G., by his first wife, the Lady Mary Grey, daughter of Thomas Marquess of Dorset. As he is styled by Stowe “sonne and heire to the Lord Ferrers of Chartley,” probably in accordance with the epitaph once in the church, it is to be supposed that he died before his father was raised to the dignity of a Viscount in 1551. He married Lady Dorothy Hastings, daughter of George Earl of Huntingdon, and his son Walter succeeded to the Viscounty on the death of his grandfather in 1558, and was made Earl of Essex by Queen Elizabeth in 1572. The second Earl of Essex\* was resident in this parish in the latter part of Elizabeth’s reign, in a large and handsome mansion in Sydon or Seething Lane, which had been erected by Sir John Allen, Lord Mayor in 1526 and 1536. The same was also inhabited by Sir Francis Walsingham.

WILLIAM THYNNE, 1546.

It is unnecessary to do more than give references with regard to this gentleman, who is designated in his epitaph as “one of the

\* See burials of his children in 1591, 1596, and 1599, in Maskell’s Collections, &c. p. 73.

Masters of the honourable Household to King Henry VIII. our Sovereign Lord." He is still more memorable as the first editor of Chaucer. His monumental brass has been already minutely described in p. 162, by Mr. Waller, by whom it was completely restored, at the expense of the Marquess of Bath. The best biographical memoir of William Thynne is that by Mr. Blakeway in his *Sheriffs of Shropshire*; extracted in Botfield's *Stemmata Botevilliana*, p. cl.: see also pp. ccciv-vi of the latter work. His will has been printed by Mr. Maskell, at p. 53 of his *Collections*.

#### HENRY HOWARD, EARL OF SURREY, 1546-7.

Henry Howard, Earl of Surrey—"the Poet Surrey," was beheaded on Tower Hill, January 21, 1546-7. His body was interred in the Church of Allhallows Barking; whence, after the lapse of nearly seventy years, it was removed to Framlingham, Suffolk, where there is a stately tomb for him and his wife. (See his memoir in Cooper's *Athenæ Cantab.* vol. i. p. 91.)

#### ALDERMAN WILLIAM ROBINSON, 1553.

The epitaph of this alderman is preserved by Stowe, and his funeral is described in Machyn's Diary. Both are repeated by Mr. Maskell at page 56 of his volume. He was an inhabitant of Mark Lane, a Mercer by company, and a Merchant of the Staple of Calais. He died on the 30th December, 1552, not having then served the office of Sheriff. (Arms: Per pale or and azure, a fess wavy counterchanged between three robins gules.—*List by William Smith, Rouge Dragon.*)



#### LORD THOMAS GREY, 1554.

When the Duke of Suffolk, the father of Lady Jane Grey, was guilty of his second and fatal attempt at insurrection in 1553-4,\* his brothers, Lord Thomas and Lord John Grey, were

\* In the notes to *The Chronicle of Queen Jane and Queen Mary*, edited by me for the Camden Society, in 1850, were first published some particulars

involved in the responsibility. The latter was subsequently pardoned. The Duke was beheaded on the 23rd of February, 1553-4; two days before which date Lord Thomas had been brought to the Tower, having been captured at Oswestry, after lying for some time in concealment. On the 27th of April he was beheaded on Tower Hill, when his body was buried at All-hallows Barking, his head apparently being taken for public exposure.\*

How the Duke of Suffolk's body was disposed of does not seem to be recorded.

#### HENRY PECKHAM AND JOHN DANIELL, 1556.

These gentlemen were concerned, with twelve others, in what is called Dudley's Conspiracy, of which the best and amplest account is that given by Mr. Bruce in *The Verney Papers* (printed for the Camden Society in 1853), pp. 58—75.

Henry Peckham was a younger son of Sir Edmund Peckham, Cofferer of the Queen's Household, Treasurer of the Mint, and a Privy-Councillor. His brother, Sir Robert Peckham, had married Elizabeth, sister to John Lord Bray, and aunt to Edmund and Francis Verney; and Lord Bray's sister, Dorothy, was the wife of Edmund Lord Chandos, whose sister, Katharine Brydges, was the wife of Edward Lord Dudley, and sister-in-law to Henry Dudley, from whom the conspiracy took its name. Lord Bray and the Verneys were compromised in the plot: (see the Genealogical Table, *ibid.* p. 67.) Henry Peckham had recently sat in Parliament for the borough of Chipping Wycombe. "His conduct was infamous," (observes Mr. Bruce,) for, though one of the most busy of the conspirators, he endeavoured to procure favour by betraying his associates, a favour which, notwithstanding his father's position at Court, was sternly refused.

relating to this occurrence, derived from documents in the State Paper Office. (J. G. N.)

\* See Machyn's Diary, p. 61 (but the date should be xxvij instead of xxviiij of April); Grafton's Chronicle; and the Chronicle of Queen Jane and Queen Mary, p. 75.

Henry Peckham and John Daniell were among those committed to the Tower on the 18th of March, 1556. They took their trial at Guildhall on the 7th of May, and were executed either on the 7th or 8th of July; Machyn says on the former day.

(1556.) “ The vii day of July was hangyd on a galaus on Towre-hylle for tresun a-gaynst the quen, on master Hare Peckham, and the odur master John Daneell, and after cutt downe and heded, and ther hedes cared unto Londune bryge, and ther sett up, and ther bodys bered at Allalows-barkyng.”

Possibly the bodies of some others concerned in this conspiracy, and executed within a few days before and after, may also have been brought to this church, but the places of their interment are not mentioned.

In the confession of John Daniell, preserved in the State Paper Office, he implores to be released from his horrible dungeon in the Tower, where he lived among newts and spiders, afflicted with the stone, &c. His prison was in the Broad Arrow Tower, where the name, JOHN DANIELL, and the date, 1556, carved on the stone wall by his own hand, are still to be seen. (Bayley's History of the Tower, vol. i. p. 207.)

#### PHILIP DENNYS, Esq. 1556.

Stowe has preserved the epitaph of Philip Dennys, Esq., of London, who died Sept. 3, 1556, and Machyn has described his funeral, on the 6th. These Mr. Maskell (p. 56) has extracted, and has further given a description of his shield of arms still remaining, with some extracts from his will. Machyn mentions that he had distinguished himself as a great juster, particularly when King Henry VIII. went to Tournay. He appears to have been of the Devonshire family, and uncle to Sir Robert Dennys.

#### WILLIAM ARMORER, 1560.

He was an Esquire, citizen and Clothworker of London, Governor of the Pages of Honour, or Master of the Henchmen, servant to King Henry VIII., King Edward VI., and Queen Mary. He died A. D. 1560, having by his will given to the poor of the parish of Allhallows Barking one load of charcoal and two

loads of faggots, to be delivered by his wife every Christmas for ten years. (Stowe.)

In 1 Edw. VI. William Armorer, as Yeoman of the Henchmen, received quarterly wages of xxxv s., besides his wages of x s. as an ordinary yeoman of the royal household. (Account of the Treasurer of the Chamber.)

His wife was employed in making shirts for the King and several of his attendants, and many payments to her occur in "The Privy Purse Expenses of Henry VIII." edited by Sir Harris Nicolas.

Their monument, of brass plates, was restored by the Clothworkers' Company in 1846, and the poetical epitaph is given by Mr. Maskell, p. 70. It may be remarked that the name is clearly Armorer—Arm'er merely being its contracted form.

#### ROGER JAMES, 1591.

The following inscription in brass is still preserved in the church:—

"Here under this marble stone lyeth the body of Roger James, late of London, brewer, who, being of the age of 67, departed this life the second of March, An. Dom. 1591, leaving behind him Sara his wife, eight sonnes, and one daughter."

It is accompanied by a figure of the deceased, about three feet in height, draped in a large cloak with a high collar, the feet in pantoufles or slippers, the head uncovered.

Roger James came from Haestrecht, in the duchy of Cleve, near Utrecht, and established a brewery at Clare's Key, in Petty Wales, in the parish of Allhallows Barking. Mr. Maskell has published an abstract of his will. His posterity were established in the counties of Essex and Kent, and their pedigree in the Visitation of Kent has been recently published in the *Archæologia Cantiana* of the Kent Archæological Society; see also *The Herald and Genealogist*, vol. ii. p. 428.

HENRY DE YEVELEY,  
ONE OF THE ARCHITECTS OF WESTMINSTER HALL.

BY JOHN GOUGH NICHOLS, F.S.A.

The biography of English artists in general during the middle ages has been a subject greatly neglected, to the prejudice of our national reputation in comparison with the Continent of Europe; and the names and works of our mediæval Architects have shared in the common fate.

In the illustrated edition of Walpole's *Anecdotes of Painting, &c.* 1828, the editor Mr. Dallaway has given (at vol. i. p. 208) brief notices of some half-dozen "eminent master-masons," of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, but among them is not to be found the name of Henry de Yeveley. And yet this architect was Master-mason to three successive Kings of England, and to Westminster Abbey; and records are still extant that he was employed in many important works, particularly in the remodeling of the great hall at Westminster during the reign of Richard the Second, and in the erection of that monarch's tomb.

Walpole it may be presumed discredited, or at least he ignored, the statements of an earlier writer, that Henry Yevell built for the King the London charter-house, King's hall at Cambridge, and Queenborough castle; and that he rebuilt St. Stephen's chapel at Westminster. (Constitutions of Freemasonry, edited by James Anderson, M.A. 1738.) And in the earlier edition of the same Constitutions (by J. T. Desaguliers, 1723,) Henry Yevele had been mentioned (p. 31) as "the King's Freemason or General Surveyor of his buildings, employed in building several abbeys, and St. Stephen's chapel at Westminster."

Preston says he was one of the five deputies appointed by Edward III. to inspect the proceedings of the fraternity of Masons.

Some of these statements are indeed probably guess-work. St. Stephen's chapel was begun about 1330; Queenborough castle is attributed to the celebrated William of Wykeham.

Some slight notice of Yeveley might have found its way into Walpole's work, either from the collection of Rymer, or from the

more popular *Survey of London* by Stowe, where his interment in the church of St. Magnus near London Bridge is mentioned, and he is designated as Free-mason to Edward the Third, Richard the Second, and Henry the Fourth. Stowe says "his monument remaineth;" but he does not describe it further, nor give the epitaph, of which no copy appears to be extant, the original having probably perished in the Great Fire of 1666. Strype, in his edition of Stowe, added a few brief notes from Yeveley's will; and this has now been recovered from the Hustings rolls.

The name of Yevele is evidently local, and it was probably derived from the town in Somersetshire now called Yeovil,—this being one of the many ancient forms under which that place appears. But of Yeveley's immediate parentage or family nothing has hitherto been discovered.

Henry de Yeveley, mason, was director of the King's works at Westminster as early as 1365, if not before, and during the 364 days from September 28, anno regni 39, to September 27 in the following year, he received the wages of one shilling a day.\* At the same date he supplied 7,000 Flanders tiles, for pavements, at 6s. 8d. the 1,000, and six mouncells of plaister of Paris at 12s. the mouncell.†

In 1366 the name of Henry de Yeflee occurs as supplying some of the stone required for the works at Rochester castle. Thirteen tons of Stapleton freestone were purchased of him at 8s. a ton; and thirty-two tons of Thomas FitzJohn.‡

In 1370 Henry de Yeveley, mason, was employed to retain masons to be sent in the King's retinue over the sea, and was paid the sum of 5l. 12s. 6d. on that account.§

On the 1st July, 1376, at the requisition of master Henry

\* Brayley's Westminster Palace, 1836, p. 196. † Ibid. p. 189.

‡ Fabric roll from 11 June 40 Edw. III. to 11 Jan. 42 Edw. III. printed in the *Archæologia Cantiana*, ii. 112.

§ Issue Roll of Thomas de Brantingham, Bishop of Exeter, and Treasurer, 44 Edw. III. as edited by Fred. Devon, 1835, p. 3. Yeveley and the workmen are all called "plasterers" by Mr. Devon; but their designation in the original is doubtless *cementarii*. The *cementarius* was a builder in stone; and *lathomus* or *latomus* a stone-carver or cutter: but probably in many cases either term was used for masons without discrimination.

Yeveley, then tenant of the manor of Langeton in Purbeck, an *inspeximus* was granted of the record in chancery of the liberties of that manor, as determined by *quo warranto* before the King's justices at Sherbourn in 6 Edw. I.\* It was doubtless as a merchant in stone that Yeveley had become interested in that locality.

In 1381 master Henry Yevele was employed to engage thirty stone-cutters (*latomos*) for the King's service.†

In the same year he designed the south aisle then undertaken to be added to the church of Saint Dunstan's in Thames Street, at the expense of John Lord Cobham. The indenture of agreement is still preserved in the British Museum. It was made on the eve of Christmas 5 Ric. II. between that nobleman and Nicholas Typerton mason, and the aisle was to be erected *solom la devyse Mestre Henry Iveleghe*, as his name is written upon that occasion,‡ at the cost of 25 marks.

In the same year, at Michaelmas, he had received from Lord Cobham (under the designation of *Masoun et citezein de Loundres*,) the sum of 20*l.* due to Thomas Wrewk mason for the works going on at Cowling castle, near the junction of the Thames with the Medway; and by another still more interesting document, dated the 23d July in the following year, we find that he was employed to measure the work done at the same castle by William Sharnnale, which amounted to the cost of 456*l.* of which 270*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.* was that day paid.§

In 1383-4, by letters patent dated 20 Feb. 7 Rich. II. under the designation of *Henricus Yevele latomus*, he was confirmed in the possession of two shops and four shillings yearly rent, in the parish of St. Martin Oteswiche, formerly the property of Master Excestre, and which he had recently purchased of John Tottenham, carpenter. This confirmation was considered necessary because he feared that he might easily lose the property through the

\* Rot. Pat. 50 Edw. III. m. 13.

† Rymer's Collections, Brit. Mus. Harl. MS. 4592.

‡ Harleian Charters, 48 E. 43 : printed in the Account of the Church of St. Dunstan-in-the-East, by the late Rector, the Rev. T. B. Murray, M.A. F.S.A. 1859, small quarto, p. 10.

§ These documents are printed in the Freemasons' Magazine and Masonic Mirror, 1862, New Series, vi. 404.

procurement of certain rivals, who had endeavoured to cause it, by false colours, to be seized as an escheat to the crown. The King's favour in the matter was conceded in consideration of the great labours which the said Henry daily sustained in the royal service.\*

By an indenture dated 20 April, 7 Rich. II. (1383), between Henri Yevele, citizen and mason of London, of the one part, and William Palmere, citizen and horse-dealer (*merchant des chevaux*) of the same city, and Isabella his wife of the other, the former party gave to the latter a yearly rent of 40*s.* issuing from his lands and tenements in the parish of St. Martin Oteswiche, on condition that if Margaret the wife of Henry should survive her husband, and ask her dower of a tenement with four shops, together with 4*s.* of quit-rent issuing from the tenements once belonging to John Tudenham, carpenter, which the said William and Isabella held for their lives, of the grant and lease of the said Henry, by the service of 20*s.* per annum, then the said annuity should be in force, but otherwise void.†

In 11 Rich. II. "Master Yevelee" was chief mason of the new work then in progress at the church of Westminster, and received for his fee 100*s.* a year, with 15*s.* for his dress and furs. Henry Zyevely is also named as chief mason in 17-18 Ric. II.‡

At the latter date he was a party to two very remarkable engagements which are preserved in the collection of Rymer.

The one, dated on the 18th March, 18 Ric. II. (1395), is an indenture for making, well and faithfully, all the *table* of the walls of the Great Hall within the palace of Westminster, on one side and the other: raising them for two feet of assise, and inserting twenty-six *souses*, or corbels, of Caen stone. The parties to this agreement were the King on one part, and Richard Wasshbourne

\* Nos de gracia nostra speciali ad supplicacionem prefati Henrici, consideratione magnorum laborum quos ipse in servicio nostro indies sustinet, statum quem ipse in shopis, &c. The original patent, with the royal seal in white wax, is preserved in the British Museum, Harl. Charters, 43 E. 28.

† From the original among the Harleian Charters, 58 D. 30. The seal has been lost.

‡ Fabric Rolls appended to Gleanings from Westminster Abbey, by George Gilbert Scott, R.A., F.S.A. 1861, Appendix, p. 26.

and John Swalwe, masons, on the other; and the work was to be done according to the purport of a form and model made by the advice of Master Henri Zeveley, and delivered to the said masons by Watkin Waldon his warden. These terms—*selonc le purport d'une fourme et molde faite par conseil de mestre Henri Zeveley*, surely raise him to the dignity of an architect, and invest him with the credit of having designed some of the more conspicuous features of Westminster Hall.\* The same observation may be made with regard to the word *devyse* already quoted from the document relating to St. Dunstan's-in-the-East. In both cases other masons were employed under his direction.

The *souses*, or corbels, in the Hall were clearly introduced for the support of the grand roof, which has been so much an object of the admiration of subsequent ages. We have no authority, however, to attribute the merit of the timber-work to Yeveley. In the division of labour which was then prevalent,† it is probably due to the Master-Carpenter, and the name of Nicholas Walton is found in that capacity.

Another indenture, dated on the 1st April (within a fortnight of the preceding), relates to the "tomb of fine marble" still remaining in Westminster Abbey, which was then undertaken to commemorate the reigning sovereign and his queen, Anne, daughter of the Emperor of Germany, recently deceased. It was made between the King on one part, and Henri Yevele and Stephen Lote, citizens and masons of London, on the other. (This Stephen Lote was afterwards an executor of Yeveley's will.) The tomb was to be made after a pattern remaining with the said masons, under the seal of the Treasurer of England, to occupy in length all the space between the pillars where the said Queen was interred, and to be raised to the same height as the

\* Rymer, *Fœdera*, &c. vii. 794. The name is there misprinted Zeneley. See an abstract of the same document in Brayley's Westminster Palace, p. 437.

† Some interesting papers on these subjects by Mr. Wyatt Papworth will be found in the Transactions of the Royal Institute of British Architects; see that on "Superintendents, &c." 1860, Jan. 23, p. 38; and that on "Master Masons," 1861, Dec. 2, p. 37-60; with the Index to both papers.

tomb of King Edward the Third. It was to be finished by the feast of St. Michael in the year 1397, at the price of 250 pounds.\*

Yeveley died in 1400; and by his will, dated 25th May, 1 Hen. IV. enrolled in the Court of Hustings at Guildhall, by John Clifford mason and Martin Seman clerk his executors, he left his body to be buried in the chapel of St. Mary within the church of St. Magnus, where his tomb was then already built. He devised a tenement with houses, shops, &c. on Oyster-gate, in the parish of St. Magnus at London Bridge, purchased 43 Edw. III. of the executors of John Lovekyn, once Mayor of London, and certain tenements with a quay adjoining, called Fish Wharf at the Hole in the aforesaid parish of St. Magnus, purchased 14 Ric. II. of John Horn of Northflete, late citizen and fishmonger of London; and also another tenement with a quay adjoining, annexed to the said Fish Wharf within the Hole aforesaid, on the east part, once belonging to Thomas Osbern son and heir of Gosselin de Clyve, and afterwards to William Polle fishmonger, purchased of John Devene and his fellows 17 Ric. II., and an annual rent of 13s. 4d. out of a corner tenement, situate upon Oyster Hill, opposite the church of St. Magnus and in the said parish, purchased of John Southcote esq. 21 Ric. II.; all which he devised to Katherine his then wife, for her life, on condition she remained sole and unmarried, and that she should provide two sufficient chaplains to celebrate divine service at the altar of St. Mary in the said church of St.

\* This indenture is printed in Rymer's collection, vol. vii. p. 795. "Mem<sup>dm</sup> quod xxviii<sup>o</sup> die Augusti anno r. R. Ric. secundi xviii<sup>o</sup> dominus Johannes Innocent clericus liberavit in Thesaurariam alteram partem cujusdam indenturæ factæ inter dominum Regem ex una parte et magistros Henricum Yevele et Stephanum Lote latomos ex altera parte, pro una tumba marmorea facienda et reparanda pro Anna nuper Regina Angliæ et pro dicto domino Rege." At the same time agreement was made for the royal effigies which were to be executed by Nicholas Broker and Geoffry Best copersmyths of London. (Palgrave, Calendars, &c. of the Exchequer, 1836, ii. 50.) Payments to Yeveley and Lote on account of the tomb occur in Devon's Extracts from the Issue Rolls, 1837, pp. 232, 264. On the subject of this monument, and particularly its heraldic devices, see a memoir by the present writer in the *Archæologia*, vol. xxix. pp. 32—59.

Magnus, during all her life, for his soul and the souls of his late wife Margaret, Roger and Mariona his father and mother, his brothers and sisters, his lord King Edward the Third, Sir John de Beauchamp knt., John Haket, and all to whom he was in duty bound, and all faithful souls.

And after the decease of said Katherine, or her not keeping sole, nor maintaining such two chaplains, he devised all the said premises to Sir William Frankish, parson or rector of St. Magnus, and his successors, and to Edmund Bolton and Peter Blake, wardens of the fabric of the said church, and their successors for ever, for maintaining two chaplains to celebrate divine service at the said altar of St. Mary, for the souls as aforesaid, and to maintain a lamp perpetually burning, day and night, before the Salutation of the blessed Mary in the aforesaid chapel, and to pay yearly to the parish clerk 12*d.* for keeping and lighting the said lamp when necessary, and to the rector of the said parish 2*s.* yearly, for saying or singing with the said chaplains *placebo* and *dirige, cum nota*, and one mass on the testator's anniversary for his soul and the souls aforesaid, and 5*s.* yearly among all the other chaplains of the said church to have his soul and the souls aforesaid in their memory; and to the master clerk of the said church 12*d.* and to his under-clerk 8*d.* to do their offices in due manner as to a year's mind belongs; and for bread or victuals and drink 6*s.* 8*d.* to be spent among the parishioners coming to his *dirige* in the night, and 10*s.* among the poor to pray for the souls aforesaid, and 3*s.* 4*d.* for two new wax candles burning, one to wit at his head and another at his feet, at the time of his anniversary, and afterwards to burn before the image of St. Mary in the said chapel so long as they lasted. And he willed that the said two chaplains should receive at the hands of the said rector and wardens 14*l.* yearly out of the rents of the said tenements, *id est*, each of them 7*l.* for their salary or stipend. And, if it should please the Rector and parishioners to charge the chaplains of the church, or their competent assistants, to sing daily a mass of Saint Mary with note or on every Saturday, he desired his said two chaplains might have the appointment, and also to assist in singing nightly the anthem called *Salve Regina*,

with note,\* before the same altar, with saying a colect and *de profundis*. The two churchwardens to receive for this service yearly 13s. 4d. If his tenements, &c. were hereafter let at an advanced rent, the excess was to be placed in a box for their repair. In case of failure of his foundation at St. Magnus, the income to be transferred to the use and maintenance of London Bridge, and to find two chaplains in the Bridge Chapel. He desired that Thomas Hoo his chaplain might be one of the said two chaplains, and that he should not be bound to be present at the said canonical hours, nor other charges aforesaid, except according to his power.

To Katherine his wife he left for life his tenement called la Glene, in the parish of St. Magnus, and all his tenements in Basynglane and Cordwaner Street, in the parish of St. Martin Otyswiche, provided she kept herself sole, otherwise she to have her dower only; the reversion (when accruing) to be sold, and the money to be distributed for the benefit of his soul and the souls aforesaid, in celebrating masses, distributing to the poor, mending of ways, marriage of poor maids, and other deeds of charity. His wife Katherine to have also for life all his lands, &c. at Wenyngton and Alvythele, or elsewhere, in Essex, with all his store alive and dead; the reversion as before, and specially in aid of the rebuilding of the old isle where the sick poor lie within the church of the hospital of Saint Thomas the Martyr of Southwark; but he wished that Isabella his wife's sister should have for life that mansion in which she lived in the said parish of St. Martin Otyswiche rent free. He appoints as executors his wife Katherine, John Clifford mason, Stephen Lote mason, Richard Parker his cousin, and Martin Seman clerk, and as overseer John Warner, alderman.†

\* The chantry for singing the Anthem *Salve Regina* every evening in the church of St. Magnus had been founded in 17 Edw. III. according to a certificate of which a translated copy is given in Strype's Stowe. Five wax lights were burned at the time of the said anthem in the honour and reverence of the Five principal Joys of our Lady aforesaid.

† Hustings Roll, 1 Hen. IV. memb. 3.

# Proceedings at the Meetings of the Society.

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## TWENTY-SEVENTH GENERAL MEETING,

Held at IRONMONGERS' HALL, on Thursday, March 10th, 1864,  
The Right Hon. Lord TALBOT OF MALAHIDE, F.S.A. President,  
in the Chair.

The Ironmongers' Company exhibited their Plate, Funeral Pall, and Charters, which have been published and illustrated in the History of the Company, by John Nicholl, Esq. F.S.A., and in other works.

Mr. G. R. FRENCH read "A Sketch of the History of the Ironmongers' Company;" and the Rev. THOMAS HUGO, M.A. F.S.A., read a paper on "The last Ten Years of the Priory of St. Helen, Bishopsgate, with the Topography of the House" (printed in the present volume, pp. 169-203).

The METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS sent for exhibition—Roman Amphoræ from Old Ford; also a small Lead Coffin, and the lid of another of larger size of the same material, from East Ham. These coffins were part of an interesting discovery made in Nov. 1863 in a field on the south side of the High-level sewer at a quarter of a mile west of East Ham church, Essex. The first coffin discovered was of stone, 6 feet 9 inches long and about 2 feet square at the ends, with a very thick coped lid. The stone was coarse, and very full of shells, in that respect resembling Purbeck marble. This coffin was placed nearly north and south, and contained two skeletons, the head of one being to the north, the other towards the south. They were quickly destroyed, and the earth, &c. in which they were found taken away. Afterwards three leaden coffins were discovered, all lying in the same direction as the stone coffins. They contained each a skeleton; one was very roughly used and was thrust into the stone coffin, and its contents mixed with the skeletons found therein. The other two leaden coffins at first were treated more tenderly, and were with the other remains placed (by the kind permission of the Rev. E. F. Boyle) in the porch of the church of East Ham, where they were inspected by a great many persons. Unfortunately the skeletons and the earth in which they were deposited were much disturbed. Had they been removed at once to their present resting-place (the British Museum), they would have formed the most interesting and perfect examples of this kind of Roman burial in existence. Now they appear but the wreck of what was discovered. Two of the lead coffins were about 5 feet in length, each containing one body; the other (the one ex-

hibited) is 2 feet 4 inches long, and there can be no doubt contains the body of a child in the earth with which it is filled. The portion of a lid exhibited belongs to one of the other coffins.

All the four coffins were found at about the same depth, and at no great distance apart. Around them were placed urns, some filled with burnt bones; likewise other kinds of pottery belonging to the Roman period. The lead coffins were of the same character as that discovered at Bethnal Green and described in the Proceedings of our Evening Meetings. They were ornamented on the lid with the peculiar mouldings described and figured there, and the scallop-shell is introduced in beautiful variety of arrangement. The lids likewise lap over the coffins in the usual Roman manner, differing from anything medieval.

At about the same level with these coffins, or perhaps a little lower, were found a considerable quantity of bones and a white deposit. These were supposed to be the indication of a cemetery of great extent. The bones do not appear to belong to man, but are those of animals, frequently found in the diluvial deposits of these parts, and the white deposit contains much of the remains of vegetable substances usually occurring in the beds of lakes and rivers. A more minute account of these interesting antiquities, with plates representing them, has been published in the Transactions of the Essex Archæological Society, vol. III. part iii.

The following remarks on the ornamentation of the coffins have been communicated by HENRY CHARLES COOTE, Esq. F.S.A. :—

“I think, from the abundance and frequency of the scallop as an ornamentation of Roman leaden coffins, that it may be taken to be a symbolism of some sort. If this be so, the only question remaining is the intent of the symbol.

“Whether the body of a deceased Pagan was burnt or buried, the soul became a unit of that grim corporation—the *dii manes*. Consistently with this theory, a sacrifice was always offered to the *manes* at the time of the burning or the inhumation.—*Cod. Theod. de Sepulchris*.

“This sacrifice, like all others, was a meal also to the mourners and the bystanders, and being taken late in the day, in accordance with the funeral laws of the Empire, it was a *cæna*, and was called the *cæna feralis*.—*Ibid*.

“This sacrifice and *cæna* was by common usage composed of shell-fish.—*Juv. lib. 5, vv. 84, 85*.

“The scallop-shell, therefore, upon the leaden *arca* may be taken to express the sacrifice made to the *manes* within. In other words, it commemorates the *cæna feralis*.

“At the same time the objects which composed the *cæna* were symbols of Venus, who at Rome, under the strange name of Libitina, possessed the attributes of Proserpina, and presided over Roman funerals.

“A more extended paper of mine upon this subject is in the hands of the Editor of *Notes and Queries*.”

Other Roman antiquities were exhibited by Messrs. J. Walker Baily, Gunston, J. E. Price, Horner, and A. White.

The company afterwards visited the churches of ST. MARTIN OUTWICH and St. HELEN BISHOPSGATE, at each of which Observations on the Architecture and Monuments were offered by Mr. C. Baily, the Rev. Thomas Hugo, and Mr. J. G. Waller.

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### THE TWENTY-EIGHTH GENERAL AND NINTH ANNUAL MEETING,

Held at the Society's Rooms, No. 22, Hart Street, Bloomsbury,  
on Monday, April 11th, 1864,

J. W. BUTTERWORTH, Esq. F.S.A. in the Chair.

The Report of the Council and that of the Auditors were read by the Rev. THOMAS HUGO.

#### “REPORT OF THE COUNCIL.

“The Council regret that their Report has not been ready to be laid before the Members until the present time, in consequence of the difficulties into which the Society had been allowed to drift.

“On the resignation of Mr. H. W. Sass in February 1863, the honorary secretaryship was undertaken *pro temp.* by Mr. Bassett Smith, who kindly held office until in November 1863 the present honorary Secretaries, the Rev. Thomas Hugo and Mr. Charles John Shoppee, accepted the appointment.

“Since the last General Meeting the Council have had to contend with serious difficulties, it being impossible to ascertain from the Society's books a correct list of the subscribing members, or to know when their subscriptions had been paid.

“This has been remedied by a long correspondence, which has necessarily absorbed considerable time.

“Upon the appointment of the present Honorary Secretaries in November 1863 the liabilities of the Society amounted to 128*l.* 14*s.* 10*d.*, and the available assets at the Bankers to 3*l.* 19*s.* 5*d.*

“The difficulty arising from this deficiency was met by a donation on the part of the Council and officers, and by the Collector being actively employed in obtaining subscriptions and arrears from Members.

“This has resulted in a sufficient sum being raised to pay off all out-

standing liabilities at that date, and to leave a present balance of 24*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.* in favour of the Society after payment of every account to this date.

“The Fifth Part of the TRANSACTIONS, up to April, 1862, has been distributed amongst those members who have paid their subscriptions for 1864.

“The number of members who have paid their subscriptions for 1864 is 196.

“Your Council cannot conclude their Report without congratulating the Society on its present improved condition, and earnestly call on the members to further the general prosperity of the Society by the introduction of new members, and by communicating such discoveries as may come under their notice.

“(Signed) JOSHUA W. BUTTERWORTH, Chairman.”

#### “REPORT OF THE AUDITORS.

“We the undersigned, who were appointed by the Council of the London and Middlesex Archæological Society, on the 4th of April instant, to audit the accounts of the Society, beg to submit the following Report:—

“The last audit of the Society was made on the 13th of December, 1861; subsequently to which date the accounts appear to have been for a considerable time very irregularly kept, and to have fallen into great confusion; so that when the present Honorary Secretaries assumed office there was great difficulty in ascertaining the financial condition of the Society. A searching investigation was therefore undertaken by two Members of the Council, whose Report sets forth such information on the subject as they were enabled to gather from the only sources which were available, and contains a statement of affairs which they regard as the nearest approximation that could be come to. The accounts thus made up to the time when the present Honorary Secretaries entered upon office, in December last, showed a balance at the bankers of 3*l.* 19*s.* 5*d.*, the liabilities at the same time amounting to 128*l.* 14*s.* 10*d.*

“The account which we have been called upon to audit commences at that date, viz., December 1863, and is brought down to the 11th day of April, 1864, during which time the receipts appear to have been 226*l.* 12*s.* 5*d.*, and the payments. 202*l.* 0*s.* 9*d.* The details of these amounts are specified in the accompanying Statement, and for each item comprised therein the most satisfactory vouchers have been produced to us. The result appears to be, that, after payment of every known claim against the Society, there remains at the present time a balance at the bankers in favour of the Society of 24*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*

“We desire to offer our congratulations upon the advantage which the Society has gained by the accession to office of the present Honorary Secre-

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS on account of THE LONDON AND MIDDLESEX  
 ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY, from December 1863 to April 11th, 1864.

RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	PAYMENTS.	£ s. d.
Balance at Bankers, December 1863 . . . . .	3 19 5	J. B. Nichols and Sons, Printers, Balance of Account . . . . .	56 6 8
Subscriptions and Arrears . . . . .	£156 11 0	Mitchener, Printer . . . . .	24 10 0
Dividends on Stock . . . . .	4 0 0	Esquilant, Stationer . . . . .	37 18 3
	160 11 0	Cleghorn, Engraver . . . . .	3 14 0
Donations . . . . .	62 2 0	Ashbee and Dangerfield, Lithographers . . . . .	1 15 0
		Utting, Engraver . . . . .	5 17 0
		Bassett Smith, Esq., Secretary pro tem., Disbursements . . . . .	3 0 11
		Ivatts, Removal of Society's effects . . . . .	0 19 0
		Crow, the like . . . . .	0 11 0
		J. B. Nichols and Sons, printing "Transactions," Part V. . . . .	33 16 3
		Scott, Printer . . . . .	12 0 0
		Cheque Book . . . . .	0 5 0
		C. J. Shoppee, Esq., Honorary Secretary, Disbursements, viz.:—	
		Commission to Collector . . . . .	8 9 2
		Expenses at Ironmongers' Hall, &c. . . . .	7 4 4
		Petty Cash and Postages . . . . .	5 14 2
		Balance at Bankers . . . . .	21 7 8
	£226 12 5		24 11 8
			£226 12 5

Audited by us, this 11th day of April, 1864. { J. O. HALL.  
 T. BREWER.

taries, whose energetic and valuable services have already been productive of great benefit, and therefore merit the warmest acknowledgments of the Members.

11th April, 1864.

J. O. HALL.  
T. BREWER."

NOTE.—The Report herein referred to, presented by two Members of Council (Messrs. Tayler and Butterworth), may be inspected on application to the Honorary Secretaries.

11th April, 1864.

By order of the Council.

The following Resolutions were then proposed and carried unanimously :  
Moved by Mr. BARRON and seconded by Mr. TUCKERT, That the Report of the Council and that of the Auditors be received with satisfaction, and adopted and printed.

Moved by Mr. FRENCH and seconded by Mr. BARRON, That the Thanks of Members be given to the Council for their Report, and for the satisfactory position in which the Society is now placed.

Moved by Mr. ATKINSON and seconded by Mr. WHITE, That the Thanks of the Meeting be given to the Rev. Thomas Hugo and Mr. Charles J. Shoppee, the Honorary Secretaries, and to Mr. Bassett Smith, the late Hon. Secretary *pro temp.*

Moved by Mr. HEALES and seconded by Mr. BARRON, That the Thanks of the Meeting be given to the Auditors, Messrs. Hall and Brewer, for their Report and services.

Moved by Mr. WHITE and seconded by the Rev. THOMAS HUGO, That the cordial Thanks of the Society be given to the Right Hon. Lord Talbot de Malahide, the President of this Society, for his able Presidency during the past year.

On the Meeting proceeding to the election of Officers and Council for the year ensuing, the following were unanimously chosen :

PRESIDENT, The Rt. Hon. Lord Talbot de Malahide.

COUNCIL.

Arthur Ashpitel, Esq. F.S.A.  
Charles Baily, Esq.  
Joshua W. Butterworth, Esq. F.S.A.  
Edward J. Barron, Esq.  
Jackson Thomas Brewer, Esq.  
Wm. Durrant Cooper, Esq. F.S.A.  
Henry C. Coote, Esq. F.S.A.  
John Franklin, Esq.  
John E. Gardner, Esq.  
John Orde Hall, Esq.

Alfred Heales, Esq. F.S.A.  
Mr. Deputy Lott, F.S.A.  
John Gough Nichols, Esq. F.S.A.  
John Edward Price, Esq.  
Bassett Smith, Esq. F.S.A., F.G.S.  
William Tayler, Esq. F.S.A., F.S.S.  
J. R. Daniel-Tyssen, Esq. F.S.A.  
John Whichcord, Esq. F.S.A.  
Alfred White, Esq. F.S.A., F.L.S.

HONORARY SECRETARIES, Rev. Thomas Hugo, Esq. M.A., F.S.A.  
Charles John Shoppee, Esq. A.R.I.B.A.

AUDITORS, G. R. French, Esq. and R. Westwood, Esq.

A Resolution was passed, That it be referred to the Council to consider the Rules of the Society.

Mr. WHITE brought before the Meeting the subject of the Evening Meetings, and the expediency of pecuniary assistance being accorded to render them permanent: whereupon Mr. BARRON moved, and Mr. TUCKETT seconded, That the Council take such steps in the matter as it may consider fit. Carried unanimously.

Mr. WHITE moved and Mr. C. BAILY seconded, That the cordial Thanks of the Society be given to Mr. J. E. Price for the great zeal which he has shown in carrying out the Evening Meetings. Carried unanimously.

After voting their thanks to the Chairman Mr. Butterworth, the Meeting then closed.

#### TWENTY-NINTH GENERAL MEETING,

Held at HESTON, Middlesex, on Tuesday, August 9th, 1864.

J. R. DANIEL-TYSSSEN, Esq., F.S.A. in the Chair.

The Members from London travelled by special train from Paddington, and made their first stoppage at HAYES, where they were received at the Church by the Rector, the Rev. W. Randall, and some remarks on the architecture of that edifice were read by Mr. C. BAILY.

The Sepulchral Brasses were afterwards explained by Mr. W. H. BLACK.

HABLINGTON was next visited, where Mr. ALFRED WHITE read some remarks on the Church and its Monuments. Some ancient stained glass in a staircase window of the Rectory house was also examined, by permission of the Rev. J. F. Smith.

At CRANFORD the company was received by the Rev. Heathfield W. HICKES, M.A., the Rector, who exhibited the parish registers; and in conjunction with Mr. ALFRED WHITE described the Monuments in the Church and Chancel.

The party then proceeded to HESTON, and were there received by the Rev. W. H. BARKER, in the absence of the Rev. Edward Spooner, M.A., the Rector. A paper on this Church was read by ALFRED HEALES, Esq. and is printed in the present volume, pp. 204—223. The Sepulchral Brasses were described by Mr. W. H. BLACK.

The Rev. THOMAS HUGO read a memoir on Moor Hall, Harefield, which was visited by the Society on the 23rd August, 1861, (see p. 159,) a *camera* or cell of the Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem. This will be published in the next volume of the Society's Transactions.

The company then adjourned to the new School Room, kindly lent for the purpose by the Rector, where ample justice was done to a handsome collation,—which terminated the day's proceedings.

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OF THE

London and Middlesex Archaeological Society.

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FEBRUARY, 1865.

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(Kept in a large Portfolio, with lock.)

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|---|-----------------------|
| Interior of the House of Lords.                               | (Water-colour.)       |
| Chalk Church, Kent.   | "                     |
| Interior view in Ham House.                                   | "                     |
| View of Site of Roman Camp.                                   | "                     |
| Houses of Parliament before the Fire.                         | "                     |
| Glazier's Hammer, found in St. George's Church,<br>Southwark. | "                     |
| Ruins of Covent Garden Theatre.                               | (Photograph.)         |
| Scene in Fleet Street, London and County Bank.                | "                     |
| Exchequer Office.   | (Pen-and-ink sketch.) |
| Ceiling of Ditto.   | "                     |



THE  
VISITATION OF LONDON,

TAKEN BY

ROBERT COOKE, CLARENCEUX KING OF ARMES,

A<sup>o</sup> DOM: 1568 ;

AND SINCE

AUGMENTED BOTH WITH DISCENTS AND ARMES.

[HARL. MS. No. 1463.]

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EDITED BY

JOSEPH JACKSON HOWARD, F.S.A.

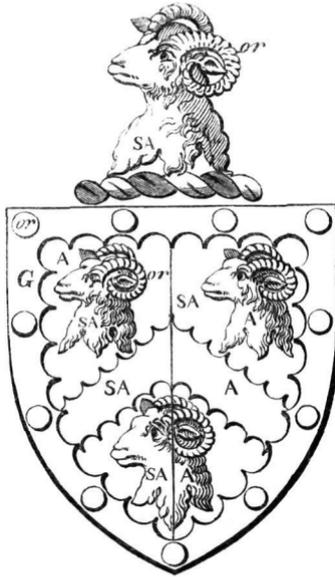
AND

JOHN GOUGH NICHOLS, F.S.A.

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THE fair copy of the Visitation of London made in 1568, in the Library of the College of Arms, is in the narrative form, written on vellum, with the arms very beautifully illuminated. It is marked G. 10.

The original papers from which it was compiled are in the volume marked F. 1.



William Chester, of London, gent. — . . .

John Chester, eldest sonne, — Joane, dau. of — Hill,  
of London, gent. of London.

Nicolas Chester, 1 filius.	Elizabeth, dau. of John Turner, and widowe of Alderman Beswick.	— Sir William Chester, kt. Mayor of London, 1560, 2 Eliz. 2 sonne.	— Elizabeth, dau. of Tho. Lovett, of Astwell, in com. Northt. ar. 1 wife.
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Richard Chester, now  
living, 1568.

Thomas, 2 sonne.	Francisca, wife to Francis Robynson, of London, grocer.	William Chester, of London, sonne and heire.	— Judith, dau. and coheyre of Anthony Cave, of Chichley, in com. Buck. ar.	Emme, wife to John Gardener, of London, grocer. Susanna, wife to John Trott, of London, draper.
---------------------	---	--	--	--

Anthony Chester, his only sonne and heyre.

## NOTE.

By the marriage with the heiress of Cave mentioned in this pedigree the family of Chester became seated at Chichley in Buckinghamshire, with the title of Baronet, conferred in 1619; but, strange to say, no pedigree of them is given in Lipscombe's History of that county. The Visitation of Bedfordshire, 1634, contains a copy of the present pedigree, continued for two generations lower; but the best account of the family hitherto published is that given in the English Baronetage, 1741, vol. i. pp. 368-378. It is there stated that Robert Chester, who founded a guild in the parish of Stow St. Edward, co. Gloucester, in 23 Hen. VI. was the father of William, the first in the present pedigree; of Richard; and probably of Robert, who founded an eminent mercantile family in Bristol.

Richard Chester, skinner, the second son, was an alderman of London, and sheriff in 1484-5. His widow Alice, by her will in 1504, desires to be buried near him in the church of St. Botolph without Aldgate.

William Chester, his elder brother, was likewise a skinner, and a merchant of the staple of Calais, and received the arms and crest represented in the opposite page by grant\* of William Hawkslow, Clarenceux, May 22, 1467. He died in 1476; and his will, containing many benefactions in the city of London, is printed in the Baronetage, *ubi supra*. He leaves Agnes his wife and Richard his brother executors, and bequeathes to master William Hill vicar of Walthamstowe 20*l*. The said Agnes, by her will in 1484, desires to be buried with her husband at St. Botolph without Aldgate, and appoints sir William Hill clerk her brother and Hugh Brown mercer of London her executors. It would seem, therefore, that our Visitation is incorrect in assigning the name of Hill to the wife of John Chester instead of the wife of his father William.

John Chester was a draper of London, and died 1513, mentioning in his will his sons Nicholas and William (as in the pedigree), his daughter Alice, and Anthony Wellis his wife's son. He leaves all his goods and chattels to be divided between his wife and his sons, to his wife one half, and to his sons the other; which bequest to his wife he makes the larger on condition that she will never marry, as she hath said to him. From her son's name it would seem she had had a former husband. She was, however, induced to marry again, and became the second wife of sir John Milbourne, master of the Drapers' company in 1514-15, and lord mayor in 1531-2, the founder of the almshouses still standing in Crutched Friars; whose will was proved in 1535, and that of his widow in 1561, when she was buried in the church of St. Edmund the King, whither Sir John Milbourne's "tomb of touch" had been removed from the priory church of the Crutched Friars. (Stowe's Survey.)

\* MS. Coll. Arm. L. 10, p. 51.

Sir William Chester, who was living at the Visitation of 1568, was a draper, and merchant of the staple. During his shrievalty he was knighted by queen Mary at Greenwich, Feb. 7, 1555-6; he was lord mayor in 1560, and M.P. for the city in 1562. He was not only distinguished as a merchant, but also as a scholar; and, having become a fellow-commoner of Peterhouse in Cambridge, he was late in life created M.A. by a grace of that university dated 2 May, 1567: a memoir of him is consequently given in the *Athenæ Cantabrigienses*, vol. i. p. 311. He "dwelled at the upper end of Lombard-street, over against the George, nere to St. Edmund's church, where he is buried." (*List of Mayors, &c.* by Wm. Smith, Rouge-*Dragon.*) The same house was afterwards occupied by Sir George Barnes, lord mayor 1586-7. The funeral of his first wife, Elizabeth Lovett,\* on the 23d July, 1560, is described in Machyn's Diary; the celebrated Becon preached on the occasion, and Sir William Chester is noticed by Foxe as having when sheriff favoured the persecuted Reformers. In 1561 he erected a monument in the church of St. Edmund the King, bearing some Latin verses commemorating his wife, and also inscribed, "D. Joanni Milburno vitrico. D. Joanni Chestero patri. D. Roberto Tempesto genero. D. Joannæ Milburno secundo marito matri suæ optimæ. Gulielmus Chester posuit. Anno Domini 1561." In the Latin verses, which were probably written by this learned alderman in the person of his wife, she describes herself as having given birth to six sons and eight daughters. (See the lines in Stowe's *Survey*.) Thomas the second son was afterwards Bishop of Elphin.

The family of Chester remained at Chichley in Buckinghamshire until the death in 1755 of Sir Charles Bagot Chester the seventh Baronet; who bequeathed the estate to his maternal cousin Charles Bagot esq. younger brother of William first Lord Bagot. He took by act of parliament the name and arms of Chester, and is now represented by his grandson the Rev. Anthony Chester of Chichley. The baronetcy devolved, first on Sir Francis Chester, uncle † to the seventh Baronet, who died in 1766; and then on a

\* The quarterings of Lovett, as drawn in the Pedigree, are: 1. Lovett; 2. Turville; 3. Billing; 4. Gifford; 5. Prayers; 6. Jewell; 7. Cranford; 8. Drayton. See pedigrees of Lovett in Baker's *History of Northamptonshire*, i. 732, and in Lipscombe's *Buckinghamshire*, iii. 457; and one showing the descent from Prayers through Drayton and Lovett to Shirley in the *Archæologia*, vol. xxix. p. 407; where there is an engraving of the very curious silver seal of Thomas de Prayers, temp. Edw. II. (bearing the bend cotised between six martlets,) which is still in the possession of his descendant Evelyn Philip Shirley, esq. F.S.A., M.P. for South Warwickshire. Baker (vol. i. 730) misattributes this quartering to Tonge; Lipscombe (*ubi supra*) is inaccurate in various respects.

† In Courthope's *Synopsis of the Extinct Baronetage of England*, 1835, p. 42, and in Burke's *Extinct and Dormant Baronetcies*, 1841, p. 112, Sir Francis is stated to have been the cousin of his predecessor; and in the latter work Francis, fourth son of Sir John the fourth Baronet, is stated to have married "Berthia (*sic*) daughter and

cousin, the Rev. Sir Anthony Chester, Rector of East Haddon, co. Northampton, on whose death it became extinct, in 1769.

The Chesters of Chichley latterly omitted the bordure from their coat of arms, as appears in the Baronetage of 1741, and on the monument in Hackney church of Mrs. Bethia Chester, (with an inescutcheon of Webb,—Gules, a fess ermine between three owls or,) from which the annexed engraving is contributed to these pages by J. R. Daniel-Tyssen, esq. F.S.A.

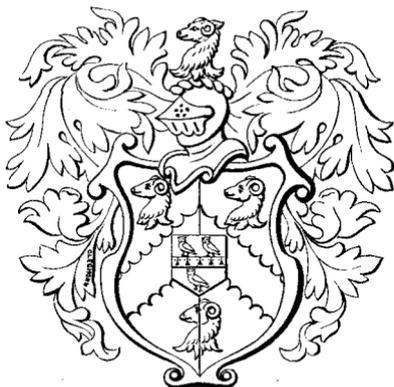
coheir of Thomas Wood, esq. of Kensington, and one of the coheirs of Sir Henry Wood, knt. one of the clerks of the board of green cloth to Charles II." and by her to have had "a son Francis, who inherited as eighth Baronet." But in truth the son died in 1757, before his father; and it was the father who succeeded to the baronetcy, as is proved by the following epitaphs in Hackney church, Middlesex—

"Here lyeth the body of Mrs. Bethia Chester, wife of Francis Chester, Esq. a son of the late Sir John Chester of Chichley in Bucks, Bart. She was daughter of Thos. Webb of Kensington, Esq. and departed this life the 29th of September, 1743, in the 60th year of her age.

"Also the body of Francis Chester, Esq. the son of Francis and Bethia, who died Decr. 18th, 1757, æt. 34 years."

"Hic, juxta cineres carissimæ uxoris et filii, suas etiam requiescere voluit Franciscus Chester, Baronettus, filius Johannis Chester, Baronetti, de Chichley in agro Buckingham: vir bonus, fidelis, et eximie pietatis. Obiit 18<sup>o</sup> die Dec. Anno Christi 1766, ætatis suæ 74."

His wife's name, it thus appears, was Webb, not Wood as given by Burke, and in the Baronetage of 1741, i. 377. Her father, Thomas Webb, was the son of Anthony Webb, citizen and merchant-taylor of London, by Elizabeth, sister to Sir Henry Wood, Clerk of the Green Cloth, and to Dr. Thomas Wood, bishop of Lichfield and Coventry. Sir Henry Wood had an only daughter and heiress Mary, who was married to Charles FitzRoy Duke of Southampton, one of the natural sons of King Charles the Second. After her death, without issue, in 1680, Henry Webb, brother to Thomas, took the name of Wood. (MS. Collections for Hackney, by J. R. Daniel-Tyssen, esq. F.S.A.)

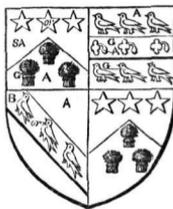




Lawrence Martyn, of Long Melford, in com' Suffolk, gent. — . . .

Richard Martyn de Long Melford — . . .

Roger Martyn, 1 filius.      Lawrence Martyn, 2 filius.      Elizabeth, dau. of — Cheek, of Debenham, in Suffolk.



Letitia, dau. of Humfrey Pakington, of London, 2 brother to Sir John Pakington, of Hampton Lovett, in com' Wigorn', mil'.

Sir Roger Martyn, Mayor of London a<sup>o</sup> d'ni 1568.

Elizabeth, dau. of William Castelyn.

Susanna, wife to Rob<sup>t</sup> Bee, of London, gent.

Edmund Martyn, 2 sonne.

Martha, wife to John Castelyn.

Humfrey Martyn, 1 sonne.

Alice, dau. of Thomas Pullison, of London.

Mary, wife to Alexander Denton.

Joan.

Anne.

## NOTE.

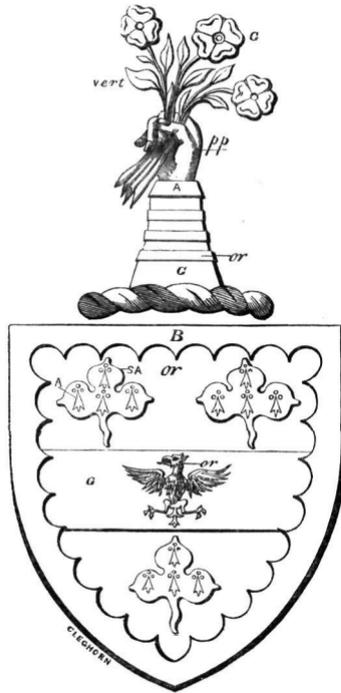
Sir Roger Martyn, mercer, "dwelled on the west side of Soper-lane, over against Sir Stephen Soame." (List of Mayors, &c. by Wm. Smith, Rouge-*Dragon*.) He died Dec. 20, 1573, and was buried in St. Antholin's, Budge-row; having (according to his poetical epitaph, preserved in Stowe's *Survay*, 1633,) had eight children by dame Elizabeth his second wife. She is there described as "Of Græcia soyle, and Castlyne's race\*;" and she had been previously married to Thomas Knowles, "whose bones from Bow were hither borne;" he had died July 11, 1550, having had issue by her three children. He was descended from Thomas Knowles, grocer, and alderman, and twice mayor, in 1400 and 1411. Stowe says that St. Antholin's church "was lately re-edified by Thomas Knowles, grocer, mayor, and by Thomas Knowles his sonne, both buried here."

Besides Letitia, other daughters of Humphrey Pakington† were married to aldermen: Joane was first married to Humphrey Baskerville, sheriff in 1561, and was afterwards the second wife of Sir Lionel Duckett, lord mayor in 1573; Alice was wife of John Lambert, sheriff 1551; Anne, married first to Humphrey Style, merchant, of London, secondly to Edward Jackman, sheriff 1564, and afterwards (as third wife) to James Bacon, sheriff 1569, younger brother to Sir Nicholas the lord keeper.

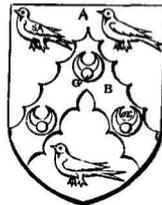
The family of Martin was seated at Long Melford, in Suffolk, from the reign of Richard II. until the estate was sold by Sir Mordaunt Martin, Bart. at the latter end of the last century. The Baronets descended from Roger, brother to the Lord Mayor. It may be remarked that our present pedigree differs from that in the several Baronetages; where between Lawrence, buried at Long Melford in 1460, and Lawrence father of the Lord Mayor, there are two generations; Richard who died in 1463, and a second Richard who died 1510.

\* Her mother, the wife of William Castelyne of London, gentleman, citizen and mercer, was Angelet, eldest daughter and heir of Michel Vlacho of Chios in Grecia. (F. 1, Coll. Arms, f. 314.)

† The coat of Pakington, as engraved in the pedigree, quarters Washbourne and ———.



S<sup>r</sup> Richard Champion, Knight, Mayor=Barbara, dau. of — Watson, of  
 of London a<sup>o</sup> d'ni 1565. Lidington, in com. Rotel. gen'.

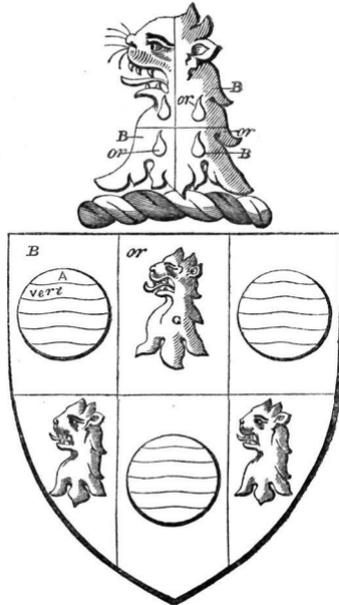


## NOTE.

Sir Richard Champion is described by Stowe as the son of Richard Champion, of Godalming, Surrey.

"The first day of August (1558) was chosen Sheriff for the King at Guildhall master Hawes clothworker; and after was chosen Sheriff of London master Champion draper by the Commons of the city." (*Machyn's Diary*.) "He was Maior An<sup>o</sup> 1566. He died without issue, 1568. Buried at St. Dunstan's in the Est, with these arms in the margent, (Or, on a fess gules between three trefoils slipped erminois a spread eagle or, all within a bordure engrailed azure, charged with eight bezants): which were after taken downe and these sett upp in the same place: Quarterly, 1 and 4, Argent, three trefoils slipped sable; 2 and 3, Argent, three human legs couped gules, on an inescucheon argent a griffin segreant sable." (*List of Mayors, &c.* by William Smith, Rouge-*Dragon*.) His wife, Barbara, was the widow of Henry Heardson, skinner, Alderman of London, but never Sheriff or Lord Mayor; whose funeral solemnity at St. Dunstan's in the East, Dec. 20, 1555, is described in *Machyn's Diary*, p. 99. She erected a monument in that church, with kneeling effigies of herself and both the aldermen her husbands, the poetical epitaphs of which will be found in Stowe's *Survay*; as also (among the City benefactors) Sir Richard Champion's endowment of Milburne's almshouses on Tower-hill; and, under St. Edmund's parish, a provision for bread for ever, by his will dated 23 March, 1570.

Of the same family was Richard Champion, of the parish of St. Benet Fink, citizen and draper, who by his will, dated 18 March 1622, gave "toward the releife of the poore people inhabiting in the parish of Godlymen in Surrey my tenement and cherry garden scituate at Crayford in the county of Kent." (*Hist. of Surrey*, by Manning and Bray, i. 642.)



Sr John White, Mayor of London, = . . .  
and grocer, ob. 9 Junij, 1573.

Robert White, of Aldershott, in com. = Mary, dau. of William Foster of  
Southt. sepultus 22 Maij, 1599. London, gent. ob. 21 Julij, 1583.

Robert White,  
1 filius, obiit  
ætatis 2 annor'.

Robertus White,  
2 filius, obiit  
æt. 1 anni.

Mary,  
8 weekes  
ould.

Elizabetha,  
alij Elena,  
æt. 4 annor'

## NOTE.

Sir John White, grocer, was a son of Robert White, of Farnham, in Surrey; and he had a brother of his own names, John White, Bishop of Lincoln 1554, and of Winchester 1556—59. Sir John was Master of the Grocers' Company in 1563, Sheriff in 1556, and Lord Mayor in 1563. He married first Sibell, sister of Sir Thomas White, of South Warnborough, Hampshire; and secondly Katharine, daughter of John Sodaye, of London, apothecary to Queen Mary, and widow of Ralph Greenway, alderman of London. The celebration of this marriage in 1558 is noticed in Machyn's Diary, with its great feast, goodly masque, and great dancing in the masque; and on the 25th May following the same diary describes the christening of his son, when the Marquess of Winchester, the Bishop of Winchester, and Lady Laxton were sponsors; again, the baptism of another son, Thomas, Feb. 3, 1561, the sponsors being two aldermen, Sir Thomas Offley and Latham, and the wife of Alderman Champion. Sir John White was buried at Aldershot in Hampshire in 1573 (not 1571, as stated by Stowe): see his epitaph, and some extracts from his will, in *Collectanea Topogr. et Geneal.* vol. vii. p. 212; and for several minor incidents in his life see the index to Machyn's Diary. Nicholas Charles, in the Lansdowne MS. 874, has preserved the appearance of his funeral achievements, as they were suspended in Aldershot church; and, by favour of the Camden Society, an engraving is annexed, as first published in Machyn's Diary. They consisted of his standard, as a Knight; four penons,—of his own arms, the City of London, the Grocers, and the Merchant-Adventurers; a coat-armour, a sword and target, helmet, mantles, wreath, and crest.

The grand-daughters of Sir John White, mentioned in this pedigree, became the heiresses of the family, and were married, Ellen to Sir Richard Tichborne of Tichborne, co. Southampton, and Mary to Sir Walter Tichborne of Aldershot, his brother. See a fuller pedigree of White in the Visitation of Hampshire 1634, printed in Berry's County Genealogies for Hampshire, 1833, p. 295.

The present Pedigree was written subsequently to the Visitation of 1568, as is shown by its dates: the MS. G. 10 in the College of Arms has the arms only entered.



The Funeral Atchievements of Sir John White in Aldershot Church, Hampshire.  
(Described in the preceding page.)

# Proceedings of the Evening Meetings of the London and Middlesex and Surrey Archaeological Societies.

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THESE monthly meetings were established by the Councils of the two Societies, to give to their members the opportunity of immediately communicating discoveries of archaeological interest made in the counties of Middlesex and Surrey, and of exhibiting objects preserved during the progress of excavations, &c. The production also of ancient works of art, coins, documents, &c., it is hoped, will not only be the means of bringing before the Societies much that is instructive and pleasing, but induce such an amount of discussion as will throw new light upon many subjects, and tend to increase the number of those who interest themselves in these pursuits.

The members of the Societies are invited to communicate discoveries to the Secretary of the Committee, so that the earliest notice of them may appear chronicled in these short reports.

The first evening meeting was held at the rooms of the Societies, on Tuesday, 18th September, 1860,

Bassett Smith, Esq., F.G.S., in the chair.

The Chairman inaugurated the meeting with the following brief remarks:—

“ The object of these evening meetings is to call attention to such relics of the past as the industry of our members may enable them to exhibit ; not as mere objects of curiosity, but as remains which serve to the historian and the philosopher as do fossils to the geologist—by defining and illustrating the strata of time, and revealing the modes in which human intellect and sentiment developed themselves in different ages.

“ Men leave the impress of their minds upon their works ; and, from a careful consideration of them, we may learn what opinions, habits, and wants have from time to time prevailed among them, and thus make antiquarian objects eloquent teachers, capable of explaining, corroborating, or correcting our views of the past, and presenting new materials of knowledge ; until, rising from the contemplation of the production to that of the producer, we discern his plans, and call his thoughts to a renewed life.

“ Thus Archæology may withdraw us from that isolation into which we are so prone to fall through a too exclusive regard to the affairs of the present ; and by making us acquainted with our predecessors, and our obligations to them, enable us to compare ourselves with them, to grasp their experience, and correct our over-estimate of ourselves and our own age—to the improvement of the works we may leave to posterity.

“ It is hoped that these meetings will conduce to the advancement of archaeological learning, by supplying the means both of imparting and obtaining information ; and I now declare them opened, and trust they will afford instruction and entertainment.”

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William Henry Hart, Esq, F.S.A., exhibited a deed dated June 10, 1635, made between Richard Evelyn, of Wootton, Co. Surrey, Esq., of the one part, and Robert Hatton, of the Middle Temple, London, Esq., and George Duncumbe, of Albury, Co. Surrey, Esq., of the other part ; whereby Richard Evelyn, for the natural love and affection he bore to John Evelyn, gentleman, his second son, and Richard Evelyn, his youngest son, settled certain estates in the county of Sussex for their benefit. This deed is of interest as relating to the celebrated John Evelyn ; and it furnishes not only a good signature of Richard Evelyn his father, but also of John Rowe, the Sussex antiquary, who is one of the attesting witnesses.

Henry W. Sass, Esq., exhibited a piece of lead pipe which was taken up in October, 1854, along the line of Old Broad Street, between the site of the Excise Office and Threadneedle Street, at about 4 ft. below the surface of the paving. It is supposed to be either the supply or waste pipe of the baths of a Roman villa, the remains of which were discovered on the site of the old French Protestant Church in Threadneedle Street, during the excavations for the basement of the Gresham

Chambers. This pipe is in lengths of about 9 ft., and is formed by turning over sheets of cast lead, so as to form a round bottom, the two ends being brought together as a ridge and soldered; the lengths are joined by bands of lead, which are flat and square at the bottom, and made watertight by a very hard cement. Lead pipes of similar construction have been found in France, and as some of these have Roman inscriptions on them, we may fairly suppose this to be of Roman origin, and not any part of the pipe supplying a mediæval conduit, as these, as far as is known, were round in form. In our own country at Corchester, a Roman station in Northumberland, portions of lead pipe have been found an inch and a half in diameter, formed by bending round a flat strip of the metal, and soldering the joint. This appears to be the same process as that adopted for the Broad Street pipe.

Mr. W. H. Overall exhibited specimens of various forms of Roman pottery found in Ivy Lane and St. Paul's Churchyard.

Mr. Fillinham exhibited a massive egg-shaped watch, manufactured about 270 years since, and also two Chinese snuff bottles, made of soapstone, beautifully carved. The watch was a curious piece of mechanism; the movement was vertical, and catgut supplied the place of the small chain inside; the case and face were entirely of brass, and a small pin, about the sixteenth of an inch in height, was affixed to each figure on the dial, so that the time might be felt in the dark, or by a blind person. The horologe was in going order, but the beat was heavy and laboured.

Charles Higgins, Esq., communicated an account of a subterranean brick chamber in the grounds of the house No. 12, Canonbury Place, in the parish of Islington. It measures 11 ft. 6 in. from north to south, 10 ft. 4 in. from east to west, and is 15 ft. high; it contained water to the depth of 4 ft. This chamber is covered at the western end by a segmental arch. The east end appears to have been formed for the purpose of a shoot, and at the west end are brick steps, which originally came to the surface. At the east end is the commencement of a brick passage, 7 ft. high, 2 ft. 6 in. wide, and 63 ft. in length; at the end of which is another chamber about 10 ft. square, the floor of which is about 1 ft. 6 in. lower than the passage. These remains are situate about 400 ft. nearly east of Canonbury Tower. An old sewer has since been discovered, southward of the chambers and passage, but not connected with them.

Mr. Higgins also communicated the discovery of a coffin, containing

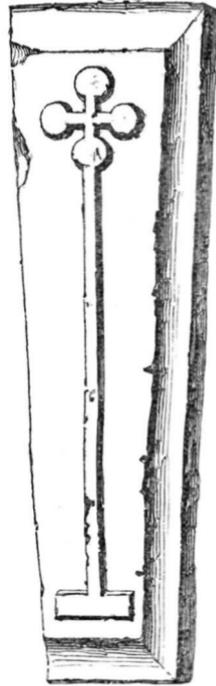
the skeleton of a female, about 20 ft. from the east door of the Angel Tavern, in the Pentonville Road. It was lying east and west, 1 ft. 6 in. below the surface of the road. It is supposed that the coffin had been placed in a coal vault (as there was coal-dust on a brick paving over the coffin), before the formation of the City and New Roads.

Henry W. Sass, Esq., drew attention to the recent discovery of a small stone coffin beneath the courtyard of Ironmongers' Hall, Fenchurch Street. Drawings were produced, showing the dimensions, &c. It is formed of stone 4 in. thick; its length 2 ft. 2 in., width at the head  $7\frac{1}{2}$  in., at the base 5 in.; the chamfer 1 in. wide and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in. deep; the length of the cross 1 ft.  $7\frac{1}{2}$  in. Some discussion ensued relative to the coffin, which is among the smallest ever found. A representation of it is given in the annexed woodcut.

J. J. Howard, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a collection of curious silver seals of the sixteenth century, one of them bearing the arms of More, of More Hall, and Bank, in the county of Lancaster; namely, argent, three hounds courant in pale sable. On another, of somewhat singular shape, are quaintly engraved the arms of the Mercers' Company.

Mr. Howard also exhibited two grants of arms to the Hares, of Stow Bardolph, Norfolk. The first, in point of date, is a grant from Robert Cooke, Clarencieux (with signature and seal), to Nicholas Hare, of Stow Bardolph, son of John Hare, of London, gentleman, and grandson of John Hare, of Humarsfield, in the county of Suffolk. The arms are, "Gules two barres golde a chief indented silver. And to the creast upon the hearme on a wreath golde and gules a demy Lion argent a crowne about the neck golde manteled gules dobled silver as more playnlie apperith depicted in this margent." It is dated 1574.

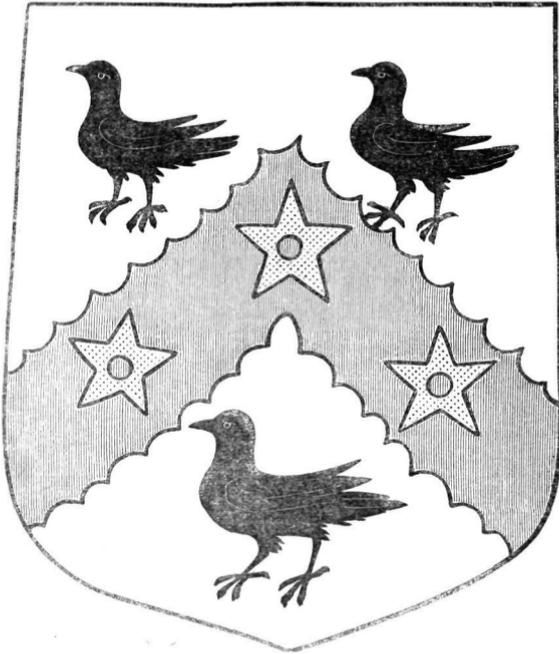
The second is a confirmation to Sir Ralph Hare, of Stow Bardolph, Knight of the Bath, son and heir of Richard Hare, of London, and grandson of John Hare, of the same city, of the ancient Arms of the Hares, the



G. R. F.

previous grant by Cooke being pronounced incorrect. This document is dated February 12, 1613, and near the fold is the signature of William Camden, Clarencieux. The arms are, "A Shieeld Gueles two Barres and a Cheife Indented Or," "and for their Crest upon an Healme and wreath of his colours A demy Lyon Argent A Crowne about his neck Gould, mantled Gueles doubled Silver as more plainly appeareth depicted in the margent."

S. F. H. Cox, Esq., Hon. Sec., exhibited a grant of arms, by William Hervy Norroy, dated November 15th, 1556, to John Croker, of Hoeknorton, in the county of Oxford. The arms are, "Argent a Chevron



engraled gulz betwene iij crows sable on the cheveron iij molettes persed golde T[he Cr]est upon the helme a crowe sable with a crowne silver about the neke holdyng a whete eare in his beke golde on a wrethe argent and sable manteled gulz dobled argent as more playnly aperyth depycted in this margent." This grant was surrounded on three sides by a floriated border. The upper portion has been cut away. The illuminated initial letter contains a portrait of Norroy in his Tabard, with his wand of office.

The Croker arms are represented in the accompanying illustration,

but the crest, unfortunately, is missing, through the mutilation above mentioned.

Mr. Cox also exhibited two miniatures of the Croker family—mounted in gold, and surmounted with the family arms.

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*Tuesday, October 16, 1860.*

William Henry Hart, Esq., F.S.A., in the Chair.

Mr. Henry S. Richardson, of Greenwich, communicated some remarks on the impressions of Monumental Brasses exhibited in the room. A specimen of a fac-simile, taken by covering the surface of the brass with a mixture of lamp-black and oil—according to the method of the late Craven Ord, Esq., was contributed by J. J. Howard, Esq., F.S.A., who also supplied one of an impression taken from the incised lines filled with printing ink. These are produced by pressure, and as the figures are entirely reversed, there are grave objections to this method with quarterings of heraldic shields. He then described the mode of taking rubbings on tissue paper, with oil and black lead, on a wash-leather pad, which gives accurate details, but is apt to soil the hands. The difference between rubbings with heel-ball and the metallic rubber was then described—the former giving the engraved lines white, while the metallic rubber, with prepared paper, gave a perfect fac-simile of the brass. Mr. Richardson referred by way of illustration to rubbings by himself of, 1st, the brass of Canon Langton, from Exeter Cathedral; 2nd, the Newdigate brass, from Merstham Church, Surrey; 3rd, the brass of Sir Richard Bagot and wife, from Baginton Church, Warwickshire, the colours of the arms on the surcoat being heraldically rendered, as well as the colours inlaid in the belt, collar of SS., &c.

Robert Cole, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited and described the following documents, with autographs :—

Sign-manual of Henry VIII. to a warrant for the payment of £10, for half a year's annuity to Sir Richard Nevil, dated in the first year of his reign, 1509.

Warrant to the Earl of Nottingham, as Lord Lieutenant of Surrey, for the levying of troops, soon after the Spanish Armada, with the

sign-manual of Queen Elizabeth. A fine bold specimen, and in excellent preservation. To this warrant is appended a list of the leading gentry of the county.

A warrant, with the signature of Charles I., for the appointment of Thomas Dangerfield as an Examiner of the Court of Star Chamber.

A warrant of Charles II., with his sign-manual, appointing Sir Charles Wheeler Governor of the Leeward Islands, 1670.

Sign-manual of James II. to a warrant for the payment of wages to the officers and company of the Deptford Ketch, March, 1687-8. This warrant is countersigned by Samuel Pepys.

A commission appointing Thomas Stanwix as Captain in the Army, with the sign-manual of William III.

A warrant with the sign-manual of Queen Anne, countersigned by Bishop Burnett.

A document dated in the year 1548, bearing the signature of Francis I. of France.

A letter of Oliver Cromwell, dated in 1642, when only Captain of a troop. Letters of Cromwell at this early date are extremely rare.

A receipt given by Nell Gwyn for £250, portion of an annuity granted to her for the support of herself and her son Charles, Earl of Burford. This receipt is signed "E. G.," being all she could write. The autograph of "Pretty Nell" is very rarely met with.

Mr. Cole also exhibited a very rare broadside relating to the South Sea Bubble, entitled "The Bubbler's Mine, or England's Folly"; and a London Directory of 1755, consisting of but few pages, and contrasted it with the bulky volume of the present year.

Thomas Wills, Esq., exhibited an extensive series of ancient keys, including Roman, Saxon, and mediæval. Some of the earlier forms are very curious. First, an iron key, of which the extremity of the stem is recurved, the web of four long dentes projecting laterally from its end, and pointing towards the annular bow. It is thought this key was used to push back moveable pegs, as in the wooden locks of Egypt; it was found at Colchester, in 1843. Also a bronze one, found at a great depth near St. Swithin's Church, Cannon Street, in 1853. Other keys of the Roman period, found at Colchester; at Charing Cross, while repairing the statue of Charles I.; at Rochester Castle; and beneath Gerard's Hall crypt, were specially alluded to. An iron key of very rude fabric, the piped stem of

which has only a fragment of the web remaining. The bow is an elongation of the stem, bent round in a large circle, the end touching the stem, but not attached to it; this was found in the crypt of St. Paul's Cathedral when preparing for the interment of the Duke of Wellington, in 1852. It is probably one of the keys of the old cathedral, and may be as early as the Norman era. An exceedingly elegant cabinet key, of German workmanship, temp. William III., stated to have been found in a wall in Brydges Street, Drury Lane, in 1851. A small key of singular form, the web Z-shaped, with a short stem, through the bulbed end of which passes a large ring, so that when the key was placed in the lock the ring hung in front of the chest, having the appearance of the central handle; it was found in St. Mary Axe. These are a very few of the most remarkable keys of this collection.

C. J. Shoppee, Esq., exhibited a collection of keys of the times of Elizabeth, James I., and William III., one of the latter period having an elaborately pierced cipher in the bow, and originally gilt. He also exhibited some very fine ornamental iron-work of this period; electrotype casts of the seals of the Emperors Sigismund, Albert II., and Ferdinand I. Also a table clock, with a silver horizontal dial; the maker's name, "William Prins, Rotterdam," being engraved on the inside.

B. H. Cowper, Esq., remarked that the watch exhibited at the last meeting by Mr. Fillinham was made by Ghyllles Van Gheele, of Cologne; and that he had discovered that one of that name, of literary and antiquarian taste, lived at Cologne in 1641, and suggested he was probably the maker of this watch.

J. J. Howard, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a pedigree of the Markham family, accompanied by the following remarks addressed to the Secretary:—"Perhaps the enclosed pedigree of Sir Griffin Markham (the associate of Sir Walter Raleigh in the plot for placing Arabella Stuart on the throne in 1603), may be deemed of sufficient interest to exhibit at our next meeting. The pedigree is on vellum, and written in Latin, with the arms of all the Markham alliances emblazoned. The shields of arms amount to 155. It commences with Sir Alexander Markham, temp. twelfth century. The latest date in the pedigree is that of the death of William Markham, a younger brother of Sir Griffin, who died 31st May, 1617. Camden's signature is appended, but without date; as, however, Camden died in 1623, the date must be between 1617 and 1623. At the bottom of the pedigree

is a shield of twenty-four quarterings, ensigned with helmets and crests ; on each side of the shield are also three other crests. Sir Griffin Markham was tried and sentenced to death, but was reprieved on the scaffold, and banished for life. Several of his letters are preserved in the Harleian and Lansdowne collections (Brit. Mus.) In one, he speaks of having visited various German courts ; and this pedigree seems to have been prepared for foreign use, as several of the Markhams are described as living in the time of certain German emperors, instead of kings of England. *The disposition and number of the helmets and crests is also a strong evidence of its having been prepared for some purpose connected with Germany—perhaps to assist Sir Griffin in obtaining a patent of nobility, or some order of knighthood.*”

J. W. Brown, Esq., exhibited a Roman vase, found near the Temple, and a portion of a Roman pavement from Thames Street ; also impressions of seals, many of them curious and interesting, and asked information respecting them, which was promised to be given at the meeting in November. Mr. R. Cole also offered to exhibit another series of autographs at the next meeting.

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*Tuesday, November 20, 1860.*

B. H. Cowper, Esq., in the chair.

The Chairman described the seals exhibited at the last meeting by Mr. Brown, and read the following list:—

1. Municipal seal of Portsmouth.
2. Common seal of the citizens of Canterbury.
3. A conventual seal of St. Pancras ; place unknown.
4. Common seal of the priory of St. Pancras, at Lewes.
5. Seal of a Duke of Savoy.
6. Seal of the convent of St. Bartholomew, of the order of friar preachers, London.
7. Seal of Anthony de Bek, Bishop of Durham, 1283 to 1311.
8. Seal of the court of the see of Spoleto.
9. Seal of the convent of Sion (of St. Adrianus).
10. Seal of Richard, Bishop of Durham. The following bishops of Durham have borne the Christian name of Richard ; viz., Richard de Mansis, 1217 to 1228 ; Richard Poore, 1228 to 1241 ; Richard Kellowe,

1311 to 1317; Richard de Bury, 1333 to 1345: he was Lord Chancellor and Lord Treasurer, whose seal it may have been.

11. Commissary's seal of the Archbishop of Canterbury in the metropolitan visitation.

Robert Cole, Esq., F.S.A., made the following remarks on a letter-book of Sir Anthony Bacon, elder brother of the great Lord Bacon; and a very curious letter from Aylmer, Bishop of London, to Sir John Harvie, Lord Mayor of London. Sir Anthony Bacon was the son of Sir Nicholas Bacon, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, by his second wife, Anne, daughter of Sir Anthony Cooke, tutor to Edward VI. He was born in 1558, and at the age of twenty-one commenced his travels on the Continent. He resided at Paris, Bourges, and Geneva, where he took up his residence with his friend the celebrated Theodore Beza. In the letter, Bishop Aylmer deals very plainly with the Lord Mayor for his irreverent mention of some of the clergy. Respecting Robert Horne, late Bishop of Winchester (died 1579), he says:—"You are not content thus to triumph on the mean sort, but you reach at them that be as good as yourself, even in your mayoralty, and somewhat your superior when you are out; namely, that Horne (for so you term him) was a hypocrite, and had no Latin, wherein the world and all wise men will condemn you for speaking of a dead man who for his learning, wisdom, good government, and writing was famous, and therefore not to be maligned after his death, especially by a man of your place." Of the Lord Mayor's treatment of himself he says, "I pass on to myself, whom it pleaseth you to term by the name of Elmer as unreverently as if I should omit the name of your office, and call you Harvey, which, God willing, I will not do, to teach you good manners what you ought to do. You said that when Elmer was in Zurich he thought that a hundred pounds was enough for any minister; and so thought you, peradventure, in your prenticehood that a hundred pounds a year had been well for a merchant." After some more observations on the Lord Mayor's general treatment of the clergy, he finishes thus:—"If you take this in good part as coming from him that hath charge on you, I am glad; if not, I must tell you your duty out of my chair, which is the pulpit at Paul's Cross, where you must sit, not as a judge to control, but as a scholar to learn; and I, not as John Elmer, to be taunted, but as John London, to teach you and all London; and if you use not yourself as an humble scholar, then to discipline you as your

teacher and prelate. Thus I bid you heartily farewell from Fulham, this first of March, 1581.

“Your Lordship’s loving friend and Bishop,  
“JOHN LONDON.”

In all biographical notices of the Bishop, his name is spelt Aylmer, but in the copy of the foregoing letter it is spelt Elmer, and we must presume it was so spelt in the original.

Whilst abroad, Sir Anthony Bacon corresponded with several eminent persons in England, and the book now before you contains copies and portions of many of his letters written in 1580 and 1581 ; here is one of them :—

“Now, good Mr. Wilbram, how do you? We shall, I hope, one day meet again, when we may freely talk together, and you need not doubt that I have a whole hour to discourse with you. I dare not now begin any longer treatise, for fear I have not sufficient leisure to finish it, and the bell begins to ring to Mr. Beza his lecture. I do well, I thank God, and remain always the very same Anthony Bacon which you left me, your very friend, and will so continue as long as I live.

“From Geneva, at Mr. Beza his lodging, 1581.”

Burleigh and Walsingham were Bacon’s uncles, and in this book are several letters which passed between Bacon and those celebrated statesmen. There are copies also, in Bacon’s handwriting, of letters written by other persons, but apparently in no way concerning Bacon ; among them the letter from Bishop Aylmer to the Lord Mayor, followed by one from Walsingham to Bacon. Why Bacon should have copied Aylmer’s letter into the book does not appear, but I see no reason to doubt its genuineness I may remark that John Aylmer, Bishop of London, was born at Aylmer Hall, in Norfolk, in 1521. When a boy, his quickness of apprehension, and superior mental ability, attracted the attention of the Marquis of Dorset, who sent him to Cambridge, and made him his chaplain, and tutor to his children, one of whom was the unfortunate Lady Jane Grey. His first preferment was to the Archdeaconry of Stow, in Lincolnshire, which gave him a seat in the Convocation held in the first year of Queen Mary, where he resolutely opposed the return to popery. He was soon afterwards obliged to fly for protection to the Protestants in Switzerland. On the accession of Elizabeth he returned to England. In 1562 he

obtained the Archdeaconry of Lincoln, and was a member of the famous *Synod of that year, which reformed and settled the doctrine and discipline of the Church of England.* In 1576 he was consecrated Bishop of London, and died in 1594, aged 73. He was a learned man, but was more disposed to intolerance than is consistent with the character of a true Christian.

I may add, I possess a copy of a letter which is thus indorsed:--  
 "11 Jan<sup>r</sup>., 1580. Touching ministers who do preach, but refuse to administer the sacrament, drawn by the Bishop of London." This letter, with the ministers' complaint in consequence, will be the subject of a future communication.

Mr. Cole also exhibited several interesting Royal and other autographs, namely of George II., George III., George IV., and the original notes taken by the latter, when Prince of Wales, at the examination of Hatfield; a letter of Handel, returning thanks to the Artillery Company for the use of their kettle-drums in his oratorios; a letter from Sir John Franklin; a document signed by Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough; and a paper attested by Sir Christopher Wren.

Mr. W. H. Overall gave some account of Paul's Cross, and exhibited several volumes of sermons preached there. He said the old pulpit was built of timber, mounted upon steps of stone, and covered with lead. The first notice of this cross was in 1258, when Chief Justice Mansell laid an accusation against the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of London for overtaxing the citizens. Fabian records another meeting as having been called at the Cross by Henry III. in 1259, when His Majesty attended, accompanied by his brother, the Earl of Cornwall, and directed the Lord Mayor to administer the oath of allegiance to all citizens above twelve years of age. In 1388 Robert de Braybroke requested contributions to restore the Cross, it being then in a very ruinous condition; and in 1448 Thomas Kemp the then Bishop of London, rebuilt it. A sermon preached by Robert Wimbleton at Paul's Cross, printed in Fox's "*Book of Martyrs,*" occupies some eleven closely-printed columns, and is a very quaint production. At this Cross, Dr. John Shaw preached a sermon from the significant and memorable words "*Bastard slips shall not take deep roots.*" Here Bishop Ridley preached his sermon on the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper.

Latimer was upwards of seventy years of age when he preached

his first sermon from the Cross. Machyn, in his diary, alludes to the scene of riot which occurred after the sermon delivered by Dr. Bourn, of High Ongar, and chaplain to Her Majesty, in consequence of his speaking against the late Queen, which so roused the populace that he narrowly escaped with his life.

On the 2nd of December, 1553, Stephen Gardiner, Bishop of Winchester and Lord Chancellor, attended by sixteen bishops and many judges, preached at Paul's Cross; Cardinal Pole and King Philip of Spain being among the hearers. During Queen Elizabeth's reign, the pulpit was occupied by Bishops Horne, Jewel, Pierce, &c., and Her Majesty attended to return thanks for the destruction of the Spanish Armada. In James's reign the fame of the Cross still continued. James attended to hear the justly celebrated Dr. King, Bishop of London.

The last monarch who attended was Charles I., as the Cross was pulled down in 1643, during the mayoralty of Isaac Pennington.

W. H. Hart, Esq., F.S.A., read a letter from Archbishop Craumer to Matthew Parker, dated May 5th, 1548, appointing him to preach at the Cross on Sunday the 22nd July, and that he fail not to preach that Sunday, "because the Cross must in nowise be disappointed or destitute of a preacher."

Charles Baily, Esq., exhibited tracings of painted glass. The earliest (temp. Edward II.) was from the chapel of Merton College, Oxford; the next in point of date was a very beautiful specimen of early art from East Malling, Kent, representing the crowning of the Virgin—the lines of lead hardly interfering with the design. He also drew attention to a curious specimen from Shottesbrook Church, Berks, representing St. John the Baptist, the drapery being arranged with much taste. Tracings of several figures of saints from the same church, a shield with curious device from Little Warley Church, of an eagle from Corringham Church, &c., were also exhibited and described.

Mr. William Sanders exhibited a framed engraving, representing a knight (temp. Henry III.) and an ecclesiastic—both members of the Waterhouse family. It was remarked that these engravings illustrate a curious work on heraldry by Sylvanus Morgan, entitled "The Sphere of Gentry," and were most probably by Gaywood.

Henry W. Sass, Esq., read the following account of the Honourable Artillery Company, and by the kindness of the Court of Assistants of the

Company was enabled to present to the meeting the various representations of their arms; also engravings of them of a still earlier date, which had been kindly lent to him for exhibition by J. J. Howard, Esq., F.S.A. He made these preliminary remarks on the history of the Company. That a company or guild had existed long previous to the time of the first letters patent (28 Henry VIII., anno 1537), there could be no doubt. Henry VIII., who had from early life practised the use of all manly and athletic exercises, particularly that of the bow, found upon his accession, in 1509, the citizens of London well disposed towards one of his favourite pursuits, and gave them the sanction of his presence and practice. They extended their exercises over the fields near Islington, Hoxton, and Shore-ditch, and there fixed butts and targets to shoot at, and marks to shoot from. By the kindness of Mr. Hodson we are enabled to give illustrations of some of the marks which existed a few years since, and of which the following account is given in "A Perambulation of Islington," by Thomas Edlyne Tomlins, Esq., imperial 8vo. London: Hodson, 1858.

"Two of them are still in existence—the one at the end of Dorchester Street, Hoxton, on the east side of the New North Road, near the Canal Bridge; the other is fixed and preserved in the brickwork of the Canal Bridge, above the towing-path, on the London or south side of the canal, bearing the inscription SCARLET. Two other stone rovers have been destroyed within the last fifteen years, viz., one that stood in the Britannia Fields, near the pathway, Canal Bridge, and a few yards northerly from where the porters' resting-block recently stood, was, in the summer of 1842, broken up by some carpet-beaters, who made use of the fragments to support their poles withal; and the other stone rover that stood in what was recently the enclosed field in the New North Road, was either removed or buried about five years since in constructing the buildings in Arlington Square; and the exact



place where this rover stood is now the garden of the house No. 24 in Arlington Street. This rover, on which were discernible the letters 'F. G.' and the date, '1679,' appears to me to have been called JEHU; the name of the other, which had been battered and broken short, and was in appearance very ancient, I cannot collect, nor is it given in the map of 1737. The foregoing engraving will present the appearance that the rover JOHN, sometimes written JEHU, presented to the pedestrian as he walked from London or Hoxton on the left-hand side of the New North Road, immediately after passing over the Canal Bridge.

"The rover still standing at the end of Dorchester Street, as already observed, upon which appear the letters 'A. C.' and the date '1683,' surmounted by the arms of the Artillery Company, in iron, let into the stone, and was called WHITEHALL, and also described in some maps as Welch Hall and Welch Ball, is faithfully described by the following engraving or woodcut, viz.—

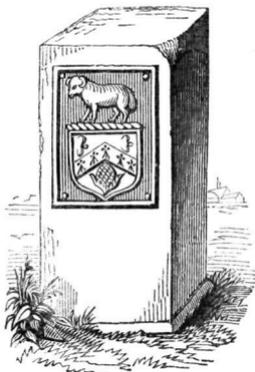


WHITEHALL.

"No more than twenty-four of these stone rovers appear to have been in existence in 1737, and no wooden marks are alluded to, from whence it may be concluded that the use of the pillars or stakes had been even at that time discontinued; and those who critically compare the two maps to which I have alluded will be able to ascertain from the local data I have preserved the relative positions of the stone rovers.

"As the land on the east side of Frog Lane, in the neighbourhood of the New North Road, belongs to the Clothworkers' Company, as tenants of the Prebend Manor, a short boundary-stone mark, with their armorial bearings carved thereon, stood on the left-hand side of the New North Road coming from London, which I mention because it may have been, although a very modern stone, mistaken for a rover. The following wood engraving represents the appearance it bore at the time

of its removal, in 1852, in consequence of the recent buildings that now cover the site of those fields called Great Coleman's, Little Coleman's, and the Prebend Field." \*



As the inhabitants of those villages increased, they enclosed their grounds, which had been a common field, and thus prevented the practice of archery; this produced a serious contest, amounting almost to an insurrection, in 5 Henry VIII., anno 1514, in which the citizens practising archery, tenacious of what they had enjoyed as a right, assembled and destroyed all the fences. In the twenty-eighth year of his reign (anno 1537, August 25), when he had seen them matured in the practice and well disciplined in the service, he granted them a patent of incorporation. In this patent many curious privileges are granted; among others, the Company are permitted to shoot any kind of game in any part of His Majesty's dominions, except within two miles of the spot where he may at the time happen to be residing; they are also exempted from serving upon any jury. In 1588 the Company made a considerable figure at the camp at Tilbury; but, from some reason, from that time it gradually declined, all useful discipline was neglected, and the body, which to this time had exercised themselves and trained others in the art of war, almost ceased to exist. James I. granted a patent for the encouragement of the Company, which bears

\* Since the publication of the above it has been ascertained that this stone was put up in pursuance of a decree of the Court of Chancery, in order to distinguish the freehold lands from the copyhold.

date the 1st day of February, 1605. This patent was for the purpose of preventing the enclosure of the various fields in which the Company had the right of shooting, "whereby might ensue to sundry of our said subjects occasion to haunt and frequent some other kind of unlawful games, whereunto there are too many inclined, which our meaning is shall be in nowise suffered." It gave to certain persons, or to any six of them, full power and authority to survey all grounds within two miles of the City. This was followed by another patent in 1610, for the revival of the Company, the names in which correspond exactly with the register of the Company. Charles I. granted a charter to the Company, bearing date December 20, 1633, for the preservation of their rights, as regarded the shooting at their butts as heretofore, and giving them power to destroy all enclosures, ditches, banks, hedges, &c., which interfered with such rights. William III. was apparently well satisfied with those who commanded in, and the loyalty of, the Company, expressed in a letter dated 22nd day of May, 1689. In 1690, when the King determined to go to Ireland in consequence of James having landed there, he gave a fresh proof of his consideration for the Company, by appointing himself Captain-General, and substituting the Duke of Norfolk in his absence. This letter is dated 3rd day of June, 1690. On the accession of Queen Anne the Company presented an address, to which Her Majesty replied, and appointed Prince George of Denmark, her husband, Captain-General (26th day of June, 1702). In this letter Her Majesty says,—“We likewise recommend unto your care, that all the Commission Officers of our Trained Bands of the said city may list themselves members of the said society; that so by the frequent practice of arms, according to their rules, they may be the better qualified to perform this trust in their respective commands; and for so doing, this shall be your warrant.” Soon after the accession of George I. the Company presented an address, to which His Majesty returned the following answer:—“I thank you for this dutiful and loyal Address: and as a mark of my particular regard for you, I will appoint the Prince of Wales your Captain-General.” The King also sent a letter to the Company, dated the 5th day of May, 1715, confirming their right to use all their ancient practising grounds, and recommended that officers of Trained Bands should be members of the Company. On the 4th March, 1766, George III. expressed himself by letter to the same effect, and appointed H. R. II. the Prince of Wales Captain-General. George IV.

by letter appointed himself Captain-General on 18th April, 1821. On the 21st August, 1830, being the birthday of King William IV., he signed a warrant confirming the Company in all its ancient rights and privileges, declaring himself Captain-General, and appointing the Duke of Sussex their Colonel. The warrant, with the sign-manual of the King, was presented to the Company under arms by H.R.H. the Duke of Sussex, on Monday, 6th September, 1830. The warrants received since the accession of Her Majesty are as follows:—July 5, 1837, appointing the Duke of Sussex Captain-General. April 9, 1842, reserving to the Crown the right of appointing field-officers in the Company. September 14, 1843, appointing Prince Albert as Captain-General and Colonel. October 10, 1849, reserving to the Crown the right of appointing all officers of the Company.

I have thus given you a short sketch of the Company as developed by its charter and letters-patent; and will now proceed to the subject more immediately before us, the Arms of the Company. That the Company throughout all this time should not have had a grant of arms is scarcely possible, nor would they have used one without a grant. The exemplification of arms bears date the 30th April, 1821, and is the most recent, and I suppose the most correct, of the series before you, and which I will now detail. The first in antiquity is an engraving probably about the date of the building of the armoury house on its present site, 1622. The second is an engraving which bears the name of W. Hollar, fec. 1644. The third has six smaller shields around the Company's shield, and between it and the supporters, three on each side; and on the back of the frame is the following note:—“This print, framed and glazed, was given by Major Edward Dowling to the Hon. Artillery Company, 28th April, 1790. On inquiry, made at the Herald's Office, it appears that the arms in the small shields round the Company's arms appertain to the persons in command, and who, by the books of the Hon. Commissioners of Lieutenancy, also appear to have been the Colonels of the six regiments of London at the muster of 1676, about which time it is therefore probable that this print was engraved. Dexter side; Sir John Robinson, Bart., Lord Mayor in 1663, Colonel of the Green Regiment. 2. Sir Robert Vyner, Knt., Lord Mayor in 1675, Colonel of the Red Regiment. 3. Sir William Pritchard, Knt., Lord Mayor in 1683, Colonel of the Blue Regiment. Sinister side; 1. Sir Thomas Bludworth, Knt., Lord Mayor in 1664, Colonel of the

Yellow Regiment. 2. Sir Joseph Sheldon, Knt., Lord Mayor in 1676, Colonel of the White Regiment. 3. Sir Thomas Player, one of the Representatives in Parliament of the City of London in 1678 and 1679, Colonel of the Orange Regiment.”

The autographs of the Colonels mentioned in this note were exhibited by the kindness of J. J. Howard, Esq., F.S.A.

The fourth is a drawing on vellum by John Blackwell, who was clerk to the Company in the early part of the last century, and who was the author of a valuable work entitled, “A compendium of Military Discipline as it is practised by the Hon. Artillery Company,” printed in 1726. The fifth is also a drawing on vellum, probably a little anterior to the last, “An Exemplification of Arms to the Company,” by Sir Isaac Heard, Knt., Garter, Sir George Naylor, Knt., Clarencieux, and Ralph Bigland, Esq., Norroy, showing that the King by warrant under the royal signet, and sign-manual, dated 18th April, 1821, has granted and confirmed to the Artillery Company to bear the arms, crests, and supporters, for centuries used by the said Company, as depicted in the painting annexed, viz.:—  
 “Argent a cross of St. George, gules charged with a lion passant guardant or (being part of the royal arms of England) on a chief Azure, a portcullis of the third, between ostrich feathers erect of the Field; and the crest on a wreath of the colours. A dexter arm embowed in Armour, the gauntlet grasping a pike, in bend sinister or, between two Dragons wings argent, each charged with a cross gules. Supporters on the dexter side a Pikeman armed and accoutred, supporting with the exterior hand a pike erect proper, and on the sinister side a Musketeer with matchlock, bandoliers, and rest, all proper, together with the motto, *Arma pacis fulera.*” This bears the date 30th April, 1821.

The following communication was read from H. C. Coote, Esq., F.S.A. :—  
 —“A fragment of antiquity has fallen in my way which may perhaps be worthy of being laid before the Society. In looking over the published Anglo-Saxon Charters of the Abbey of Westminster, I have met with a passage connected with the Archæology of our City, which it seems to me may be interesting, if it can be satisfactorily elucidated. The Charter containing the passage in question is to be found in page 21 of the Rev. Mr. Widmore’s ‘Inquiry into the Time of the First Foundation of Westminster Abbey.’ It is also to be found in vol. iii., p. 72, of the late Mr. Kemble’s ‘Codex Diplomaticus.’ The latter gentleman, however, has

avowedly only re-published Mr. Widmore's copy, and had no access to the original muniment, wherever that may now be. The Charter purports to bear date in the year of our Lord 951, and to be a confirmatory grant of 5 mansiunculæ or hides (equivalent to about 600 acres, see general introduction to Domesday, pp. 80 and 81) from King Eadgar to the church of the 'blessed Peter the apostle at Westminster.' According to a recital in the deed, a previous grant of the same land had been made to the same monastery by the Mercian King Offa. The grant of the estate being in general words, as usual in Anglo-Saxon deeds, is followed in this deed, as in all others, by a particular description of the boundaries and abutments. This description purports to be taken from the original grant of Offa, viz., about 200 years before, and it is as follows:—'Ærest up of Temese, andlang, Merfleotes to Pollenestocce, swa on Bulunga fenn; of tham fenne æft thære ealdan dic to Cuforde; of Cuforde upp andlang Teoburnan to thære wide herestræct; æfter thære herestræt to thære ealde stoccene Sancte Andreas Cyricean, swa innan Lundene fenn; andlang suth on Temese on midden streame; andlang stremes be lande and be strande, æft on Merfleote.' This, being literally translated, is as follows:—'First up from Thames, along Merfleet to Pollenestoc, so on to Bulunga Fen; from the fen following the old ditch to Cowford; from Cowford up along Teoburn to the wide high road (literally, military road), to the old wooden church of Saint Andrew, so into London Fen, along south on Thames in mid stream, along stream by land and by strand back on to Merfleet.' There seems to be something wanting at the conclusion of this description, but in the other portions I think there remains enough to enable an accurate opinion to be formed of the bearings and references of the whole passage. If this be so, we have a piece of Anglo-Saxon topography of the time of Offa, viz., of the eighth century, which is of course unique. I have said that I suspect Mr. Widmore's transcript of the original muniment to be inexact—perhaps incomplete. The same inexactness extends itself also to the spelling,—I allude to the word 'Merfleet;' this should be 'Mærfleet,' that is, the 'great fleet.' Taking this to be so, I think the deed is a grant of the royal waste land, extending upwards from the Thames along the banks of the river Fleet, as far as one of the rivulets which fed that great creek; thence along the banks of such rivulet, to what was the original church of Saint Andrew, Holborn; abutting upon the morasses of the north of London. In regard to the

word 'fleet,' which is still general in Kent, it is, as we know, applied to those streams which flow into the sea, or into any considerable river, such as the Medway. Our London Fleet was only a longer specimen of the same kind, fed and augmented by three rivulets—viz., the little river Fleet, Turnmill Brook, and the Old-bourn or Holbourn (see Pennant), besides having the advantage of being tidal. To close a long letter, I will call attention to the leading features of old or mediæval London, as traced by Pennant:—'The ancient city was defended in front by the river; on the west by the deep ravine since known by the name of Fleet Ditch; on the north by morasses, and on the east by another ravine.'

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*Tuesday, December, 18th, 1860.*

Alfred White, Esq., F.L.S., in the Chair.

The Chairman having referred to Mr. Coote's communication on the Saxon Charter, read at the last meeting, Mr. W. H. Overall made the following remarks on this subject:—“This Charter with a Saxon description of the boundaries, is in the British Museum. I agree, to some extent, with Mr. Coote in his views, but think he is in error as to the position of the land thus granted to the Abbey of Westminster; and in this view I am strengthened by the opinion of several members present at the last meeting. In the description we read, ‘*along the military road to the wooden church of St. Andrew, then within London fen, to the middle of the Thames, then by land and strand to Merfleet.*’ Thus we see the boundary comes to London, and goes back to Merfleet, which must therefore be past the Strand to the west. The Strand was then more or less marshy or soft, as may be proved by the frequent orders of the early kings to repair and keep passable these roads, as well as from the fact that two bridges have been discovered, during excavations made in the Strand. Near to Charing Cross, there appears to have been some higher and drier land, and beyond this point, near to Whitehall, I would place Merfleet; an outlet existed here for the discharge of the water from the low ground, forests, and waste land which at that time made up the site of Westminster. Starting from the mouth of Merfleet, we arrive at Pollenstoc, the position of which I am unable to define; then to Bulunga Fen: this I find was the name for the marshy lands about Tothill Fields;

then along the old ditch to Cowford, which I cannot trace very distinctly, although there are evidences of such a place; then up along to Tyburne (a name well known to all), a large stream, which drained Mary-le-bone, Paddington, and the country around, and discharged itself into the Thames, opposite Vauxhall. Ascending this brook, we arrive at the military road, now Oxford Street, and Holborn, and proceed to the wooden church of St. Andrew, which, we may suppose, was at or near the site of St. Andrew, Holborn, and this would bring us to London Fen, or the River Fleet; thence to the mouth of this river, and along mid-stream of Thames, by land and strand back again to Merfleet. I find in Widmore mention of other charters, limiting the boundaries of Westminster. Since writing the above, I have been directed by an old topographical friend to a paper on this subject by G. Saunders, Esq., in the *Archæologia*, vol. xxvi. The author takes almost the same view as myself, giving some more detail in one or two instances. He says, 'The boundary, according to the description in the Charter, as is evident towards its conclusion, also commenced higher up the river than where it was bordered by the Strand, at a part called Merfleet, agreeing with the marshy site of Whitehall, along which it proceeded to Pollenstock. Pollenstock may have been the termination of the high ground, near the river, on which the monastery was placed. The boundary then continued to Bulunga Fen, which also agrees with the ancient marsh of Tothill-fields, reaching from the neighbourhood of the Abbey to the old ditch, now the King's Scholars' pond sewer, along which ditch the boundary continued to Cowford, and from thence, up along the Tyburne stream, to the broad military way, now Oxford Street. Thus far, we seem precisely to follow the boundary described in the Charter. It afterwards proceeded along the military road to the old stock of St. Andrew's Church, being in the line of Oxford Street and Holborn; and then took a southerly direction, within the London Fen, answering to the situation of the Fleet Dyke, to the mid-stream of the Thames; and along that stream, by land and strand, to Merfleet, where the boundary commenced.' Upon reading this, I was pleased to find that it strengthened my opinion: Mr. Saunders accounts for Pollenstock as being the site of the Abbey, but he seems, like myself, unable to trace Cowford, although, I think, it might be assumed to be on the other side of Buckingham Palace; Merfleet, he agrees with me, was in the immediate neighbourhood of Whitehall. I hope these few remarks

may assist in arriving at the situation of some of the places named in this interesting document."

Mr. B. H. Cowper made some interesting observations upon this and similar documents of apparently very early date, which were frequently forgeries of 200 or 300 years later, used by ecclesiastics to make the foundation of their abbeys appear of extreme antiquity. A discussion then ensued; and as some difference of opinion existed, the Chairman suggested that the subject should be resumed at a future meeting.

Robert Cole, Esq., F.S.A., read the following account of the "Pretended Gift of Healing the King's Evil by the Royal touch, as exercised by Charles II.":—The superstition of former ages, with respect to the healing of diseases, is now happily almost extinct; but not wholly so, for even at the present day, and among persons of intelligence, to say nothing of the uneducated, there is still to be found a belief in the efficacy of charms, by means whereof certain diseases may be cured. It was the practice of our former kings to exercise the gift of healing the evil by the touch. Edward the Confessor was the first of the English kings to exercise this art of healing, as William of Malmesbury tells us; and it appears the practice was continued down to, and inclusive of, the reign of Queen Anne, with the exception of William III. Elizabeth was averse to this mode of healing, yet she adopted it; but it flourished most in the reign of Charles II., after his restoration.

William of Malmesbury relates several miracles performed by Edward the Confessor, one of which refers to a woman affected with scrofula, manifested by an extraordinary enlargement of the glands of the neck. The woman was, he says, admonished in a dream to have the affected parts washed by the king. She entered the palace and made known her desire, and the king readily undertook the labour of love; he rubbed the woman's neck with his fingers dipped in water, and health followed his healing hand: the same authority tells us that Edward had often previously cured this complaint in Normandy. The first mention of "money" being given to the recipients of the royal touch is in the annals of the reign of Edward I.; but prior to Charles II. no particular medal or coin appears to have been given at the time of healing. In the reign of Henry VII., the angel-noble of that sovereign was given; it was the coin of the time, and not made for this especial purpose. After the reign of Elizabeth, the size was reduced, on account of the number that applied

to be touched. Charles I. touched for the evil, and substituted in some cases a piece of silver instead of gold. The money issued from the Exchequer during a portion of this king's reign, for providing "Angel Gold for the King's Healing" from Michaelmas, 1628, to Lady Day, 1635—a period of seven years—amounted only to £2,410, as will be seen by the paper No. 1 now on the table—a small sum compared with the gold issued for healing medals in the succeeding reign. The paper No. 2. is a Treasury Order of the 17th May, 1680, for the payment of £3,000 to Baptist May, keeper of the privy purse, "upon account for providing crowne gold for healeing medalls for his Majestie's use in healeing." No. 3 is a receipt of Baptist May, dated Feb. 22nd, 1681, for £95 16s. 3d., in payment of an order, dated the 17th of the same month, for £3,000 for provision for "crowne gold for his Majestie's use in healeing." Hence we learn that in the two years no less than £6,000 had been ordered for providing gold for healing medals. It has been stated that previous to the reign of Charles II. no particular coin was used; but in this reign the medal, or, as it is commonly called, the "touch-piece" of Charles II. was expressly coined for the ceremony of healing; the diagrams (No. 4) represent the obverse and reverse of that medal. The medal of James II. was of smaller size; but enlarged by Queen Anne: the engraving No. 5 represents the true size of the several medals. I have already adverted to the great number of applicants for the royal touch. After the Restoration, the "bit of gold" was no doubt the incentive with many; and it is recorded in the bills of mortality that more people died of scrofula in that reign than during any other period. The reliance placed on the royal touch was doubtless greater than the desire to seek for medical aid; hence the increase in the number of deaths. Pepys, in his *Diary*, vol. i., has two notices in relation to the touching soon after the Restoration. "June 23rd, 1660.—To my Lord's lodgings when Tom Gray came to me and there staid to see the King touch people for the King's Evil. But he did not come at all it rayned so, and the poor people were forced to stand all the morning in the rain in the garden. Afterward he touched them in the banquetting-house." "April 13th, 1661.—I went to the banquet-house, and there saw the King heale the first time that ever I saw him do it, which he did with great gravity; and it seemed to me to be an ugly office and a simple one." The papers I have the pleasure of submitting for inspection on this occasion were found by

me among the mutilated Exchequer records which were sold as waste paper about twenty years ago, by order of the Lords of the Treasury of that day. From these documents we learn that between the 5th August and 22nd December, 1669 (No. 6), the King touched 779 persons, to whom so many medals were delivered; during the four months of February, March, April, and May, 1668 (No. 7), no less than 3,028 persons to whom medals were given; the seven months from August to February, 1671 (No. 8), 1,042; and the seven months from June to December, 1679 (No. 9), 722. There is another list (No. 10) from which the date is torn off, showing 1,355 touched in six months. The list No. 8 is entire, though partly torn; it is thus headed:—

“The number of persons that have been touched for the Evil and soe many meadalls delivered for that use, are according to the following particulars, and which amounts to one thousand forty and two.

“Signed, N. OXON, Clerk of y<sup>e</sup> Closett.”

Altogether, “His most sacred Majesty” touched for the evil, between the time of his restoration and his death, nearly 100,000 persons. Queen Anne (it is stated) touched 200 persons on the 30th of March, 1714; among them was the celebrated Dr. Johnson, then four and a half years old. He was too young to have any faith in this “sovereign” remedy, and so the royal touch had no effect on his disease, which remained with him during his long life. Of this reign I have but one document, No. 11, which I here copy: the original is on the table:—

“FEB. the 3.—Rec<sup>d</sup>. of the Right Honbl. Lord Dupplin fifteen hundred pounds, being in further part of an Order of Twenty-six thousand pounds, dated the 13 January, 1712, for the use of Her Majestie’s Privy purse, and for healing-medals.

“Witness,

“John Arnold.”

“HENRY HOARE,

“Attorney to Lady Masham.”

With the accession of the house of Brunswick the practice of healing by the royal touch in England ceased; but the Pretenders (as they have been commonly called) caused touch-pieces or healing-medals to be struck.

With respect to these medals, I have been favoured by James Dennistoun, Esq., of Edinburgh, with the following statement:—“Three scrofula-medals or touch-pieces were issued by the exiled Stuart princes (one by James, the old Pretender, another by his son, Prince Charles

Edward, and the third by Cardinal York) to the Italian peasantry; whom they touched for the evil, to be worn as amulets round the neck; most of them have been melted down, but those of James III. may still be picked up at Rome occasionally. Those of Henry IX. (Cardinal York) are excessively rare." In a MS. journal of Cardinal York (in Mr. Dennistoun's possession) mention is made of these medals being from time to time issued to persons affected with scrofula, even though not touched by his Eminence.

The trial-piece of Cardinal York, whilst Dean of the Sacred College, during the *sede vacante* of 1774, was struck for the Roman three-paul piece, but it is believed this coinage was never issued. With the papers will be found a pamphlet (No. 13), containing the whole of the ceremonial used in the time of Henry VII. After the Restoration, the ceremonial underwent some alteration, and it was further altered by Queen Anne. The following is a condensed form of the ceremonial as used by Henry VII. :  
 " After a few sentences in prayer by the king and chaplain, the king made confession of his sins to God, to the Virgin Mary, to all saints; and to the chaplain: and concluded with an invocation to the Holy Mary, the saints, &c., to pray for him; the chaplain then gave an absolution. This done, the chaplain, by the king's command, read part of the 16th chapter of St. Mark, commencing with ' Last He appeared to those eleven as they sat at table,' and ending with ' They shall impose hands upon the sick and they shall be whole;' which last clause (' they shall impose') the chaplain repeated as long as the king was handling the sick person; the Clerk of the Closet kneeling before the king, having the sick person upon the right hand, and who is likewise kneeling before the king; ' and then the king laid his hand upon the sore of the sick person;' that done, the chaplain read the remainder of the gospel; during which, the surgeon led away the sick person from the king. The chaplain then, by command of the king, read the commencement of the first chapter of St. John, ' In the beginning was the word,' to ' It was the true light which lighteneth every man that cometh into the world,' which last clause the chaplain repeated as long as the king should be crossing the sore of the sick person with an angel of gold noble; and the sick person had the same angel hanged about his neck, to wear it until he should be whole. This done, the surgeon led away the sick person as he did before, and then the chaplain made an end of the gospel."

After some further short sentences, the chaplain prayed for the sick person, which concluded the ceremony, except that of a prayer "to be said secretly, after the sick person departed from the king, at his pleasure."

In 1686, Richard Wiseman, Serjeant-Surgeon to Charles II. (and whose signature is appended to the paper No. 10), published a folio volume on diseases, in which he treats of the cure of the evil by the king's touch. The article is a curious one, and is now before you (No. 14).

W. H. Hart, Esq., F.S.A., then read a statement of the number of persons touched for the king's evil from 1685 to 1689; the numbers touched on each day averaged from 300 to 400.

J. J. Howard, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited an original proclamation, dated 1683, fixing the times of public healing, viz., "from the Feast of All Saints, commonly called Allhallow-tide, till a week before Christmas; and after Christmas until the first day of March, and then to cease till the Passion-week."

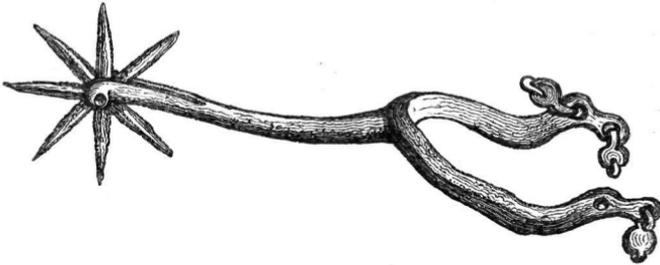
Mr. Cole also exhibited a power of attorney signed by Nell Gwynne, and attested by Otway, the poet. The seal affixed to this document bears on a shield a lion rampant; crest, a lion's head erased.

George R. Corner, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited and described some curious illuminations from a manuscript book, dated 1454: extracted, no doubt, from a legal work of the time, since lost or destroyed, the pictures only having been preserved. This discovery of them was somewhat singular. While staying at the residence of Selby Lowndes, Esq., Whaddon Hall, Buckinghamshire, he noticed one hanging on the wall of his bedroom; struck with its evident antiquity, he requested Mr. Lowndes to let him examine it in London, with any others that he might possess. They were four in all, and represented the four Courts of Law at Westminster; the first was that of the Court of Chancery, showing the Chancellor seated with the Judge, probably Sir John Fortescue, and two Masters in Chancery; this, Mr. Corner observed, was a custom abolished by Lord Brougham, who on taking his seat was in the habit of silently bowing, first to the right and next to the left—a signal that the presence of the two worthies was no longer required; there was also depicted the serjeant and lawyers pleading, dressed in particoloured garments, common during the reign of Edward III. The next represented the Court of King's Bench, with the five judges seated, the prisoner in custody of the tipstaff, his hand raised,

apparently in the attitude of pleading, and twelve exceedingly ill-looking jurymen; at the foot of the painting were a row of miserable prisoners, chained together, their hands attached to a rail, and presided over by a gigantic policeman of the time. The third, a much smaller painting, representing the Court of Common Pleas, the defendant pleading his own cause, no jurymen, and the figure of an old man, apparently the plaintiff; this was probably the trial of some civil cause. The fourth and last was that of the Court of Exchequer; the Lord Treasurer dressed as a nobleman, in scarlet robes and large red hat; the barons, some covered, the others holding their hats; the tellers counting the gold, and two unfortunate individuals, probably King's debtors, confined in a cage of very unpleasant dimensions.

Thomas Wills, Esq., exhibited his curious and extensive collection of Spurs of European and Mexican fabric. A communication was read from Mr. Wills, describing the principal specimens as follows:—

No. 1 is of brass, and dates about the middle of the fifteenth century, *temp.* Henry VI. The neck (as was usual at this period) very long; the



rowel consists of eight points, and the shanks are curved, to render them suitable to the ankle of the wearer. It is in the highest state of preservation, and was found in digging the foundation of a house at Tower Royal, Cannon Street, London, in 1854.

No. 2 is less definite in date, and it may perhaps be regarded by some as belonging to the middle of the seventeenth century, but from the form and number of the rovel points (twelve), I am inclined to assign it to the reign of Henry VII. The arched neck and shanks are of brass, and the rovel of steel. It was discovered in a sewer, at the bottom of Holborn Hill, near the Fleet Ditch, 1850.

No. 3 is of iron, and of the time of Henry VIII. The shanks are straight, the neck elevated and gently curved, and the eight points of the

large rowel are dagger-shaped. It was procured from a drain running through Bread Street and Watling Street, in February, 1856.

No. 4 is another spur of the close of the reign of Henry VIII. The shanks and neck are like the last; but the rowel, which consists of eight club-shaped spikes, alters its date to this period. This was dug up while underpinning a large warehouse at Queenhithe, Thames Street, since in the occupation of W. A. Rose, Esq., Alderman.

Nos. 5 and 6. A pair of brass pageant spurs of the time of Henry VIII. The spurs are richly ornamented, having at their shanks a bird, supposed to represent the peacock, to denote the pride and ostentation of the wearer; no doubt they were only worn in private life as ornamental badges, and not for any military purpose. Their rowels are singularly made, with a plain flat plate axle and fourteen steel spikes to each.

No. 7 is a specimen differing somewhat from those exhibited. There is nothing in the long eight-sided neck and curved shanks of this spur calling for special notice, only so far as they enable us to fix its date to about the middle of the reign of Henry VI.; but the rowel is of very unusual form. In its present mutilated state, it consists of three flat spear-shaped spikes; but, I believe, between each of them there was once a large sharp spicule, the rudiments of which are scarcely perceptible. Having seen a rowel of this kind in a nearly perfect state, I am able to describe its original form: the remaining spikes bring to mind the rowel in vogue at the commencement of the reign of Henry VIII., but then the little spear blades were more numerous, and the shanks and necks of the spurs were altogether of a different fashion. The end of the neck of this spur has unfortunately become fractured, and the clumsy workman, in his attempted restoration, has fixed the rowel so far within the notch that there is not room for it to rotate.

Nos. 8 and 9 are a very fine pair of steel Mauro-Spanish spurs, of the middle of the sixteenth century. The rowels have eight dagger-formed spikes; the necks and shanks are boldly perforated and engraved; and at the junction of the two parts are large perforated flat rose-shaped plates. These magnificent spurs were once the property of the late Earl of Harrington, and formed part of his collection of armour. They are said to have been worn by a Spanish general at the battle of Glenshields, in Scotland, where the Spanish troops that invaded England were defeated,

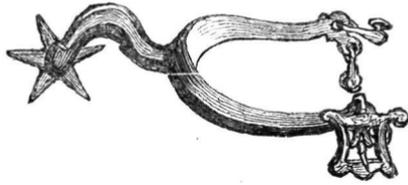
and a general, with a large portion of his army, were taken prisoners by the English, on the 10th of June, 1719.

No. 10. A Mauro spur, of a little later date and of less ornate design than the last; the rowel is very large, and has seven spikes; the shanks are engraved, and the ends perforated. This spur is from a French collection of armour.

No. 11. Though the rose-formed plate generally forms part of the Mauro-Spanish spur, we occasionally meet with instances in which it is omitted, as in this fine example. It is of brass, with the neck and ends of the shanks of tasteful design. The steel rowel consists of eight short spikes placed alternately, with a round perforation between each of the lesser ones.

No. 12. This elegant little spur is of the reign of Philip and Mary; it is of brass, and has the shanks richly engraved with scrolls. &c. It was recovered from the Fleet Ditch, under New Bridge Street, Blackfriars, in January, 1846, and is conjectured to have belonged to some lady of rank.

No. 13 is of the middle of the seventeenth century, and is a well-finished spur of brass; the neck is short, and has a sudden curve downwards. The rowel has five points. It was exhumed near Leominster, Sussex, at no great distance from the battle-field of Hastings.



No. 13.

Nos. 14 and 15 are a remarkably fine pair of Mexican spurs, of iron, richly gilt; the shanks are straight, and the rowels upwards of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter, and have thirty-three spikes. These interesting examples were presented to me by an eminent Mexican merchant, who regarded them as objects of great curiosity. "We read of the Mexican nobles of former days being proud of wearing large gold and ornamental spurs: frequently, not only at the places of public resort, but attended even the grand cathedral with these massive appendages at their heels."

Henry S. Richardson, Esq., of Greenwich, exhibited a rubbing of the palimpsest brass from Constantine, in Cornwall; the original of which was lately exhibited at the Society of Antiquaries by Mr. Waller.

The brass on the obverse side represents a man and his wife in Eliza-

bethan costume, having a shield of arms on a separate piece of metal, in the centre of the plate. This shield is of different metal, and appears as if it had been a correction of some former engraving. The quarterings are somewhat indistinct, but are most likely those of Richard Gervis, the son of William Gervis, of Constantine, and grandson of Peter Gervis, who lived *temp.* Henry VI. Richard Gervis married Jane, daughter of Thomas Trefusis. The quarterings may be thus described:—Quarterly of 4; *viz.* 1st. A chevron between three cressets, Gerveys. 2nd. Three garbs and a chief, Peverell. 3rd. On a bend cotised three fleurs-de-lis (these arms are stated by Gilbert to be a bend bearing three fusils). 4th. A lion rampant, a crescent for difference, Petit. Impaling, quarterly, 1 and 4. A chevron between three spindles, Trefusis. 2 and 3. On a chevron between three roses a mullet pierced, Tresithney.

The reverse of this brass exhibits a remarkably fine specimen of Flemish work, representing a knight with coat-of-arms on tabard, the head supported on an elegantly-diapered pillow, with angels at the corners. There has been originally a beautiful canopy, with saints. Mr. Waller conjectures that in the course of the wanton spoliation which occurred in the Netherlands in 1566, this brass came into the market, and so found its way to England, where it was cut down for the purpose to which it was last converted. On a smaller piece of metal, forming part of the canopy and inscription of the original brass, are engraved the children of the Gervis family.

Mr. Richardson also exhibited a lithographic impression of the Constantine brass taken from a rubbing, reproduced by a process invented by J. Williams, Esq., F.S.A.

The Chairman next alluded to a large stone, bearing the inscription “*Qui habet aures*” and other letters. In the centre is a circular hole extending through the stone. It had recently been discovered in the neighbourhood of Cannon Street, and at first was supposed to be Roman. It was exhibited by Thomas Lott, Esq., F.S.A.

B. H. Cowper, Esq., said that he believed the stone not to be *Roman* but of *Romish* origin, supporting his conviction by rendering the inscription, when perfect, “*Qui habet aures, audiendi, audiat*”—“Who hath ears to hear, let him hear;” the three letters *M. A. C.* or *M. A. G.*, at the end, might probably refer to St. Mark, or some other book, from which the passage was taken. This reading indicated that the tubular hole had been

used for the purposes of hearing, but as to the use of the stone he would hardly hazard a conjecture; probably it had been employed as a means of separation between persons conversing, or some practice connected with the confessional. He also referred to another small inscribed stone exhibited by Mr. Lott, from the same locality, date 1544, and from the remaining portion of the inscription, conjectured it to have had reference to the building of some tower or other edifice. He rendered the inscription as follows:—

. . . . AKITE . VP . TH . . . . .  
 . . . . R . THE . SOWLE . . . . .  
 . . . . ENE  
 . . . . R . WHO . BVILD . . . . .  
 . . . . ER . AND . THIS . I . . . .  
 A° . Di . 1544  
 A° . R<sup>i</sup> . R . II . 8 . 36 .

Bassett Smith, Esq., F.G.S., said that some years ago he had observed, at the church of St. Giles, Northampton, several stones of similar character to the latter inserted in the walls; the inscriptions were memorials of certain individuals who had built or restored various portions of the church.

J. J. Howard, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited and described impressions of two of the seals of the Corporation of Boston, Lincolnshire. On the common seal are represented the arms of the town, namely, three ducal coronets, and on one side the letter “B,” and on the other a tun, surrounded by the legend,—SIGILL : COE : MAIOR : ET : BURGEN : BURGI : DE BOSTON : IN : COM : LINCOLN.

The above arms, “Sable, three ducal coronets in pale or,” with the crest, “On a woolpack, a ram couchant, or,” were allowed to the Corporation of Boston by Robert Cooke, Clarencieux, Dec. 1, 1568. The Admiralty seal is circular, and in the centre is an antique ship, on the sails of which is a shield charged with the arms of Boston; legend,—SIGILLU . CONCERN . CAUSÆ . MARINAS . MAIORATUS . BURGI . DE . BOSTON . 1573.

W. H. Hart, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a deed dated on the Friday after the Feast of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist, in the year of our Lord 1390, whereby the abbot of the monastery of SS. Sergius and Baccus, near Angiers, in France, nominated John Tournedon to be prior of

Swavesey Priory, in Cambridgeshire. To this deed is attached the seal of the abbey, in good preservation; its design is elaborate, and on it are represented the figures of two soldiers bearing spears in their hands. They are doubtless intended for the two saints, Sergius and Baccus, who, according to Dr. Husenbeth, were Roman soldiers.

Mr. Hart also exhibited casts of two seals of this monastery, obtained from the Imperial Archives of Paris. One was said to be of the year 1232; but it was unfortunately in a very bad condition. It is, however, different from the original seal exhibited by Mr. Hart, being rather larger, and not having such elaborate tabernacle work. The other cast was of a much smaller seal, in very good condition; that of Philip, Abbot of the same monastery, of the same year. In this specimen there is only one figure, that of the abbot himself.

Bassett Smith, Esq., F.G.S., exhibited a plan representing a portion of the north boundary wall of the Temple, discovered during the recent excavations in the locality. The wall was composed of ragstone, free-stone, and chalk, very rudely put together, and resting on the natural ground, which consisted of undisturbed gravel. Several capitals and bases of columns of Caen stone and Purbeck were also discovered, of the same character as those at present existing in the church.

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*Tuesday, January 15, 1861.*

H. C. Coote, Esq., F.S.A., in the Chair.

Mr. J. G. Nash exhibited a drawing of a portion of a Roman pavement, representing a sea horse. This pavement was discovered in Birchin Lane, in 1857. A portion of it only was uncovered, evidently part of the outside border.

W. H. Hart, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited, by permission of S. H. F. Cox, Esq., a document of considerable historical interest, bearing the signature of the great Queen Elizabeth. It is an appointment by her Majesty of Sir Richard Lee as ambassador to the Court of Russia in the year 1600, and is in the form of letters patent, but it is not enrolled on the patent roll; and it has another peculiarity worth noting, namely, that it is signed by the Sovereign in the left-hand upper corner, like a

sign manual or signed bill, which process is not necessary to the validity of a patent. There is at the State Paper office a letter dated April 19, 1600 (a little before the date of this appointment), wherein Sir Richard Lee submits to Sir R. Cecyll various considerations concerning her Majesty's sending to the Emperor of Muscovy. The Lees were an Oxfordshire family, and resided at Ditchley in that county. In Evelyn's Diary, vol. i., p. 383 (Sept. 20, 1664), we find him paying a visit to Ditchley, thus:—

“Hence we went to Dichley, an ancient seat of the Lees, now Sir Henry Lee's; it is a low ancient timber house, with a pretty bowling green. My lady gave us an extraordinary dinner. This gentleman's mother was Countess of Rochester, who was also there, and Sir Walter St. John. There were some pictures of their ancestors, not ill-painted; the great-grandfather had been Knight of the Garter; there was the picture of a Pope and our Saviour's head.”

By the holes and string-marks, the great seal would appear to have been attached to this document, but as it is not enrolled, and the seal, whatever it was, is no longer in existence, this point must be left to conjecture.

B. H. Cowper, Esq., exhibited a broadside having reference to a paper read by Robert Cole, Esq., F.S.A., at the previous meeting, on the pretended gift of healing the King's Evil by the royal touch. This broadside is dated 1680, and thus headed:—“His grace the Duke of Monmouth, honoured in his progress in the West of England, in an account of a most extraordinary cure of the king's evil, given in a letter from Crookhorn in the county of Somerset, from the minister of the parish, and many others;” and is attested by Henry Clark, minister of the parish, Captain James Bale, Captain Richard Sherlock, and others. The following note is added:—“Whoever doubts the truth of this relation, may be satisfied thereof by sight of the original under the hands of the persons before mentioned, at the Amsterdam Coffee-House in Bartholomew Lane, near the Royal Exchange.”

Mr. Cowper also exhibited a broadside, dated 1684, relating to the great frost in that year. It is entitled “A Strange and Wonderful Relation of many Remarkable Damages, both at Sea and Land, by the present Unparalleled Frost.” The following extracts from this document are curious:—

“It is also credibly attested, that vast solid Cakes of Ice, of some

Miles in circuit, breaking away from the Eastern Countries of Flanders and Holland, &c., have been by the East and North-east winds driven upon the Marine Borders of Essex, Suffolk, and Norfolk, to their no small Damage; and it is also Reported that some Skeet-slyders, upon one of these large Icie plains, were unawares driven to Sea, and arived Living (though almost perished with Cold and Hungar) upon the Sea-coast of Essex."

"From Worcestershier, 'tis Reported that a certain Tobacconess, Riding from the City of Worster about his necessary Occasions, some Twenty-two Miles, had four of his Fingers so Frozen by the extream Severity of the Cold, that no wormth could possibly recover them, for they were absolutely Dead: and in little time began to wither and perish, So that he was Constrained to yield (by the advice of a skilful Chirurgeon) to suffer them to be Cut off; which was done without his Sence of feeling any Paine; which may put us in mind of the Intentions of the Parrable in another case, It is better that the Hand be Cut off, than the whole Body Perrish."

"A certain Sexton in the City of London having a Grave to make, and finding the Obdurate and Imprenitrable Earth, as it had been a Rock of sollid Marble, Reverberate his Forsible Stroaks, was therefore Constrained to Hire two Strong and Able Working Men, giving Each two shilings a-Day, to undertake the same; Who, with Pick-axes, Twibils, Beetle, and Wedges, and two Days' hard Labour, did with great Difucalty make it Deep Enough: So that the Labour of Diging one only Grave did amount to Eight Shillings, and the Labourers Worthy of their Hire."

Various other broadsides, &c., relating to the same subject, with the following list of London frosts, were produced by Mr. Cowper:—

In the years 763 and 908, great frosts; 923, Thames frozen below Limehouse for 13 weeks; 933, great frost; 1035, great frost in June; 1063, Thames frozen over for fourteen weeks; 1075-6, great frost from November to March; 1205, great frost, Jan. 14 to March 22; 1234, 1296, 1407, 1434, were remarkable for their frosts. In 1683-4, a frost, thus described by Rapin:—"The winter this year was very remarkable for a violent frost, which began about the beginning of December, and lasted till the 5th of February. The Thames was so frozen that there was another city, as it were, on the ice, by the great number of booths erected between the Temple and Southwark, in which place was held an absolute fair for above a fortnight of all sorts of trades. An ox was likewise roasted whole, bulls baited, and the like."

*Tuesday, February 19, 1861.*

William H. Hart, Esq., F.S.A., in the Chair.

H. C. Coote, Esq., F.S.A., read the following paper, in support of the opinion that there are families who derive their estates from ancestors possessed of those estates previously to the Norman Conquest:—"A tradition prevails in many English families, possessed of landed property, that they are not only of Anglo-Saxon extraction in point of genealogy—which may be easily believed—but also that they possessed their estates before the Norman Conquest. Against this tradition two objections may be alleged, viz. : 1. The great authority of the French historian Thierry ; and, 2. The general uncertainty of all traditions. The first objection is not so formidable as it appears, for as Thierry founds his statement upon Domesday Book, we can refer to the same muniment and test his veracity by it ; and if Domesday cannot help us to a conclusion, I do not think that we shall be able to make much of the tradition, for in most cases tradition requires as much evidence to make it credible as would be sufficient to prove the facts to which it refers. I will now make some extracts from Domesday which bear upon the subject. These extracts are selected as illustrative of two points : 1. That an estate which the English ancestor held in the time of the Confessor descended by inheritance to the heir-at-law in the time of the Conqueror ; 2. That estates held in mortgage in the time of the Confessor descended to the heir of the mortgagee in the time of the Conqueror.

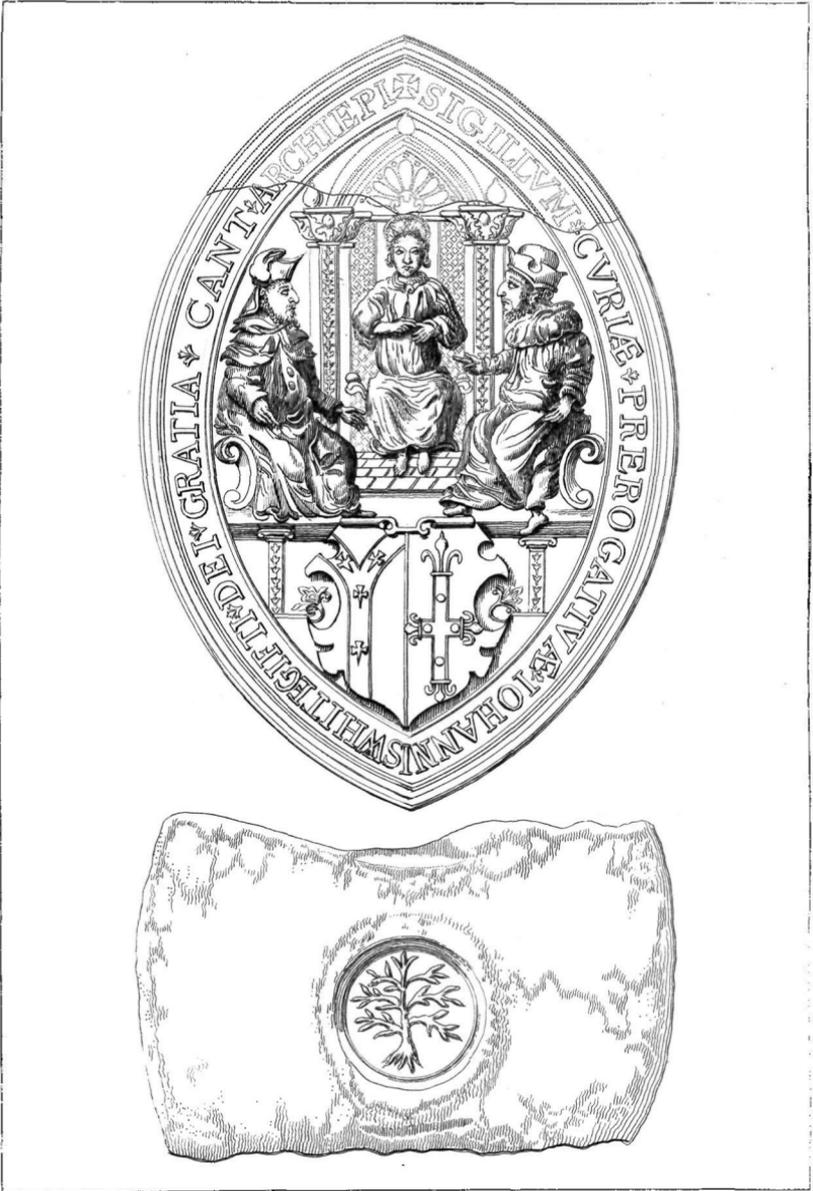
"These extracts will show that the Conqueror, as a general rule, respected the legal descent of land in ordinary cases, and that the state of things in England after the Norman Conquest was much the same as the state of things in Ireland after the Battle of the Boyne, and the surrender of Limerick, viz., some estates were confiscated, and a great many were not confiscated, but continued to be held by the original possessors or their heirs.

"I will commence with a few of the entries in Domesday, under the head of 'Surrey,' in illustration of my first point:—"Theodric, the goldsmith, holds Kennington of the king. He held it of King Edward.' (f. 36b.) 'Oswald holds Wisley. He held it of Earl Harold.' (*Ibid.*) 'Ketil, the huntman, holds Lodesorde of the king. His father held it of King Edward.' (*Ibid.*) Ulwin holds Byfleet of the abbey. He held it

in King Edward's time.' (f. 34). Entries of this nature are sown broadcast through this and the other counties. In 'Hampshire' I find, amongst a multitude of similar statements, the following:—'Edmund holds Micleton of the king. His father held of King Edward one virgate, and another virgate was given to him in exchange by Walter Giffard.' (f. 50). 'Sawin holds of the king half a hide in Rochebone. He held it of King Edward. This half hide the officers of the Sheriff say belongs to the king, but the Hundred and Shire say that King Edward gave it to him, and in proof thereof he hath King Edward's seal.' (*Ibid.*) Under the head of 'Wiltshire,' the names of more than fifty Englishmen, styled 'King's Thanes,' and collectively and individually possessing vast landed property, are given. Amongst these gentlemen, the name of Brictric occurs eight or nine times in the specification of his estates; and in all these entries it is stated that his father held them in King Edward's time. (f. 73*b*.) Under the head 'Gloucestershire,' we again find 'King's Thanes' of English names possessing lands which themselves or their fathers held in King Edward's time. We also find (f. 170*b*.) the same Brictric described as holding four hides in Leckhampton; and an entry is made that King William, when about to go to Normandy, had formally recognized the right of this gentleman to these four hides, two of which had come to him by descent, and the other two by purchase of one Ordric. 'Buckinghamshire,' besides similar entries to those which I have given, contains one which should not be passed over. 'In Soleberi, Godwin, the bedel, holds half a hide of the king. Alric held it in King Edward's time, and he who now holds it says that it was forfeited after King William came in.' (f. 149*b*, col. 2.) This estate was therefore granted from one Englishman to another after it had been forfeited. These entries will sufficiently prove that the Conqueror in many, if not in most instances, allowed proprietors and their heirs to enjoy their estates. Other interests in land were also respected by him, as may be easily shown. Under 'Surrey,' we find this entry:—'Otbert holds one hide in Micleham, which his ancestor held in mortgage of Brihtric, who had held the whole of Micleham of King Edward.' (f. 31*b*.) 'Earl Waltheof acquired Tooting from Swain after the death of King Edward, and mortgaged it for two marks of gold to Alnoth, of London, who gave it to Saint Peter for his soul.' (f. 34.) Domesday then proceeds to state that the Abbey then possessed Tooting. These extracts establish the fact, I think, that the

Conqueror left English landowners and their heirs in peaceable possession of their lands; and if he did so, I do not think that any of his successors were strong enough to have adopted a contrary course. In proof, however, that they did not do so, I am enabled to offer some evidence of a high legal character. Among the records deposited in the Record Office, London, of the 36 Henry III., roll 1, is the entry of a writ directed to the Sheriff of Hampshire in the following terms:—‘The King to the Barons. We command you that by occasion of the rating of the Serjeanties assessed by Robert Passelewe, that James of Achaungre be not distrained for two marks and a half in respect of the tenement which he holds of us the king by Serjeanty in Achaungre, *by the charter of the blessed King Edward to the ancestors of him the same James hereupon made*, but him the same James from the aforesaid two marks and a half you do cause to be quit for ever, because we have confirmed the charter of the above-named blessed Edward, and the same we will to be inviolably observed. This writ is in the Marshal’s portfolio, and is commanded and given in charge of the Sheriff of Southampton.” Here we have proof of an Anglo-Saxon landed proprietor being in possession of an estate which his ancestor had held by grant of the Confessor. We also see the change which had come over the names of Englishmen—a change which makes it difficult to follow them as such. Scripture and Norman Christian names had by this time taken the place of the old Anglo-Saxon appellations amongst the gentry, and surnames from places had been assumed. I will conclude my paper with this fact, the date of which brings us within a period when law had begun to make itself firmly and substantially recognized, viz., the times succeeding Magna Charta. By the references which I have given, and the quotations which I have made, we may be inclined to believe my Lord Scarborough and the Lumleys, when they modestly state that they are descended from an Anglo-Saxon named Liulph, while at the same time it may require a little more persuasion to make us credit the more showy claim of my Lord Palmerston and the Temples to a descent from Leofric, the Earl of Mercia, of Coventry notoriety. I have not given the original quotations from Domesday Book, because that is easily accessible. The writ, however, I subjoin, with the contractions supplied; it reads as follows:—

‘Rex Baronibus Mandamus vobis quod occasione arrentacionis serjantiarum assesse per Robertum Passelewe non distringi Jacobum de Achaungere



J. Clayton. del. et sculp.

*Alp. Whitgifts. Perogative. Seal.*

pro ij marcis et dimidia de tenemento quod de rege nobis tenet per ser-jantiam in Achaungere, per cartam beati Regis Edwardi antecessoribus ipsius Jacobi super hoc confectam, sed ipsum Jacobum de predictis ij marcis et dimidia quietum esse faciatis in perpetuum, quia cartam prefati beati Edwardi confirmamus, et ipsum volumus inviolabiliter observari. Breve is in forulo marescalli, et mandatum vice comiti Southamptonie.' This is unpublished; I have an office copy."

The Rev. George H. Dashwood, M.A., F.S.A., exhibited the prerogative seal of John Whitgift, Archbishop of Canterbury, appended to a document dated London, December 31, 1590. This seal is represented by the accompanying plate, for the loan of which we are indebted to the Council of the Surrey Archæological Society. "The upper compartment appears to represent the disputation in the Temple, while an escutcheon at the base bears the arms of the See of Canterbury, impaling on a cross humetté flory four roundlets for Whitgift."\* The legend round the seal is, "(Sigillum) Curie Prerogative Johannis Whitegiffi Dei Gratia Cant (uariensis Archiepiscopi)." On the secretum (which is round, and of small size), is represented a tree eradicated.

Robert Cole, Esq., F.S.A., read the following paper on the regalia made for the coronation of Charles II. The coronation was appointed to be solemnized on Feb. 7, 1660-1, but for "weighty reasons" it was deferred to the 23rd April following. One of the "weighty reasons" was that the new regalia to be made for the occasion were not ready.

In a MS. entitled "The preparations for his Majesty's (Charles II.) Coronation," collected by Sir Edward Walker, Knight of the Garter, it is stated that because, "through the rapine of the then late unhappy times, all the royal ornaments and regalia theretofore preserved from age to age in the Treasury of the Church of Westminster had been taken away, sold, and destroyed, the Committee appointed to order the ceremony had met divers times, not only to direct the remaking such royal ornaments and regalia, but even to settle the form and fashion of each particular, all which did then retain the old names and fashion, although they had been newly made and prepared by orders given to the Earl of Sandwich, Master of the Great Wardrobe, and Sir Gilbert Talbot, Knight, Master of the Jewel House. Whereupon the Master of the Jewel House had order to provide two imperial crowns set with precious stones, the one

\* See "Surrey Archæological Transactions," Vol. II., Part 2, page 196.

to be called St. Edward's Crown, wherewith the king was to be crowned; and the other to be put on after his coronation, before his Majesty's return to Westminster Hall. Also an orb of gold with a cross set with precious stones; a sceptre, with a cross set with precious stones, called St. Edward's; a sceptre, with a dove set with precious stones; a long sceptre or staff of gold with a cross upon the top, and a pike at the foot, of steel, called St. Edward's staff; a ring with a ruby; a pair of gold spurs; a chalice and paten of gold; an ampull for the oil, and a spoon; and two ingots of gold, the one a pound and the other a mark, for the king's two offerings. And the Master of the Great Wardrobe had orders "to provide the ornaments to be called St. Edward's, wherein the king was to be crowned; and, among other things, the armilla of the fashion of a stole made of the cloth of gold to be put about the work, and fastened above and beneath the elbows with silk ribbands."

In pursuance of this order, the Coronation Committee met to direct the remaking of the royal ornaments and regalia, and to settle the form and fashion of each particular (the old name and fashion being retained), and the Committee had power to send for all such persons as might be proper to inform them on the subject. At this period, Sir Robert Vyner was the king's goldsmith, and he no doubt was one of such persons; and as he made the new regalia,\* we may with good reason suppose that he was well acquainted with the "form and fashion" of the ancient regalia, which had been destroyed in the previous "unhappy times." Sir Robert Vyner's "little bill" for the regalia, shared the fate of hundreds of thousands of other documents, without doubt, but his receipt for a portion of the amount was by accident preserved. That receipt I fortunately found among the mutilated papers, accompanied by an official copy of a Treasury order, also mutilated, dated 20th June, 1662, for payment to Vyner of £21,978 9s. 11d. This receipt is dated 1st July, 1662, and given by Vyner for £5,500, part of the £21,978 9s. 11d. :—

"Due and payable to him for two Crownes, two Sceptres, and a globe of gold sett with diamonds, rubyes, sapphires, emeralds, and pearles; St. Edward's staffe, the

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\* This interesting document, coupled with the others referred to by Mr. Cole, was discovered by him among a portion of the mutilated Exchequer Records, which came into his hands as waste paper at their sale some years since. He was informed by Mr. Swift, the late keeper of the Jewel House at the Tower, that until the discovery of this receipt the name of the maker of the regalia was unknown.

armilla, ampull, and other the regalia, all of gold, provided by him for his Majesty's Coronation, and for a crowne, mayce, chayne, and badge for Garter King-at-armes; 17 collars, 17 Georges, and five garters of the order of St. George, and 75 badges of the order of the Bath, all of gold; divers parcels of guilt plate, given to the peeres and others for new year's gifts and christenings; 18 large maces, and divers other parcels of guilt and white plate; all which, together with some necessaries for his Majesty's Jewell House, amounting to the sum of £31,978 9s. 11d., are acknowledged under the hand of Sir Gilbert Talbot, Knt., Master of his Majesty's Jewell House, to have been delivered in by the said Robert Vyner, and accordingly received for his Majesty's service.

“ROBERT VYNER.”

We have here then the particulars of the regalia made for Charles II.'s coronation (to replace the ancient regalia which had been destroyed in Cromwell's time), as well as of the sum paid to Sir Robert Vyner for the same.

J. J. Howard, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a silver seal, recently dug up near Market Deeping, Lincolnshire. The arms on the seal are those of Tetley, viz.: *Argent on a fess sable, between six crosses crosslet fitché of the second three escallops or*; crest, an escallop. These arms were borne by John Tetley, of King's Lynn, Norfolk (son of Thomas Tetley, of Tetley Hall, county Chester), who lived *temp.* Elizabeth; and the seal may possibly have belonged to the Lynn branch of the Tetley family.

The Rev. G. H. Dashwood, F.S.A., exhibited the mortuary roll of the Abbey of West Dereham, Norfolk. This roll is formed of two membranes, and measures 4 feet  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches long, by 12 inches wide, though originally it has doubtless been much larger. The initial U is richly illuminated, and contains a shield charged with the arms of the abbey, viz.: *azure a crozier between three stags' heads or*; under the shield is represented in a park a deer couchant, collared, and chained, on his flank the syllable HAM, forming a rebus of the name of the place, Dereham.

J. J. Howard, Esq., F.S.A., also exhibited a curious map, having reference to the Granaries belonging to several of the London Companies. These granaries appear to have been situated on the banks of the river Cherwell, near “Anslo” Bridge, and consisted of four separate piles of buildings. The first, entitled the Weavers and Pinmakers' Granary; the second, the Turners, Watermen, Silk-throwers, and Felt-makers'; the third, the Paviours, Clothworkers, Plasterers, Joiners, and Imbroiderers'; the fourth, the Bricklayers, Smiths, Carpenters, and Armourers' Granary. The arms of the City of London occur on the dexter side of the map, and

opposite to them are those of "Arthur Annsley, Earle of Anglesey," surmounted by an Earl's coronet. Arthur Annesley, second Baron Mountnorris, was created Earl of Anglesey, April 20, 1661. He died in 1686. The arms and crest of Sir Thomas Player, Chamberlain of London, are also given. Sir Thomas Player succeeded his father as Chamberlain of London, in 1672. He was buried at Hackney, January 20, 1685. His gravestone is thus inscribed:—

"Here lye y<sup>e</sup> Bodys of S<sup>r</sup> Thomes Playre, Jvn<sup>ior</sup>, who dyed y<sup>e</sup> 19th of January, 1685, and of Dame Joyce Player, his wife, who dyed y<sup>e</sup> 2<sup>nd</sup> December, 1686."

This consequently fixes the date of the map between 1672, when Sir Thomas was elected Chamberlain, and 1685, the year of his death. At the foot of the map are the arms of the fifteen Companies to whom the granaries belonged, commencing with those of the Weavers, and ending with the Carpenters.

J. R. D. Tyssen, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited drawings of the arms of the Player family, emblazoned in their proper colours.

Mr. W. H. Overall exhibited several curious drawings of Furnival's Inn, representing the old Gothic Hall, &c., *temp.* Charles II. This Inn was formerly the residence of the Furnival family, and afterwards descended to John Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury, who sold it (1 Edward VI.) to Edward Griffin, the then Solicitor-General, for the use of the Society of Lincoln's Inn. The old edifice was partly taken down in Charles II.'s time, and a brick front, decorated with pilasters, substituted; this, with the old Gothic Hall, was entirely demolished in 1818, when the present building was erected.

W. H. Hart, Esq., F.S.A., read a brief abstract of an interesting document of an early date, relating to the possessions in London of the Nunnery at Clerkenwell, and in which the boundaries of the estates were set out with great precision. It was a fine levied at Westminster in the eighth year of Richard I., whereby Letia, formerly the wife of Henry Foliet, released to the Prioress Ermeniard, and to the convent of the nuns of Clerkenwell, two virgates of land in Clerkenwell, which were thus described:—"Fourteen acres of land in which the Priory was situated, and which extend to the Common of the Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem, the land lying between the court of the nunnery and the valley,

which was a great fishpond, in which valley is Skinnereswell; three perches of land to the north of that valley, but extending in length to Holeburne, and the valley and fishpond, if there be a fishpond there; and the land lying between that valley and Godewell, under the road to Holeburne, and above the road towards the east to the ditch; and three perches of land beyond Godewell; and the land and meadow between Holeburne and the ditch which runs from Holeburne to the mill belonging to the Nunnery; and the land, meadow, and garden between the mill and the garden of the Hospitallers, which lies upon Holeburne; and the land and messuages between the said garden and the Bar of Smethefield upon the stream of Fackeswell towards the north; and the land and messuages which the nuns have of the fee of the aforesaid Letia, between the said stream and Chikennelane; and one messuage in front of the house of Robert de Foleham; and two acres of land by the street which runs from the bar without Aldredesgate to Iseldone, by the garden belonging to the Hospitallers at Smethefield." The original of this fine is much damaged and obliterated, which makes the sense somewhat obscure in many places.

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*Tuesday, March 19, 1861.*

Alfred White, Esq., F.L.S., in the Chair.

Joseph J. Howard, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a massive silver ring found in the parish of Surfleet, near Spalding, a merchant's mark (somewhat similar in design to the Pelham buckle), between the initials H. R., being engraved on its lozenge-shaped facet. The ring is of Italian workmanship, and may be ascribed to the fifteenth century.

Mr. John Sachs exhibited a drawing of a portion of the mural paintings recently discovered at St. John's Church, Chester. It appears that on removing the whitewash from a pillar at the north-west corner of the church, traces of a very fine painting were discovered, which on investigation was found to embellish nearly the whole of the column. The principal figure represents a man (probably intended for St. John, the patron saint of the church) holding in his hand a large book, on the cover of

which rests a lamb with a banner, on which is emblazoned a red cross, and at the top of the flag there is another cross, still showing traces of gilding. The mouth of the chief figure is open. Various buildings, and a forest, in which is roaming a herd of stags, are represented in the back ground.

John Faulkner, Esq., exhibited, by permission of Mr. Deputy Godson, the mace and cup belonging to the Ward of Aldersgate. The mace, which is of silver gilt, is surmounted by an arched crown; on the head are embossed the royal arms, viz., 1 and 4, France and England, quarterly; 2, Scotland; 3, Ireland, surrounded by a garter with legend, "Honi soit," &c., &c.; on each side of the royal arms are the initials C. R. Round the head of the mace are embossed the fleur de lis, harp, rose, and thistle, each surmounted by an imperial crown. The following inscription is on the handle:—"The gift of Sir John Wollaston, Knight, and Alderman of the Ward of Aldersgate, for the use of succeeding Inquests of the saide Ward, 1652."

The silver cup is thus inscribed: "This boule was made for the use of the Ward-Mot Inquest of Aldersgate, 1631, att the charge of the inhabitants of the aforesaid Ward." Fourteen shields of arms of City companies are engraved on the bowl, numbered as follows:—1st, arms of Pewterers' Company, the name of Gabriell Butcher Forma being engraved on a label above the shield; 2nd, of the Stationers' Company, with the name of John White; 3rd, Haberdashers' Company, with name Giles Willoughby; 4th, Cordwainers' Company, with name Butolphe Brabrooke; 5th, Grocers', with name Thomas Jackson; 6th, Skinners', with name Caleb Rawlines; 7th, Goldsmiths', with name William Cooke; 8th, Clothworkers', with name Thomas Spakeman; 9th, Weavers', with name Joshua Johnson; 10th, Drapers', with name Richard Coxe; 11th, Weavers', with name Thomas Yates; 12th, Plumbers', with name Ralphe Massy; 13th, Pewterers', with name Thomas Butcher; 14th, Cutlers', with name Thomas Playford.

Charles J. Shoppee, Esq., exhibited a curious pedigree on vellum of the Fflywelin family, drawn out by "Thomas Jones, Principalle Heralde for all Wales," and dated 1608. The pedigree is illustrated with thirty coloured shields of arms and quarterings, and commences with "Gwrgan, the sonne of Ithel, Prince of Gladmorgan, and Morganwy, the sonne of Morgan fwyn vawr, Prince of Gladmorgan, and soe lineally

descended from Camber 2, sonne of Brute, the firste Emp'or of Greate Brytaine." This Gwrgan married "Engharad, d. to Edynowein ap Bleddyn, Prince of Ardydwy." The arms, as emblazoned at the end of the pedigree, may be thus described: Quarterly, 1 and 4, *gules*, three chevrons *argent* (*Fflywelin*); 2 and 3, *argent*, a fess *sable* between three mullets pierced, *gules* (*Davies*); over all a crescent *or*, for difference, impaling quarterly of 5; 1st, *sable*, three boys' heads coupéd *argent*, crined *or*, having snakes about their necks proper, a crescent for difference, *or* (*Vaughan*); 2nd, *argent*, a lion rampant *sable*, ducally crowned *or*, armed and langued *gules* (*Rees*); 3rd, *argent*, a chevron *gules*, between three hurts (*Baskerville*); 4th, *gules*, a fess between three escallops *argent*; 5th, *or*, two lions couchant, *gules* (*Bredwardin*). Crests: 1st, a lamb bearing a banner charged with a cross of St. George, a glory round the head (*Fflywelin*); 2nd, a boy's head coupéd at the shoulders proper, crined *or*, having a snake unwrapped about the neck *vert*, a crescent *gules* for difference (*Vaughan*).

John Williams, Esq., F.S.A., described a method (invented by himself) of taking impressions from incised slabs and monumental brasses, and exhibited an interesting series of specimens illustrative of his remarks.

Mr. Henry S. Richardson exhibited a rubbing of the palimpsest brass in Cobham Church, Surrey. The original brass represents a priest in eucharistic vestments holding a chalice, date *c.* 1510, on the reverse side of which has been engraved the figure of a man in armour, date about 1550. Mr. Richardson also exhibited an illuminated rubbing of the Newdegate brass from Merstham Church, Surrey. One of the shields of arms, *gules*, three lions gambes erased *argent*, was only represented in the rubbing; the other shield, as also a portion of the inscription, being concealed by the communion rails.

Charles Baily, Esq., exhibited a careful rubbing of a very interesting brass in Bruges Cathedral. On an oblong plate, the ground diapered with hounds sejant, collared, and the legend *MOY*, is represented the figure of the deceased, bareheaded, his hands clasped in prayer, dressed in a tabard, on which are the following arms: Semée of crosses bottoonnée fitchée, two fishes addorsed, his feet resting on a lion; above his head on a helme is the crest, viz., out of a ducal coronet a fish erect between two wings. The following legend surrounds the figure:—"Hier licht begraven Maartin heerebandercapelle reudere die slaerf int jaer ons heere dunst

viere hondert twee ende viehrtich, den xxvii. dach van maerte, voor paesschen; bitt ouer de ziele;" which may be thus literally translated:— "Here lies buried Martin, 'patron of the chapel,' Knight, who slept in the year of our Lord 1442, on the 27th day of March before Easter. Pray for the soul." At the four corners of the plate are the evangelistic emblems, and on either side two small shields charged with the arms of the deceased.

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*Tuesday, April 16, 1861.*

H. C. Coote, Esq., F.S.A., in the Chair.

Robert Helsham, Esq., read a paper on the discovery of Stone Hatchets, Spear-heads, and Arrow-heads, in the gravel of the Valley of the Somme in France.

J. Wickham Flower, Esq., exhibited and described numerous examples of the flint implements referred to in the paper.

Mr. Deputy Lott, F.S.A., exhibited the silver-gilt mace of the Cordwainers' Ward. The head of the mace is surmounted by an arched crown, under which are the Royal arms, viz., 1 and 4 France and England quarterly, 2 Scotland, 3 Ireland, surrounded by the Garter, with legend, "Honi soit," &c. The rose, thistle, harp, and fleur-de-lis are embossed on the circular head. The handle is almost covered with inscriptions, which reading from the base are as follows:—

"This mace was bought by y<sup>e</sup> inquest of Cordwayner Ward, Anno Dom. 1669, for y<sup>e</sup> use of y<sup>e</sup> Ward in y<sup>e</sup> year '70. Peeter Houblon, fforeman, Rich<sup>d</sup>. Willford, Robt. Stacey, Joshua Hotchkis, Lewes Newbery, Daniell Vinean, William Peirce, Henry Maddison, Richard Danis, Arthur Roycroft, Thomas Barnar, Thomas Cooper, Thomas Nicholls, Edmond Greene." "This mace was new gilt and the cross added in the year 1733, by Mr. John Lancashire, Common Council man of y<sup>e</sup> Upper Precinct of St. Mary, Aldermary."

"This mace was repaired and new gilt at the expense of Mr. Deputy William Poole, in the year 1776."

"This mace was regilt in the year 1855. David Salomons, Esq<sup>re</sup>, Alderman of Cordwainers' Ward, Lord Mayor."

Mr. Deputy Lott also exhibited a knife, fork, and bottle of pins, found in a recent excavation in Thames Street. The knife, from its peculiar construction, is probably a weaver's knife.

J. J. Howard, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a small vellum roll containing the pedigree of John Hatt, of London, attorney of Guildhall, A.D. 1634, illustrated with various shields of arms, emblazoned in their proper colours. The following note is at the commencement of the pedigree:—  
 “It dooth apeere by diuers deeds, writings, and monuments, that the Ayncestores of this Richard Hatt have continewed gentelmen and liued in Leckhampton in the Coun’ of Barkshier A<sup>o</sup> the sixt of King H. the 8th, and there doo still remaine.” The arms and crest are beautifully emblazoned at the foot of the pedigree, and may be thus described:—Arms, Quarterly, *argent* and *gules*; on a bend *sable* three chaplets *or*; crest, a falcon’s head quarterly, *argent* and *gules*, between two wings expanded *sable*. Under the arms is this note:—

“The coppie of this Descent, with the armes, creaste, and matches, that by the direction of Thomas Thompson, Esquier, Lanckaster Herald of armes, as it is entred in the Visitation of London made by S<sup>r</sup> Henry St. George, Richmond Herald, anno 1634, now Norroy, king of armes, and Remaneth upon Recorde in the office of Armes, and now Draune and Paynted, finished this Second of August, 1640, by me John Taylor.”

Edward Basil Jupp, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a series of pen and ink drawings by Thomas Stothard, R.A., of the the costumes of all the Orders of monks and nuns in England, with a list of the religious houses.

Mr. W. H. Overall read a paper on the Boar’s Head in Great Eastcheap, and exhibited, by permission of Mr. Arnold and the churchwardens of St. Michael’s, Crooked Lane, the silver drinking-cup and snuff-box used in the house. It appears that after the closing of the Boar’s Head these articles, which had been used by the vestry meeting at that place, were removed to the Masons’ Arms. They are now in the possession of the churchwardens of the parish. On the lid of the snuff-box is a representation of the exterior of the Boar’s Head, with before the door a convivial group at table, depicted with that fidelity common on old snuff-boxes. Inside the cover is an almost obliterated inscription, recording that the box was the gift of Sir Richard Gore, for the use of the vestry meeting at the Boar’s Head Tavern, and that it was repaired and beautified by his successor, Mr. John Packard, 1767. The cup was presented by Sir Francis Wythers, Knt.

The stone sign of the Boar’s Head, set up in 1668, is now in the museum attached to the Guildhall library.

Charles Baily, Esq., exhibited an impressed leather binding, on which are represented the arms of Henry VIII. (France and England quarterly), supported on the dexter side by a dragon, and on the sinister by a greyhound. On either side of the Royal arms are two escocheons, the dexter charged with a plain cross, and the sinister with the arms of the City of London. On the reverse is represented the Tudor rose, surrounded by legend and supported by angels. At the base of the composition is the pomegranate, the Arragon badge. The date of the binding (which is in remarkable preservation) is about 1515.

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*Tuesday, May 21, 1861.*

Charles Baily, Esq., in the chair.

Edward Basil Jupp, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a coloured lithographic proof of the grant of arms by William Hawkeslowe, Clarencieux, to the Carpenters' Company, dated November 24, 6 Edward IV. The arms are thus described in the grant:—"A felde siluer, a cheveron *sable* grayled, iij compas of the same." These arms were confirmed to the Company by Thomas Benolt, October, 28, 22 Henry VIII. The fine seal of Hawkeslowe is appended to the original grant.

Sir John Musgrove exhibited the mace of Broad Street Ward. This mace, which is of silver gilt, is in height 1 foot 11 $\frac{3}{4}$  inches; on the head, which is surmounted by an arched crown, are embossed the Royal arms, also the rose, harp, thistle, and fleur-de-lis, all crowned. The following inscriptions are on the handle:—

"The gift of Mr. Mathew Forster, An<sup>o</sup> 1635, to the Ward of Broad Street, London."

"The worshipful John Cowan, Esq., Alderman; Thomas Corney, Esq., Deputy."

"Repaired and regilt 1850. The Right Hon. John Musgrove, Lord Mayor; Thomas Corney, Esq., Deputy. H. H. Collins, Beadle."

The arms of the City of London are engraved on the flat extremity of the handle.

Alderman Hale exhibited the mace of Coleman Street Ward, which is also silver gilt, and is in height 2 feet 3 inches. The head is surmounted by an open crown, under which are represented the Royal arms, supporters, and motto; the rose, fleur-de-lis, harp, and thistle crowned, are embossed round the bowl. The inscriptions on the handle are:—

"Wm. Hunter, Esq., elected Alderman 1845, Lord Mayor 1851."

"Warren S. Hale, Esq., elected Alderman 1856, Sheriff 1858."

Mr. J. Sachs exhibited several examples of impressed leather bindings; also two leaves of an illuminated missal of the fourteenth century.

Joseph J. Howard, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited, by permission of Thomas Hart, Esq., of Reigate, the following seals:—

1. The seal of Isabella, Countess of Warren, affixed to an undated grant of lands, &c., to Richard de Cumbes and his heirs. The date of this deed may be assigned to the middle of the twelfth century. Isabel, Countess of Warren, was the wife of Hameline, natural son of Geoffrey Plantagenet, Earl of Anjou. She died July 13, 1199, and was buried in the Chapter House, Lewes. The Countess is represented on the seal, holding in one hand a hawk, the usual symbol of nobility and greatness, and in the other hand a sprig, probably the broom, allusive to her husband's name, Plantagenet.

2. The seal of John de Warenne, appended to a charter of lands dated 38 Henry I. On the seal is the figure of Earl Warenne, clad in mail, his horse armed for war; its housings covered with the Warenne arms, "Chequy;" on the left arm of the Earl is a shield charged with the same arms, and in his right is a drawn sword. On the reverse of the seal is a large shield, "Chequy," surrounded by the legend, SIGILLVM IOHANIS COMITIS WARENNIA.

3. Fragment of the seal of John Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshal, Lord of Mowbray, Segrave, and Gower, affixed to a deed confirming to John Tymperley a messuage called Flauncheford, in the parish of "Reigate;" dated July 4, 24 Henry VI. On the shield in the centre are the Brotherton arms (surmounted by the crest, on a chapeau, turned up *ermine*, a lion statant), having on the right a shield charged with the Warren arms, and on the left the Mowbray lion. Above the Warren arms is an ostrich feather, this cognizance having been granted to Thomas Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, by Richard II. The autograph of John, Duke of Norfolk (which is of great rarity), is written under the fold of the deed.

4. Seal and autograph of John, Lord Russell, K.G., Lord High Admiral of England, appended to a deed dated 32 Henry VIII. He was the son of James Russell, by Alice, his wife, daughter and heiress of James Wyse, Esq., and grandson of Sir John Russell, Knt., Speaker of

the House of Commons in the second and tenth years of the reign of Henry VI. John Russell was created Lord Russell of Cheyneys, March 9, 1538-9; and in the following year, on the dissolution of the monasteries, he obtained a grant of the site of the Abbey of Tavistock. After the accession of Edward VI., he had a grant of the monastery of Woburn, and was created Earl of Bedford. He died March 15, 1554. The arms on the seal are: 1st quarterly, 1 and 4 a lion rampant, on a chief three escallops; 2 and 3 a tower and vane; 2nd, three fishes *hauriant* (*Hering*); 3rd, a griffin *segreant*, between three crosses, crosslet fitchée, for Froxmore; 4th (*Wyse*), three chevrons *ermine*, in dexter chief a crescent.

Henry W. Sass, Esq., exhibited a key, the property of the Rev. James Beck, found under the ruins of the House of Lords, after its destruction by fire, Oct. 17, 1834. It originally belonged to the lock on the door of the vaults annually searched on Nov. 4 since the Gunpowder Plot.

Joseph J. Wilkinson, Esq., read the following paper on the discovery of an Anglo-Saxon cemetery near Barrington, Cambridgeshire:—"I have the pleasure of laying before you a short account of the discovery of an Anglo-Saxon cemetery in Cambridgeshire. The only two, I believe, hitherto noticed in this county are those of Linton Heath and Great and Little Wilbraham. This one, discovered in February, 1860, is situate in the parish of Barrington; but nearer the village of Orwell, about eight miles to the south-west of Cambridge. It was brought to light during the process of ditching for land drainage, when the labourers, digging a trench at a depth of about twenty inches, cut across several skeletons; and, in one or two instances, met with sherds of pottery, and a spear-head. Shortly after this, I paid a visit to Orwell, when the discoveries were mentioned to me, and I at once endeavoured to ascertain more concerning them. In consequence of a hard frost, I had to wait a few days before the ground could be opened, but on the Saturday I commenced digging, and on Monday resumed the work. The labour of these two days—or parts of days, for they were short—yielded the contents of the graves numbered 1 to 7 in the catalogue. I learnt, however, that prior to my visit a gentleman from Cambridge had visited the spot, and had secured two bosses, two or three spear-heads, two fibulæ (of which I have a sketch), and a few beads. A paper was read upon these, before the Archaeological Society there, by Mr. C. C. Babington. Though from time to time some gentlemen from Cambridge visited the spot, no further investigation

appears to have been made until March, 1861, when I again went to Orwell, to make further search, which resulted in securing the objects now before us. At this time labour was very scarce, owing to coprolite digging in the neighbourhood, and in place of two or three men I could only secure the services of one, and that through the kindness of Mr. Joseph Worsley, who permitted him to leave his regular duties.

“The remains were situated on a slightly rising slope, in a field of eleven acres, which has been known for the last 200 years as Edix Hill Hole, as shown by maps of that date. It is the property of Captain Bendyshe, of Barrington, and has been farmed by Mr. Joseph Worsley for the last thirty years, and by the kind permission of these gentlemen I was enabled to secure the remains before us. I opened about thirty graves, though only twenty-six are mentioned in my catalogue. As a rule, the skeletons were found with the feet to the north-east, generally straight, and mostly of persons in the prime of life. They are nearly all in a wonderful state of preservation, as the bones exhibited will testify. This may be accounted for by the nature of the soil on which they were placed *being a dry white clay. This would, I think, indicate great care* in the selection of the spot adapted for burial, as it is only around about this part that the clay was found. The lower parts of the field are very wet. The bodies were laid just in the clay, with the exception of one, which was covered with four inches of clay. The average depth of the interments was about twenty inches, though one was discovered at a depth of eight inches only. The following will give a tolerably correct idea of the contents of each grave, though not in all cases the relative positions of the remains found:—

“Grave I. contained a bronze ring, and about thirty amber beads, one of which has been pierced a second time, owing to its having been broken during a previous attempt to pierce it; one small black one with a groove round it, two triple beads like glass, two long and thin, similar to bugles, three of bronze, and one of red pottery, which seems to have had a yellow enamel upon it, and one flat one about five-eighths of an inch across, white with a blue enamel. The bronze ring is about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter, and wrought on edge; there is a rivet at one part of it, and at about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches from this, measuring along the circumference, there is an accumulation of rust. This ring may possibly have been an armlet, the rust indicating where it has been made to open to permit its being placed on

the wrist, and the rivet acting as a hinge upon which the opening piece worked. Depth 8 inches only; the skeleton perfect, and laid on back, with feet to the east.

“Grave II. contained two cruciform fibulæ of same pattern, and some amber beads; only one of the fibulæ is in my possession; length  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches. There were also two halves of a large amber bead and three pottery beads found in this grave, with some bronze fragments. Depth 20 inches.

“Grave III. At a depth of 18 inches; skeleton complete; length 6 feet 2 inches. Found on the left arm a pair of iron shears measuring 8 inches, represented by fig. 3 in the first of the accompanying plates. On the right arm a spear-head  $7\frac{1}{2}$  inches long in the blade, socket 3 inches; this I think is considered to be rather a fine type. About the feet were some iron fragments. Of shears of this class, the Rev. Bryan Faussett, in his ‘*Inventorium Sepulchrale*,’\* says:—“These shears are never found but in women’s graves; though I have several of them, I never found any so long as 11 inches; they are usually between 5 and 7 inches in length; they appear to have been hung by slender chains from the waist” (p. 167, note 5). If this, however, is still thought to be correct, is it not strange to find a spear-head in the same grave?

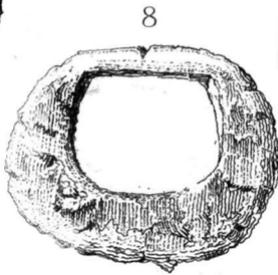
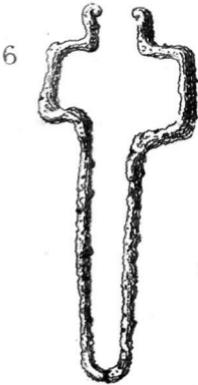
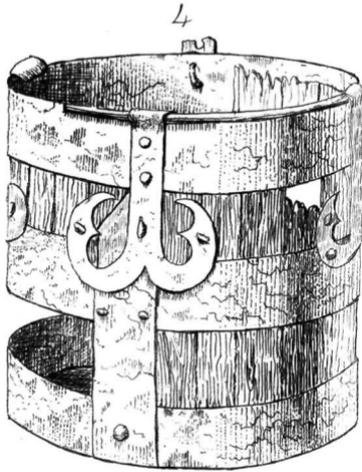
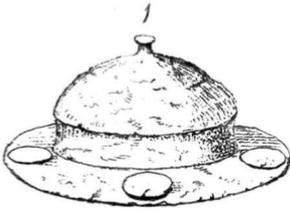
“Grave IV. Depth 18 inches. Found on the left arm of skeleton an iron hook with bronze ring, 10 inches long, including the ring, which is about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter (see fig. 5). On the right arm a knife.

“Grave V. Depth 20 inches; skeleton complete; the feet towards the east, hands crossed on chest. Found sundry beads, a bronze ring  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches across, probably part of fibula (see fig. 5 in the second plate), a ring of silver, fractured in removal, two bronze pins and ear-picker on a wire ring, and bronze clasp.

“Grave VI. Found about eighty amber beads, one of which is large, and of very irregular form; also a small wire ring, and three bronze rings of bucket, represented by fig. 4 in the first plate. Upon finding these rings, I at first imagined it to be a crown of some kind, more especially as it was found near the skull, though not actually on the head. The green stains on a fragment of jaw-bone clearly indicate the position in which these rings were found.

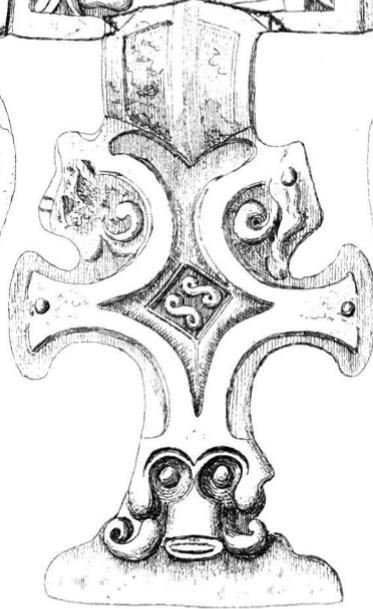
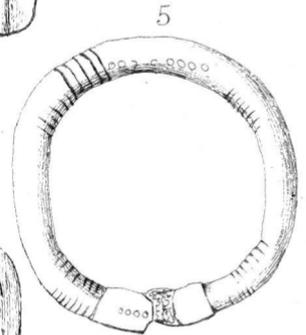
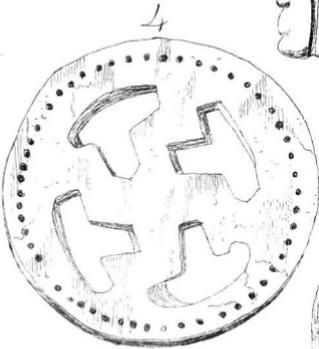
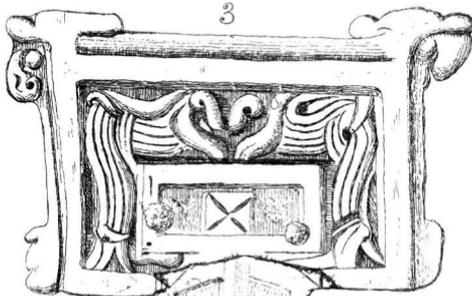
“There are also some of the staves exhibited. One found at Linton

\* “An Account of some Antiquities dug up at Gilton, Kingston, Libertswold, &c.” Edited by C. Roach Smith. 4to, London, 1856.



*H. W. King del. et incut.*

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.



*J. W. Stung del. of wood*

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Heath, Cambridgeshire, by the Hon. A. Neville, is like that before us, but it has four rings, and this has only three. Mr. C. Roach Smith, in a note at p. 13 of the 'Inventorium Sepulchrale,' remarks that 'some of the brass ornaments of these buckets are triangular, and have been mistaken for coronets for the head.' Before referring to No. 7 grave, I will draw attention to a fine bronze cruciform fibula, and two fragments of a spur in the same metal, found upon the surface of the ground at least two years before any further discoveries were made in the locality. They were given me by the gentleman farming the land, and at once roused in me a desire to know more about them, and the place where they were found. I made many inquiries in Orwell and the neighbourhood, as well as in London, but could find no clue to any remains to either having been or likely to be discovered there; and it was not until February, 1860, that any index as to the origin of this fibula could be traced. I cannot from my own knowledge say more about the spur than that I am inclined to concur in the opinion that it is of a much later date than its companion the fibula. A fibula of similar type was found at Driffield, in Yorkshire.

"Grave VII. contained a spear-head only. It is  $11\frac{1}{2}$  inches long, and was found on the left of the head.

"Grave VIII. Probably a woman's grave, the skeleton perfect, lying on back, with the legs slightly drawn up. Found a bronze circular fibula (see fig. 4 in the second plate), bronze pin,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches long, which may have been used to fasten the winding-sheet, a few amber heads, with three other varieties, and a fragment of Samian ware.

"Grave IX. Skeleton perfect, lying on back, with head turned towards the east; found part of a knife only.

"Grave X. Skeleton much drawn up, hands crossed under the head, the feet also crossed; no remains.

"Grave XI. Skeleton complete, at a depth of 20 inches, lying on back, the head turned to the right, right hand on hip, left hand to neck. Found two incuse bronze fibulæ of like pattern, represented by fig. 1 in the second plate: these appear to have been gilded. Fig. 3, a bronze cruciform fibula in two parts; this is a fine type, and seems to have been carefully mended with iron rivets. A bronze clasp found on the body; bronze fragment with rivet found on the left of the head: this was probably portion of an earring. An iron knife, six inches long, and a silver armlet, found on the left wrist. Among engravings of Saxon

armlets, I have seen none similar to this, and Mr. Roach Smith, remarks that they are of rare occurrence in Saxon cemeteries. The circular fibulæ in this grave were found one on the right hip, the other on the left shoulder. The cruciform fibula was lying on the right shoulder. There were also several amber and glass heads about the upper part of the body.

“Grave XII. Skeleton perfect, but found below the surface of the clay; the only instance. Found a spear-head before coming to the body, 14 inches long; this is of an elegant and peculiar form.

“Grave XIII. contained a skeleton having the legs much drawn up. Found an iron link, probably part of a buckle.

“Grave XIV. Depth of grave 15 inches. Skeleton of a large man, length  $6\frac{1}{2}$  feet. Found a fine spear-head 16 inches long on his left arm, a knife  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches long, between the left arm and body, and a buckle near the waist (see fig. 8 in the first plate).

“Grave XV. contained two skeletons side by side, one lying on the arm of the other. Found small fragment of bone comb, one amber and one white glazed bead, probably used for an earring, a small iron knife, and a bronze cruciform fibula.

“Grave XVI. held the skeleton, measuring  $6\frac{1}{2}$  feet, of an old but apparently powerful man—the skull, rib bone, and condition of the leg bones and part of back-bone indicating great strength; feet to the north-east. Found boss of shield on the breast (fig. 1 in the first plate), and a spear-head 13 inches long.

“Grave XVII. The skeleton had the feet turned to the south-east-by-east, with the legs much drawn up. Found part of a buckle only.

“Grave XVIII. In this grave the skeleton, 6 feet long, was perfect. Found a spear-head and knife.

“Grave XIX. Skeleton complete, lying straight; feet towards the east. Found only a knife, 9 inches long.

“Grave XX. Skeleton, feet to the east. Found a piece of horn pierced at one end, which might possibly have been used as a piercer; it was probably suspended from the waist; also a rivet and fragment of iron.

“Grave XXI. In this grave two knives were found, one  $8\frac{1}{2}$  inches long, and 1 inch broad at the base of blade, and the other only 5 inches long, having the appearance of having been much used. Skeleton lying straight, with the feet to the north-east.

“Grave XXII. contained two skeletons, both perfect; the feet towards

the north-east. Found two knives, one  $7\frac{1}{2}$  inches long, and very thick; the other 5 inches only; two spear-heads, and a pair of bronze tweezers. These, Mr. Roach Smith, in the Preface to the 'Inventorium Sepulchrale,' says, 'I direct especial attention to, because they are objects more usually associated with the mortuary urn than with the burial of the body. . . . A single perfect one was taken from the cemetery at Gilton, in which, it will be noticed, were the sherds of a cinerary urn, an anterior deposit to which it belonged.'

"Grave XXIII. was evidently one of a young person, probably a boy. The bones were much more decomposed than any of the others. It was very close indeed to Grave XXII., though not actually the same; feet to the north-east. Found near the waist some appendage and fragment of iron, as shown by figs. 6 and 7 in the plate of miscellaneous objects. May not this have been some girdle fastening fractured in removal?

"Grave XXIV. This grave contained but the skeleton, much drawn up. I particularly noticed that where the body had apparently been carelessly buried, no remains were found.

"In Grave XXV., but part of a buckle was found, with a skeleton.

"Grave XXVI. contained the remains of what had evidently been a very large individual, if we may judge from the position of the arms; they were bowed at the elbows, and the distance from one elbow to the other measured 24 inches; the length of the skeleton was 6 feet 3 inches, though the head lay forward on the chest.

"It will be seen from the foregoing hasty sketch of the contents of these graves, that there were eight bronze fibulæ of different types, and nine spear-heads, exhibiting five different forms; and about a dozen knives, besides beads, clasps, rings, armlets, bosses, bucket, &c., &c. These are all fair examples of the contents of Saxon graves of East Anglia, but we have no trace of many articles usually found. Here no pottery has been discovered entire, but only fragments of diverse characters. In two or three instances, I carefully gathered the pieces lying together, with the hope of joining them, and making up the complete vessel; but in each case was disappointed, for I found the fragments to be even of various patterns, and evidently portions of different vessels. I found no traces of glass, nor coins of any kind, nor could I discover any of the spiked ferrules, such as are frequently found, and said to form the end of the spear-handle, though I especially looked for them. Since seeing the 'Inventorium

Sepulchrale,<sup>9</sup> I have been surprised that I found no remains of coffins, or any indication of fire near the bodies. In only one instance did I notice any trace of fire. It was when, in one spot, we had dug to the depth of about 4 feet, we came to a quantity of pebble stones, which had evidently passed through the fire, as exhibited by the facility with which they yielded to a blow from the spade, under which they readily broke, and revealed the action of the fire upon them; they varied from the size of a man's fist to that of his head, and covered a space some 3 feet square, and had scattered about them some black remains, which we at once concluded were ashes of some kind. Fragments of a coarse black pottery were also very plentiful here. The only remains of animals are a tooth and a piece of horn. I saw the jaw-bone of some animal that had been found here. It is thought to be that of a horse or mule. It will have been noticed that the bosses of the shields referred to were both found upon the breast, though one of those mentioned by Mr. Babington, in his paper, was found on the head of a skeleton that measured nearly seven feet; with this boss some animal bones were likewise found. Mr. B. observes that 'The four studs, with the wood attached, were found with another boss, remarkable for the flat head to the button at its top, on which a piece of bright metal has been fitted. That boss has also its handle.'

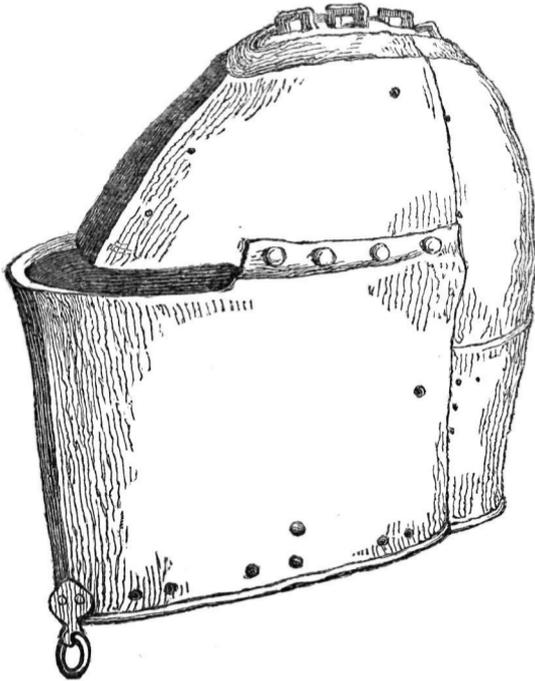
"There were no tumuli over the graves. The bodies were found on a slightly rising slope, though perhaps a careful observer might detect a kind of table-land, or large flattened tumulus, of no great height above the surrounding land. I have said that the bodies laid generally straight, with the feet to the north-east; they bear evident marks of careful interment, though in some cases which I have especially mentioned this order seems to have been interfered with. They lie very near each other, and it is estimated that probably 200 skeletons are around this spot. About fifty graves have been opened."

We are indebted to the kindness of Mr. Roach Smith, for the loan of the two plates referred to in the above paper: they are from a series, prepared in illustration of Anglo-Saxon antiquities, for Vol. VI. of the "Collectanea Antiqua," now being printed.

Thomas Wells, Esq., Lay Rector of Cobham Church, Kent, exhibited three helmets from that church.\* The first, as shown by the annexed

\* This illustration is kindly lent by the committee now engaged in publishing the Catalogue of Works of Art and Antiquities exhibited at Ironmongers' Hall in 1861.

woodcut, resembles that actually worn at Agincourt by King Henry the Fifth, and is of the same period. It is formed out of five pieces of iron; the upper plate is pierced with eight holes, and has four square staples, which probably served for fixing the crest. The front of the casque consists of a single plate, which is three-eighths of an inch in thickness at the sight; and at the lower part is a ring for attaching to the breast-plate. This helmet has a hook at the back, in this respect also resembling King Henry's, and which no doubt was for the purpose of suspending it on a wall. In



another particular this casque is like the monarch's, namely, that it is without the usual aperture for breathing, but having the lower edge of the front pierced with holes in six pairs, with other small openings in various places. The helmet was originally partially gilt, of which very faint indications can still be traced, and was doubtless intended to be worn over the bascinet. It weighs 12 lb. 14 oz.

The second helmet consists of a head-piece, admirably formed in

one piece, having a ribbed crest round the head, reaching from front to back. To the front belongs a gorget, formed in three thicknesses, and moving on pivots, so that the wearer may be better able to pass the helmet over his head. There is also attached to the helmet a visor, formed of *strong metal*; the upper plate is double, and the knight could remove the visor when he wished. The front of the gorget is pierced with three large holes; that in the middle, from its peculiar shape, most probably served for fastening a strap to the breast-plate. At the back, a large square staple secured it to the back-plate. The head-piece weighs 12 lb. 9 oz., the visor 6 lb. 7 oz., and the entire helmet 19 lb. It resembles the helmet on the effigy, in Arundel Church, of John Fitzalan, thirteenth Earl of Arundel, who died in 1434.

The third is a helmet smaller than the last example, but like it in some particulars. The crown-piece is made of a single plate, having a double thickness in the front, the lower part forming two wings, which open by means of hinges near the ears, and are fastened at the chin by a pivot, and at the back of the neck by a screw, when worn on the head. This helmet, like the previous one, has a beaver which the knight could remove at pleasure. On the top of the casque is the Cobham crest, namely, a Saracen's head, bearded and wreathed, such as may be seen on the knightly effigies of that once great family, at Cobham in Kent, and Lingfield in Surrey. This crest, which, as well as the mantling, is carved in oak, was doubtless placed on the helmet when suspended in the church. The weight of the helmet and crest is  $14\frac{1}{2}$  lb.

John Faulkner, Esq., exhibited six volumes of "The Gregory Collection," relating to the Clothworkers' Company. The series, which extends to fourteen volumes, contains fac-similes of the various charters and grants to the Company, descriptions of the Company's estates, memoranda relating to the old and new halls, plate, &c., and biographical accounts of Lord Mayors, Aldermen, and other members of the Clothworkers' Company, illustrated by autographs, portraits, original drawings, &c. This collection is now the property of the Clothworkers' Company.

Dr. William Bell made some remarks on several Runic staves exhibited at a previous meeting. "These staves," Dr. Bell observed, "might be considered a species of almanack, there being marks on them indicating the Sundays, and the days of the week, &c.

The Rev. Thomas Hugo, F.S.A., exhibited a volume entitled "The

Life of Dr. Sanderson, late Bishop of Lincoln, written by Izaak Walton," printed in London by Richard Marriott, in 1678, on the title of which is this inscription:—

“For my son Birch,  
“Iz. W.” (Izaak Walton.)

Mr. Hugo also exhibited an early copy of the Gospels, *temp.* tenth century, and an illuminated Book of Hours of the fifteenth century.

The Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's exhibited the two following manuscripts from the Cathedral Library, viz.:—1. “An Inventory of Ornaments and other things relating to Divine Service, belonging to St. Paul's Cathedral, A.D. 1295.” 2. “A Book of Rules and Regulations for the Canons of St. Paul's, A.D. 1183.” Erroneously lettered “Chartularium.”

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*Tuesday, June 18, 1861.*

Alfred White, Esq., F.L.S., in the Chair.

Sir Francis Graham Moon, Bart., exhibited the mace of Portsoken Ward. The mace, which is of silver, is 2 feet in length, and surmounted by an open crown (gilt), under which are the royal arms; 1 and 4, France and England quarterly; 2, Scotland; 3, Ireland. Surrounded by garter, on either side of which are the letters C.R. Above the arms is this inscription, in a semicircle, “Mr. Valentine Waite, Foreman, Portsoken Ward, 1671.”

Round the bowl are engraved the following inscriptions, &c., in four compartments:—

1. “Portsoken Ward. Joseph Buckingham, Foreman, 1698.”
2. In the next compartment are the royal arms, as before described, with the letters W.R. The following inscription has been recently added: “Francis Graham Moon, Esq., Ald<sup>n</sup>. 1844. Lord Mayor 1854. Will<sup>m</sup>. Christie, Esq., Deputy. Mr. G. Barker, Foreman, 1853-4.”
3. A shield bearing the arms of the City of London is engraved in this compartment, above which is this inscription: “This mace repaired 1779,” and beneath the shield, “Mr. Thos. Tucker, twice Foreman.”
4. In this compartment the royal arms are again represented, with the letters W.R. on either side of the shield, and the following inscription: “Thomas Johnson, Esq., Ald<sup>n</sup>. 1838. Geo. Wright, Esq., Deputy.”

Thomas Morson, Esq., exhibited an illuminated pedigree (on vellum),

20 feet 6 inches in length, which appears to have been written about the middle of the fifteenth century. At the commencement of the roll is a representation of Adam and Eve in Paradise, standing on either side of the tree of knowledge, round which is entwined the serpent. The initial letters throughout the pedigree are illuminated, and the various names are placed within red and blue circles. The author thus describes the pedigree: "Begynnyng at Adam, oure fyrst fader, lyneally descendyng by Japhet, the sone of Noe, to Brute, that was fyrste Kyng in thys londe, and fro hym to Edwarde the fourthe, Kyng of that name, after the Conquest of Englonde." The names of Edward III., Henry IV., Henry V., and Henry VI., at the end of the pedigree, are placed within garters, on which are the letters H. S. Q. M. Y. P. (*Honi Soit, &c.*) The notes throughout the roll record the principal events in the lives of the various kings, &c.

J. J. Howard, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited the grant of arms by Lawrence Dalton, Norroy, dated 8 December, third year of Queen Elizabeth, 1560, to Robert Robotham, of Raskyll, in the county of York, gentleman. This grant is surrounded on three sides by an illuminated border, in the centre of which is the Tudor rose, surrounded by garter, and surmounted by an imperial crown, having on either side a fleur-de-lis and portcullis, both crowned. In the initial letter, Norroy is represented in his tabard, holding in his right hand his wand of office. The arms are thus described: "P. fesse battelle counter battelle *argent* and *sable*, iij Roobucks cowntre changyd; on thelme a demye Tygre *azure*, goutyd *argent*, langyd *gowles*. About the necke a crowne golde, set on a wreath *argent* and *sable*."

Two seals are appended: 1st, the official seal of Norroy, and 2nd, his private seal, on which are the following arms, viz., quarterly, 1 and 4, Semée of crosses crosslet, a lion rampant guardant; 2 and 3, Barry of six, in chief three lozenges; over all a crescent for difference—Crest, a dragon's head between two wings. Legend: IL SERA COME DIEU PLAIRA.

B. H. Cowper, Esq., made some observations on several curious seventeenth century proclamations, &c., which he exhibited. Among them were the following:—Proclamation of the Lords against the Regicides, dated 18 May, 1660. Proclamation of the King commanding all Jesuits and Popish priests to depart this kingdom, 9 April, 1663. Lords' Proclamation requiring the names of all who may come and stay in London and Westminster, 23 April, 1679. Royal Proclamation (Edinburgh), dis-

charging the importing of foreign linen and woollen cloth, gold and silver thread, &c., 1 March, 1681. *The Quakers' Address to the King and both Houses of Parliament*; and the speech of William Penn on presenting the above.

Mrs. W. P. Beech exhibited a rubbing from the stamped leather cover of an old chair at Shrawardine Castle, near Shrewsbury. The tradition is that this chair belonged to Oliver Cromwell. The arms impressed on the cover are "checky," the shield being supported by two wiverns. Above the shield is a helmet and mantling, but no crest.

W. H. Hart, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a rubbing of the brass of Sir Richard de Buslingthorpe, from Buslingthorpe Church, Lincolnshire. The date of this brass may be assigned to the end of the thirteenth century. Mr. Hart also exhibited, and made some remarks on, an indulgence granted by Paul de Caputgrassis, of Sulmona, Archdeacon of Ravenna, Doctor of Decrees, and Nuncio of the Apostolical See in the year 1414, to Margaret, the wife of John — (the name is obliterated). The seal has been torn from the document.

Charles Baily, Esq., exhibited a drawing, by Paul Sandby, of Waltham Cross previous to its restoration.

Henry W. Sass, Esq., exhibited several specimens of German glass goblets, the rims gilt, and a lion rampant engraved on the foot of each glass.

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*Tuesday, July 16, 1861.*

Rev. Thomas Hugo, F.S.A., &c., in the Chair.

Mr. H. S. Richardson, of Greenwich, read a paper on the early history of wood engraving. Mr. Richardson, after referring to the earliest known block-prints of saints and playing cards, produced by friction, referred at some length to the several "block-books," as they are called, such as the *Biblia Pauperum*, and others, of which he exhibited carefully executed fac-similes; passing on to the wood engravers of the latter part of the fifteenth century, including Wolgemuth, the reputed artist of the "Nuremberg Chronicle," and the master of Albert Durer. The labours of the latter artist as a wood engraver were then considered, many of his works being exhibited. A well-deserved eulogium was then made on the cuts embellishing the *Horæ*, and other devotional works which had issued

from the Parisian presses during the early part of the sixteenth century; and descriptions given, with illustrations, of the various works connected with the great patron of the art, Maximilian I., such as "The Triumphal Car," *Der Weiss Koenig*, and "The Triumphs," the latter introducing the artist Hans Burgmair. The works of Cranach, Schaufflin, Behaim, Grün, Van Leyden, Jost Amman, Jegher, and others, then received their share of attention, as did also the various artists in chiaro-oscuro, of which style of prints there was a very excellent variety for comparison. The paper concluded with a reference to the gradual decline of the art during the seventeenth century, until its revival, in 1770, by Thomas Bewick, of whom a biographical notice was given.

The Chairman exhibited a volume containing a great variety of Bewick's woodcuts, and John Franklin, Esq., and J. J. Fillinham, Esq., several early printed books, illustrated with woodcuts, in illustration of Mr. Richardson's paper.

John Faulkner, Esq., exhibited several portraits, autographs, armorial book-plate, &c., of John Wilkes, "the friend of liberty," also a printed copy of a letter from John Wilkes, Esq., M.P., to the Secretaries of State. The letter is dated Great George Street, May 6, 1763, and is as follows:—

"MY LORDS,—On my return here from Westminster Hall, where I have been discharged from my commitment to the Tower, under your Lordships' warrant, I find that my house has been robbed, and am informed that the stolen goods are in the possession of one or both of your Lordships. I therefore insist that you do forthwith return them to

"Your humble servant,

"JOHN WILKES."

Directed to the Earls of Egremont and Halifax, His Majesty's principal Secretaries of State. The arms represented on the book-plate are as follows: *Or* a chevron between three ravens' heads erased *sable*, a crescent for difference. Crest, on a mount *vert*. A cross-bow erect, *or*; round it, on a scroll, the motto, "Arcui meo non confido."

Joseph J. Howard, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited an impression from Wilkes' coffin-plate, on which is the following inscription:—

JOHN WILKES, Esq., F.R.S.,  
ALDERMAN OF THE WARD OF  
FARRINGDON WITHOUT,  
CHAMBERLAIN OF LONDON.  
LORD MAYOR IN 1774.  
DIED DECEMBER 26, 1797,  
AGED 70 YEARS.

Above the inscription are the arms of Wilkes, and on an escutcheon of pretence "*Azure* a chevron *or*, between three pelicans vulning themselves of the 2nd." The following extract from a newspaper dated Jan. 6, 1798, describes Wilkes' funeral :—

"The remains of the late Alderman Wilkes were interred on Thursday last in a vault in Grosvenor Chapel, according to his desire, being near where he lived. A hearse and three mourning coaches formed the cavalcade, and eight labouring men dressed in new clothes bore the deceased to the place of interment, for which each person was paid a guinea, besides having a suit of clothes."

W. H. Hart, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a copy of Ausonius, dated 1671, bearing on the title-page the autograph of Wilkes.

James P. Pollard, Esq., exhibited an illuminated service book of the fifteenth century, with full-page illuminations of the Annunciation, Nativity, &c. At the beginning of the volume are several MS. prayers written in a later hand. Mr. Pollard also exhibited a tortoiseshell snuff-box, inlaid with gold, once the property of George Monk, Duke of Albemarle, from whom it passed into the family of the Duke of Montagu; and a spur, one of a pair worn by Fulke Greville, Lord Brooke, who wrote himself 'a Servant to Queen Elizabeth, Councillor to King James, and Friend of Sir Phillip Sidney,' was also exhibited by Mr. Pollard.

Alfred Heales, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited, by permission of Mr. W. Winkley, a spear-head recently dug up at Harrow.

W. H. Hart, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a rubbing of the brass of Richard Chiverton, who died in 1617, and Isabell, his wife, from Quethioch Church, Cornwall. Between the figures is a shield, on which are represented the Chiverton Arms *argent*, on a mount in base *vert*, a tower triple-towered *sable*, unpaling Polwhele *sable*, a saltire engraved *ermine*. Under the man's feet is the following epitaph :—

"Friends (whoere you be) forbear  
On this stone to shed a teare;  
Keep thine oyntment, for indeede  
Bounty is made good by neede.  
Here are they, whose amber eyes  
Have embalm'd the obsequies;  
Who will think you do them wronge  
Offeringe what to them belonge.  
Beside this their sacred shrine  
Sleights the myrrhe of others eyne;  
Then forbear: when these growe drye,  
We will weep both thou and I."

And under the woman's the following:—

“ My birth was in the month of May,  
 And in that month my nuptial day ;  
 In May, a mayde, a wife, a mother,  
 And now in May, nor one nor other.  
 So flowers flourish, so they fade,  
 So things to be undone are made ;  
 My stake here withers, yet there bee  
 Some lively branches sproute from me ;  
 On which bestowe thine April rayne,  
 So they the lovelier may remayne ;  
 But here forbear, for why, 'tis sayd  
 Tears fit the livinge, not the dead.”

J. J. Howard, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a rubbing from a slate monument at the east end of the north aisle of the same church. On the slate cover of the tomb is the effigy of Hugh Hashmond, who died in 1599. He is represented kneeling, with his hands clasped in prayer, having in front a peculiarly shaped lectern of floriated work, in the centre of which is a fleur-de-lis. Behind him is a skull, and above his head the legend “ O man, remember thy God.” On the one side of the recess is an oak tree fructed, the acorns represented falling, and on the opposite side is a Tudor rose, under which is this inscription:—

“ My rase is runn, my goale obtainde,  
 The combatt down, the conquest gainde ;  
 You that survive learne this of me,  
 So runn, so strive, so crowned be.”

Mr. W. H. Overall exhibited several very interesting original drawings : one of *Westminster Hall*, another of *Scotland Yard*, with part of the *Banqueting House* (about 1777) ; a drawing of *Charing Cross*, by Shepherd, 1807, &c. ; also a curious illustrated broadside, representing *Britannia* congratulating the Right Hon. Brass Crosby, Lord Mayor, and Mr. Alderman Oliver, on their release from the Tower, at the rising of the Parliament, May 8, 1771.

W. H. Hart, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited the following brasses, formerly in *Camberwell Church*, but now in private possession:—

1. John Scott, Esq., Baron of the Exchequer, 1532.
2. Mathye Draper, Esq., 1577.
3. Richard Skinner, and Agnes his wife, 1499.

emperors of that time; and that one may conjecture by her ornaments that this last body should be some prince's or proprietor's wife here in Britain, in the time of the Roman government.'

"The large vessels in glass, and the other objects show the costly character of the interments. Possibly, the ivory sceptres may have been the insignia of some sacred office held by the deceased, such as that of priestess. The pieces of jet, with round heads in form of nails, three inches long, were doubtless hair-pins, the number and material being the same as these now described and engraved. The spot where they were found, now a cottager's garden, was once by the road-side; and though no stone, name, or inscription can be found, there is sufficient to show that the mouldering remains belonged to a delicate lady. It is gratifying to the writer to reflect that, although no efforts at the time of discovery could shield these relics and emblems of mortality from the vulgar gaze of a common show, they are now preserved. At the close of last year, the leaden coffin, with the jet hair-pins, and a few remaining bones, viz., a fibula, tibia, and radius, the superior extremity of the ulna, showing its olecranon process, one of the inferior dorsal vertebræ, several disjointed fragmentary portions probably of the pelvic bones, and the two shafts of the femora—all in a very perishable condition—were purchased by the authorities of the British Museum, where they may be seen in a glass case, and in juxtaposition with a Roman leaden coffin discovered in 1858 in making new docks at Shadwell."

Charles Baily, Esq., observed that the buildings on the north and west sides of the porch of the Temple Church have been lately pulled down and exposed the north-west pier to the foundation. He remarked that this being complete on all sides, it is evident that no cloisters or other buildings can have extended westward or northward from this part of the Church, as supposed by Mr. R. W. Billings and others who have written on this subject. There may have been a cloistered building southward of the porch, near the site of the range of buildings erected by Sir Christopher Wren, and called the cloisters.

The foundations of the south-west pier not having been excavated, it cannot be determined whether it was complete on all sides like that on the north-west. Mr. Baily described the form of roof of the porch, and expressed a hope that it would be carefully restored according to the design of the original builders.

Tuesday, April 15, 1862.

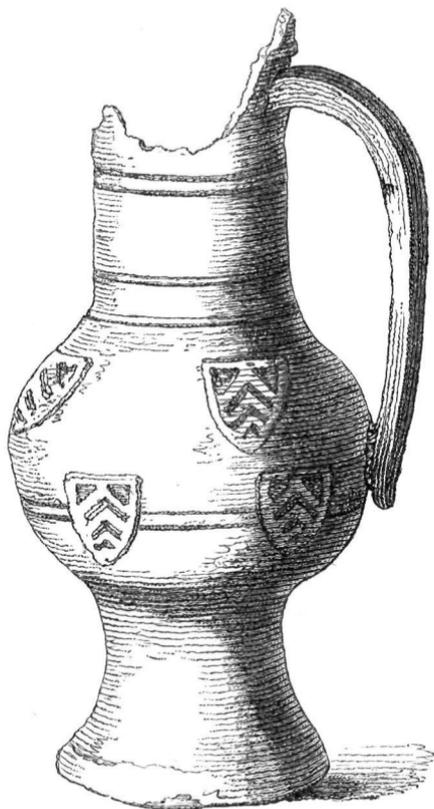
B. H. Cowper, Esq., in the Chair.

Mr. W. H. Overall exhibited and described several Deeds of the fourteenth and fifteenth century, relating to property in the Ward of Candlewick Street, St. Magnus at Bridge; St. Botolph, Billyngesgate; and St. Nicholas Oleff. Among the names therein mentioned, the following have a civic interest:—Juliana de Brunne, to John de Crepelgate, a tenement in St. Clement's Lane, Candlewick Street. This deed is dated 1349, and attached to it are five perfect seals. Second, Sir Matthew Turkeseye, rector of Naseby, confirming to William Cherchegate, in the year 1362, premises in the above-mentioned lane. Attached to the document are two fine seals. Third, William Selby and Ralph Lude, capellans, confirm to Robert Little, citizen and fishmonger of London, the shop with "solars" built thereon, in which they were enfeoffed by John Little, father of the said Robert, in Bridge Street, in the parish of St. Magnus at Bridge. This last deed is of additional interest, from it containing the name of the celebrated William Walworth, alderman of that ward, who lived near this spot, and was afterwards buried at St. Michael, Crooked Lane.

Dr. William Bell exhibited an engraving of a curious monument in the museum at Bonn. He remarked that it had reference to Manlius Cœlius, a legate or centurion of high rank in the Roman army, commanded by Varus, B.C., 10, out-generaled by the skill of Arminius and the courage of the Germans; this army of three or four legions was cut off nearly to a man. Their defeat caused the greatest dismay at Rome, Augustus was inconsolable for many months, and was often heard to exclaim, "*Vare redde legiones.*" This monument is of the greatest historical importance, as it is expressly declared on it, that the officer whose numerous *phaleræ*, *torques* and other ornaments attest his rank, was killed *Bello Variano*, at the age of 53. The words, *Ossa inferre licebit*, refer to the avenging campaign of Drusus, four years later, who gave the whitened bones of his countrymen a splendid ovation and interment.

Mr. Charles S. Haines exhibited a curious jug of the thirteenth century, recently discovered in some excavations opposite Northumberland Alley,

Fenchurch Street. It is twelve inches high, formed of light-coloured clay, and covered with a mottled glaze; its chief interest consists in its being decorated with shields bearing the arms of the ancient family of the De Clares, Earls of Gloucester. The form of the vessel and its heraldic ornamentation is faithfully represented by the accompanying woodcut, kindly contributed by John Franklin, Esq.



Bassett Smith, Esq., F.G.S., read an interesting paper, entitled "Notices of the Life of St. Winifred," giving an account of the well which bears her name, at the town of Holywell, in Flintshire. Among the many holy and healing wells of Wales, that of St. Winifred is the most eminent. It bursts forth from the earth about two miles from the estuary of the Dee, throwing up eighty-four hogsheads of water in a

minute ; it becomes at once a rapid river, and after working several water wheels, discharges itself into the sea. The well itself is about six feet in depth, the water remarkably transparent, except after heavy rains, rarely varying in quantity, and never freezing. Over it the Lady Margaret, mother of Henry VII., erected or rebuilt an elegant shrine and chapel, both of which are well preserved. For ages it has been the resort of pilgrims, and numerous are the testimonies to its healing powers. The names of William I., Edward I., and James II. are to be found among the regal notabilities who have visited it. Mr. Smith exhibited engravings of the building, by the permission of Mr. H. W. Sass, and after rapidly glancing at the Welsh calendar of saints, concluded his paper with several curious and interesting legends connected with St. Winifred's life, and that of her uncle, St. Bueno.

Mr. Henry W. King exhibited a green glazed jug of medieval earthenware, lately taken up in front of the church of St. Nicholas Acon, Lombard Street.

Mr. John E. Price exhibited two Roman cinerary urns recently found in Haydon Square, Minorities. The excavations from which they have been exhumed are adjoining the site where, in 1853, was discovered the celebrated Roman sarcophagus, now in the British Museum.

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*Tuesday, May 20, 1862.*

Bassett Smith, Esq., F.G.S., in the Chair.

Mr. John E. Price exhibited and described a series of Roman antiquities recently discovered between the High Street, Borough, and Southwark Bridge Road. The extensive excavations necessary for the formation of a new thoroughfare, have brought to light a large quantity of Roman remains, comprising fine fragments of the superior kinds of tessellated pavements, wall paintings, lamps, glass, and much Samian and other pottery. The depth at which these objects were found varies from 10 to 26 feet from the surface, they having been observed at all levels between those depths. This confusion may be partly due to the accumulation of rubbish, &c., from the great fire, it being even possible that some of the relics so near the present surface may have been brought from the

City in the alterations subsequent to that event; but in previous excavations in Southwark there have never been wanting evidences of the Roman occupation of the locality, and it is well known that there were residences of a high class on the south side of the river. The present discovery tends to corroborate the existence of such villas, the pavements, wall paintings, and other remains being of a kind somewhat superior to those more usually met with in London.

Mr. Charles S. Haines exhibited two Roman lamps, a perfect cup, inscribed with the potter's name MATERNI, and several interesting examples of the figured ware from the same locality.

Mr. Charles Reed, F.S.A., made some remarks "On Pilgrims' Signs and Leaden Forgeries," exhibiting a varied and interesting series of the leaden objects which have lately excited so much interest. After referring to the recent legal proceedings in the matter, he stated that a few years ago these articles, bearing a resemblance to the early pilgrims' signs, first appeared in the antiquity market, purporting to have been found in Shadwell in large numbers; they created great interest, found a ready sale, and fetched high prices. He, entertaining doubts from the commencement as to the genuineness of the relics, visited the excavations at Shadwell, and felt convinced that such large and daily increasing numbers could not possibly have been found there. As the demand increased, so did the supply, which even extended to the provinces, where persons have been known to carry on a large trade in selling them to any one who took an interest in such things. From this fact, and his visit to Shadwell, he felt satisfied that they were being manufactured, and after some difficulty succeeded in tracing out the makers, who in less than twenty-four hours furnished him with a specimen of their ignominious art, executed from a drawing made for him by a friend. This example and mould, with many others of a similar character, were on the table, and though evincing great ingenuity in their fabrication, were evidently the work of illiterate men. Mr. Reed concluded his interesting observations by stating that what he had done had been in the cause of archæology, and he considered it the duty of all interested in the science to investigate the matter, and so prevent the encouragement of this wholesale imposition.

The Rev. Thomas Hugo, M.A., F.S.A., exhibited a collection of genuine pilgrims' signs in his possession, an account of which he had contributed to the Journal of the Society. He remarked that when the

leaden objects were first shown to him he thought some of the smaller articles might have been made about the seventeenth century, for theatrical purposes, thus accounting for the numbers that have been brought to light. With regard to the large series of objects on the table assuming such a variety of forms, he did not now, or had he ever, contended for their genuineness. He fully agreed with Mr. Reed that publicity should be given to the subject, and thought that the members were much indebted to that gentleman for his remarks, and to all who devoted their time and attention to expose the frauds of forgers.

An interesting discussion ensued, in which Messrs. Baily, Butterworth, White, Cowper, Coote, Overall, Harvey, and the Chairman took part, the result of their observations going far to establish the fact that the majority of the leaden objects which have been offered to antiquaries and the public for sale are of recent fabrication.

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*Tuesday, June 17, 1862.*

Alfred White, Esq., F.L.S., in the Chair.

G. R. Corner, Esq., F.S.A., read an interesting paper on the following contract for making a pair of organs for the church of Allballows, Barking, London :—

“ This endenture made the yere of oure Lorde God m<sup>l</sup> v<sup>c</sup> xix, and in the moneth of July, xxix day, witnesseth that Antony Duddyngton, citizen of London, Organ maker, hath made a full bargayn condycionally wyth Maister Will'm Patenson, Doctour in Divinite, Vicair of Alhalowe, Barkyng, Robt. Whytehed and John, Church Wardeyns of the same Church, and Maisters of the pishe of Alhalowe, Barkyng, next the Tower of London, to make an Instrument, that ys to say a payer of Organs for the foresed Church of Dowble Cefant, that ys to say xxvii playne kayes, and the pryncipall to conteyn the length of v foot so folowing, w<sup>t</sup> Bassys called Diapason to the same conteynyng length of x foot or more. And to be dowble pryncipalls thorowe out the seid Instrument, so that the pyppes w<sup>th</sup> in forth shall be as fyne metall and stuff as the utter parts, that ys to say of pure Tyn, w<sup>t</sup> as fewe stoppes as may be convenient. And the seid Antony to have earnest vj<sup>li</sup>. xiiij<sup>s</sup>. iiij<sup>d</sup>.

“ Also the foreseid Antony askyth v quarters of respytt, that ys to say from the fest of Seynt Mighell the Archangell next folowing to the fest of Seynt Mighell the day twelmoneth folowing. And also under nethe this condicion that the foreseid Antony shall convey the belowes in the loft a bowf in the seid Quere of Alhalowes w<sup>t</sup> a pype to the song bourde also this pvided by the seid Antony that yf the foreseid Maister Doctour Vicair Church Wardeyns Maisters of the pisshe be not content

nor lyke not the seid Instrument that than they shall allowe hym for conveying of the belows xl<sup>s</sup>. for his cost of them. And to restore the rest of the Ernest agayn to the seid Maisters. And yf the seid Antony deceesse and depart his naturall lyf w<sup>h</sup>in the foresaid v quarters that then his wyffe or hys executours or his Assignes shall fully content the foreseid some of iij<sup>l</sup>. xiiij<sup>s</sup>. iij<sup>d</sup>. to the seid Vicaire and Churchwardeyns and Maisters of the pisshe w<sup>o</sup>ut any delay. And yf they be content w<sup>t</sup> the seid Instrument to pay to the seid Antony fyfty poundes sterling. In witness whereof the seid pties to these endentures changeably have set their sealls. Yeven the day and yere abovesaid."

This contract appears to have been fulfilled, and within the time agreed upon, as by the following receipt attached to the document :—

"M<sup>d</sup>. y<sup>t</sup>. I Anthony Duddyngtoun have rec<sup>d</sup>. of Harry Goderyk Cherchewardeyn of Barkyng the Som of xxx<sup>l</sup>. st. in p<sup>t</sup> of l li. st. the wiche I sholde have for a payr of Organs. In wytnesse heyrof I the forsayd Antony have subscribed my name the xxij day of M<sup>c</sup>he A<sup>o</sup>. xv<sup>c</sup>xx—"

"bi me Antony Duddyngton."

Organs were introduced into the service of the Christian Church at a very early period. St. Jerome (who died in 420) mentions an organ with twelve pairs of bellows, which might be heard at the distance of a thousand paces, and another at Jerusalem, which might be heard at the Mount of Olives. Pope Vitalian is said to have introduced this instrument at Rome, in the seventh century, and the Emperor Constantine V., called Copronymius, sent an organ to France, as a present to King Pepyn, in 766. Organs were used in English monasteries and churches as early as the year of our Lord 951, when Elfegh, Bishop of Winchester, obtained for his cathedral an organ which was the largest instrument then known. This organ is described in eight Latin verses by Wulstan, a learned monk of Winchester in the tenth century, Englished by Mason the poet, in his "Essay on Instrumental Music," 1782, and it is said to have had twelve pairs of bellows above, and fourteen more below, and that it required the full force of seventy men to fill the wind chest. William of Malmesbury, who wrote about 1120, tells us that the Anglo-Saxons had organs in their churches before the Conquest, and that St. Dunstan, in the reign of King Edgar, who died A.D. 975, gave an organ to the Abbey of Abingdon.

It is not my intention, however, to attempt a history of this instrument, which has been ably treated by Dr. Burney, in his "History of Music," 1798, and by other learned and scientific writers, and more recently by Mr. Hopkins, the admirable organist of the Temple Church, in his work

on the organ, the historical introduction to which was written by Dr. Rimbault, who is probably the most learned musical antiquary in Her Majesty's dominions. We have the evidence of Geoffrey Chaucer, whose "Canterbury Pilgrimage" is believed to have been written about the year 1383, that organs were very general in his day in abbeys and cathedrals, if not in parish churches. In the Nuns priests tale of the Cock and the Fox, he says of Chanticleer—

"His vois was merrier than the merry organ  
On masse days, that in the churches yon."

And in the second Nun's tale, the History of St. Cecilia, she says:—

"And while that organs maden melodie,  
To God alone thus in hire hert sung she."

Very little is known of organs and organ builders prior to the Reformation. Dr. Rimbault mentions Sir William Argall—not a knight, but a priest—who built an organ for Lambeth Church in 1517;\* and some years later we meet with the name of John Howe, sometimes called Father Howe—who was probably a priest also—as an organ maker. In the Churchwardens' Accounts of St. Olave's, Southwark, from 1552 to 1554, I find these entries:—

"It. pd. to John Howe for removynge the lytyll orgyns into the quier, xii<sup>d</sup>."

And in 1560 to 1562:—

"Itm. dr. to John Howe, Organ maker, for mendynge the lytyll Orgeyns in the Quear, as aperythe by a bill, ix<sup>s</sup>. x<sup>d</sup>. ob."

The curious and interesting document now before us not only gives the name of an organ maker not previously noticed in any published works, but it furnishes us also with a description or specification of an organ, or pair of organs, as constructed for a large parish church in the City of London in the early part of the sixteenth century; and I am informed by Mr. Thomas Hill, the celebrated organ builder, that it precedes by a century the earliest of the kind he has seen—viz., that at King's College,

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\* The following are the entries in the Accounts of the Churchwardens of Lambeth respecting the organs:—

"1517. Paid to Sir William Argall for the Organs, x<sup>s</sup>. (qy. £10).

"1565. Received for an old paire of Organs, i<sup>l</sup>. x<sup>s</sup>."

"1568. Paid to Father Howe for his fee for keeping the organe, one yere, i<sup>s</sup>."

Cambridge, which is dated 1606. The latter specifies an organ to be constructed by John Dallans, citizen and blacksmith, for the College Chapel, at a cost of £350. In that organ, Mr. Hill says, the stops pretty nearly coincide with those in modern use; those in Anthony Duddyngton's organ are not so easily determined, but appear to be an open Diapason and Principal—compass three octaves. The word Cefant, Mr. Hill says, he is unacquainted with, but he goes on to observe that organs of that period had two manuals (hence, he supposes, the term "a pair of organs"), and that upon one was placed the bass, and on the other the treble. The "Principal of five foot" was, he apprehends, on one manual, and the "Bassys," called "Diapasons" on the other. The price of the organ—£50—shows that it must have been a large one. In the Churchwardens' Accounts of St. Margaret's, Southwark, Ano. 25 Henry VI., 1447, I find—

"Also paid for a peyre of new Organes, v<sup>li</sup>. vj<sup>ss</sup>. viij<sup>d</sup>."

"Also for a pleyer to play upon the same Organes, hyred in Chepe, xiiij<sup>s</sup>. iiij<sup>d</sup>."

And in the Churchwardens' Accounts of the parish of St. Andrew Hubbard, from 1460 to 1465—

"It<sup>m</sup>. payd for the Organes and for the setting in the chancel, for nayles, borde and workemanschyp, and for the tymber in the glas wyndose, v<sup>li</sup>. viij<sup>s</sup>. viij<sup>d</sup>."

The remuneration of an organist at that period varied from 13s. 4d. to 40s. per annum, but sometimes he was engaged and paid for each service, and in that case the remuneration seems to have ranged between 2d. and 6d. on each occasion. The general situation of the organ appears to have been in the choir or chancel, and sometimes in the rood-loft over the chancel arch.

Of Anthony Duddyngton, the organ maker, I can give no further information than is afforded by his contract with the Vicar and Churchwardens of Allhallows, Barking, unless he was the same Anthony Duddyngton, citizen and haberdasher of London, who was an inhabitant of St. Stephen's, Walbrook, and died in 1530.

The receipt annexed to the contract is not without interest, as it discloses the name of one of the churchwardens in 1520, a man of some importance in his time. Henry Goderike was the youngest brother of Thomas Goderike, Bishop of Ely, and Lord Chancellor, *tempore* Henry VIII. He was probably a merchant, or perhaps a woolstapler or wharfinger, in the parish of which he was churchwarden in 1520. He

married Margaret, one of the daughters and co-heiresses of Christopher Rawson, citizen and mercer, of the same parish, who died in 1518, and is buried in the south aisle of Allhallows, Barking, Church, where there is a brass still remaining to his memory and to that of his two wives.

Henry Godericke purchased Ribstone, Kippax Hall, and other considerable estates in Yorkshire. His great great grandson, Sir John Godericke, a loyal cavalier, who suffered much in the service of King Charles the First, was created a baronet by that monarch in 1641, which title became extinct about the year 1833.

Anthony Duddyington, citizen and haberdasher of London, by his will, dated 2nd July, 1528, desired to be buried in the church of St. Stephen, Wallbrook, by his father and mother; and he directed that a trental of masses should be said for his soul, and all his friends' souls, by all the Orders of friars in London, within eight days after his decease; and he gave to each of the said Orders 11s. for their labour. Also a trental of masses to be sung for his soul, and his friends' souls, in his parish church, and by the monks of the Charter House, and by the friars of Greenwich and Richmond. And to the high altar of St. Stephen, Wallbrook, for his tithes forgotten, 20s., in discharge of his conscience. He gave to the Worshipful Company of Haberdashers of London the sum of £60, to be laid out in the purchase of lands or tenements of the yearly value of £3. And he directed that the said Company of Haberdashers should keep a yearly obit for his soul at St. Stephen's, Wallbrook, and should expend therein 20s., of which 6s. 8d. should be applied for the vestments, bells, and ornaments of the church; and of the residue, 20s. to be distributed in coals to the poor; and the remainder of the £3 to the Haberdashers' Company to attend his obit, which, if by the Company neglected, was to be performed by the churchwardens of St. Stephen's, who, in that case, were to have the residue of the £3 per annum. He appointed his wife Margaret sole executrix, and Robert Middleton, citizen and grocer of London, and his cousin Thomas Browne, overseers. His will was proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, 25th August, 1530.

Mr. Corner also read an interesting letter from Edward Nevill, of the family of the Nevilles, Lord Latimers, to Mr. Edward Abbot, Vicar of Allhallows, Barking, 1616—1635. The letter, which was produced, bore the date of 1625. Edward Nevill, in that year made Governor of Connaught, was proceeding to Ireland, and wrote the letter in question,

concerning the baptism of one "Smith," a child, engaging "on the fayth of a gentleman, to free the parish of all charges, &c." It was found in the deed-chest in the vestry of Allhallows, Barking. In the same place was found another letter, which Mr. Corner produced; this was from one Jeremiah Goddard to his sister Elizabeth Goddard, dwelling at the Tower end of Tower Street, against Barking Church, date 1615. From the character of the letter, Mr. Corner concluded that the writer was a Puritan, and probably a minister. It contained nothing very remarkable, but just such a letter as might pass between brother and sister, interesting from its age and as a specimen of the then form of epistolatory correspondence.

Mr. John Whichcord, F.S.A., exhibited a collection of pottery, coins, &c., recently discovered in Mincing Lane among the remains of Roman buildings. It comprised numerous specimens of Samian and Upchurch ware, fragments of amphoræ and mortaria, also bone pins, and an interesting object in the form of a spoon (*cochleare*) used by the Romans for eating eggs, &c. In the series of coins was noticed a large brass of Antoninus Pius; in second brass, examples of Antonia, wife of Drusus, Vespasian, Domitian, and Trajan, and numerous small coins of Constantine, Valentinian, and Gratian.

Mr. B. H. Cowper exhibited several broadsheets and tracts of the time of Charles II. and James II. Among these were some relating to the election of Sheriffs for London in 1682; a poem on the new marble statue of his present Majesty, erected in the Royal Exchange, 1684; the defeat of the rebels at Bothwell Bridge, 1679; a splendid proclamation of James II., March 10, 1685—6, for a general pardon, with a remarkable list of persons excepted; and a copy of "His Majesties reasons for withdrawing himself from Rochester, writ with his own hand, and ordered by him to be published;" this last is dated "Rochester, December 22, 1688," and was the final manifesto of James before leaving the kingdom. Its publication did not take place until after he was gone. It is printed on a small broadside, and contains many expressions of peculiar interest. Some of the other papers relating to James II. were regarded as very curious.

Mr. Cowper also read a short paper on wages and prices paid in 1292, 1330, on the erection of St. Stephen's Chapel, Westminster.

Tuesday, July 15, 1862.

Alfred White, Esq., F.L.S., in the Chair.

Mr. John E. Price, Hon. Sec., submitted to the members the annual report of the Committee, which on the proposition of the Chairman was unanimously adopted.

A paper was then read by Mr. George Russell French on the "Maces of the Wards of the City of London," of which he exhibited no less than eighteen examples, kindly placed at his disposal by the Aldermen of the respective wards. He observed that the City wards are twenty-six in number; but there being three divisions to Farringdon Without, and two each to Aldersgate and Cripplegate, there are in all thirty maces. The earliest belongs to the ward of Cheap, and is dated 1624, in the reign of James I. The greatest number are to be referred to the time of Charles II., viz., Aldersgate, Bread Street, Cornhill, Bridge; a second for Cripplegate (St. Giles), Bassishaw, Bishopsgate, Billingsgate, Cordwainer, Queenhithe, Dowgate, Portsoken, Tower, Farringdon Without, and Castle Baynard. To the reign of William III. belong Vintry and Candlewick maces; and the remainder to the times of the Georges, viz., Aldgate, Coleman Street, Farringdon Within, and Langbourn. The maces are of silver, and are gilt or parcel-gilt, and, with the exception of that of the Tower ward, are made very much on one plan, some being larger than others; the stem is usually cylindrical, divided into two or three compartments by plain moulded or enriched collars, and ending in a pommel, sometimes plain, at other times embossed, and having, in some instances, the City arms on the underside. On the stems and pommels are generally inscribed the records of the gift, or the time of the mace being made or repaired. The head is in general shaped as a bowl or cup, and sometimes supported on the stem by scrolls. In almost every instance, the four royal badges, viz., the fleur-de-lis, rose, harp, and thistle, all crowned, are applied to, or embossed on, the bowl; being divided from each other by their figures, either winged or representing satyrs, ending in foliage, and under flat arches. A cresting of fleurs-de-lis and crosses *patée* generally run round the edge of the bowl, on the top of which are the royal arms embossed. Sometimes from the bowl arises a crown of four arches, more

or less depressed, and frequently having thereon the orb and cross. In a few instances the initials of the Sovereigns are found on the maces, which vary in length from fifteen inches (*Cripplegate, St. Giles*) to two feet nine inches, as that of Vintry, which is very handsome as well as large. Mr. French observed that the mace of Billingsgate ward was peculiar, in that when the cover, which has a bayonet joint, is unscrewed, the head forms a standing cup. Only four of the maces have the hall marks visible; and, for the most part these civic badges have, in the course of time, experienced much alteration; but probably that of Bassishaw ward is in its original condition. The whole of the maces were exhibited last year amongst the magnificent series of objects collected together at Ironmongers' Hall.

Mr. W. H. Overall exhibited six water-colour drawings of Ancient Crypts in London: the set comprised three of Gerard's Hall, two of the crypt under Lamb's Chapel, Monkwell Street, and one of that at Blackfriars.

Mr. Henry W. Sass then exhibited, through the kindness of the Rev. D. S. Halkett, M.A., a series of drawings by Signor C. B. Semelli, of Rome. They are a hundred and twenty-six in number, and consist chiefly of highly-finished drawings from objects in the Christian Museum of the Vatican.

Mr. G. R. French read an interesting description of the more remarkable subjects in the collection, selecting as examples, amongst many others of a similar character, the following interesting specimens, viz. :—

1. A cross in the Basilica of St. Peter, Rome, presented by the Emperor Justin, who reigned over the East from A.D. 518 to 527. This ornament is in form approaching the Greek Cross, the arms being widened towards the ends; the cross is of gold, studded with jewels, sapphires, emeralds, rubies, and cornelians; and from the two arms hang four sardonyx drops. In the centre is a small cross—probably a piece of the true cross—upon a silver ground within a *nimbus*. An incised inscription records that it is the gift of the Emperor Justin.
2. A bronze early Christian hanging lamp, now in the Vatican. The head is in the form of a griffin, surmounted by a bird; on the body of the lamp is the sacred monogram, X.P.
3. A mosaic on the wall of the choir at San Vitale, Ravenna. In this remarkable composition the principal figure is that of the

Empress Theodora, crowned and *nimbed*, carrying a vase; above her head is a canopy; she is attended by a train of seven females, ranged on her left hand, and on her right are two male figures, who are conducting her to an inner part of the church, near the door of which stands a font. The Empress has her hair dressed with jewels, with long pendant ear-rings; her attendants have also ear-rings and robes of variously-figured designs. The whole is of Byzantine execution, with much of Egyptian character. On the other side of the choir is the procession, in which, as in the preceding mosaic, the figures are the size of life, of the founder of the church, the Emperor Justinian the Great, attended by the Bishop of Ravenna, Maximianus, who consecrated San Vitale in A.D. 547, a priest, a deacon, nobles, and guards. Justinian, who succeeded his uncle Justin as Emperor of the East, reigned from A.D. 527 to 565; his wife Theodora, who had been a public dancer, possessed great influence over him. She died in A.D. 548, which fixes the date of the mosaic. Justinian—so famous for the Code bearing his name, and for his renowned General Belisarius—built several churches—the chief among them being the celebrated Sancta Sophia at Constantinople. The churches in Ravenna are very rich in mosaics, which commence in date from A.D. 378.

4. A plan of the choir of Torcello Cathedral; this is one of those mosaic pavements which are still common in Italy, and of which there are examples remaining in the chapel of Edward the Confessor in Westminster Abbey, and in front of the altar.
5. A Byzantine lamp in the baptistry of St. Mark's, Venice; the body of the lamp is a fine example of entwined arabesque design, and is suspended by three chains from as many female terminal figures.
6. A cross in the Basilica of S. Groce in Gerusalemme; early part of the sixteenth century. In the centre is a figure of the Saviour extended on the cross; behind His head, in a panel, is the Holy Dove; and on the upper limb of the cross is the Eternal Father; on the right of the Saviour is the Madonna, on the left St. John; all *nimbed*; beneath the Saviour is a female saint, probably intended for Mary Magdalene.

Also various plans and sectional views of chambers in the catacombs of Rome, with details of the same, mosaics, censers, reliquaries, pastoral staves, &c.

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*Wednesday, November 5, 1862.*

Bassett Smith, Esq., F.S.A., F.G.S., in the Chair.

Mr. Charles Reed, F.S.A., exhibited four Leathern Bottles such, as were used in the seventeenth century for the same purpose as the wooden puncheons and firkins now carried by farm labourers, to which vessels they bear a close resemblance. Of the examples exhibited, one was from Wales, a second from Kent, and two from Oxfordshire. In the "Antidote to Melancholy," 1682, there occurs a convivial song entitled "The Leather Bottel," from which the following verses are extracted, as serving to illustrate the uses, &c., of these relics of a bygone time.

"Now what do you say to these cans of wood ?  
 Oh no ! in faith, they cannot be good ;  
 For if the bearer fall by the way,  
 Why, on the ground his liquor doth lay ;  
 But had it been in a leather bottel,  
 Although he had fallen, all had been well :  
     So I wish in heav'n his soul may dwell  
     That first found out the leather bottel.

"A leather bottel we know is good,  
 Far better than glasses or cans of wood ;  
 For when a man's at work in the field,  
 Your glasses and pots no comfort will yield ;  
 But a good leather bottel standing by  
 Will raise his spirits whenever he's dry :  
     So I wish in heav'n his soul may dwell  
     That first found out the leather bottel.

"At noon the haymakers sit them down,  
 To drink from their bottels of ale nut-brown ;  
 In summer too, when the weather is warm,  
 A good bottel full will do them no harm :  
 Then the lads and the lassies begin to tattle,  
 But what would they do without this bottel ?  
     So I wish in heav'n his soul may dwell  
     That first found out the leather bottel.

"And when the bottel at last grows old,  
 And will good liquor no longer hold,  
 Out of the side you may make a clout,  
 To mend your shoes when they're worn out;  
 Or take and hang it up on a pin,  
 'Twill serve to put hinges and odd things in :  
 So I wish in heav'n his soul may dwell  
 That first found out the leather bottel."

The specimens from Oxfordshire exhibited by Mr. Reed had both been cut for a "clout," the piece being taken from the side, as described in the last of the above verses.

Henry W. Sass, Esq., read an interesting paper on "The Artillery Hall, Southwark." This building formerly existed in Horselydown, adjoining Artillery Street, Parish Street, Fair Street, and Church Passage, and was erected on a piece of ground forming part of a field of sixteen acres, called Horsa of Horseydown, from which the name of the district of Horselydown, now forming the parish of St. John's, Southwark, derived its name. At the commencement of the seventeenth century this ground was held by certain feoffers at an annual rental, and used for an exercising ground for the trained bands of Southwark; for this purpose it was enclosed by a brick wall, and entered through iron gates. At the west end was erected, in 1639—as appears from the date on the keystones of the windows—the hall or banquetting house, which in its latter days was used as a workhouse. Mr. Sass, in the course of his remarks, traced its history from the time of its erection to the year 1832, when, being greatly in want of repair, owing to the weight of the roof having pressed out the walls, it was decided to pull it down. During the demolition, the architect, the late George Allen, Esq., discovered the original timber of the roof, and sufficient indications of other portions to enable him to prepare accurate measurements and drawings of the buildings. Copies of these were exhibited and descriptions given of the architectural features of the hall. One of the drawings represented its appearance in 1825.

The Chairman called attention to two interesting antique bronzes on the table, exhibited by Messrs. Warner and Son, of Jewin Street—one a statuette of Jupiter, the other a remarkable group of figures supposed to represent Samson slaying the Philistines. In the latter work of art, the figure of Samson much resembles that of the hero of Israel in a celebrated group attributed to Michael Angelo.

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ESTABLISHED IN 1855.

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